



Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade

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Message from H.E. Dr. Mohamed Farid Saleh

Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade



The Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade works to advance the State's objectives of increasing domestic and foreign investment, strengthening the role of the private sector, and boosting exports by improving the business environment, streamlining procedures, and enhancing the integration between investment and foreign trade. These efforts aim to increase production and exports and deepen domestic value added.

Over the past period, the Ministry and its affiliated entities have focused on translating these objectives into policies, procedures and programmes that can be implemented and measured, in coordination with relevant ministries, government entities, and business community. They have also monitored the outcomes of these efforts through performance indicators reflecting actual results.

The indicators for the first half of 2026 reflect a number of important developments, including an increase in the incorporation of new companies, existing companies' capital growth, continued growth in the activity of free zones and investment zones and the employment opportunities they generate, sustained growth in non-petroleum exports, alongside expanded export and investment opportunities, broader efforts to access foreign markets, and the continued application of trade remedy measures to protect domestic industry against injurious trade practices.

The bulletin also highlights the complementary roles of the Ministry's affiliated entities in supporting investors and exporters across the full investment and foreign trade cycle—from company incorporation, investment services, free zones and investment zones, and the settlement of investment disputes, to the inspection and control of exports and imports, export development, foreign trade training, trade exhibitions, trade remedies, the implementation of trade agreements and regulation of foreign trade, arbitration and cotton testing, as well as external promotion and market access. Alongside these efforts, the Sovereign Fund of Egypt for Investment and Development plays a role in developing investment instruments and opportunities to mobilize private-sector and financial-institution investments, maximize the utilization of assets and investment opportunities, and follow up on developments related to the IPO programme.

In the coming period, the Ministry and its affiliated entities will continue to advance reforms aimed at improving the investment and trade climate, further developing services and procedures, attracting additional investment, expanding the exporter base, diversifying export markets, creating new opportunities for Egyptian products, and strengthening the capacity of the private sector to expand, increase production, and boost exports.

This first issue of the bulletin is intended to provide data and information on a regular basis, offering clear and updated indicators on developments in investment and foreign trade and the performance of the Ministry's affiliated entities. Future issues will build on and further develop this publication, providing periodic data to help track developments in investment and foreign trade, identify opportunities, and support investment and trade decisions based on clearer and more up-to-date information.

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Introduction

Within the framework of the Egyptian State's Vision to build a more competitive and sustainable economy, based on increasing the contribution of the private sector to economic activity, encouraging domestic investment and attracting foreign investment, strengthening the competitiveness of Egyptian exports, promoting the localization of high-value-added industries, and increasing production and employment, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade plays a pivotal role in implementing the policies and reforms that support the achievement of these objectives, in accordance with the mandate set out in Prime Ministerial Decree No. 2678 of 2024 on the organization of the Ministry.

The Ministry's efforts are built on two main pillars: i) investment, through improving the business environment, developing investment policies, legislation and services, streamlining procedures, advancing digital transformation, and attracting investment; and ii) foreign trade, through export development, trade facilitation, improving the trade balance, protecting domestic industry, implementing trade agreements, and expanding access for Egyptian products to foreign markets. Together, these efforts contribute to enhancing the competitiveness of the Egyptian economy and supporting sustainable growth.

In this context, the Ministry is implementing an integrated programme of legislative, procedural and digital reforms, in coordination with the relevant entities, aimed at improving the investment environment, enhancing the efficiency of the foreign trade system, facilitating the investor journey, and strengthening the competitiveness of the Egyptian economy. The programme focuses on delivering measurable results, improving the quality of government services, and maximizing the contribution of the private sector to economic activity.

The Ministry attaches particular importance to measuring performance and regularly monitoring the results of reforms, recognizing that making official data and indicators available is a key pillar of enhancing transparency, supporting decision-making, and strengthening the confidence of investors and the business community in the Egyptian investment environment. Against this backdrop, this bulletin is issued as a periodic publication that monitors performance indicators and tracks developments across the sectors within the Ministry's remit, while providing an analytical overview of key developments.

The bulletin presents and analyzes the main performance indicators of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade and its affiliated entities and sectors, namely: the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI); the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC); the Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC); the Export Development Fund (EDF); the Egyptian Export Development Authority (EDA); Egypt Expo and Convention Authority (EECA); the Trade Remedies Sector; the Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector; the Cotton Arbitration and Testing General Organization (CATGO); the Egyptian Commercial Service (ECS); and the Sovereign Fund of Egypt (TSFE). The analysis draws on official data issued by each entity and sector.

The bulletin follows a unified methodology that relies on the official data issued by the Ministry and its affiliated entities, using quantitative performance indicators that can be measured, together with time comparisons and analysis of the main trends.

As this is the first periodic issue of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade's bulletin, the Ministry has ensured that it covers performance indicators for the period from January to June 2026, providing a baseline for subsequent issues. The bulletin will thereafter be published on a regular monthly basis.

I. Investment Indicators

January–June 2026 compared with the same period in 2025

Investment activity in the first half of 2026 showed an expansion in the base of newly incorporated companies, with the number of companies incorporated rising by around 20%, alongside 12% growth in issued capital.

The data indicate that this growth was driven mainly by the increase in company incorporations and the increase in domestic, Arab, and foreign capital contributions, while capital levels continued to vary across sectors and geographical regions.

By contrast, the expansion activity among existing companies presented a different picture. The number of companies implementing capital increases remained broadly stable, while the total value of these increases declined, indicating a decrease in the average size of capital increases during the period.

1: Company Incorporation

The first half of 2026 witnessed continued strong investment activity, driven by an increase in the incorporation of new companies, alongside continued capital increases by existing companies.

Total Companies Incorporated	Total Issued Capital of Incorporated Companies	Limited Liability Companies	Golden License
26.5 thousand companies Up 20%	97.5 EGP billion Up 12%	19.8 thousand companies EGP 76.7 billion	4 licenses Compared with 1 license in 2025

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

Table 1: Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies by Applicable Law, First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Issued capital in EGP million)

Applicable Law	Number of Companies			Issued Capital		
	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Law 72 of 2017	7,960	10,148	27.5%	38,669	45,649	18.1%
Law 159 of 1981	14,173	16,373	15.5%	48,286	51,845	7.4%
Total	22,133	26,521	19.8%	86,956	97,495	12.1%

Source: GAFI

Figure 1: Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies and Their Issued Capital by Applicable Law during the First Half of 2026

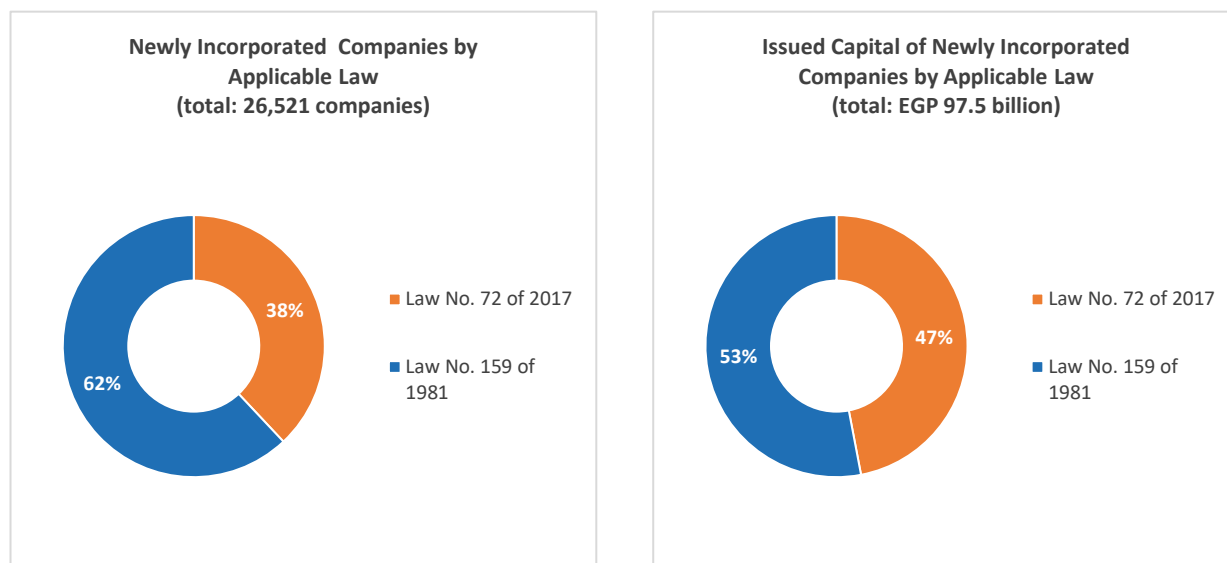


Table 1 presents the total number of newly incorporated companies and their issued capital by legal structure during the first half of 2026, compared with the same period in 2025. The total number of newly incorporated companies reached 26,521 in the first half of 2026, representing an increase of approximately 20% compared with the first half of 2025, when 22,133 companies were incorporated.

Figure 1 shows that companies incorporated under Law No. 159 of 1981 accounted for 62% of all newly incorporated companies during the first half of 2026, representing the largest share, and 53% of total issued capital during the period. Companies incorporated under Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 ranked second, accounting for 38% of newly incorporated companies and 47% of total issued capital.

Table 2: Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies by Legal Structure, First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Issued capital in EGP million)

Legal Structure	Number of Companies			Issued Capital		
	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Joint Stock	819	844	3.1%	13,112	19,600	49.5%
Single Member Company	3,019	3,602	19.3%	307	334	8.8%
General Partnership	264	341	29.2%	353	264	-25.2%
Limited Partnership	392	346	-11.7%	672	325	-51.6%
Limited Liability Company – LLC	15,969	19,784	23.9%	72,028	76,657	6.4%
Sole Proprietorship	1,670	1,604	-4.0%	484	315	-34.9%
Total	22,133	26,521	19.8%	86,956	97,495	12.1%

Source: GAFI

Figure 2: Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies and Their Issued Capital by Legal Structure during the First Half of 2026

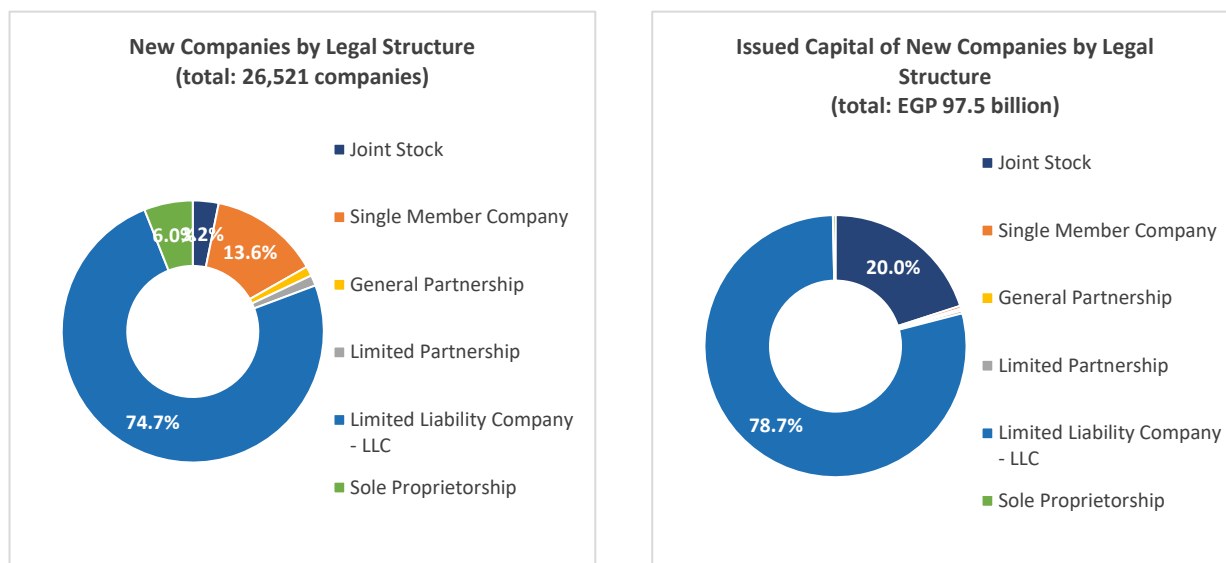


Table 2 and Figure 2 show the continued diversity of legal structures among newly incorporated companies during the first half of 2026, with significant differences among the various legal structures in terms of both the number of companies and issued capital. Limited liability companies remained the most widely used legal structure, accounting for approximately 75% of all newly incorporated companies and around 79% of total issued capital. This indicates that limited liability companies continued to account for the largest share of new investment activity in terms of both number and value.

Taking the average issued capital per company into account reveals substantial differences among the various legal structures. Joint stock companies recorded the highest average issued capital per company, accounting for approximately 20% of total issued capital despite representing less than 3% of all newly incorporated companies. This indicates a concentration of higher-value investments within this legal structure.

By contrast, single-member companies accounted for approximately 14% of newly incorporated companies, while representing less than 1% of total issued capital. This indicates a lower average issued capital per company compared with other legal structures and reflects their continued role in supporting the establishment of small and start-up enterprises.

Distribution of Investment Activity by Source of Capital Inflows

The distribution of capital contributions during the first half of 2026 reflects the continued predominance of domestic investment, alongside contributions from Arab and foreign investors to the incorporation of new companies. The largest non-Egyptian contributions were concentrated among a group of Arab and foreign countries.

Value of Domestic Contributions (Egyptians)	Value of Arab and Foreign Contributions
EGP 85.5 billion	EGP 12 billion
Up 13%	Up 6.4%

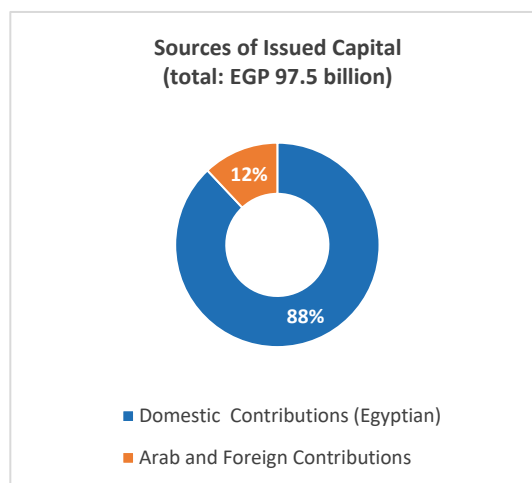
Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

Table 3: Sources of Capital Inflows into Newly Incorporated Companies by Domestic, Arab, and Foreign Contributions, First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Value in EGP million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Domestic Contributions (Egyptian)	75,672	85,490	13.0%
Arab and Foreign Contributions	11,284	12,005	6.4%
Total	86,956	97,495	12.1%

Source: GAFI



The issued capital of newly incorporated companies recorded notable growth during the first half of 2026, reaching approximately EGP 97.5 billion, compared with approximately EGP 87.0 billion during the corresponding period in 2025, representing an increase of 12.1%. This growth was driven primarily by an increase in domestic contributions (Egyptians), which rose to approximately EGP 85.5 billion during the first half of 2026, compared with EGP 75.7 billion during the same period in 2025, an increase of 13.0%. Domestic contributions accounted for approximately 88% of total issued capital.

