



Press Release

Balance of Payments Performance

During FY 2025/2026

During FY 2025/2026, the BoP recorded an overall surplus of US\$ 2.8 billion (against an overall deficit of US\$ 2.1 billion), signaling a positive indication of the resilience of the Egyptian economy's external sector. This was supported by the fact that the capital and financial account registered a net inflow of US\$ 23.2 billion during the year under review (against US\$ 10.2 billion), as FDI in Egypt witnessed a net inflow of US\$ 18.0 billion. In addition, portfolio investments in Egypt recorded a net inflow of US\$ 4.2 billion.

On the other hand, the current account recorded a deficit of US\$ 22.5 billion during the year under review (against US\$ 15.4 billion), reflecting the widening of the deficit of both the merchandise trade balance by 27.1 percent to reach US\$ 64.8 billion and the investment income balance by 33.8 percent to register US\$ 21.2 billion. The rise in the current account deficit was curbed by the increase in the remittances of Egyptians working abroad by 29.6 percent to reach US\$ 47.3 billion and the pickup of the services surplus by 10.5 percent to record US\$ 16.7 billion, in light of the increase in both tourism revenues, and Suez Canal transit receipts which began to recover part of their former levels.

Hereunder are the key developments in the BoP during FY 2025/2026:

First: The Current Account

The following factors contributed to the rise of the current account deficit:

- The **non-oil trade deficit** widened by US\$ 9.4 billion or 25.4 percent, registering US\$ 46.6 billion (against US\$ 37.1 billion), mainly because the increase in non-oil imports surpassed that in non-oil exports, as follows:
 - **Non-oil merchandise import payments** increased by US\$ 12.1 billion or 16.9 percent to reach US\$ 83.9 billion (against US\$

71.7 billion). The increase was mainly concentrated in imports of intermediate goods, which accounted for 55.2 percent of the total increase in non-oil imports. It is worth mentioning that these goods are vital for the production process, thereby contributing to higher economic growth rates.

- Meanwhile, **non-oil merchandise export proceeds** rose by US\$ 2.7 billion or 7.8 percent to reach US\$ 37.3 billion (against US\$ 34.6 billion). The rise was mainly concentrated in exports of fresh/chilled/cooked vegetables; gold; ready-made clothes; household electric appliances; and fresh/dried fruits.
- **The oil trade deficit** widened by US\$ 4.4 billion or 31.5 percent to reach US\$ 18.3 billion (against US\$ 13.9 billion), essentially as a result of the increase in oil imports, as follows:
 - **Oil imports** went up by US\$ 5.4 billion or 27.6 percent to record US\$ 24.9 billion (against US\$ 19.5 billion), as an outcome of the rise in the imports of both natural gas by US\$ 4.7 billion, and crude oil by US\$ 1.9 billion (due to increased imported quantities for each); while imports of oil products fell by US\$ 1.2 billion (due to the decrease in the imported quantities).
 - However, **oil exports** increased by US\$ 1.0 billion or 18.1 percent (with the increase concentrated in Q4 at US\$ 955.8 million), reaching US\$ 6.6 billion (against US\$ 5.6 billion), driven by higher exports of both oil products by US\$ 1.2 billion, and natural gas by US\$ 206.0 million (due to higher exported quantities for each). Meanwhile, crude oil exports declined by US\$ 350.6 million (due to the decrease in exported quantities).
- **Investment income deficit** widened by 33.8 percent, reaching US\$ 21.2 billion (against US\$ 15.8 billion). This was an outcome of an increase in investment income payments by US\$ 5.2 billion to record US\$ 23.9 billion, and a decline in investment income receipts by US\$ 169.3 million to register US\$ 2.7 billion.

The following factors have curbed the widening in the current account deficit:

- **Remittances of Egyptians working abroad** surged by 29.6 percent to record US\$ 47.3 billion (against US\$ 36.5 billion).
- **Tourism revenues** rose by 10.3 percent to reach US\$ 18.4 billion (against US\$ 16.7 billion).
- **Suez Canal transit receipts** increased by 21.6 percent to register US\$ 4.4 billion (against US\$ 3.6 billion), due to the increase in both the net tonnage by 22.4 percent to 590.8 million tons, and the number of transiting vessels by 9.8 percent to 13.6 thousand vessels.

Second: The Capital and Financial Account*

The capital and financial account witnessed a net inflow of US\$ 23.2 billion during FY 2025/2026 (compared with a net inflow of US\$ 10.2 billion), due to the following key developments:

- **FDI in Egypt recorded a net inflow** of US\$ 18.0 billion (against US\$ 12.2 billion), as follows:
 - **FDI to non-oil sectors registered** a net inflow of US\$ 17.8 billion (against US\$ 11.6 billion), due to the following key developments:
 - Greenfield investments or capital increases of existing companies recorded a net inflow of US\$ 8.8 billion, mainly on the back of the inflows of US\$ 3.5 billion during October/December 2025 under the execution of Alam Al-Roum deal (against US\$ 5.5 billion).
 - Reinvested earnings recorded a net inflow of US\$ 6.2 billion (against US\$ 4.2 billion).
 - Investment for real-estate purchases by non-residents registered a net inflow of US\$ 2.8 billion (against US\$ 1.9 billion).
 - Proceeds from selling local entities to non-residents registered a net inflow of US\$ 433.2 million (against US\$ 399.8 million).

* Including flows of foreign direct investment (FDI), portfolio investment, net external borrowing, and the change in net foreign assets of the banking sector.

