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Report Highlights:

The exporter guide provides an economic and market overview, as well as demographic trends and practical tips for U.S. exporters on how to conduct business in Egypt. The report further describes three market sectors (food retail, food processing, food service-HRI), recommendations for market entry, and recommendations for high-value product prospects - focusing on consumer-oriented products.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Executive Summary:

Egypt is a lower middle-income country, and in 2024, its GDP reached $389 billion, making it one of the largest economies in Africa and the most populous country in the Arab world. In recent years, Egypt's economy has faced challenges from currency volatility, high debt payments, and regional conflicts, yet it has recently been strengthened by robust international tourism and significant foreign investments, such as the landmark Ras El Hekma deal. In 2024, Egypt was the 21st largest market for U.S. food and agricultural product exports, led by soybeans. As one of the world's largest grain importers, Egypt's feed and food industry drives demand for wheat and corn.

Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports

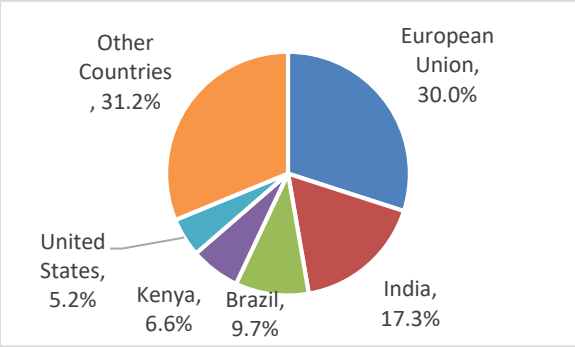

Chart 1: Top Exporting Countries to Egypt

Food Retail Industry: According to Euromonitor International©, small local grocers in Egypt account for over 50 percent of market sales (by value). While domestic chains continue to expand and modernize the retail landscape, there is growing interest from international investors and chains, which highlights the sector's potential.

Food Processing Industry: By 2026, Egypt's food production is expected to reach $30.5 billion, fueled in part by export growth and government efforts to attract investment and position Egypt as a regional hub for food manufacturing. To support this, the government is reducing customs clearance times, ensuring raw material availability, and leveraging industrial zones. Food processors increasingly seek imported ingredients and additives—often subject to lower duties than finished products—and note the rising demand for organic options.

Food Service Industry: According to Euromonitor International©, the Egyptian hospitality sector is valued at $3.8 billion in 2024 and is projected to reach $4.7 billion by 2029. The sector is driven by tourism growth, government investment in infrastructure and services, and the rise of online ordering platforms and cloud kitchens. While U.S. food products are highly regarded by Egyptian hotels and restaurants, they face strong competition from European and regional suppliers who benefit from favorable trade agreements and geographic proximity.

Quick Facts CY 2024

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products *(US 3,857 $million)*

List of Top 10 Growth Products in Egypt

1) Coarse Grains	2) Cocoa beans
3) Soybean meal	4) Tobacco
5) Peanuts	6) Eggs & products
7) Animal fats	8) Coffee (unroasted)
9) Fresh vegetables	10) Other bulk commodities

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	$13
Food Service-HRI	$10.35
Food Processing	$3.43
Food and Agriculture Exports	$10.7

Top 10 Egyptian Retailers

1) Carrefour	2) Mansour Group
3) Seoudi	4) On the Run
5) HyperOne	6) Spinneys Egypt
7) Gourmet Egypt	8) Alfa Market
9) BIM	10) Kazyon

GDP/Population

Population *(millions)*: 118.4 million
GDP: $389 billion (2024 – World Bank)
GDP per capita: $3,338 (2024 – World Bank)

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
-Large consumer market seeking trendy products -New investments in real estate supporting food consumption	-High tariffs for some products -Complex import regulations that lack transparency
Opportunities	***Threats***
-Growing tourism sector -A food processing sector seeking quality food ingredients	-Competitors with free trade agreements and closer proximity -High freight costs from the United States