Meanwhile, contributions from Arab and foreign investors increased to approximately EGP 12.0 billion, compared with EGP 11.3 billion, representing a growth rate of 6.4% and accounting for approximately 12% of the total. This reflects the continued strength of domestic investment, alongside an increase in the contribution of Arab and foreign investment to the incorporation of new companies.

Table 4: Leading Arab and Foreign Countries Contributing to the Issued Capital of Newly Incorporated Companies during the First Half of 2026

(Value in EGP million)

Country	Contribution Value	Country's Share of Total Arab and Foreign Contributions
UAE	1,575	13.12%
Saudi Arabia	1,567	13.05%
Syria	1,187	9.89%
China	1,168	9.73%
British Virgin Islands	884	7.36%
Türkiye	737	6.14%
Total	7,118	59%

Source: GAFI

Table 4 shows that Arab and foreign contributions were concentrated among a limited number of countries during the first half of 2026. The six countries listed in the table accounted for approximately 59% of total Arab and foreign contributions, indicating a degree of concentration among the sources of contributions, while contributions remained diversified across a broader range of Arab and foreign countries.

The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia ranked first and second, respectively, with contributions of approximately EGP 1.6 billion each, accounting for 13.12% and 13.05%, respectively. They were followed by Syria and China, with contributions of approximately EGP 1.2 billion each, accounting for 9.89% and 9.73%,

respectively. The British Virgin Islands and Türkiye ranked fifth and sixth, with contributions of approximately EGP 884 million and EGP 737 million, respectively, accounting for 7.36% and 6.14%. This underscores the continued prominence of the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia as leading sources of Arab contributions, alongside a relatively diverse range of foreign sources.

Sectoral Distribution of Investment Activity

The sectoral distribution of investment activity during the first half of 2026 reflects varying trends in company incorporation, both in terms of the number of companies and the size of capital, with the largest share of activity continuing to be concentrated in the services, construction, and industrial sectors.

Share of the Services Sector

28.2% of total issued capital

Up 25%

Share of the Construction Sector

40% of total issued capital

Up 20%

Share of the Industrial Sector

17% of total issued capital

Down 6%

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

Table 5: Sectoral Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Issued capital in EGP million)

Item	Number of Companies			Issued Capital		
	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Industrial	3,158	3,059	-3.1%	17,831	16,740	-6.1%
Agricultural	870	853	-2.0%	9,674	7,610	-21.3%
Financial	30	21	-30.0%	123	123	0.0%
Services	12,943	16,592	28.2%	22,301	27,818	24.7%
Construction	2,812	3,276	16.5%	32,398	38,909	20.1%
Tourism	707	791	11.9%	2,790	4,468	60.1%
Telecommunications and Information Technology – ICT	1,613	1,929	19.6%	1,839	1,827	-0.7%
Total	22,133	26,521	19.8%	86,956	97,495	12.1%

Source: GAFI

Figure 3: Sectoral Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies and Their Issued Capital during the First Half of 2026

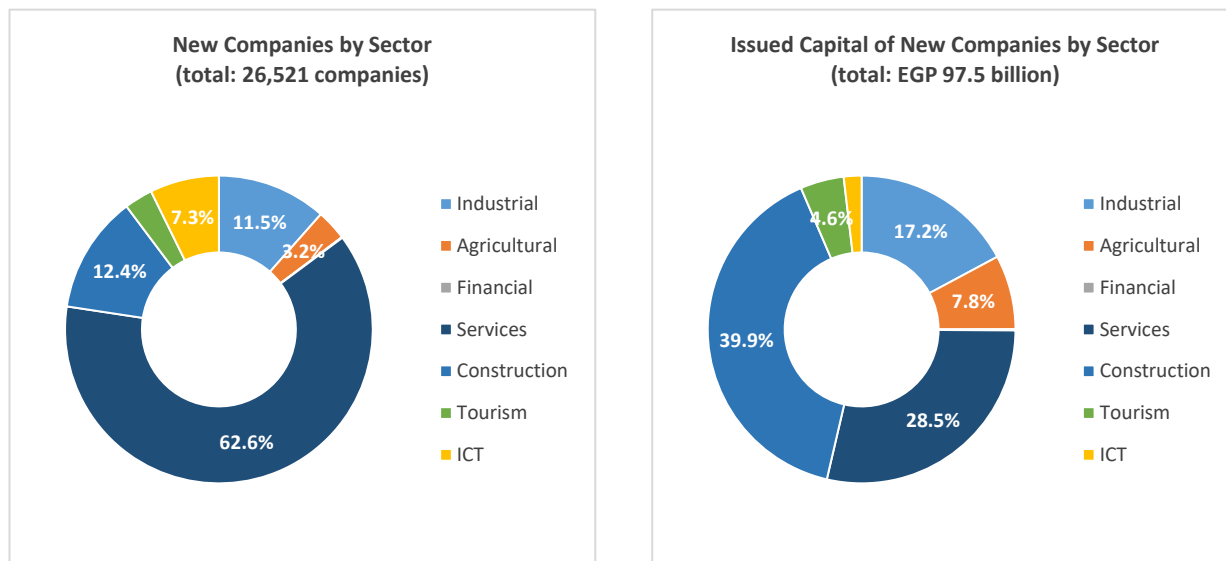


Table 5 and Figure 3 show that investment activity during the first half of 2026 varied across economic sectors. The services sector accounted for approximately 63% of all newly incorporated companies recorded the highest share of newly incorporated companies' capital, at 28.2%, underscoring its continued role as a key driver of new company formation.

By contrast, the largest share of issued capital was recorded in the construction sector, which accounted for approximately 40% of the total, followed by the services sector at 28.5% and the industrial sector at 17%. This indicates that larger investments continued to be directed toward relatively capital-intensive sectors, while the services sector maintained a significant presence in investment activity in terms of both the number of companies and the value of issued capital.

The data also showed varying growth rates across sectors. The tourism sector recorded the highest growth in issued capital, at 60.1%, followed by the services sector at 24.7% and the construction sector at 20.1%. Meanwhile, both the industrial and agricultural sectors recorded declines in the number of companies and issued capital compared with the corresponding period of 2025, reflecting differences in the pace of investment activity across economic sectors.

Geographical Distribution of Investment Activity

The geographical distribution of incorporation activity during the first half of 2026 reflects the continued concentration of investment activity in Cairo, Giza, and Lower Egypt, alongside variations across geographical areas in terms of the number of companies and the amount of issued capital, as well as notable progress in some areas with smaller shares of overall investment activity.

Cairo	Giza	Lower Egypt	Border governorates
42% of total issued capital Up 17.7%	27% of total issued capital Up 48.6%	14% of total issued capital Down 6.2%	4% of total issued capital Up 595.2%

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

Table 6: Geographical Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period in 2025

(Issued capital in EGP million)

Item	Number of Companies			Issued Capital		
	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Change %	Jan-Jun 2025	Jan-Jun 2026	Change %
Cairo	9,805	11,166	13.9%	34,630	40,754	17.7%
Giza	4,781	5,648	18.1%	17,915	26,626	48.6%
Alexandria	1,366	1,449	6.1%	5,249	3,712	-29.3%
Lower Egypt	4,181	6,275	50.1%	14,333	13,440	-6.2%
Upper Egypt	1,368	1,250	-8.6%	10,220	6,696	-34.5%
Canal Cities	305	343	12.5%	4,062	2,464	-39.3%
Border Governorates	327	390	19.3%	547	3,803	595.2%
Total	22,133	26,521	19.8%	86,956	97,495	12.1%

Source: GAFI

Figure 4: Geographical Distribution of Newly Incorporated Companies and Their Issued Capital during the First Half of 2026

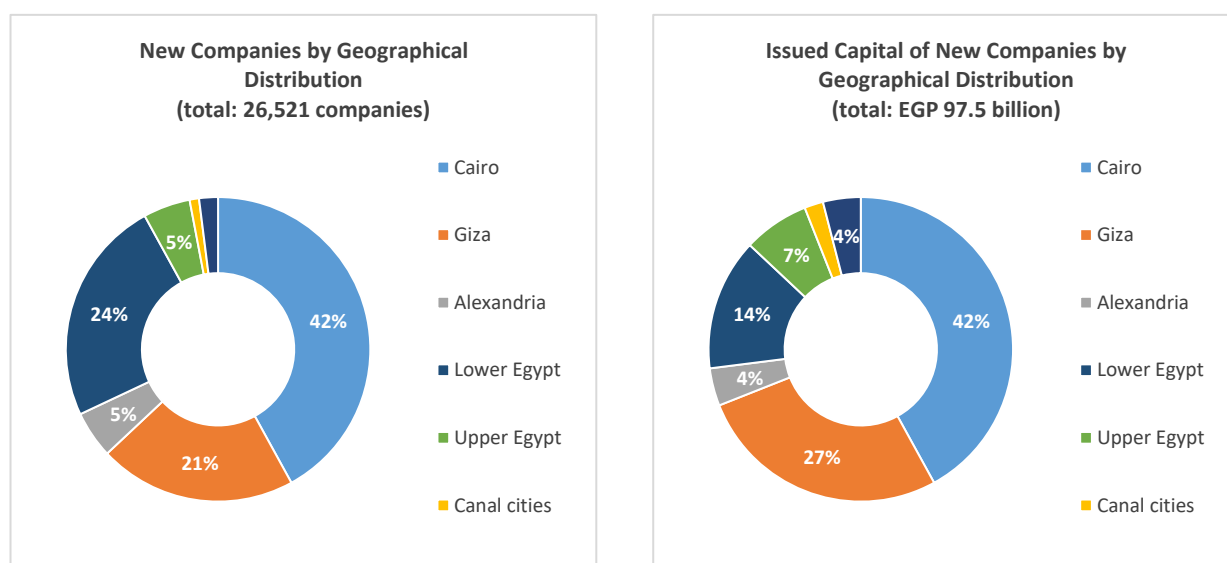


Table 6 and Figure 4 show the continued geographical concentration of company incorporation activity during the first half of 2026. Cairo and Giza together accounted for approximately 63% of all newly incorporated companies and approximately 69% of total issued capital, confirming the continued

concentration of investment activity in the two governorates, particularly in terms of higher-value investments.

At the same time, the data show varying growth rates across geographical areas. Lower Egypt recorded the highest growth in the number of newly incorporated companies, at 50.1%, while Giza recorded the highest growth in issued capital among the main geographical areas, at 48.6%. The Border Governorates, meanwhile, recorded exceptional growth in issued capital of 595.2%, albeit from a limited investment base.

By contrast, issued capital declined in a number of areas, most notably Upper Egypt, the Canal Cities, and Alexandria, despite continued growth in the number of companies in some of these areas. This points to variations in the size of new investments across geographical areas and indicates that an increase in the number of companies does not necessarily correspond to an increase in the value of issued capital.

2: Issued Capital Expansion

Number of Companies Undertaking Capital Increases	Increase in Issued Capital	Share of the Services Sector
715 companies Up 1.6%	48.9 EGP billion Down 19.1%	30% of total increase in issued capital Up 195.6%

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

Table 7: Companies Undertaking Increases in Issued Capital during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period in 2025

(Increase in issued capital in EGP million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Number of companies	704	715	1.6%
Increase in Issued Capital	60,488	48,942	-19.1%

Source: GAFI

Table 7 shows that capital increase activity among existing companies remained broadly stable in terms of the number of companies during the first half of 2026. The number of companies increasing their capital rose slightly by 1.6% to 715 companies. By contrast, the total value of capital increases declined by 19.1% to approximately EGP 48.9 billion, compared with approximately EGP 60.5 billion during the corresponding period of 2025.

These results indicate that the decline in the value of capital increases was not attributable to a decrease in the number of companies undertaking capital increases. Rather, it was associated with two companies that recorded substantial capital increases during the first half of 2025 through the valuation of in-kind contributions and credit balances.

Sectoral Distribution of Issued Capital Expansion

Table 8: Increases in issued capital by sectoral distribution during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value of the increase in issued capital in EGP million)

Item	Number of companies			Value of the increase in issued capital		
	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Industrial	235	166	-29.4%	19,981	12,544	-37.2%
Agricultural	29	23	-20.7%	1,967	2,188	11.2%
Financial	14	14	0.0%	12,469	14,464	16.0%
Services	284	366	28.9%	4,988	14,747	195.6%
Construction	93	83	-10.8%	18,504	3,243	-82.5%
Tourism	17	19	11.8%	1,815	1,351	-25.6%
ICT	32	44	37.5%	764	405	-47.0%
Total	704	715	1.6%	60,488	48,942	-19.1%

Source: GAFI

Table (8) shows that capital increases among existing companies varied significantly across sectors during the first half of 2026, with growth concentrated in a limited number of activities, while other sectors recorded notable declines in the value of capital increases.

The services sector led expansion activity during the period, recording the highest growth rate in the value of capital increases at 195.6%, reaching EGP 14.7 billion, alongside a 28.9% increase in the number of expanding companies, reflecting strong capital increase activity in the sector. The financial sector also recorded 16% growth in the value of capital increases, despite the number of companies remaining unchanged, indicating an increase in the average capital increase per company.

In contrast, the value of capital increases declined across a number of sectors, most notably the construction sector, which recorded an 82.5% decrease, followed by the industrial sector, with a 37.2% decline. The telecommunications and information technology sector recorded a 37.5% increase in the number of companies undertaking expansions, despite a 47% decrease in the value of capital increases, indicating a decline in the average capital increase per company compared with the corresponding period of 2025.

Capital Expansions by Source of Inflows

Table 9: Increases in issued capital by domestic, Arab and foreign contributions during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value of the increase in issued capital in EGP million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Domestic (Egyptian) contributions	37,084	39,536	6.6%
Arab and foreign contributions	23,404	9,406	-59.8%
Total	60,488	48,942	-19.1%

Source: GAFI

Table (9) shows a 19.1% decline in total contributions during January–June 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025, to around EGP 48.9 billion compared with EGP 60.5 billion. This decline is mainly the result of a 59.8% fall in Arab and foreign contributions, to EGP 9.4 billion compared with EGP 23.4 billion, which was partly offset by a 6.6% rise in domestic contributions to EGP 39.5 billion.

The decline in Arab and foreign contributions can be explained by the nature of these contributions, which may be affected by the timing of capital increases and the entry of large investments or expansions in specific periods. The half-yearly comparison may therefore reflect a difference in the timing of some investments between the two years, without necessarily meaning a sustained decline in the interest of Arab and foreign investors in the Egyptian market.

3: Free Zones

I: Free Zone Project Activity

Table 10: Number of free zone projects during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Number of public free zone projects	1,006	1,040	+3%
Number of private free zone projects	218	222	+2%
Total projects	1,224	1,262	+3%
Number of industrial projects	581	601	+3%
Number of service projects	525	537	+2%
Number of storage projects	118	124	+5%

Source: GAFI

Table (10) shows that free zone projects recorded growth during the first half of 2026, with the total number of projects increasing by 3% to reach 1262 projects, compared with 1224 projects during the corresponding period of 2025. This growth was driven by a 3% increase in the number of public free zone projects and a 3% increase in private free zone projects. At the sectoral level, storage projects recorded the highest growth rate at 5%, followed by industrial projects at 3%, and services projects at 2%. This reflects the continued gradual expansion of the project base, alongside greater diversification of activities within the free zones.