- On the other hand, investment loans provided by parent companies recorded a net repayment of US\$ 480.4 million (against a net repayment of US\$ 381.6 million).
- **FDI in the oil and mineral resources sector** recorded a net inflow of US\$ 190.2 million (against US\$ 598.3 million), essentially as a result of higher inflows (representing greenfield investments by foreign companies) reaching US\$ 6.7 billion (against US\$ 6.2 billion). In the meantime, the sector's outflows (representing the cost recovery for exploration, development and operations previously incurred by foreign partners) increased to register US\$ 6.5 billion (against US\$ 5.6 billion).
- **Portfolio investment in Egypt** recorded a net inflow of US\$ 4.2 billion (against US\$ 1.6 billion).
- **The change in banks' foreign assets and CBE's non-reserve assets** registered an increase in net outflows (representing an increase in assets), to reach US\$ 9.7 billion against US\$ 5.6 billion.
- **The change in the CBE's liabilities** recorded a net outflow (representing a decrease in liabilities) of US\$ 695.8 million, against a net inflow of US\$ 3.6 billion.
- **Medium- & long-term loans and facilities** registered a net disbursement of US\$ 1.9 billion (against a net repayment of US\$ 3.5 billion), as total disbursements recorded US\$ 9.0 billion (against US\$ 8.9 billion), while total principal repayments reached US\$ 7.1 billion (against US\$ 12.4 billion).

*Numbers expressed in US\$ billion have been rounded.

Balance of Payments

(US\$ mn)

	2024/25*	2025/26*
<u>Trade Balance</u>	<u>-51009.2</u>	<u>-64817.8</u>
Exports	40205.2	43914.9
Petroleum	5594.3	6605.1
Other Exports	34610.9	37309.8
Imports	-91214.4	-108732.7
Petroleum	-19488.8	-24869.6
Other Imports	-71725.6	-83863.1
<u>Services Balance (net)</u>	<u>15126.2</u>	<u>16710.5</u>
<u>Receipts</u>	<u>32087.2</u>	<u>35384.6</u>
Transportation	9376.0	10052.7
<i>of which: Suez Canal dues</i>	<i>3616.0</i>	<i>4395.9</i>
Travel	16725.3	18443.7
Government Receipts	821.5	500.6
Other	5164.4	6387.6
<u>Payments</u>	<u>16961.0</u>	<u>18674.1</u>
Transportation	3555.3	3832.5
Travel	3884.8	4423.9
Government Expenditures	2288.0	3382.3
Other	7232.9	7035.4
<u>Income Balance (net)</u>	<u>-15845.7</u>	<u>-21196.3</u>
Income receipts	2899.6	2730.3
Income payments	18745.3	23926.6
<i>of which: Interest Paid</i>	<i>7315.6</i>	<i>8092.8</i>
<u>Transfers</u>	<u>36304.1</u>	<u>46848.2</u>
Private Transfers (net)	36192.0	46874.5
<i>of which: Worker Remittances</i>	<i>36460.3</i>	<i>47267.3</i>
Official Transfers (net)	112.1	-26.3
<u>Current Account Balance</u>	<u>-15424.6</u>	<u>-22455.4</u>

Balance of Payments (cont.)

(US\$ mn)

	<u>2024/25*</u>	<u>2025/26*</u>
<u>Capital & Financial Account</u>	<u>10204.6</u>	<u>23227.5</u>
<u>Capital Account</u>	<u>-203.1</u>	<u>-249.8</u>
<u>Financial Account</u>	<u>10407.7</u>	<u>23477.3</u>
Direct Investment Abroad (net)	-524.1	-886.5
Direct Investment In Egypt (net)	12224.3	17999.0
Portfolio Investment Abroad(net)	-93.0	46.4
Portfolio Investment in Egypt (net)	1628.6	4192.9
<i>of which: Bonds</i>	<i>1135.1</i>	<i>-935.0</i>
<u>Other Investment (net)</u>	<u>-2828.1</u>	<u>2125.5</u>
<u>Net Borrowing</u>	<u>-671.2</u>	<u>10385.1</u>
<u>M&L Term Loans</u>	<u>-2309.7</u>	<u>2340.5</u>
<i>Drawings</i>	<i>5940.2</i>	<i>7969.8</i>
<i>Repayments</i>	<i>-8249.9</i>	<i>-5629.3</i>
<u>M& L Term buyers' and suppliers' Credit</u>	<u>-1211.3</u>	<u>-475.8</u>
<i>Drawings</i>	<i>2969.5</i>	<i>1009.0</i>
<i>Repayments</i>	<i>-4180.8</i>	<i>-1484.8</i>
<u>Short Term buyers' and suppliers' Credit (net)</u>	<u>2849.8</u>	<u>8520.4</u>
<u>Other Assets</u>	<u>-9135.8</u>	<u>-11093.1</u>
<i>Central Bank</i>	<i>-180.6</i>	<i>-351.7</i>
<i>Banks</i>	<i>-5426.6</i>	<i>-9381.0</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>-3528.6</i>	<i>-1360.4</i>
<u>Other Liabilities</u>	<u>6978.9</u>	<u>2833.5</u>
<i>Central Bank</i>	<i>3569.7</i>	<i>-695.8</i>
<i>Banks</i>	<i>3409.2</i>	<i>3529.3</i>
<u>Net Errors & Omissions</u>	<u>3145.7</u>	<u>2041.2</u>
<u>Overall Balance</u>	<u>-2074.3</u>	<u>2813.3</u>
<u>Change in CBE's reserve assets (increase = -)</u>	<u>2074.3</u>	<u>-2813.3</u>

* Preliminary.