Sources: TDM, Euromonitor International©, World Bank, Daily News, Business Today

Section I: Market Overview

Despite recent economic hardships and regional conflicts that have negatively impacted Egypt's revenue generation and resulted in repeated currency devaluation, Egypt's growth is expected to rise from 2.4 percent in FY24 to an average of 4.5 percent in FY25-FY27.[1] While recent improvements in remittance inflows[2] and foreign investment are encouraging, persistent foreign currency shortages continue to hinder trade and investment.[3] The Egyptian government has enacted several laws to enhance the business environment and is investing in energy, infrastructure, and digital transformation across the supply chain, with the goal of positioning Egypt as a regional trade and investment hub. Particular emphasis is being placed on supporting the food processing and manufacturing sector, which accounts for nearly a quarter of Egypt's GDP and employs seven million people.[4] By leveraging Egypt's strategic location and competitive labor and energy costs, the government aims to increase food industry revenues to over $20 billion by 2030 through a targeted effort to triple exports.[5] Nevertheless, businesses continue to face obstacles, including excessive bureaucracy, a shortage of skilled labor, limited access to credit and trade finance, and slow—though improving—customs procedures.

Egyptians remain highly price-sensitive, with traditional outlets (small groceries/kiosks) still dominating retail sales by value, while modern supermarkets/hypermarkets, which compete on convenience and wider product assortment, have a growing footprint across the country. Despite past years' inflation and currency devaluations driving many consumers toward essentials and value brands, demand persists for imported items among higher-income shoppers and in premium channels. A major trend is the rapid expansion of e-commerce and app-based food delivery (e.g., Talabat/Breadfast/Rabbit and similar platforms), which is widening access to packaged foods and restaurant offerings. Tourism recovery, supported by infrastructure expansion and promotional campaigns, alongside the recent opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum, will support increased activity at Egyptian hotels, restaurants, and institutional catering, which in turn will bolster demand for quality ingredients and imported consumer-oriented products. In parallel, Egypt's food processing and ingredient market is seeing modest growth as consumers look for convenient, ready-to-eat meals that are both affordable and healthier, and as the government promotes investment in food manufacturing by leveraging Egypt's geographic position.

Advantages and Challenges

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Suppliers

Advantages	Challenges
U.S. food products are recognized for their quality, safety standards, and variety.	U.S. exporters face strong competition from EU suppliers, which benefit from geographic proximity and preferential access under Egypt's free trade agreement with the EU.

[1] See, e.g. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/egypt/overview

[2] See https://enterprise.news/egypt/en/news/story/14fe1821-e6c3-4ea4-9117-c4a57c0d669f/remittances-grow-for-17th-consecutive-month

[3] See https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/egypt-investment-climate-statement

[4] See Egypt's food industries contributes 24.5% of GDP - Dailynewsegypt

[5] See https://enterprise.news/egypt/en/news/story/4e8f6cf8-afc8-4703-b235-8dd314830f74/a-look-at%253cmark%253e-the%253c%2Fmark%253e-future-of-egypt's-food-industry

U.S. products (i.e. U.S. beef) are often perceived as premium offerings.	Freight costs from the United States make U.S. products less competitive in the Egyptian market.
Egyptian importers and food processors actively seek out U.S. trade shows, such as the Summer Fancy Food Show, to discover new products and establish business connections.	Pressure exists on Egypt to adopt zero-tolerance regulatory standards for food products in alignment with requirements in the European Union—its largest and closest export market.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research: U.S. exporters should identify an Egyptian importer or distributor, with whom they can build a relationship. Egyptian firms are best suited to navigate local regulations, understand distribution chains, and have relationships with retailers, food processors, hotels, restaurants and institutions. When entering the Egyptian market, it is important to visit Egypt and engage in face-to-face meetings with potential local partners, as building personal relationships is a key aspect of successful business development in the country. For a summary of Egyptian trade shows that present the best opportunity for showcasing U.S. food and beverage exports in Egypt and meeting potential Egyptian partners, see FAS/Cairo's Guide to Egyptian Food and Beverage Trade Shows | GAIN EG 2025-0005.