II: Investment and Operating Indicators

Table 11: Free zone performance during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Capital (USD billion)	14.2	14.4	+1%
Foreign Contributions (USD billion)	2.8	2.9	+4%
Investment Costs (USD billion)	38.6	39.2	+2%
Job Opportunities (thousand)	228	253	+11%

Source: GAFI

Table (11) shows that the free zones continued to improve their investment and operating performance in the first half of 2026: capital rose by 1% to USD 14.4 billion, foreign contributions increased by 4% to USD 2.9 billion, and investment costs rose by 2% to USD 39.2 billion. Jobs also recorded notable growth of 11% to reach around 253 thousand, reflecting the continued expansion of investment activity in the free zones and its growing impact on employment.

III: Export Activity in Free Zones

Export activity in the free zones recorded notable growth during the first half of 2026, with total exports increasing by 11% to approximately USD 14 billion, compared with USD 12.6 billion during the corresponding period of 2025. This growth was driven by a 16% increase in services exports and a 15% increase in petroleum exports, alongside a 6% increase in non-petroleum merchandise exports. These results reflect an improvement in export performance in the free zones, particularly in external markets, further strengthening their role in supporting foreign trade and enhancing the Egyptian economy's export capacity.

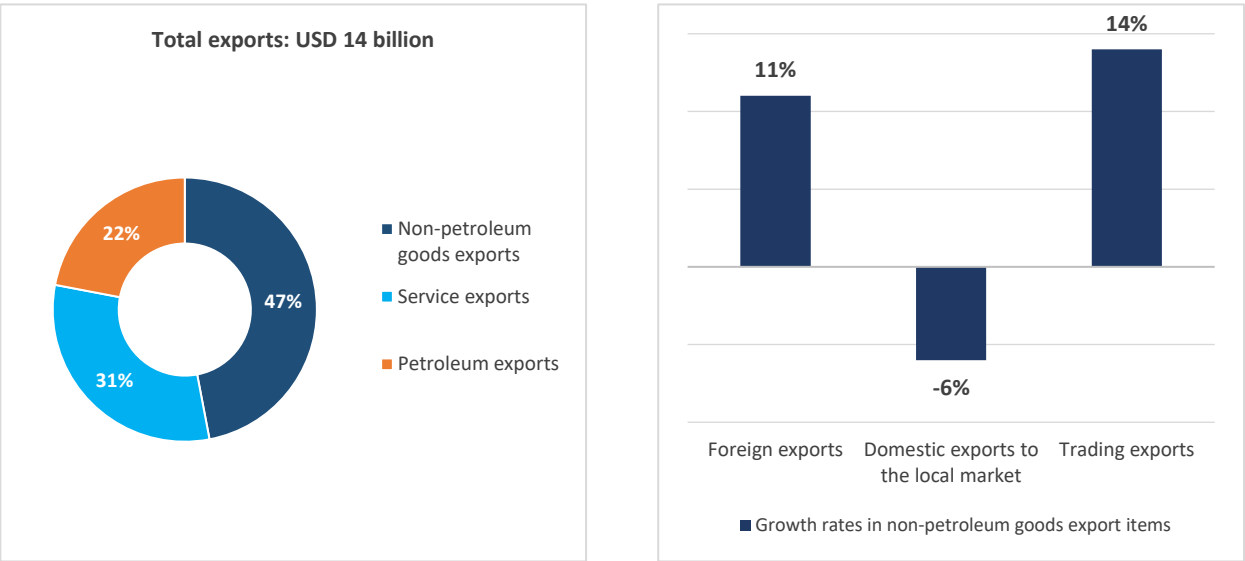
Table 12: Free Zone Exports during the First Half of 2026 Compared to the Same Period of 2025

(Value in USD billion)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Non-petroleum goods exports	6.2	6.6	+6%
Foreign exports	3.7	4.1	+11%
Domestic exports to the local market	1.8	1.7	-6%
Trading exports	0.7	0.8	+14%
Service exports	3.7	4.3	+16%
Petroleum exports	2.7	3.1	+15%
Total exports	12.6	14	+11%

Source: GAFI

Figure 5: Free zones exports and growth of their non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026



Source: GAFI

Figure (5) shows that non-petroleum goods exports accounted for the largest share of total free zone exports, at 47%, followed by services exports at 31%, and petroleum exports at 22%, bringing total exports to approximately USD 14 billion during the first half of 2026. In terms of growth rates for non-petroleum goods exports, exports to external markets grew by 11%, while transit exports recorded the highest growth rate at 14%. Meanwhile, exports to the domestic market declined by 6%, compared with the same period of 2025. This reflects the growing export activity of free zones toward external markets.

4: Investment Zones

RO United Zone in New Alamein Arkan Palm Zone in Sheikh Zayed February 2026	The Spine Zone Al Burouj zone Final approvals are currently being issued.	Silicon Waha technology zone in the 10th of Ramadan City June 2026
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New investment zones

Table 13: Investment zones during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Number of projects contracted/ approved	22 projects	17 projects
Number of building permits issued	22 permits	19 permits
Number of issued licenses to operate	40 licenses	24 licenses
New investment zones	A technology zone + an investment zone under review	3 new zones + 2 zones under review

Source: GAFI

Table (13) shows that investment zones witnessed an expansion in the establishment of new zones during the first half of 2026, alongside continued efforts to activate investment activity. Decisions were issued to establish three new investment zones: RO United in New Alamein, Arkan Palm in Sheikh Zayed, and the Silicon Waha Technology Zone in 10th of Ramadan City, in addition to two zones currently under consideration by the Council of Ministers. At the project level, 17 projects were under consideration or had received approval. In addition, 19 building permits and 24 licenses to operate were issued. Licenses to operate were notably concentrated in April, which alone recorded 10 licenses, representing approximately 42% of the total. This reflects the accelerating pace of activating existing projects, alongside the continued expansion in the establishment of new investment zones.

5: Economic Performance Sector at GAFI

Table 14: Number of legal structure changes and corporate restructurings cases during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change %
Capital increases	180	123	-31.7%
Change of legal structure	70	91	30%
Merger and split-up	8	7	-12.5%
Total	258	221	-14.3%

Source: GAFI

Table (14) shows that the first half of 2026 witnessed the continuation of corporate restructuring activities among existing companies, with notable variations in the trends of these operations. The number of capital increase transactions financed through retained earnings and credit balances declined to 123 transactions, compared to 180 transactions during the corresponding period of 2025, representing a decrease of approximately 31.7%. In contrast, the number of legal structure changes increased to 91 cases, compared to 70 cases, representing a growth of approximately 30%. This reflects a growing tendency among companies to reorganize their legal structures. Meanwhile, mergers and split-up remained limited, with the number of such cases declining from 8 to 7.

6: Resolving Investor Issues

Total complaints	Resolved	In progress	Resolution rate of issues related to GAFI
401 complaints	275 complaints	126 complaints	100%

Key indicators of the first half of 2026

During the first half of 2026, the total number of complaints received by GAFI reached approximately 401 complaints, of which 275 complaints were resolved, representing a resolution rate of 69%, while 126 complaints are currently being handled. GAFI achieved a 100% resolution rate for complaints related to it, with no complaints remaining under processing, reflecting the efficiency and effectiveness of its complaint response mechanisms and the completion of action on all such complaints. Meanwhile, 275 complaints related to other entities were received, of which 149 complaints were resolved, representing a resolution rate of 54.2%, while the remaining complaints continue to be followed up on in coordination with the relevant entities to complete their resolution. These indicators demonstrate GAFI's increased efficiency in directly handling complaints, while highlighting the importance of continued coordination with other entities to improve resolution rates and expedite the settlement of complaints involving multiple parties.

7: Dispute Settlement

During the period, the Dispute Settlement Center expanded its role in promoting a culture of out-of-court dispute resolution and commercial disputes by providing flexible, expeditious, and confidential mechanisms, thereby contributing to a stable investment environment and preserving relationships between the parties. The Center concluded 12 settlements during the period, representing a 33% increase compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The total financial value of these settlements exceeded EGP 100 billion, compared with approximately EGP 90 million during the same period of the previous year, reflecting a significant increase in the scale and impact of the settlements concluded.

In terms of developing the mediation framework, the Center worked to establish a roster of registered mediators trained in accordance with professional standards, while also conducting specialized capacity-building programs and workshops to raise awareness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The Center further strengthened its partnerships with a number of national and international institutions, including the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the British University in Egypt, the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA), and the National Anti-Corruption Academy. In addition, the Center issued three editions of specialized booklets and periodicals to facilitate knowledge exchange and promote international best practices. These efforts support the Center's approach to establishing a leading institutional dispute settlement center that combines effective practice, capacity building, and local and international partnerships.

II. Foreign Trade Indicators of Non-Petroleum Products

January–June 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

1: The Trade Balance in Figures

Non-petroleum goods exports	Non-petroleum goods imports	Total trade
USD 25.5 billion Up 3%	USD 48.1 billion Up 21%	USD 73.6 billion Up 14%

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The above data present the key indicators of non-petroleum foreign trade during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in greater detail below, along with a comparison with the corresponding period of 2025.

Table 15: Main indicators of non-petroleum foreign trade during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %
Total non-petroleum goods exports	24,773	25,514	741	3%
Total non-petroleum goods imports	39,765	48,092	8,327	21%
Trade balance	-14,992	-22,578	-7,586	51%
Total trade	64,538	73,606	9,068	14%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (15) shows that the non-petroleum trade deficit widened by approximately 51% during the first half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025, reaching approximately USD 22.6 billion, compared with USD 15.0 billion. This increase was significantly influenced by gold trade. Accordingly, Table (16) presents the trade balance excluding gold trade, providing a more accurate picture of trade performance and showing a smaller underlying deficit in the non-petroleum trade balance than that reflected when gold exports and imports are included.

Table 16: Net non-petroleum goods exports and imports excluding gold during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %
Non-petroleum goods exports	24,773	25,514	741	3%
Gold exports	3,925	2,235	-1,690	-43%
Total non-petroleum goods exports excluding gold	20,848	23,279	2,431	12%
Non-petroleum goods imports	39,765	48,092	8,327	21%
Gold imports	250	4,051	3,801	1520%
Total non-petroleum goods imports excluding gold	39,515	44,041	4,526	11.5%
Trade balance excluding gold	-18,667	-20,762	-2,095	11%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (16) shows that the significant increase in the trade deficit during the first half of 2026 was mainly attributable to gold exports and imports, as the trade deficit excluding gold increased by only 11%, compared with a 51% increase in the overall trade deficit.

Despite a 43% decline in gold exports, non-petroleum exports excluding gold increased by 12%, reflecting an improvement in the underlying performance of non-petroleum goods exports when gold is excluded.

Meanwhile, non-petroleum imports excluding gold increased by 11.5%, while gold imports surged from USD 250 million to USD 4.1 billion, which was the main factor behind the widening trade deficit during the period.

2. Non-petroleum goods exports

Non-petroleum goods exports USD 25.5 billion Up 3%	Top 5 destination markets for goods exports account for 31% of total non-petroleum goods exports	Export sectors 13 export sectors (Led by chemicals and fertilizers)
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Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The above data present the key indicators of non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in greater detail below, along with a comparison with the corresponding period of 2025.

Table 17: Leading destination markets for non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

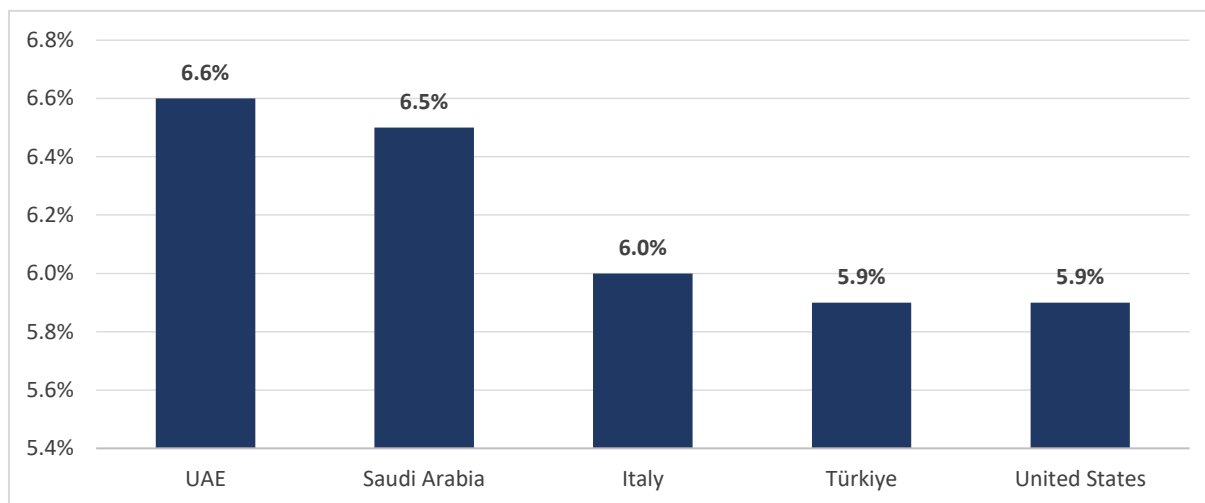
(USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Country share of total non-petroleum merchandise exports (Jan–Jun 2026)
UAE*	3,783	1,678	-2,105	-56%	6.6%
Saudi Arabia	1,510	1,649	139	9%	6.5%
Italy	1,461	1,536	75	5%	6.0%
Türkiye	1,635	1,518	-117	-7%	5.9%
United States	1,491	1,510	19	1%	5.9%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

*The decline in total exports to the UAE during the period is due to the fall in gold exports.

Figure 6: Leading destination markets for non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026
(Share of total non-petroleum merchandise exports)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (17) and Figure (6) show the following:

The five largest destination countries accounted for around 31% of total non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026, reflecting continued diversification of export markets and the absence of reliance on a single market.

Although the UAE remained the largest market for Egyptian exports, exports to the UAE declined by 56% to USD 1.68 billion, mainly due to the decline in gold exports.

By contrast, exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 9% to USD 1.65 billion, while exports to Italy rose by 5%. Exports to the United States remained broadly stable at their level of the previous year, reflecting continued strong demand in a number of Egypt's major export markets.

Exports to Türkiye declined by 7%; however, its share of total exports remained at around 6%, keeping it among the five largest destinations for Egyptian exports.

