

**Table 1. Egypt: Summary Assessment**

Phase/Institution		Institutional Strength	Effectiveness	Reform priority	
A. Planning	1	<b>Fiscal targets and rules</b>	LOW. There are no formal fiscal institutions ensuring debt sustainability and medium-term investment plans.	LOW. While there is an informal target on primary balance, it does not ensure debt sustainability.	Medium
	2	<b>National and sectoral planning</b>	MEDIUM. The development plans are published, provide total cost information and output performance indicators for selected investment projects.	MEDIUM. Public investment planning has comprehensive coverage, but the limited availability and use of performance and cost information constrain its effectiveness .	Low
	3	<b>Coordination between entities</b>	LOW. No requirement for systematic coordination of spending plans or reporting of contingent liabilities, and a rules-based system for capital transfers to LGs is to be developed.	MEDIUM. Major investments are implemented by CG, LGs can only implement projects approved by CG, and contingent liabilities are reported on aggregate level in financial statements.	Low
	4	<b>Project appraisal</b>	LOW. 2022 planning law requires that entities prepare project appraisal documents but there is no standardized methodology for this.	LOW. There is no evidence of systematic and consistent project appraisal, nor of standardized methodologies for appraisal and risk analysis.	High
	5	<b>Alternative infrastructure financing</b>	LOW. Competitive market structures are yet to be introduced in key infrastructure markets, and regulators are strongly linked to policy ministries	LOW. SOEs play a dominant role in key infrastructure markets, while PPPs have not been used widely for infrastructure financing	High
B. Allocation	6	<b>Multi-year budgeting</b>	LOW. There are no medium-term projections or ceilings of capital spending by ministry or sector.	LOW. Medium-term projections of capital spending are missing and changes in total construction costs are not identified and explained.	High
	7	<b>Budget comprehensive-ness and unity</b>	MEDIUM. EBEs can undertake substantial investment, but the Economic and Social Development Plan is approved by parliament and includes projects irrespective of financing.	MEDIUM. Most investment is authorised by parliament but budgetary documentation does not contain uniform or detailed project information.	Medium
	8	<b>Budgeting for investment</b>	MEDIUM. While appropriations to the investment budget are protected during execution, there are no requirements for providing information on the overall funding needs nor to prioritize ongoing projects	MEDIUM. Information on total and outstanding funding needs for projects is not consistently available..	Medium
	9	<b>Maintenance funding</b>	LOW. No standard methodology. Spending on routine maintenance appears in budgets and reporting.	LOW. Expenditures for routine maintenance can be systematically identified in the budget, major improvements are identified but not included in the budget.	High
	10	<b>Project selection</b>	LOW. There are no institutional arrangements for the review of project appraisals, the creation of a project pipeline, or the selection of projects according to defined criteria.	LOW. Projects are largely selected in an ad-hoc manner during the budget preparation process.t	High
C. Implementation	11	<b>Procurement</b>	MEDIUM. Egypt is working to align its procurement practices with international standards, including a public procurement portal, and there is an independent complaint function.	LOW. There are no systematic data on procurement activities, but the procurement complaints office is effective.	Medium
	12	<b>Availability of funding</b>	MEDIUM. Budget execution and cash management arrangements are designed to facilitate the availability of funding for capital spending.	MEDIUM. Spending agencies plan and commit expenditure in accordance with their cash plans, but there are some cases where commitments exceeded cash availability due to exchange rate	Medium
	13	<b>Portfolio management and oversight</b>	MEDIUM. There are arrangements for monitoring major projects during execution, a clear framework for reallocation between projects but no requirements for ex-post review.	MEDIUM. Monitoring is concentrated on individual projects and does not consider overall trends in the portfolio. Ex-post reviews are undertaken in some cases.	Medium
	14	<b>Management of project implementation</b>	LOW. There are no central requirements for project management or project adjustment and there is no provision for publication of ex-post audits.	LOW. Limited evidence of implementation arrangements prior to approval, adjustment proposals are not documented, audits are not published.	High
	15	<b>Monitoring of public assets</b>	MEDIUM. Some formal requirements are in place but these lack guidance to ensure comprehensiveness and regular updating, and to capture depreciation.	LOW. Nonfinancial assets' value in asset registers are not updated regularly. Depreciation is not recorded in the operating statements.	Medium