General Consumer Tastes and Trends: Egyptian consumers are increasingly seeking convenience, driven by urban lifestyles and shifting preferences among different income groups. Industry sources tell FAS/Cairo that younger Egyptians, especially those aged 23-38, prefer fast, ready-to-eat meals instead of cooking at home. For the same reason, online food delivery services are gaining traction as consumers balance busy schedules by seeking modern conveniences. Egyptians are also increasingly interested in healthier and nutritious options, prompting food companies to introduce products aligned with health and lifestyle trends. These evolving tastes reflect Egyptians' openness to diverse and innovative products in the marketplace.

Local Business Customs and Trends: In Egypt, business customs typically involve exchanging business cards at the outset of meetings and addressing counterparts by their proper titles, such as Doctor, Engineer, Sir, or Madam, etc. Even a basic knowledge of Egyptian Arabic—such as simple greetings—can make a strong positive impression and help build rapport. While email is commonly used for business communication, WhatsApp is often more effective for quick responses and follow-up. Egyptians are generally punctual for business meetings, but for social events like receptions or dinners, it is customary to arrive fashionably late.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Customs Clearance: The Egyptian Parliament approved the law number 1/2017 establishing the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) in January 2017. The implementing regulation mandates that NFSA assumes full responsibility from other ministries, public institutions, government agencies, and municipalities for the regulation of foodstuffs. This law eliminates the previous patchwork of food-related regulation, which created confusion and inefficiencies for Egyptian exporters and importers. As

of November 2019, NFSA officially assumed responsibility for all ports' inspections and sampling/testing (see FAS/Cairo's FAIRS Egypt Country Annual 2024 | GAIN EG2024-0018).

Documents normally required for food imports include:

- Bill of lading
- Commercial invoice
- Certificate of origin (countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce and notarized by the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin)
- Export/health certificate (FDA certificate of free sale, sanitary, phytosanitary)
- Packing List
- Certificate of Insurance
- Import Permit (issued to Egyptian importers)
- Payment guarantee (form 11) from a local bank advising payment transfer to the supplier

Trade Facilitation: NFSA Decision No. 270 of 2024 amended provisions related to Egypt's Import and Export Law No. 118 of 1975 with the goal of establishing a rapid release system for food imports used exclusively as production supplies by food processing establishments listed on NFSA's "White List." Eligible establishments must apply, meet specific requirements, and provide detailed information about imports, manufacturing processes, and final products. Imports are subject to risk-based inspections, including random sampling, with penalties for non-compliance such as recalls or withdrawal at the importer's expense. NFSA may suspend or revoke participation for violations, including market display of supplies or failure to meet safety standards. The decision aims to streamline food imports that are used by food processing establishments, while ensuring compliance with food safety standards.

Country Language Labeling Requirements: Translation into Arabic of the foreign language label information is required. Inconsistency in the translation may result in a rejection. Arabic labeling can be printed on the package or be a permanent adhesive label. Products cannot show more than one date of manufacture or expiration. Label information cannot be erased, scratched, or altered in any way (see FAS/Cairo's FAIRS Egypt Country Annual 2024 | GAIN EG2024-0018 for more information).

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements (FTA): The Egyptian Customs Authority website provides Arabic-language information on tariff duties, VAT, and trade agreements for specific commodities by code, including exemptions and reductions.

The United States does not have a free trade agreement (FTA) with Egypt. However, the 1999 U.S.-Egypt Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) provides a platform for ongoing dialogue aimed at expanding fair and reciprocal trade and investment. In contrast, Egypt maintains FTAs with the European Union, Turkey, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Egypt is also a member of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), which includes 18 member states, and the Tripartite Free Trade Area, which brings together members and partners from COMESA, the East African Community, and the Southern African Development Community. In 2018, Egypt joined the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), comprising 44 countries. The EU-Egypt FTA and other free trade agreements have eroded the competitiveness of certain U.S. products in the Egyptian market.