Table 18: Key Export Sectors during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

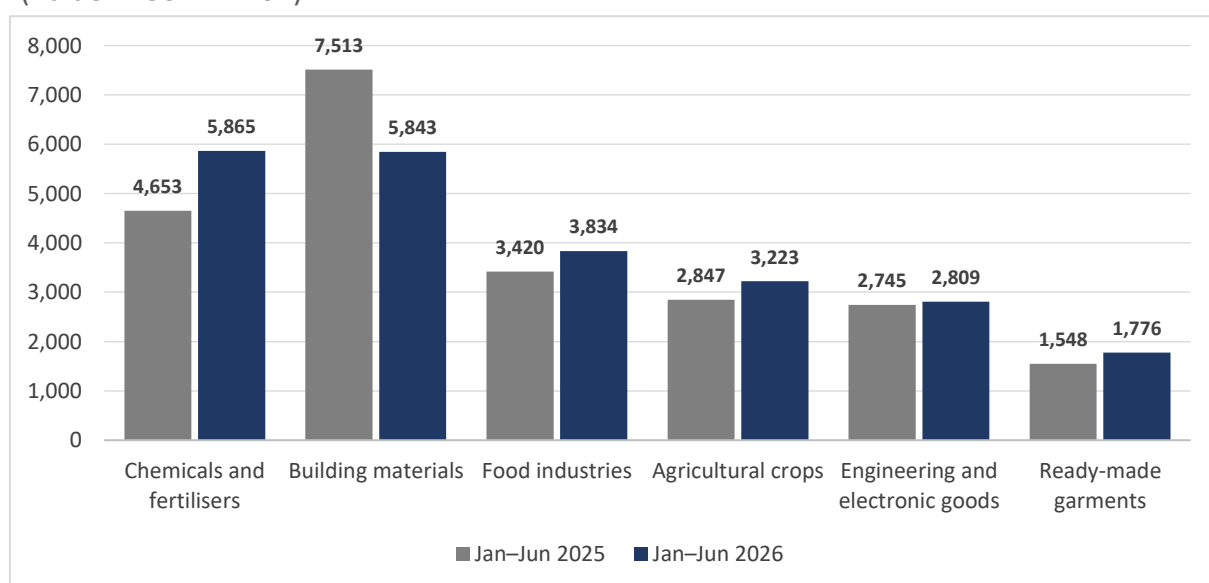
Sector	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change Value	Change %	Sector share of total non-petroleum goods exports (Jan–Jun 2026)
Chemicals and fertilizers	4,653	5,865	1,212	26%	22.99%
Building materials*	7,513	5,843	-1,670	-22%	22.90%
Food industries	3,420	3,834	414	12%	15.03%
Agricultural crops	2,847	3,223	376	13%	12.63%
Engineering and electronic goods	2,745	2,809	64	2%	11.01%
Ready-made garments	1,548	1,776	228	15%	6.96%
Spinning and textiles	585	540	-45	-8%	2.12%
Printing, packaging, paper, books and artistic works	463	526	63	14%	2.06%
Medical industries	437	440	3	1%	1.72%
Home textiles	302	345	43	14%	1.35%
Furniture	202	213	11	5%	0.83%
Leather, footwear and leather products	47	61	14	30%	0.24%
Live Stock and Animal P	11	39	28	255%	0.15%
Total	24,773	25,514	741	3%	100%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

* The decline in building materials exports is due to the fall in gold exports, as gold is counted within this sector.

Figure 7: Key Export Sectors during the First Half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (18) and Figure (7) show that chemicals and fertilizers continued to lead the structure of non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026, accounting for approximately 23% of total non-petroleum goods

exports, with growth of 26% compared with the same period of 2025. This reflects the sector's strong performance and increased demand for its products in external markets.

The building materials sector ranked second, accounting for approximately 23% of total non-petroleum goods exports, despite a 22% decline in its exports. It is worth noting that the building materials sector also includes gold, which accounted for approximately 8.8% of total non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026, thereby affecting the sector's overall performance.

The food industries, agricultural crops, and ready-made garments sectors also recorded growth rates of 12%, 13%, and 15%, respectively, reflecting the continued improvement in the performance of a number of key productive and export-oriented sectors.

By contrast, spinning and textile exports declined by 8%, while exports of engineering and electronic goods and medical industries remained broadly stable at levels close to those recorded in the previous year, maintaining their contributions among the major exporting sectors.

The top five sectors alone accounted for approximately 85% of total non-petroleum goods exports, reflecting the continued concentration of non-petroleum goods exports in a limited number of major sectors.

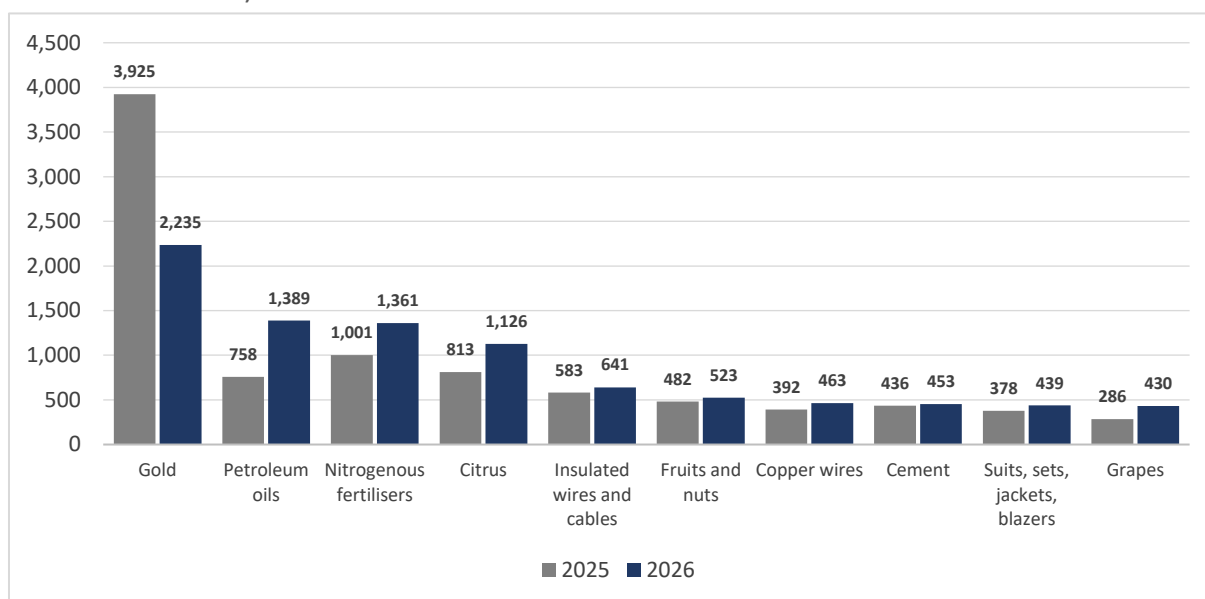
Table 19: Top 10 Export Items during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Item share of total non-petroleum goods exports (Jan–Jun 2026)
Gold	3,925	2,235	-1,690	-43.1%	8.8%
Petroleum oils (excluding crude)	758	1,389	631	83.2%	5.4%
Nitrogenous fertilizers	1,001	1,361	360	36%	5.3%
Fresh and dried citrus	813	1,126	313	38.5%	4.4%
Insulated wires and cables	583	641	58	9.9%	2.5%
Fruits and nuts	482	523	41	8.5%	2.0%
Copper wires	392	463	71	18.1%	1.8%
Cement	436	453	17	3.9%	1.8%
Suits, sets, jackets, blazers	378	439	61	16.1%	1.7%
Grapes	286	430	144	50.3%	1.7%
Total	9,054	9,060	6	0.1%	35.5%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Figure 8: Top 10 export items during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025
(Value in USD million)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (19) and Figure (8) show that the top 10 export items accounted for approximately 35.5% of total non-petroleum goods exports during the first half of 2026, reflecting the diversification of the export structure and the absence of reliance on a limited number of products.

Despite gold remaining the largest single export item, gold exports declined by 43% to USD 2.24 billion, which constrained the growth of total non-petroleum goods exports during the period.

By contrast, several major export items recorded strong growth rates, most notably petroleum oils (other than crude) at 83%, grapes at 50%, citrus fruits at 39%, and nitrogenous fertilizers at 36%. This reflects improved performance across a number of industrial and agricultural products in external markets.

Despite the significant decline in gold exports, total exports of the top 10 items increased slightly by 0.1%, driven by strong growth in several other items. This reflects the capacity of Egyptian exports to offset part of the decline in gold exports.

Table 20: Top 10 export Products recording the largest decline in value during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Item share of total non-petroleum merchandise exports (Jan–Jun 2026)
Gold	3,925	2,235	-1,690	-43.1%	8.8%
Potatoes, fresh or frozen	502	303	-199	-39.6%	1.2%
Phosphatic, mineral or chemical fertilizers	318	121	-197	-61.9%	0.5%
Lifeboats	161	2	-159	-98.8%	0.01%
Dried leguminous vegetables	242	152	-90	-37.2%	0.6%
Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn	154	79	-75	-48.7%	0.3%
Tugs and pusher craft	76	8	-68	-89.5%	0.03%
Discs, tapes and other media for recording sound or other phenomena	81	33	-48	-59.3%	0.1%
Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliacious vegetables	162	116	-46	-28.4%	0.5%
Other articles of iron or steel	71	26	-45	-63.4%	0.1%
Total	5,692	3,075	-2,617	-46.0%	12.1%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (20) shows that the top 10 export items—not sectors—that recorded declines during the period registered a combined decrease in exports of USD 2.62 billion. Gold alone accounted for approximately 65% of the total decline, confirming that the decline in gold exports was the main factor limiting the growth of total exports during the first half of 2026.

Potatoes and phosphatic fertilizers ranked second and third, respectively, in terms of the value of the decline, with decreases of USD 199 million and USD 197 million, respectively. Meanwhile, some other items recorded sharp percentage declines despite their relatively limited absolute values, such as lifeboats (-99%) and tugboats (-90%).

The data indicate that the decline was concentrated in a limited number of export items, while the majority of other export sectors and products maintained their levels or recorded growth. This is consistent with the improvement in non-petroleum export performance when gold is excluded.

3. Non-petroleum Goods Imports

Non-petroleum goods imports¹

USD 48 billion
UP 21%

Top 5 source countries for imports to Egypt account for 49.6% of total non-petroleum goods imports

Import sectors
13 import sectors
(Led by engineering and electronic goods)

Key indicators for the first half of 2026

¹One of the reasons is the rise in gold imports compared with the corresponding period.

The data above show the key indicators of non-petroleum goods imports in the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below, with a comparison against the same period of 2025.

Table 21: Top 5 Countries Exporting to Egypt during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

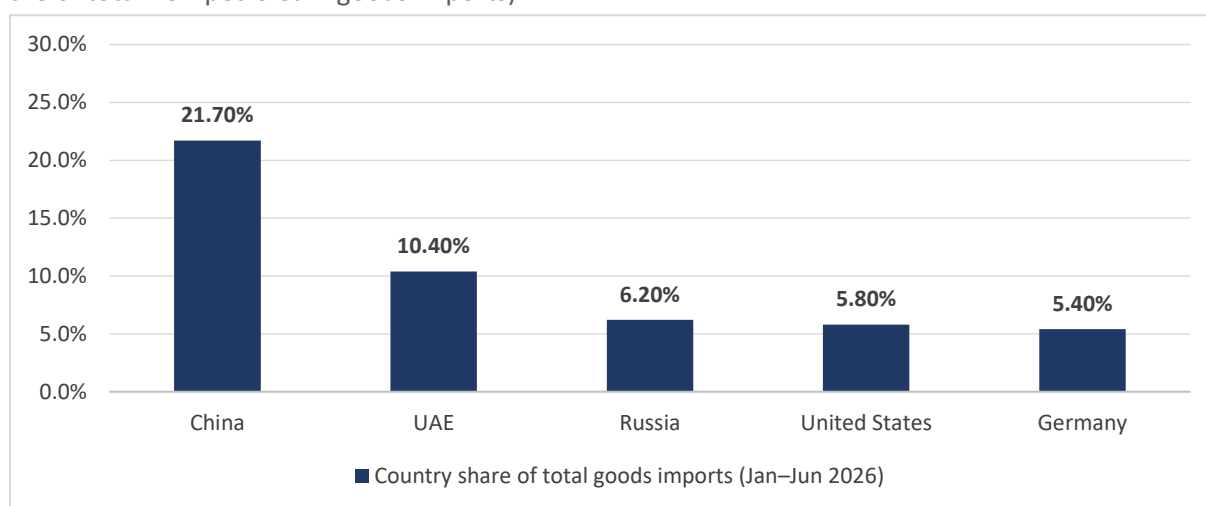
(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Country share of total non-petroleum merchandise imports (Jan–Jun 2026)
China	8,309	10,438	2,129	25.6%	21.7%
UAE	1,208	5,025	3,817	316%	10.4%
Russia	2,274	2,992	718	31.6%	6.2%
United States	2,205	2,808	603	27.3%	5.8%
Germany	1,566	2,581	1,015	64.8%	5.4%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Figure 9: Top 5 Countries Exporting to Egypt during the First Half of 2026.

(Share of total non-petroleum goods imports)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (21) and Figure (9) show that China maintained its position as the largest exporter to Egypt during the first half of 2026, accounting for approximately 21.7% of total non-petroleum goods imports. Imports from China grew by 25.6% compared with the same period of 2025, reaching USD 10.4 billion.

Imports from the United Arab Emirates recorded the highest growth rate among the five largest countries exporting to Egypt, increasing by more than fourfold to reach USD 5.0 billion. This increase primarily reflects the significant rise in gold imports during the period.

Imports from Germany also increased by 64.8%, while imports from Russia and the United States rose by 31.6% and 27.3%, respectively, compared with the same period of 2025. This reflects the growth in imports from Egypt's major supplier markets. Collectively, the five countries accounted for approximately 49.5% of total non-petroleum goods imports, reflecting the continued concentration of a significant share of Egypt's imports among a limited number of major trading partners.

