

# **Egypt's Economic Narrative: Sharek Platform**

## **Chapter One:**

The chapter sheds light on various structural challenges facing the Egyptian economy, foremost among them the chronic saving-investment gap, low productivity levels, the difficulty of mobilizing domestic resources, alongside the need to enhancing the efficiency of public investment management. The chapter presents the proposed policies aimed at enhancing the resilience of the Egyptian economy and ensuring fiscal sustainability, through improving the efficiency of resource allocation and directing it towards prioritized productive and export-oriented sectors. The chapter emphasizes the importance of integration between the Public Planning Law No. 18 of 2022 and the Unified Public Finance Law No. 6 of 2022, and the activation of the executive regulations of the Planning Law in a way that contributes to identifying development gaps at both the national and local levels, as well as directing development financing and public debt toward projects that are economically and socially viable.

In addition, the chapter dicusses the importance of aligning the investment plan with the medium-term budget framework and the need to develop an institutional framework for identifying the financing gap and its sources, while ensuring coherence among various economic policies within the context of implementing the National Structural Reform Program.

The chapter also highlights the efforts to operationalize the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), with the objective of mobilizing domestic and international resources and directing them toward supporting the transition to a green economy. As part of this strategy, Egypt aims to increase the share of green public investments to 70% by 2030, while integrating environmental considerations into the national development planning process.

The chapter concludes by outlining the main features of fiscal policy, which focus on stimulating both the private sector, maintaining a balance between revenues and expenditures, and improving the efficiency of public investment and government spending. These measures aim to create fiscal space that enables increased spending on key development priorities, particularly education, health, and social protection.