Trademarks and Patents Market Research: In June 2002, Egypt passed the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law 82/2002. The law describes copyright's legal rights and enforcement procedures, expedited trademark registration, and piracy protection. Article (63) of the IPR Law 82 (2002) defines trademarks as names that adopt a distinctive form, signatures, words, characters, figures and drawings. The Commercial Registration Department is responsible for registering trademarks. Articles 73 through 84 detail the registration process. Article 73 requires the applicant to submit a trademark request to the department, which is responsible for notifying the applicant within 30 days of the decision. It takes approximately nine to twelve months to register a logo or a brand name. Once approved, it is announced in the *Trademark Gazette*. For additional information, see FAS/Cairo's FAIRS Egypt Country Annual 2024 | GAIN EG2024-0018.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Market Structure: Egypt's market structure is straightforward. Importers are food processors, manufacturers, and or agents/distributors. Large companies will source food ingredients and products directly to lower prices, guarantee product flow, and ensure quality. Agents/distributors service the food processing and manufacturing sectors, comprised of numerous fragmented small- and medium-size companies. Smaller manufacturers purchase reduced quantities, do not import directly, pay in Egyptian pounds, and maintain small inventories.

Chart 1: Market Structure

Retail Food Sector: According to Euromonitor International©, Egypt's small local grocers maintain a firm grip on the market, with over 50 percent of sales by value, totaling more than $13 billion. Domestic grocery retail chains, like Spinneys, continue to expand throughout Egypt, providing advanced cold-storage and improved shopping experiences for Egyptians.[6] The growth in Egypt's retail sector reflects confidence by international investors, too, including from the Gulf, as international groups like Majid Al Futtaim open their 100th retail store in Egypt.[7] To enter the Egyptian food retail market, the best

[6] See, e.g. https://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2025/06/30/spinneys-opens-a-new-store-in-hurghada/
[7] See https://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2025/08/31/majid-al-futtaim-celebrates-milestone-with-100th-retail-store-first-carrefour-in-suez/

approach is to partner with local distributors or retailers who have an established presence and a strong network in the country.

Food Processing Sector: By 2026, Egypt's food production is anticipated to reach $30.5 billion,[8] partly driven by export growth. Egypt's government is seeking to attract investment in its food sector, promoting Egypt as a strategic and competitive regional hub for food manufacturers.[9] According to an industry contact, the government's efforts include reducing customs clearance times, ensuring the availability of raw materials, and the presence of numerous industrial zones and the Suez Canal Economic Zone. Egypt's food processors and manufacturers are exporting to the entire region and require more imported food and beverage ingredients and additives, as well as production inputs that require further processing. Typically, these imports have lower duties when imported into Egypt, unlike finished products.[10] Health trends are also influencing a shift towards organic food ingredients.

Key segments for U.S. food processing ingredients include dairy ingredients (milk powder, whey protein, cheese), bakery ingredients (flour, yeast, baking powder, additives), spices and condiments, and sweeteners (natural and artificial).

Food Service – Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions Sectors: According to Euromonitor International©, the Egyptian hospitality sector is estimated at $3.8 billion in 2024, and is expected to reach $4.7 billion by 2029[11], growing at an annual rate of 4.3 percent through 2029. Tourism is a key driver of this anticipated growth, bolstered by the opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum in November 2025 and the government's ongoing efforts to enhance service quality, expand infrastructure, and launch promotional campaigns. Egypt welcomed 15 million tourists during the first nine months of 2025, marking a 21 percent year-on-year increase, placing the country on track to achieve its annual target of 18 million visitors.[12] Additionally, the rise of online ordering platforms such as Talabat and the emergence of cloud kitchens (delivery-only restaurants) are expected to further support the sector's expansion.

While U.S. food products are highly regarded by hotels and restaurants in Egypt, they face strong competition from European and regional suppliers who benefit from trade agreements and closer proximity to the market.