Table 22: Key Import Sectors during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

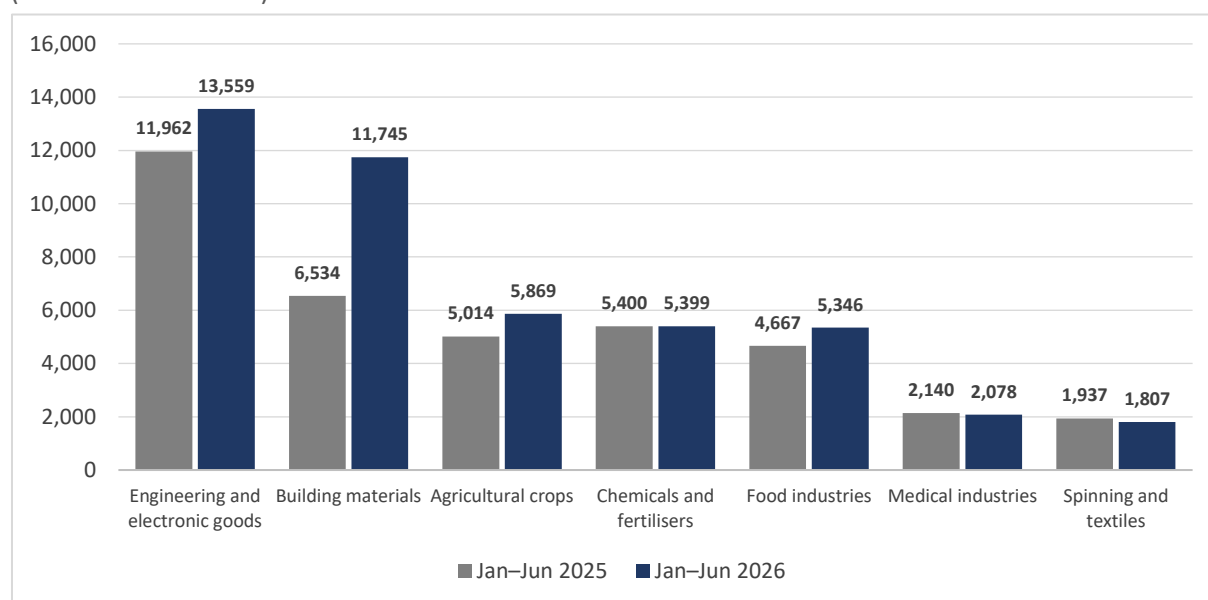
(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Sector share of total non-petroleum goods imports (Jan–Jun 2026)
Engineering and electronic goods	11,962	13,559	1,597	13.4%	28.19%
Building materials	6,534	11,745	5,211	79.8%	24.42%
Agricultural crops	5,014	5,869	855	17.1%	12.20%
Chemicals and fertilizers	5,400	5,399	-1	0.0%	11.23%
Food industries	4,667	5,346	679	14.5%	11.12%
Medical industries	2,140	2,078	-62	-2.9%	4.32%
Spinning and textiles	1,937	1,807	-130	-6.7%	3.76%
Printing, packaging and paper	852	974	122	14.3%	2.03%
Furniture	723	759	36	5.0%	1.58%
Livestock & Animal Products	270	225	-45	-16.7%	0.47%
Ready-made garments	146	211	65	44.5%	0.44%
Leather, footwear and products	103	100	-3	-2.9%	0.21%
Home textiles	17	20	3	17.6%	0.04%
Total	39,765	48,092	8,327	21%	100%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Figure 10: Key Import Sectors during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the Same Period of 2025

(Value in USD million)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (22) and Figure (10) show that non-petroleum goods imports were concentrated in a limited number of key sectors, with engineering and electronic goods and building materials alone accounting for approximately 52.6% of total imports. This reflects continued demand for machinery and equipment, raw materials, and production inputs.

The building materials sector recorded the highest growth rate among the major sectors, with imports increasing by 80% to reach USD 11.7 billion. This increase was mainly driven by higher gold imports, resulting in exceptional growth in the sector. It is worth noting that the building materials sector also includes gold, which accounted for approximately 8.4% of total non-petroleum goods imports during the first half of 2026.

Imports of agricultural crops increased by 17%, while imports of food industries rose by 15%, reflecting continued imports of food commodities and strategic crops to meet domestic market needs.

By contrast, imports of medical industries declined by 3%, while imports of yarn and textiles decreased by 7%. Meanwhile, imports of chemicals and fertilizers remained broadly stable at levels close to those of the previous year, indicating varying demand trends across different sectors.

The five leading sectors alone accounted for approximately 87% of total non-petroleum imports, reflecting the high degree of sectoral concentration in Egypt's imports compared with other sectors.

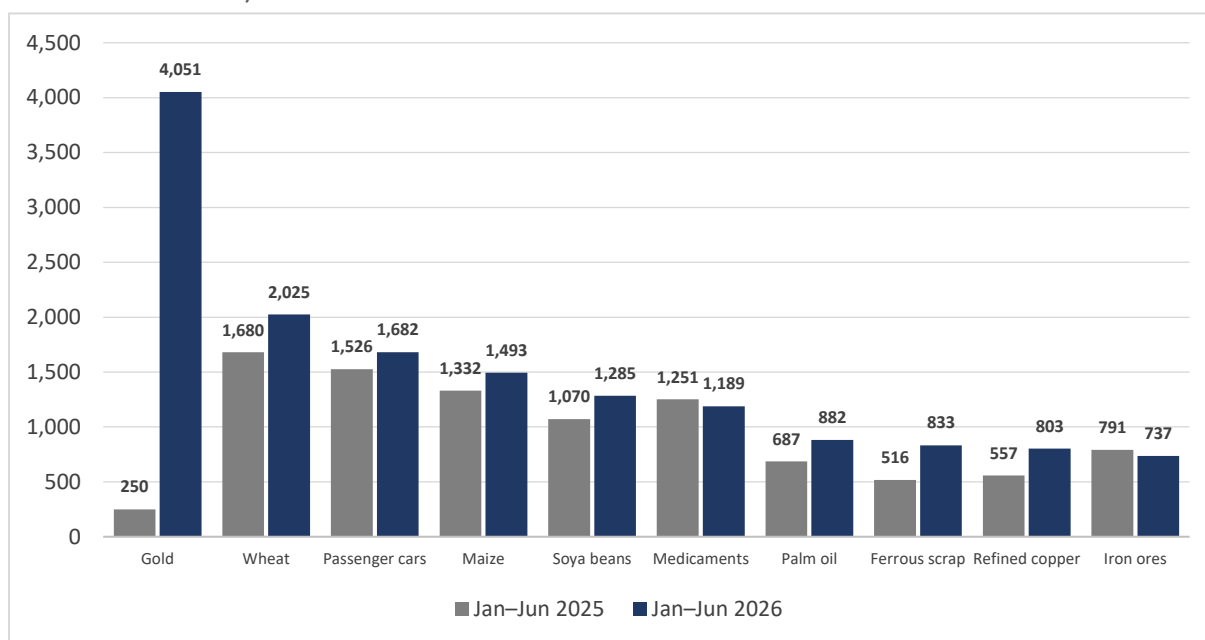
Table 23: Top 10 import items during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %	Item share of total non-petroleum goods imports (Jan–Jun 2026)
Gold	250	4,051	3,801	1520%	8.4%
Wheat	1,680	2,025	345	20.5%	4.2%
Passenger cars	1,526	1,682	156	10.2%	3.5%
Maize	1,332	1,493	161	12.1%	3.1%
Soya beans, whether or not broken	1,070	1,285	215	20.1%	2.7%
Medicaments for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	1,251	1,189	-62	-5%	2.5%
Palm oil and its fractions	687	882	195	28.4%	1.8%
Ferrous waste and scrap of iron or steel	516	833	317	61.4%	1.7%
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	557	803	246	44.2%	1.7%
Iron ores and concentrates	791	737	-54	-6.8%	1.5%
Total	9,660	14,980	5,320	55.1%	31.1%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Figure 11: Top 10 import items during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025
(Value in USD million)



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (23) and Figure (11) show that the top 10 import items accounted for approximately 31.1% of total non-petroleum goods imports during the first half of 2026, reflecting the diversification of the import structure and the absence of concentration in a limited number of commodities.

Gold ranked first among imported items, with imports valued at USD 4.1 billion, compared with approximately USD 250 million during the same period of 2025, recording the highest absolute increase of USD 3.8 billion. This was the main factor behind the increase in total imports during the period.

Imports of several strategic commodities and production inputs also increased, including wheat by 20.5%, corn by 12.1%, soybeans by 20.1%, and palm oil by 28.4%, reflecting continued demand for essential food commodities and industrial and production inputs.

Imports of metal scrap and unwrought copper recorded notable growth of 61.4% and 44.2%, respectively, indicating increased demand for industrial raw materials. Meanwhile, pharmaceutical imports declined by 5%, while iron ores decreased by 6.8%.

Table 24: Top 10 import items recording the largest decline in value during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025

(Value in USD million)

Item	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change value	Change %
Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	439	180	-259	-59%
Raw and unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	268	35	-233	-87%
Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	279	152	-127	-46%
Cranes, including cable cranes, mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and bridge cranes	157	32	-125	-80%
Carboxylic acids	175	55	-120	-69%
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	289	189	-100	-35%
Pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists; drum winches or capstan winches	104	21	-83	-80%
Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of cast iron, iron or steel	84	12	-72	-86%
Pharmaceuticals	1,251	1,189	-62	-5%
Tufts of synthetic fibers	69	8	-61	-88%
Total	3,115	1,873	-1,242	-40%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (24) shows that the total decline in imports of the top 10 import items that recorded decreases amounted to approximately USD 1.24 billion during the first half of 2026, representing a 40% decrease compared with the same period of 2025.

Semi-finished iron and steel products recorded the largest decline, at USD 259 million, followed by imports of raw or unmanufactured tobacco, which decreased by USD 233 million, and raw sugar, which declined by USD 127 million.

The decline also covered a number of production inputs and industrial goods, including lifting equipment, carboxylic acids, and metal tanks, while pharmaceutical imports recorded a limited decline of only 5%, reflecting the continued stability of imports of essential goods.

The diversity of the items that recorded declines indicates that the decrease in imports was not concentrated in a single sector, but rather extended across a number of industrial and consumer goods, alongside notable increases in imports of other commodities, particularly gold, food commodities, and production inputs, as shown in the preceding tables.

4: Main indicators of the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

The following tables and illustrative charts present the key indicators and activities of the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC) during the first half of 2026, compared with the corresponding period of 2025.

Table 25: Number of Industrial and Non-Industrial Inspection Requests during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the corresponding Period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025		Jan–Jun 2026	
	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Rejected
Number of industrial inspection requests	54,006	403	54,270	173
Number of non-industrial inspection requests	9,880	53	5,201	12
Total	63,886	456	59,471	185

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 26: Number of samples received by GOEIC laboratories and number of document-based Inspection Requests during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Number of samples received by GOEIC laboratories for industrial goods quality testing	235,162	227,759
Number of samples received by GOEIC laboratories for chemical goods quality testing	137,562	172,430
Number of document-based inspection requests	476	1,001
Total	373,200	401,190

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 27: Number of Certificates of Origin (CO) issued under Trade Agreements during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

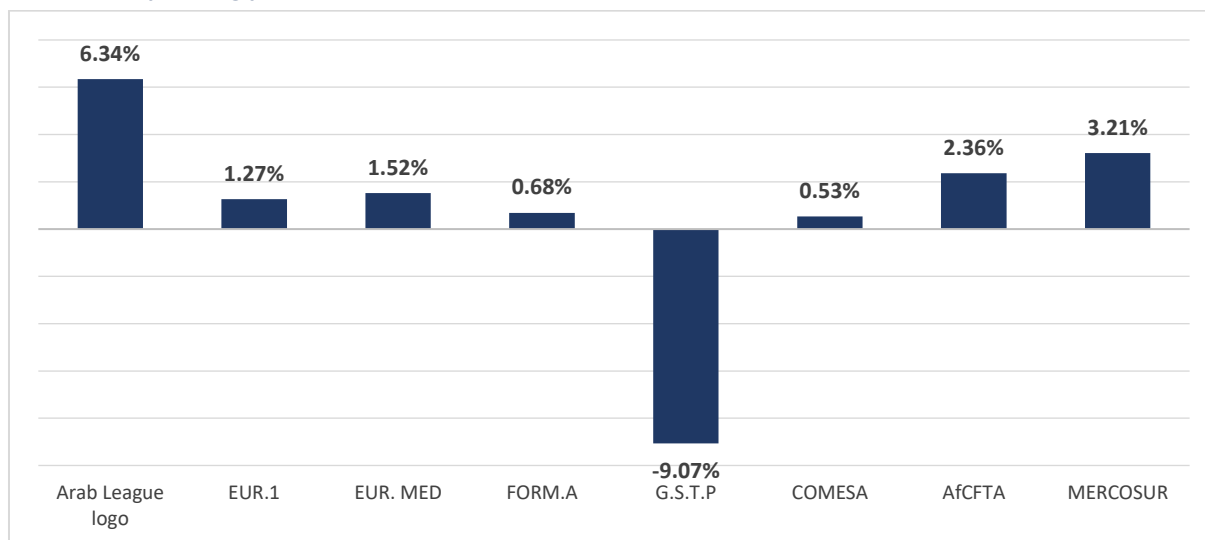
Certificates of Origin (CO) ²	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026	Change	Change %
League of Arab States	97,660	103,854	6,194	6.34%
EUR.1	104,719	106,049	1,330	1.27%
EUR. MED	10,387	10,545	158	1.52%
FORM.A	61,549	61,970	421	0.68%
G.S.T. P ³	364	331	-33	-9.07%
COMESA	8,161	8,204	43	0.53%
AfCFTA	1,610	1,648	38	2.36%
MERCOSUR	8,133	8,394	261	3.21%
Total	292,583	300,995	8,412	2.88%

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

²Documents issued to prove the origin of Egyptian goods, enabling exporters to benefit from the preferential customs treatment granted under trade agreements with countries and blocs. The certificate used differs according to the export market and the applicable rules of origin.

³The Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries.

Figure 12: Change in the number of Certificates of Origin (CO) issued during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025



Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table (27) shows that the total number of Certificates of Origin (CO) issued in the period from January to June 2026 increased to approximately 301.000 certificates, compared with approximately 293.000 during the corresponding period of 2025, representing an increase of 2.9%. This increase reflects the growth in the number of export transactions or shipments that benefited from CO, indicating continued export activity, the utilization of available trade agreements and preferential tariff arrangements. The increase was particularly concentrated in CO issued under the League of Arab States framework, which increased by approximately 6.3%, followed by MERCOSUR certificates, which increased by approximately 3.2%, AfCFTA certificates by approximately 2.4%, and EUR.1 certificates by approximately 1.3%. In contrast, G.S.T.P. certificates declined by approximately 9.1%. G.S.T.P. certificates are COs issued under the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP), an interregional trade system comprising developing countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other regions. The system aims to promote trade among these countries through reciprocal tariff preferences. Such certificates are issued for Egyptian goods eligible to benefit from these preferences.

Table 28: Issuance of Product Certification in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Number of SABER Certificates	81	89
Number of Free-sale Certificates	87	92
Number of Consignment Certificates for the Saudi side	284	421
Total	452	602

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 29: Issuance of Product Certification in accordance with the International Standard ISO/IEC 17020 during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Total number of certificates issued	160	281

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 30: Issuance of Registration Cards for the importers and exporters' register, agents' register, and other commercial registration services during the First Half of 2026 Compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Type of registration	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Issuance of Registration Cards in the Importers' Record	21,836	12,726
Issuance of Registration Cards in the Exporters' Register	9,630	10,191
Issuance of Registration Cards in the Commercial Agents' Register	1,261	1,226
Issuance of Registration broker Cards in the Real Estate Brokers' Register	3,077	3,161
Issuance of Registration Cards in the Advertising and Marketing Register	1,568	1,438
Issuance of Registration Cards in the Foreign Company Service Offices' Registry	17	18
Issuance of Registration Cards for factories and facilities in the Production Supplies Registry	5,959	3,718
Total number of transactions for all registrations	43,348	32,478

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 31: Total issuance of Foreign Trade Reports during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Total number of Foreign Trade Reports and statistics issued by GOEIC's Data Warehouse	15,203	19,699

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 32: Customer Service and Response to citizens' inquiries during the First Half of 2026 compared with the corresponding period of 2025

Indicator	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Jun 2026
Number of calls via the 19591 Hotline	22,644	72,555
Number of visitors to the Citizens' Service Department	5,696	13,160
Total	28,340	85,715

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

Table 33: Specialized Training Programs in the fields of import, export and real estate brokerage during the First Half of 2026

Program type	Number of programs	Number of trainees
Import practice programs	21	695
Export practice programs	23	698
Real estate brokerage programs	54	1,770
Specialized programs and technical workshops	46	1,829
Total	144	4,992

Source: General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC)

5: Achievements During the First Half of 2026

GOEIC Services for the Business Community:

Launching the electronic portal project and the automated system for the services of the Environmental Validation and Verification Unit (EVVU) and the GOEIC's Product Conformity Certification Unit, thereby ensuring integration with Egypt's commitment to implementing the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 553 of 2018.

GOEIC "Smart Assistant " Service:

Launching the GOEIC "Smart assistant" service on GOEIC's electronic portal, with the aim of facilitating foreign trade flows, in line with the Egyptian State's comprehensive strategy for digital transformation, streamlining procedures and providing support to foreign customers in their respective languages. The "Smart Assistant" provides service in five international languages (Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Chinese).

Quality and Accreditation:

The Egyptian Accreditation Council (EGAC) expanded the scope of accreditation of the GOEIC Inspection Unit (GIU) in accordance with the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012. The scope of accreditation now covers the following product categories: paper products, textiles and ready-made garments, footwear and leather products, batteries, cookware, tableware, medical devices and household electrical appliances.

GOEIC granted authorization and technical recognition to Chinese conformity assessment bodies to issue Certificates of Inspection and Conformity (COIs) for products exported to the Egyptian market and to issue Certificates of Conformity in China. This facilitates and reduces the time required for inspection and assessment procedures by more than 50%, reduces financial burdens and costs by more than 30%, and facilitates the smooth flow of trade between the two countries.

Issuance of the first Egyptian Certificate of Origin to China and commencement of the actual implementation of the new model for the exceptional Certificate of Origin.

Legislative amendments and regulatory decisions issued:

The President of the Republic ratified Law No. (4) of 2026 amending certain provisions of Law No. 121 of 1982 concerning the importers' register, which was published in the Official Gazette. The law includes a number of substantive amendments aimed at achieving greater flexibility in managing the importers' register.

Cooperation protocols:

Establishment of Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit at GOEIC by decision of the Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA), responsible for monitoring and following up all those working in the real estate brokerage profession, with the support of the -Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Combating Unit (EMLCU) of the Central Bank of Egypt.

Signing of a cooperation protocol between GOEIC and the Internal Trade Development Authority (ITDA) with the aim of strengthening institutional integration and developing mechanisms for the electronic exchange of data and information between the two sides.

Signing of a cooperation protocol with Fresh Electric for cooperation in the fields of inspection, technical analysis, training, qualification and environmental sustainability in accordance with the latest international standards and specifications.

Signing of a cooperation protocol with the Chamber of Apparel and Home Textile Industries of the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), with the aim of inspecting and analyzing textile and ready-made garment samples through its specialized laboratories and qualified technical personnel, in accordance with the latest Egyptian and international standards.

III. Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC) (January–June 2026)

Total courses delivered

43 training courses

Total trainees

1,490 trainees

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main indicators of the Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC) of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade (MIFT) during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below.

Table 34: FTTC Training Courses during the First Half of 2026

Training course	Number of courses delivered	Total number of trainees
Export Practice Program	21	779
Import Practice Program	13	536
Various training programs	9	175
Total	43	1,490

Source: Foreign Trade Training Center, Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade

Table (34) shows that FTTC conducted 43 training courses benefiting 1,490 trainees during the first half of 2026, with the aim of qualifying personnel working in the fields of export, import and investment. The courses covered international trade and marketing skills, export planning, negotiation and investment attraction, as well as the use of artificial intelligence techniques in analyzing international markets, in support of the competitiveness of Egyptian exports. Export practice courses accounted for the largest share of training activity, with 21 courses and 779 trainees.

IV. Export Development Fund (EDF) (January–June 2026)

Total amounts disbursed during the period	Cash disbursements – instant payment initiatives	Electronic clearing	Direct cash disbursements
19.37 EGP billion	7.28 EGP billion (for amounts due prior to 1/7/2024)	3.9 EGP billion (taxes – customs – insurance)	8.19 EGP billion (for amounts due after 1/7/2024)

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main indicators of the Export Development Fund (EDF) during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below.

Table 35: Structure of amounts disbursed by the Export Development Fund (EDF) during the First Half of 2026

Item	Value (EGP billion)	Number of Beneficiary Companies
Cash disbursements – instant payment initiatives (for amounts due prior to July 1, 2024)	7.28	1,970
Electronic clearing (taxes – customs – insurance)	3.90	—
Direct cash disbursements (for amounts due after July 1, 2024)	8.19	1,495 companies + cement + air freight
Total	19.37	—

Source: Export Development Fund

Table (35) shows the structure of the amounts disbursed by the Export Development Fund (EDF) during the first half of 2026, as detailed below:

1. Instant payment initiatives for outstanding dues (shipments made prior to July 1, 2024):

- **Cash disbursements:** Certificates for Phase Eight – Second Tranche under the initiative were issued, totaling 3,084 certificates, with dues amounting to EGP 7.712 billion. An amount of EGP 7.28 billion was disbursed to 1,970 companies, while disbursements to the remaining companies are ongoing.
- **Electronic clearing:** EGP 3.9 billion was disbursed to settle companies' outstanding liabilities to the tax authorities, customs authorities, and social insurance authorities.

2. Direct cash disbursements (shipments made after July 1, 2024):

- EGP 8.19 billion was disbursed, of which EGP 6.99 billion was disbursed to 1,495 companies, EGP 852.93 million to cement companies, and EGP 350 million in support of air freight (EgyptAir).

Table 36: Direct cash disbursements (Shipments made after July 1, 2024) by the Export Development Fund (EDF) during the First Half of 2026

Item	Value
Disbursements to exporting companies (1,495 companies)	EGP 6.99 billion
Cement companies	EGP 852.93 million
Air freight (EgyptAir)	EGP 350 million
Total	EGP 8.19 billion

Source: Export Development Fund

V. Egyptian Export Development Authority (EDA) (January–June 2026)

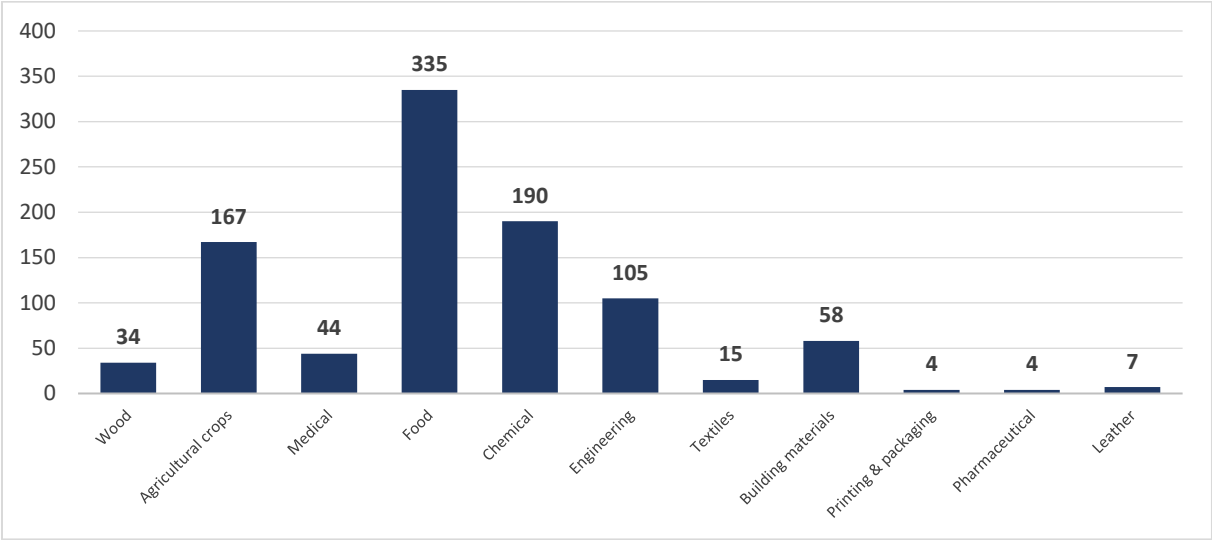
Companies registered on the Egyptian Exports Portal	Visitors to the Egyptian Exports Portal	Promotion of products and companies	Business opportunities for foreign companies to purchase Egyptian products
255 companies	30,000 visitors	104 Egyptian products 26 Egyptian companies	963 opportunities

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main EDA indicators during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below:

- ▶ The Egyptian Export Development Authority (EDA) implemented a set of activities and initiatives aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of Egyptian exports, supporting the access of national products to foreign markets, and developing the services provided to exporters and responding to their enquiries, within the framework of the State's strategy to increase exports.
- ▶ Participation in preparing a draft memorandum of understanding with the Export Development Board of Chile (ProChile), and participation in the meetings of the Arab Federation for Industrial Exports Development (AFIED), which strengthens regional cooperation and the exchange of expertise.
- ▶ Preparation of studies on Egypt's exports and imports of agricultural crops and the target markets for the most important (15) products, together with uploading data to the Egyptian Exports Portal, on which the number of registered companies reached (255 companies) with an average of (30,000) visitors, in support of decision-makers and exporters and to support expansion into foreign markets.
- ▶ Media coverage of the most important international exhibitions and trade missions, with the aim of raising exporters' awareness of these events and increasing their participation opportunities, and promotion of a number of events such as the Egyptian Cotton Festival, the Libya Food Expo 7 and the Egypt Olive Festival, and their publication on the Egyptian Exports Portal, contributing to the promotion of Egyptian products and supporting their access to foreign markets.
- ▶ Promotion of 104 Egyptian products of 26 Egyptian companies, classified by commodity sector. The food industries sector ranked first, with 43 products, followed by the agricultural crops sector, with 24 products, and the building materials sector, with 17 products. The engineering industries sector ranked fourth, with 12 products, followed by the chemical industries sector, with 8 products.
- ▶ Distribution of 963 direct business opportunities received from foreign companies seeking to purchase Egyptian products.

Figure 13: Number of foreign opportunities received for the purchase of Egyptian products during the First Half of 2026



Source: Egyptian Export Development Authority

Figure (13) shows that the food industries sector accounted for the largest share of opportunities received from foreign companies interested in purchasing Egyptian products, with 335 opportunities. It was followed by the chemical industries sector and the agricultural crops sector, with 190 and 167 opportunities, respectively, during the first half of 2026.

VI. Egypt Expo and Convention Authority (EECA) (January–June 2026)

Exhibitions held at EECA 19 exhibitions in the exhibition halls	International exhibitions outside Egypt 23 international exhibitions	Exhibitions under the individual participation scheme 83 decisions / exhibitions	Buyer missions 12 buyer missions + 2 trade missions
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Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main EECA indicators during the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below.

Table 37: Number of exhibitions held at EECA during the First Half of 2026

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Exhibitions	6	3	2	5	1	2	19

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Table 38: Number of domestic and foreign exhibitions licensed by EECA during the First Half of 2026

License	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
International	2	5	—	—	1	2	10
Domestic	2	3	—	2	4	7	18

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Table 39: Number of international exhibitions held abroad during the First Half of 2026

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Number of exhibitions	4	5	4	3	4	3	23

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Table 40: Number of international exhibitions under the individual participation scheme during the First Half of 2026

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Number of decisions / exhibitions	9	12	15	14	21	12	83
Number of participating companies	25	28	58	55	50	20	236

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Table 41: Number of buyer missions and trade missions during the First Half of 2026

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Buyer missions	5	1	1	1	3	1	12
Trade missions	Qatar / Kuwait	—	—	Tunisia	—	—	2

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Table 42: Number of trainees during the First Half of 2026

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Number of trainees	2	14	9	7	4	2	38

Source: Egypt Expo and Convention Authority

Activities achieved during the First Half of 2026:

- ▶ Coordination with the Chinese side on the project to develop the Cairo International Convention Center (CICC), and preparation of an integrated development concept that includes upgrading the infrastructure and technical systems while preserving CICC's distinctive architectural character.
- ▶ Follow-up of the implementation of civil protection, occupational safety and health requirements at the five exhibition halls of CICC, and completion of the procedures for obtaining the licenses needed for their use.
- ▶ Preparation of the technical studies required for contracting a specialized consultant to review the civil protection requirements and re-assess the technical, engineering and operational condition of the exhibition halls, the Amun and Nefertiti halls and the central kitchen.
- ▶ Preparation of the engineering studies required to address rainwater leakage points above the exhibition halls and to enhance the efficiency of the cooling towers serving the central air-conditioning system, in addition to carrying out operation and maintenance works, landscaping works, and providing technical operational support for events and conferences held in the five exhibition halls.
- ▶ Signing of a usufruct contract for the permanent exhibition building between EECA and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA), within the framework of the Prime Minister's directives to maximize the use of owned assets and put them to work in the service of economic development plans.
- ▶ Completion of the implementation of the foreign exhibitions plan (general – specialized – Egyptian products) approved in accordance with the procedures endorsed by the Prime Minister, in coordination with the export councils, the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI), the Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce (FEDCOC) and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA).
- ▶ Follow-up of the opening of all exhibitions held at EECA, as well as buyer missions inside and outside EECA.

VII. Trade Remedies Sector (January–June 2026)

Trade remedy decisions and announcements issued 10 Decrees and notices	EU anti-dumping margin on Egyptian glass fiber (GFR) 11% Down from 26%	Companies excluded from the circumvention duties imposed by Türkiye on Egyptian textiles 9 companies
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Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main indicators of MIFT Trade Remedies Sector in the first half of 2026. These indicators are addressed in more detail below.

Table 43: Decrees and Notices Issued for the First Half of 2026

Item	Decree / Notice No.
Imposition of Definitive Safeguard Measures on Cold-Rolled, Galvanized, and Pre-Painted Steel Sheets	120 of 2026
Imposition of Definitive Safeguard Measures on Billet	121 of 2026
Imposition of Definitive Safeguard Measures on Hot-Rolled Flat Steel Products	122 of 2026
Anti-Dumping Measures on Ferrosilicon to Remain in Force Pending Completion of the Review	123 of 2026
Anti-Dumping Measures on Concrete Reinforcing Bars to Remain in Force Pending Completion of the Review	124 of 2026
Imposition of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Tires from Vietnam	125 of 2026
Extension of the Anti-Dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of Sulphonated Naphthalene Formaldehyde (SNF), with Adjustment of the Duties	23 of 2026
Continuation of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Machine-Made Carpets and Floor Coverings of Textile, Artificial, or Synthetic Materials Pending Completion of the Review Proceedings	22 of 2026
Initiation of a Final Review of Tires from China and Thailand	Notice No. 6 of 2026
Termination of the Investigation into Rolled Steel Sheets from China and Türkiye	Notice No. 7 of 2026

Source: Trade Remedies Sector, MIFT

Tasks Accomplished for the First Half of 2026:

1. Highlights of ongoing investigations:

- ▶ With regard to the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) from the European Union into Egypt, the essential facts report was prepared and circulated to the interested parties, including the investigating authority's recommendation to impose an anti-dumping duty of 35%, pending receipt of comments for the preparation of the final report.
- ▶ Termination of the investigation without the imposition of duties on imports of cold-rolled, galvanized, and pre-painted steel sheets from China.
- ▶ The first ex officio countervailing duty investigation was initiated by the investigating authority against imports of ceramic tiles from India into Egypt, and consultations were held with the Indian Government.
- ▶ Follow-up of the implementation of the ministerial decrees on definitive safeguard measures (billets – hot-rolled – cold-rolled and galvanized steel products, including analysis of company data to assess the effects of their implementation and participation in the ministerial committee established to examine the impact of these measures.