Table 2: Egypt - Company Profiles and Top Retailers

Company	Activity	Remarks
Major Retail Chains		
Carrefour	Supermarket/Hypermarket	Domestic & Imported Goods
Mansour Group	Retail/Distribution	Domestic & Imported Goods
Seoudi	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
On-the-Run	Convenience Store	Domestic & Imported Goods
HyperOne	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Spinneys Egypt	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods

[8] Fi Africa: The Food Ingredient Market in Egypt and Africa. Pg. 4.
[9] Enterprise: A Look at the Future of Egypt's Food Industry
[10] Fi Africa: The Food Ingredient Market in Egypt and Africa. Pg. 5.
[11] The Financial Monthly, Ministry of Finance, Arab Republic of Egypt, October 202, Volume 13, No.12
[12] Egypt's tourism sector sees 21% surge in 2025

Gourmet Egypt	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Alfa Market	Retail	Domestic & Imported Goods
Discount/Budget Retailers		
BIM	Retail	Primarily Domestic Goods
Kazyon	Retail	Primarily Domestic Goods
Importers & Distributors		
Ayman Afandi	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Al-Shaheen Co.	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
GMA	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Amin Trading	Importer/Distributor	Marketing & Distribution
Samo Trading	Importer/ Distributor	Importer/Processor/Distributor

Source: FAS/Cairo Research & Euromonitor©

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Best High-Value Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects: Beef products (including liver), condensed milk and cream, dairy fats and oils, tea, fresh fruits, soups and food preparations, chocolate and other cocoa products, spices, poultry meat and products, fresh vegetables, and tree nuts are among the top consumer-oriented items imported into Egypt from around the world. Among U.S. exports, beef liver, dairy products, and tree nuts are particularly popular with Egyptian consumers.

Sweets and snacks, healthy and nutritional meals, and pet foods are examples of U.S. products that are not yet widely available in Egypt but have strong sales potential among the country's more affluent consumers. Conversely, fresh apples (due to high tariffs) and poultry parts (due to non-tariff barriers) are U.S. products that typically face significant market access restrictions and are generally absent from the Egyptian market.

It is important to note that the Egyptian government prohibits the importation and use of food components and additives—such as oils, fats, and similar ingredients—if they are derived from non-halal sources or contain alcohol. The importation of pork products and their derivatives is also strictly forbidden.

Table 3. Comparison of the Value of Egyptian Imports of Agricultural Products in 2023 versus 2024, and the U.S. Share of Imports During These Periods

HS	Product	World (USD, 2023)	United States (USD, 2023)	U.S. Share of Imports in 2023	World (USD, 2024)	United States (USD, 2024)	U.S. Share of Imports in 2024
All	Total Agricultural and Related Products	17,807,696,529	1,201,921,911	6.7	17,011,539,895	1,418,997,160	8.3
01	Live Animals	449,456,930	4,138,725	0.9	484,012,068	2,535,672	0.5
02	Meat and Edible Meat Offal	1,211,154,437	173,878,271	14.4	1,150,507,806	119,331,803	10.4
03	Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates	530,086,844	30,682	0.0	556,903,330	113,554	0.0
04	Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Products of Animal Origin, Nesoi	632,954,244	58,752,242	9.3	664,171,831	39,210,457	5.9
05	Products of Animal Origin, Nesoi	5,726,097	758,495	13.2	8,004,031	1,178,218	14.7
06	Live Trees and Other Plants; Bulbs, Roots and the like; Cut Flowers and Ornamental Foliage	11,239,423	199,114	1.8	14,362,396	69,640	0.5
07	Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers	666,825,645	5,053,793	0.8	681,118,772	2,882,006	0.4
08	Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel of Citrus Fruit or Melons	428,565,528	22,510,098	5.3	393,817,741	24,540,946	6.2
09	Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices	655,216,330	159,414	0.0	660,415,982	141,470	0.0
10	Cereals	6,394,816,033	60,422,795	0.9	6,454,469,670	78,223,061	1.2
11	Milling Industry Products; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten	63,928,476	158,687	0.2	43,681,106	85,363	0.2
12	Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits; Miscellaneous Grains, Seeds and Fruits; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder	1,968,776,037	791,195,933	40.2	2,035,644,441	1,043,785,476	51.3
13	Lac; Gums; Resins and Other Vegetable Saps and Extracts	27,098,161	714,016	2.6	26,108,293	620,242	2.4
14	Vegetable Plaiting Materials and Vegetable Products, Nesoi	2,987,750	75	0.0	3,219,760	303,285	9.4
15	Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes	2,494,771,674	6,088,579	0.2	1,853,815,686	9,004,814	0.5
16	Edible Preparations of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	90,774,467	3,032,045	3.3	139,474,132	70,943	0.1
17	Sugars and Sugar Confectionary	664,258,428	1,957,401	0.3	553,272,691	2,427,033	0.4
18	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	158,597,238	891,210	0.6	204,058,285	34,512	0.0
19	Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Bakers' Wares	135,972,078	721,625	0.5	162,502,487	478,655	0.3
20	Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts, or other parts of plants	63,854,297	1,642,035	2.6	60,936,787	1,823,325	3.0
21	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	357,523,854	16,521,129	4.6	344,911,003	11,222,949	3.3
22	Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar	77,603,885	8,471,436	10.9	47,558,482	621,473	1.3
23	Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Animal Feed	715,508,673	44,624,111	6.2	468,573,115	80,292,263	17.1