- ▶ Technical meetings were held with local industry companies to support the preparation of new complaints, most notably with El-Ola Steel Group, Canal Sugar Company, Misr for Artificial Silk and Polyester Fibers, and Riyada Company for Gouda and Edam Cheese.
- ▶ Urgent requests were sent to a number of companies (Saint-Gobain, Sphinx, Gardenia Egypt, and Pyramids Tires) to complete the required data in preparation for initiating investigations.

2. Countervailing Cases – Defending Egyptian Exports:

- ▶ European Union (Glass Fiber Reinforced (GFR)): Submission of technical and legal arguments to the European Commission in support of the exporting company, which resulted in a reduction in the final dumping margin from 26% to 11%.
- ▶ United Kingdom (GFR): The UK investigating authority issued a decision to terminate the countervailing duties on Egyptian exports retroactively, effective from 26 June 2025.
- ▶ Türkiye (Textiles Circumvention): Nine Egyptian companies were exempted from the duties imposed following the Turkish circumvention investigation, and coordination is currently underway with the Export Council to support companies submitting new review requests.
- ▶ United States (Rebar – Subsidy and Anti-Dumping): Continued provision of full technical and legal support to Egyptian companies. The U.S. Department of Commerce issued a notice suspending the collection of provisional cash deposits in the countervailing duty investigation as of 13 May 2026, pending completion of the investigation proceedings.
- ▶ Continued technical and legal follow-up on investigations in countervailing cases initiated by Morocco, Brazil, the Gulf countries, India, and Canada, to safeguard Egyptian exports' access to these markets.

3. Judicial Disputes and Duty Refund Requests:

- ▶ Follow up on 7 lawsuits and legal disputes related to trade remedy decisions, including preparing defense memoranda and legal opinions and providing the State Lawsuits Authority (SLA) with the necessary documents.
- ▶ Review and follow up on more than 30 applications and complaints concerning the refund of duties and the implementation of ministerial decrees, in direct coordination with the Customs Authority and the Ministry of Finance.
- ▶ Resolution of a number of technical classification disputes through the Customs Committee to determine the correct customs classification of the products subject to dispute.

VIII. Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector (January–June 2026)

Ministerial Decrees Issued	Release and Re-Export Cases
9 decrees on Foreign Trade Regulation	661 cases completed

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The data above show the main indicators of MIFT Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector in the first half of 2026. These indicators are examined in more detail below.

Table 44: Main Foreign Trade Regulation Decrees for the First Half of 2026

Decree no.	Decree Key Provision
77 of 2026	Prohibition on the export of certain types of scrap, raw materials, and waste paper, including copper, lead, iron and steel, aluminum, and zinc scrap and raw materials
72 of 2026	Continuation of the application of Ministerial Decree No. 124 of 2025 imposing an export duty on textile clippings and waste, rags, and scraps of cotton, cotton-blended, and denim fabrics
71 of 2026	Continuation of the Imposition of an Export Duty on Exports of Certain Mineral Raw Materials (dated 28 February 2026)
220 of 2026	Penalties for Companies in Violation of the Requirements for Exporting Potatoes to the European Union Pursuant to Ministerial Decree No. 187 of 2024 Regulating Potato Exports
189 of 2026	Continuation of the Application of Ministerial Decree No. 88 of 2023 Prohibiting the Export of Sugar of All Types, as Published in the Egyptian Official Gazette on 4 May 2026
190 of 2026	Imposition of an Export Duty on Exports of All Types of Nitrogenous Fertilizers at a Rate of USD 90 per Ton, as Published in the Egyptian Official Gazette on 4 May 2026
203 of 2026	Exemption of Ammonium Exports with a Nitrogen Concentration Exceeding 34.2% from the Export Duty Imposed on Nitrogenous Fertilizers Pursuant to Decree No. 190 of 2026
232 of 2026	Joint Ministerial Decree (Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade – Ministry of Local Development and Environment) on Substances and Mixtures Controlled under the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, Requiring Prior Approval from the Ozone Unit of the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA) as a Condition for the Import, Export, or Re-Export of the Substances Listed in List (1) and the Mixtures Listed in List (2) Attached to this Decree.
258 of 2026	Imposition of an Export Duty on Exports of All Types of Nitrogenous Fertilizers at a Rate of 10% of the FOB Value, supported by an invoice submitted to the Egyptian Customs Authority and approved by the Chamber of Chemical Industries of the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI) prior to export.

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Table (44) shows the main decrees regulating the export of certain goods in a way that addresses gaps and ensures the needs of the local market and Egyptian industry for raw materials and production inputs are met in the first half of 2026, which amounted to 9 decrees.

Table 45: Release and Re-Export of Goods for the First Half of 2026

Matters referred from the Minister's office	Release and re-export cases	Ministerial decrees issued
417	661	9

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Table 46: Number of Applications for the Release and Re-Export of Goods at Cairo Airport Trade Office for the First Half of 2026

Type of Application	Number of Applications	Value in EGP
Release with compensation (100%)	18	1,403,348
Re-export 25%	1	130,150
Article 16	6	—
Released without value	5	—
Re-export without financial claim	—	—
Total	30	1,533,498

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Table 47: Number of Applications for The Release and Re-Export of Goods at Suez Port Trade Office for the First Half of 2026

Item	Number / value
Total received	122
Total presented by Customs	107
Re-export without claim	13
Re-export with a 25% penalty	11
Approval of Release	74
Non-Approval of Release	5
Article 16	54
Referred to the sector	10
Enquiry	9

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Table 48: Number of Applications for the Release and Re-Export of Goods at Alexandria Port Trade Office for the First Half of 2026

Item	Number / value
Release	247
Re-export without claim	22
Re-export	13
Re-export and release	10
Enquiry and release	7
Total received	299
Article 16	63
Value of releases in EGP	72,552,984
Value of re-exports at a quarter of the value	1,355,721
Total in EGP	73,908,705

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Table 49: Tasks Relating to Chambers of Commerce Affairs and Egyptian Government Complaints for the First Half of 2026

Task	Number
Ministerial decrees	7
Review and examination of chambers of commerce minutes	57
Meetings of the membership termination committee (Committee 8)	49
Responses to complaints via the Egyptian Government complaints system at the Council of Ministers	33

Source: Agreements and Foreign Trade Sector, MIFT

Tasks accomplished for the First Half of 2026:

- ▶ Launching the trade information platform on import and export procedures in cooperation with UNCTAD, with the “Foreign Trade Procedures Portal” serving as a key tool in the digital transformation of the trade system and an important step toward streamlining procedures and enhancing the competitiveness of the Egyptian economy.
- ▶ Participating in negotiations on international agreements and in various international events to represent the State’s economic interests and support the creation of new trade opportunities and greater market access for exports.
- ▶ Participating in meetings of the Export Councils to follow up on issues under discussion, identify challenges facing exports, coordinate with relevant entities inside and outside Egypt to address such challenges, analyze the Councils’ reports and recommendations, support their implementation, and submit proposals to enhance export efficiency and reduce the cost of Egyptian exports.
- ▶ Preparing reports on the studies, plans, and programs developed by the Export Councils, analyzing their reports and recommendations, and supporting their implementation.
- ▶ Preparing the necessary studies for issuing decisions regulating the export of certain commodities to ensure that the needs of the domestic market and Egyptian industry for raw materials and production inputs are met, and participating in the preparation of a list covering 131 tariff lines for goods previously imported as production inputs.
- ▶ Ensuring the submission of Egypt’s notifications and responding to inquiries from UNCTAD Member States, following coordination with the relevant authorities regarding trade measures and customs tariffs, within the framework of the following agreements:
 - The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement), with approximately 230 notifications submitted.
 - The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), with approximately 38 notifications submitted.

IX. Cotton Arbitration and Testing General Organization (CATGO)

September 2025 to June 2026 (CATGO operates seasonally, starting with the cotton season in September)

The Cotton Arbitration and Testing General Organization (CATGO) is one of the main pillars of the Egyptian cotton system, playing a pivotal role in preserving the quality of Egyptian cotton and ensuring its distinctiveness at various stages of trading, from sorting and arbitration to testing and classification. CATGO is of particular importance as it serves as a neutral technical regulatory body that contributes to preventing adulteration, fraud, and contamination, thereby preserving the long-standing reputation of Egyptian cotton and strengthening its competitiveness in local and international markets. CATGO's role is therefore not limited to technical control but also extends to supporting Egyptian exports and enhancing confidence in Egyptian cotton as one of the country's most important strategic agricultural products.

CATGO's certificates contribute to enhancing the confidence of international importers by assuring them that Egyptian cotton has been inspected and arbitrated in accordance with specific and clearly defined standards. This reduces the likelihood of quality-related disputes between shipments and provides greater assurance regarding the quality of the product. These certificates also serve as reliable evidence of conformity, facilitating the acceptance of shipments in foreign markets and enhancing the reputation of Egyptian cotton as a high-quality and reliable product.

It is worth noting that CATGO operates seasonally, with its activities commencing at the beginning of the cotton season in September. Its performance during the period from September 2025 to June 2026 was marked by numerous achievements. With regard to the exchange of data and information, CATGO updates the data on its official website on a weekly basis, in addition to providing media content highlighting its activities and achievements through coverage of visits and training courses published on its social media pages on Facebook and LinkedIn, as well as issuing numerous specialized bulletins.

Summary of Activity:

The area cultivated with cotton for the 2026/2027 season reached 164,697 feddans (69,186 hectares) until 29 June 2026.

Classified cotton for the 2025/2026 season until the End of June:

- ▶ The quantity of seed cotton graded in the governorates amounted to 1,230,038 metric kantars, compared with 1,566,575 metric kantars in the previous season.
- ▶ Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate ranked first among the governorates in terms of the quantity of seed cotton graded during the current season, accounting for 38.99%, compared with approximately 34.17% in the previous season, followed by Beheira Governorate at 14.39%, compared with approximately 17% in the previous season.

Cotton movement for the 2025/2026 cotton season until the End of June:

- ▶ The quantity of ginned seed cotton amounted to 944,010 bags weighing 1,216,642.42 seed-cotton kantars.
- ▶ The ginning output of lint cotton for the 2025/2026 season amounted to 1,441,826.05 lint kantars (72,091.30 tons).

Domestic Spinning Mill Receipts for the 2025/2026 Season until the End of June:

- ▶ The total quantity of cotton delivered to domestic spinning mills and free zones from the beginning of the season through the end of June amounted to 280,062.07 metric kantars of lint cotton (14,003.10 tons), comprising 6,516.87 tons of the new crop and 7,486.23 tons from previous seasons.

Export Commitments for the 2025/2026 Season until the End of June:

Total export commitments for Egyptian cotton for the 2025/2026 season until the End of June amounted to 1,136,966.00 metric kantars of lint cotton (56,848.30 tons), comprising:

- ▶ Extra-long staple varieties: 69,190.00 metric kantars of lint cotton (3,459.50 tons), representing 6.09%.
- ▶ Long staple varieties: 1,067,190.00 metric kantars of lint cotton (53,359.50 tons), representing 93.86%.
- ▶ Export type: 586 metric kantars of lint cotton (29.30 tons), representing 0.05%.

The total export commitments in the 2025/2026 season increased by 59.28% compared with the same period of the previous 2024/2025 season, which amounted to 35,691.13 tons. The total quantity of cotton shipped from the beginning of the 2025/2026 season through the end of June amounted to 47,866.00 tons, representing 84.20% of the total export commitments.

Value of Export Commitments (USD) until the End of June:

The value of export commitments from the beginning of the 2025/2026 season through the end of June amounted to approximately USD 183,146,535, comprising USD 15,848,230 for extra-long staple cotton, USD 167,233,712 for long-staple cotton, and USD 64,595 for export type, according to data from the Cotton Exporters Association.

Arbitration procedures for the season until the End of June 2026:

A total of 3,246 lots, comprising 284,377 bales, were arbitrated by the expert and appeal committees.

Table 50: Moisture Regain Tests for Egyptian Cotton until the End of June 2026:

A total of 3,408 lots, represented by 30,366 samples covering 300,131 bales, were tested during the period from 1 September 2025 through the end of June 2026.

Moisture Regain Rate	Less than 6.5%	From 6.5% to 7.5%	From 7.6% to 8.5%	Above 8.5%	Total
Number of lots	376	1,061	1,558	413	3,408

Source: CATGO

Table 51: Physical and Technological Properties Tests of Egyptian Cotton until the End of June 2026:

Variety	Micronaire reading	Fiber length parameters			Fiber mechanical properties		Reflectance degree (Rd %)	Yellowness degree (+b)	SCI	Maturity (%)	Hair weight (millitex)	Neps count / gram	Trash (%)
		Upper half mean length (mm)	Uniformity index (%)	Short fiber index (%)	Strength (g/tex)	Elongation (%)							
Extra Giza 87	3.47	35.59	87.3	5.6	42.5	6.2	69.1	9.6	208	86	118	222	4.1
Extra Giza 93	3.30	37.38	87.9	5.4	44.3	6.2	66.4	11.5	220	74	133	222	4.5
Extra Giza 96	4.30	36.36	87.8	5.5	45.4	6.1	75.1	8.9	216	86	155	149	3.3
Extra Giza 92	3.79	34.05	87.0	5.7	45.9	6.4	76.7	8.5	215	82	142	168	3.5
Super Giza 94	4.19	34.56	86.9	5.7	41.3	6.9	75.4	9.0	197	84	154	184	3.7
Super Giza 97	4.19	34.05	86.6	6.0	43.8	6.3	76.3	9.0	203	83	153	176	3.2
Super Giza 86	4.83	33.59	86.7	6.0	43.8	6.9	73.4	9.2	195	88	168	135	3.9
Giza 95	4.21	29.33	82.8	8.6	35.3	6.7	69.2	11.8	147	85	155	159	3.9
Giza 98	3.97	30.79	83.6	8.4	35.9	7.3	66.3	12.3	157	81	151	189	4.4

Source: CATGO

X. Egyptian Commercial Service (ECS) (January–June 2026)

Export opportunities	Estimated value of export opportunities	International trade fairs	Visits and trade missions	Investment opportunities	Estimated value of investment opportunities
197		15	20	40	
made available and followed up	USD 310 million	fairs participated in	visits organized	opportunities made available and followed up	USD 3 billion

Key indicators for the First Half of 2026

The above data highlights the key indicators of the Egyptian Commercial Service (ECS) during the first half of 2026. Within the framework of its mandated role in supporting the Egyptian State's objectives to enhance foreign trade, expand access for Egyptian exports to international markets, attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and deepen economic and technical cooperation with trading partners, ECS Offices abroad implemented intensive programs of action at the commercial, investment, economic, technical, and negotiation levels.

Tasks Accomplished for the First Half of 2026:

Pillar I: Export Development

- The number of export opportunities made available or followed up on by the Commercial Service Offices abroad amounted to approximately 197 opportunities, with an estimated value of USD 310 million. These opportunities covered products including fertilizers, ready-made garments, sulfur granules, coal, medical supplies, building materials, steel products, packaging products, cement, food industries, agricultural crops, furnishings, aluminum products, and engineering industries, including production inputs and finished products.
- Trade fairs and missions were one of the main tools relied on by the ECS Offices to support the access of Egyptian exports to foreign markets and strengthen direct communication between Egyptian companies and foreign importers. The offices contributed to organizing Egyptian participation in 15 international trade fairs, in addition to attracting foreign buyers to 4 trade fairs in Egypt, and organized 20 trade visits and missions, including 8 buyer missions to Egypt.
- The ECS Offices also played an important negotiating, institutional and technical role in protecting Egyptian trade interests, addressing the obstacles that may affect the access of Egyptian exports to foreign markets, and the regulatory and protective procedures relating to trade flows.

Pillar II: Investment Promotion

- The total number of major investment opportunities with specified values made available and followed up on by the ECS Offices amounted to approximately 40 investment opportunities, with an estimated total value of approximately USD 3 billion. These opportunities covered various sectors, including mining; agriculture and supply chains; sustainable aviation fuel production; water desalination component manufacturing; solar panel components; ready-made garments and textiles; organic fertilizers; production of various batteries and energy storage systems; electronic waste recycling; building materials; manufacturing industries and aluminum; electric generator manufacturing; production of metal containers; medical supplies; and cosmetics and personal care products.

XI. The Sovereign Fund of Egypt (TSFE) (January–June 2026)

Offering of Misr Life Insurance Company on the Egyptian Exchange

TSFE Sub-Fund for Industrial Investment

TSFE Sub-Fund for Investment in Africa

Sports Talent Investment Fund

Key achievements of TSFE

As part of the State’s approach to increasing private sector participation and directing investment toward sectors with value-added potential, growth prospects, and export potential, the Sovereign Fund of Egypt (TSFE) is working to develop specialized investment platforms and funds in partnership with the private sector, institutional investors, and investment managers.

These funds aim to transform promising investment opportunities into financeable and implementable projects and investment structures by studying and structuring opportunities from financial, legal, and commercial perspectives, identifying suitable partners and sources of financing, and participating as a catalytic investor through limited stakes. This contributes to attracting additional capital from the private sector, financial institutions, and specialized investors.

This approach focuses on a number of investment priorities, including deepening local manufacturing and increasing exports, supporting the expansion of Egyptian companies into African markets, and developing new sectors with growth and investment opportunities, while establishing clear models for value creation, exit, and the redeployment of capital into new investment opportunities.

In this context, TSFE Board of Directors (TSFE BoD) approved, in February 2026, the offering of Misr Life Insurance on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX). On 23 June 2026, TSFE BoD also approved proceeding with the establishment of a sub-fund for industrial investment and a sub-fund for investment in Africa. On 22 July 2026, the Board approved subscribing to the establishment of the Sports Talent Investment Fund.

Offering of Misr Life Insurance Company on the EGX

As part of the implementation of the State Ownership Policy Document and the government Initial Public Offering (IPO) Program, and efforts to broaden the ownership base of state-owned companies and increase private sector participation in economic activity, TSFE, under the leadership of MIFT and in coordination with the relevant authorities, has initiated procedures for offering a minority stake in Misr Life Insurance on the EGX.

The offering aims to sell a minority stake of up to 20% of the company’s capital, contributing to maximizing the value of state-owned assets, attracting new investments to the insurance sector, broadening the ownership base, and enhancing governance and efficiency, in addition to increasing the depth and diversity of companies and sectors represented in the Egyptian capital market.

Misr Life Insurance is one of the major insurance companies in the Egyptian market, with a substantial asset portfolio and market share, which supports the company’s attractiveness as an investment opportunity and enhances the importance of the offering in stimulating institutional investment in the insurance sector.

Achievements to date:

Executive procedures for the offering began in February 2026, and progress was made in the institutional, financial, legal and regulatory tracks required to prepare the company for the offering, most notably:

- ▶ Submitting the listing documents to the EGX and obtaining, on 3 March 2026, the approval of the listing committee for the temporary listing of the company’s shares, in preparation for offering a minority stake of up to 20% of its capital.

- ▶ Conducting a competitive process to select the offering advisor, which concluded with the appointment of EFG Hermes as the financial advisor for the offering, in addition to completing the selection and appointment of the specialized advisors required for the process.
- ▶ Initiating communication with a number of international financial institutions and institutional investors to explore their participation in the offering as cornerstone investors, receiving initial interest from a number of institutions, and targeting completion of the offering on the EGX before the end of the year.

TSFE Sub-Fund for Industrial Investment

As part of the State's approach to deepening local manufacturing, increasing exports, and enhancing the competitiveness of Egyptian industry, TSFE is working to establish a specialized sub-fund for industrial investment, aimed at providing institutional capital to Egyptian industrial companies with clear opportunities for growth and expansion, thereby supporting increased production capacities, raising local content, replacing imports, and enhancing export capacity.

On 23 June 2026, TSFE BoD approved the establishment of the Industrial Investment Sub-Fund as a specialized investment vehicle for directing capital to industrial companies and opportunities with economic viability and the ability to create added value.

The Sub-Fund focuses on investing in influential minority stakes in existing Egyptian industrial companies with clear opportunities for growth and expansion, while prioritizing companies with export capabilities, products with import-substitution potential, high local content, and management capable of implementing growth and development plans.

The targeted industrial sectors include food industries, textiles and ready-made garments, pharmaceutical industries, automotive manufacturing, and electronics and electrical appliances, as sectors with opportunities for growth and exports and for deepening local manufacturing.

Achievements to date:

- ▶ Obtaining the approval of TSFE BoD, on 23 June 2026, for the establishment of the Sub-Fund and its articles of association, and proceeding with the completion of the procedures for its launch.
- ▶ Appointing a head of the Sub-Fund with experience in asset management and industrial investments to lead the establishment process and develop the investment strategy.
- ▶ Developing the initial framework for the investment strategy and identifying the sectors and key characteristics of the targeted companies.
- ▶ Developing a multi-instrument investment structure that enables investment in equity, financing, and co-investment, according to the nature of each opportunity.
- ▶ Commencing the study and evaluation of potential industrial opportunities and companies based on their capacity for growth and exports, import substitution, and increasing local content

TSFE Sub-Fund for Investment in Africa

As part of the approach to strengthening Egypt's economic and investment presence in Africa and supporting the expansion of Egyptian companies into African markets, TSFE is working to establish a specialized sub-fund for investment in Africa, aimed at investing in economically viable opportunities, while supporting Egyptian companies in their regional expansion and opening new markets for Egyptian products, services, and expertise.

On 23 June 2026, TSFE BoD approved the establishment of the Africa Investment Sub-Fund as a specialized investment vehicle to support Egyptian investments in a number of priority African sectors and markets.

The Sub-Fund focuses on a number of sectors in which Egyptian companies have expertise and opportunities for expansion, including agriculture and agro-processing, non-banking financial services, education, pharmaceuticals and healthcare, tourism, infrastructure, and logistics services.

The Sub-Fund's strategy is based on studying and selecting investment opportunities with growth potential, structuring investments in partnership with the private sector, and making direct investments in strategic projects across the continent, while supporting Egyptian companies in their African expansion, thereby contributing to building deeper investment and trade ties between Egypt and African countries.

Achievements to date:

- ▶ Obtaining the approval of TSFE BoD, on 23 June 2026, for the establishment of the Sub-Fund and its articles of association, and proceeding with the completion of the procedures for its launch.
- ▶ Initiating coordination with the relevant ministries and national authorities to identify priority sectors, markets, and investment opportunities.
- ▶ Engaging with a number of Egyptian companies with experience in, or seeking to expand into, African markets to identify potential investment and expansion opportunities.
- ▶ Studying the proposed investment, legal, and tax structure of the Sub-Fund in line with the nature of investment across a number of African markets.
- ▶ Engaging with financing and development institutions, guarantee providers, insurance companies, banks, and potential investors to explore participation mechanisms and attract capital.
- ▶ Preparing and studying an initial list of investment opportunities in a number of African markets and sectors, in preparation for evaluating and selecting investable opportunities.

Sports Talent Investment Fund

As part of the approach to developing the sports industry and attracting new investments to the sports sector, TSFE BoD approved, on 22 July 2026, subscribing to the establishment of the Sports Talent Investment Fund, supporting the Fund's participation as a catalytic investor alongside the private sector and specialized investors. TSFE is participating in the establishment of such Fund alongside Azimut Investments and Beltone Holding.

The Sports Talent Investment Fund aims, through a specialized investment platform, to develop young talent, primarily in individual sports, in addition to team sports, and support the development of the sports ecosystem in a manner that enhances Egypt's position as a regional sports hub.

The investment model is based on a closed-ended private equity fund with multiple issuances, enabling investments to be directed toward different sports and activities according to the nature of each activity and the available investment opportunities, while leveraging specialized investment and technical expertise in talent development and sports investment management.

Achievements to date:

- ▶ Obtaining the approval of TSFE BoD, on 22 July 2026, for subscribing to the establishment of the Sports Talent Investment Fund.
- ▶ Determining the target size of the Fund and the proposed contribution structure.
- ▶ Developing the initial concept for the investment platform and the Fund's business model for developing sports talent.
- ▶ Developing the proposed framework for leveraging specialized investment and technical expertise in talent selection and development and investment management.

Conclusion

The first issue of the Periodic Bulletin of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade and its affiliated entities presents an overview of investment and foreign trade indicators and the performance results of the affiliated entities during the first half of 2026, based on the official data of each entity, with a comparison of a number of indicators with the corresponding period of 2025.

The Bulletin covers the incorporation and expansion of companies, free zones and investment zones, investor services and dispute settlement, exports and imports and their oversight, foreign trade training, export development, trade fairs and trade missions, trade remedies, agreements and foreign trade regulation, cotton arbitration and testing, commercial service, as well as the activities of the Sovereign Fund of Egypt.

The first issue provides a baseline for comparing the development of these indicators in subsequent issues. Against this backdrop, a number of key trends and indicators emerged during the first half of 2026, as follows:

Key Trends and Indicators for the First Half of 2026:

1. Growth in Company Incorporation and Issued Capital

During the first half of 2026, 26,500 new companies were incorporated, representing an increase of approximately 20% compared to the corresponding period of 2025. The issued capital of the new companies increased to approximately EGP 97.5 billion, representing a growth rate of 12.1%.

Domestic contributions accounted for approximately 88% of the total issued capital, valued at EGP 85.5 billion, compared to approximately EGP 12 billion in Arab and foreign contributions. Approximately 69% of the issued capital was concentrated in Cairo and Giza, while the border governorates recorded notable growth in issued capital compared to the corresponding period.

At the level of existing companies, 715 companies increased their issued capital by approximately EGP 48.9 billion during the period.

2. Growth in Free-Zone Activity and Investor Services

The number of projects operating under Free Zones Framework reached approximately 1,262 projects, with capital amounting to approximately USD 14.4 billion and investment costs of approximately USD 39.2 billion. These projects provided approximately 253,000 jobs, representing an increase of 11% compared to the corresponding period.

Regarding investor complaints, 401 complaints were handled during the period, of which 275 were resolved, representing 69%, in addition to settling 12 investment disputes with a total value exceeding EGP 100 billion.

3. Growth in Non-petroleum Exports

Non-petroleum merchandise exports amounted to approximately USD 25.5 billion during the first half of 2026, representing a 3% increase compared to the corresponding period, while exports excluding gold amounted to approximately USD 23.3 billion, representing a growth rate of 12%.

On the other hand, non-petroleum merchandise imports amounted to approximately USD 48.1 billion, representing an increase of 21%, significantly affected by the increase in gold imports. Excluding gold, imports amounted to approximately USD 44 billion, representing a growth rate of 11.5%, while the trade deficit excluding gold amounted to approximately USD 20.8 billion, an increase of 11% compared to the corresponding period.

At the sectoral level, chemicals and fertilizers, building materials, food industries, agricultural crops, and engineering and electronics industries were the leading export sectors during the period, while the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Italy, Türkiye, and the United States were among the largest markets receiving Egyptian exports.

4. Export Development, Training, And Exhibitions

During the first half of the year, a number of activities related to export development, foreign trade training, trade fairs and trade missions, and providing exporting companies with information and opportunities were carried out.

Through the Export Development Authority (EDA), 963 direct overseas purchasing opportunities were made available, and 104 Egyptian products of 26 companies were promoted, in addition to registering 255 companies on the Egyptian Exports Portal, which received more than 30,000 visitors.

The activities of the Egypt Expo and Convention Authority (EECA) also included organizing 19 exhibitions at the EECA and participating in 23 international exhibitions abroad, in addition to buyer missions, trade missions, and training programs, while the Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC) conducted 43 training programs benefiting 1,490 trainees.

5. Export and Investment Opportunities through Egyptian Commercial Service

The Egyptian Commercial Service (ECS) Offices made available and followed up 197 export opportunities during the period with an estimated value of around USD 310 million across a number of sectors and products, in addition to 40 investment opportunities with an estimated value of around USD 3 billion in industrial, agricultural, logistics, energy, mining and other sectors.

The ECS offices also contributed to organizing Egyptian participation in 15 international trade fairs and organizing 20 trade visits and missions, alongside work to address a number of the obstacles facing the access of Egyptian products to foreign markets.

6. Organization of Foreign Trade and Protection of Domestic Industry

During the period, trade remedy instruments were applied to address trade practices harmful to domestic industry through 10 decrees and notices related to anti-dumping investigations and proceedings and safeguard measures.

Results during the period included reducing the margin of the provisional measures imposed by the European Union on Egyptian glass fiber products from 26% to 11%, and excluding 9 Egyptian companies from the anti-circumvention measures taken by Türkiye.

Foreign trade regulation, implementation of trade agreements, and inspection, control, and registration services also continued, with approximately 301,000 certificates of origin issued during the first half of 2026.

7. New Steps by the Sovereign Fund of Egypt

The first half of 2026 witnessed a number of developments related to the establishment of new investment vehicles through the Sovereign Fund of Egypt (TSFE), including proceeding with the establishment of a sub-fund for industrial investment targeting Egyptian industrial companies with growth and expansion opportunities, export capabilities, and import-substitution potential, in addition to a sub-fund for investment in Africa targeting investment in a number of African sectors and markets.

The developments also included procedures for offering a stake of up to 20% in Misr Life Insurance on the Egyptian Exchange (EGX), in addition to subsequent developments regarding subscribing to the establishment of a fund for investment in sports talent.

This issue marks the starting point for a periodic series of data and indicators on investment and foreign trade. As subsequent issues are published, the Bulletin will enable the development of these indicators to be monitored and compared across different periods, while providing the business community, investors, and policymakers with regular data on investment and foreign trade activity in Egypt.



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