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

U.S. Embassy Cairo, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs
Mailing Address: American Embassy, 8 Kamal El-Din Salah Street, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt
Phone: +20-2-2797-2388 ● Fax: +20-2-2796-3989 ●Email: AgCairo@fas.usda.gov

Trade Associations

Chamber of Food Industries
Mailing Address: 1195 Nile Corniche, Boulaq, Cairo Governorate
Phone: +20-2-2574-8627 ● Fax: +20-2-2574-8312
Cellphone: +20-122-782-5232 and +20-122-782-5233 ● Email: info@fei.org.eg
Website: https://egycfi.org.eg/en/

Egyptian Hotel Association
Mailing Address: 8, El Sad El Aly St. Dokki- Giza- Egypt
Phone: +20-2-3748-8468 ● Fax: +20-2-3748-5083
Email: eha@egyptianhotels.org ● Website: http://www.egyptianhotels.org

Egyptian Chefs Association
Mailing Address: 20 Salem Street, Agouza, Cairo

Phone/Fax: +2 02 3762-2116 ● +2 02 3762-2117 ● +2 02 3762-2118
Email: eca@egyptchefs.com ● Website: http://www.egyptchefs.com/

Cairo Chamber of Commerce
4 Falaki Square, Bab Ellok, Cairo Governorate
Phone: +20-2-2795-8261 and +20-2-2795-8262 ● Fax: +20-2-2796-3603 and +20-2-2794-4328
Email: info@cairochamber.org.eg ● Website: www.cairochamber.org.eg

Ministries and Government Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
Mailing Address: 9 El Gamaa Street, Giza, Egypt
Phone: (+202) 3568-6373/ 1658
Website: https://moa.gov.eg/

Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade
Mailing Address: 99 Al Kasr Al Aini, Al Inshaa WA Al Munirah, Qasr an Nile, Cairo Governorate, Egypt
Phone: +20- 2- 2794-4338/ 8224/ 8184 ● +20-2- 2795-8481 ● Email info@msit.gov.eg
Website: www.msit.gov.eg

Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade
Mailing Address: Qasr Ad Dobarah, Qasr El Nil, Cairo, Egypt
Commercial Affairs Phone +20 2 27921176 ● Email: mfti@mfti.gov.eg
Website: http://www.investment.gov/eg/

General Organization for Export and Import Control
Sheraton Al Matar, Heliopolis, Cairo
Phone: +20 2 22669634
Website: http://www.goeic.gov.eg

Egyptian Customs Authority
Ministry of Finance Buildings, Tower 3, Ramses Street Extension, Cairo Governorate
Phone: +20 202 23422058
Email: Pro_h@customs.gov.eg ● Website: http://customs.gov.eg

General Authority for Veterinary Services
Nadi El-Saeed Street, Dokki, Giza; Phone: +20 2 33372498
Email: govs.egypt@gmail.com

Appendix I

Linking U.S. Agriculture to the World FAS

U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to *Egypt*
CY 2018 - 2024
(in millions of dollars+)

gats Global Agricultural Trade System Online

Export Market: *Egypt*

Product	Calendar Years (Jan-Dec) 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 2023-24
	1,587.0	1,213.0	1,551.7	1,664.9	1,992.3	571.4	1,124.5	96.8
Bulk Total	25.0	180.3	25.1	87.1	30.5 *	52.9	58.7	10.8
Wheat	320.0	0.0	7.6	123.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	-
Corn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Coarse Grains (excl. corn)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Rice	1,164.0	994.7	1,486.2	1,429.1	1,939.1	485.4	1,055.2	117.4
Soybeans	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0 *	0.0	0.0	-
Oilseeds (excl. soybean)	55.0	31.1	27.7	20.7	15.6	31.8	4.5	-85.9
Cotton	0.0	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	83.8
Pulses	22.0	5.6	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	3.3	1183.4
Tobacco	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	1274.7
Other Bulk Commodities								
	191.0	168.9	180.6	174.7	124.2	90.4	118.8	31.3
Intermediate Total	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.0
Milled Grains & Products	12.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.1	7.5	252.3
Soybean Meal	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	-
Soybean Oil	34.0	31.2	36.6	47.1	7.7	6.0	13.8	130.4
Vegetable Oils (excl. soybean)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-67.6
Animal Fats	4.0	9.3	5.9	3.8	1.8	3.6	2.2	-39.5
Live Animals	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
Hides & Skins	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-
Hay	39.0	27.8	35.7	41.6	24.4	18.2	24.4 *	34.5
Distillers Grains	84.0	76.4	58.9	55.6	51.4	31.9	41.8	31.3
Other Feeds, Meals & Fodders	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	12.0	5.0	0.4	-91.5
Ethanol (non-bev.)	4.0	8.4	5.6	8.8	7.0	7.7	4.9	-36.6
Planting Seeds	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	-69.2
Sugar, Sweeteners, Bev. Bases	2.0	3.0	4.2	4.5	8.8	6.2	3.4	-44.4
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	5.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	4.6 *	4.6	7.4	61.8
Essential Oils	6.0	7.5	5.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	5.0 *	9.6
Other Intermediate Products		*						
	136.0	174.3	204.2	240.3	215.2	140.3	132.4	-5.6
Consumer Oriented Total	66.0	76.6	56.6	73.4	94.0	60.1	62.7	4.4
Beef & Beef Products	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-20.5
Pork & Pork Products	1.0 *	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	-8.3
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	-65.3
Meat Products NESOI	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Eggs & Products	31.0	45.4	76.2	104.0	74.2	56.8	34.0	-40.2
Dairy Products	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fresh Fruit	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	-67.3
Processed Fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fresh Vegetables	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.0	4.2	0.5	2.8	431.3
Processed Vegetables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 *	0.0	0.0	-
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	24.0	32.0	51.1	41.3	26.2	12.9	16.4	27.2
Tree Nuts	0.0	0.5	0.3 *	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	-67.1
Confectionery	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	3.2	0.7	0.9	25.8
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6 *	0.4	0.3	-11.3
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	2.0	1.7	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.5	9.9	294.6
Food Preparations	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.7	1.6	1.7 *	6.8
Condiments & Sauces	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	12.4
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	0.0	0.0	0.0 *	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Wine & Related Products	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	-58.3
Distilled Spirits	0.0	0.5 *	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-62.9
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	1.0	3.3	1.1 *	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	-47.2
Dog & Cat Food	4.0	2.9 *	5.7	7.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	43.6
Other Consumer Oriented								
	30.0	27.9	25.7	25.9	26.1	17.9	16.9	-5.8
Agricultural Related Products	27.0	26.2	23.9	25.7	25.5	17.2	15.8	-8.2
Forest Products	3.0	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	57.1
Seafood Products								
	1,914.0	1,556.1	1,936.5	2,080.0	2,331.7	802.1	1,375.7	71.5
Agricultural Products	1,945.0	1,584.1	1,962.2	2,105.9	2,357.8	820.0	1,392.6	69.8
Agricultural & Related Products								

Prepared By: Trade & Economic Analysis Division/GMA/FAS/USDA
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data

* Denote Highest Export Levels Since at Least CY 1970

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Biodiesel aggregate includes only higher-level and pure biodiesel HTS chapter 38 codes; biodiesel blends below 30% by volume (aka. petroleum oils containing biodiesel) found in chapter 27 are excluded.

Attachments:

No Attachments