XIPHIAS Immigration

PROGRAMME BROCHURE



CITIZENSHIP BY INVESTMENT | EGYPT

Business Investment – Egypt CBI

USD 350,000 in an Egyptian investment project plus a USD 100,000 non-refundable payment.

INVESTMENT FROM
USD 450,000

TIMELINE
6–12 months (Egyptian Cabinet standard)

FAMILY
Spouse, children up to age 18

XIPHIAS Immigration DMCC
www.xiphiasimmigration.ae

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+971 52 727 5101 | dubai@xiphiasimmigration.com

At a glance

COUNTRY **Egypt**	ROUTE **Citizenship by Investment - Naturalisation**
MINIMUM INVESTMENT **USD 450,000**	TIMELINE **6–12 months (Egyptian Cabinet standard)**
FAMILY MEMBERS **Spouse, children up to age 18**	LAST UPDATED **1 October 2026**

Overview

USD 450,000 in total: USD 350,000 into an Egyptian investment project you create or take a stake in, plus a **USD 100,000 non-refundable** payment. Both amounts were set by PM Decree No. 876 of 2023.

The legal basis

Egypt's investment route to citizenship sits on **Law No. 140 of 2019**, read with Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, and is implemented by **Prime Ministerial Decree No. 3099 of 2019** as amended by **PM Decree No. 876 of 2023** (Official Gazette issue 9 *bis*, 2 March 2023) and **PM Decree No. 3562 of 2023**. Decree 876/2023 is the one that produced today's amounts — it cut them substantially from the earlier regime.

The programme is administered by the citizenship unit of the **Cabinet** (created by PM Decree No. 647 of 2020), not by the Ministry of Interior. If you are quoted different figures from the GAFI investment-authority fact sheet, note that GAFI still publishes a **superseded pre-2023 sheet**; we work from the Cabinet portal.

The five-year rule

If the project is liquidated or your stake transferred **inside five years**, retaining the citizenship requires a further **USD 250,000 deposit at the Central Bank** — the same condition that applies to the real estate route. Plan the exit around that, not around a simple lock-up.

Before anything else: what this means for an Indian passport

India does not allow dual citizenship. Section 9(1) of the Citizenship Act 1955 says that any citizen of India who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country **shall cease to be a citizen of India**.

Acquiring Egyptian citizenship is voluntary. So your Indian citizenship ends **automatically, by operation of law, on the day you acquire it**. There is no Indian decision to appeal, no discretion to exercise and no way to defer it. You must surrender your Indian passport and obtain a Surrender Certificate.

You can then apply for **Overseas Citizen of India** status. The Ministry of External Affairs is explicit that *OCI is not to*

be misconstrued as dual citizenship and confers no political rights. As an OCI you cannot vote, cannot hold constitutional posts, do not have equality in public employment, and **cannot acquire agricultural land, farmhouses or plantation property in India**.

This is a **replacement** of your Indian citizenship, not an addition to it. Egypt itself permits dual citizenship and requires no renunciation — the restriction is entirely on the Indian side.

Who can be included

- **Spouse — not automatic, and not immediate.** A spouse does not acquire Egyptian nationality as a dependant of the investor. Under Articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 26 of 1975 a foreign wife of an Egyptian acquires his nationality only if she notifies the Minister of Interior of her wish **and the marriage has subsisted for two years from that notification**. In practice the spouse's passport follows roughly two years later; the statute does not provide for it to be issued at the same time as the investor's.
- **Children.** Minor children of a naturalised person acquire the nationality with the parent, with a right to elect their original nationality within one year of reaching majority (Law 26/1975). The Cabinet's published application requirements refer only to "wives and children" and **state no age limit**. An "under 21" rule does not appear in the published instrument, so XIPHIAS confirms the age position on each file.
- **Parents, grandparents and siblings cannot be included.** There is no provision for them in any Egyptian instrument.

How long it takes — the official standard

The Cabinet publishes a staged standard:

- Preliminary examination and decision: **three to six months** from submission.
- Then **six months** of temporary residence in Egypt to execute the investment.
- Final citizenship decision: **within a maximum of three months** after the investment is completed.
- The Cabinet's own FAQ states the overall timeframe as **six to twelve months**.

There is **no permanent residence requirement** to hold or keep the citizenship. But the process is not fully remote: on preliminary approval you are granted a right of temporary residence in Egypt for six months in order to execute the programme. Reports during 2025 also described new in-person verification visits. No Egyptian government publication sets these out as a rule, so XIPHIAS confirms the current position with the Cabinet unit before filing, and you should plan for some travel to Egypt.

What you actually pay

Item	Amount
Investment in an Egyptian project	USD 350,000 minimum
Non-refundable payment	USD 100,000
Government application fee	USD 10,000, non-refundable, per application
If you exit inside five years and want to keep the citizenship	A further USD 250,000 at the Central Bank

Travel access — what the passport actually does

An Egyptian passport reaches roughly **50 destinations** visa-free or visa-on-arrival (Henley Passport Index, 2026, which ranks it around 86th). Passport rankings are commercial indices, not government data, and they change from year to year.

Nigeria is not a visa-on-arrival destination for Egyptians: it abolished visa-on-arrival entirely on 1 May 2025 and replaced it with an eVisa.

Egypt has **no EU or UK visa waiver**, and this citizenship does not create one.

Egypt and the US E-2 visa

Egypt is a **US E-2 treaty country, in force since 27 June 1992**. It is **E-2 only** — Egypt is not an E-1 treaty trader country. India is not a treaty country at all, which is usually why Egypt is on the table.

One qualification. On 14 January 2026 the US State Department announced a suspension of **immigrant visa** issuance for nationals of 75 countries pending a public-charge reassessment, effective 21 January 2026, and Egypt is reported to be on that list. It does not touch nonimmigrant categories, so E-2 is unaffected — but an Egyptian passport is currently a poor vehicle for a US **green card** route. Egypt is **not** on Presidential Proclamation 10998's travel-ban list.

What the citizenship does and does not give you

- **Political rights are deferred.** Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 1975 bars a person naturalised under these provisions from exercising political rights for **five years** from the date of acquisition, and from being elected or appointed to any parliamentary body for **ten years**. The President may grant exemptions by decree.
- **The citizenship can be withdrawn.** The Cabinet's own FAQ confirms withdrawal within **ten years** where it was obtained by fraud or false statements, and within **five years** on conviction for a felony or an honour crime (Law 26/1975, Articles 15–16, by reasoned Cabinet decree).
- **Dual nationality is permitted** by Egypt, and there is **no Arabic language test**.
- **Naturalised children are exempt from military service.**

Key benefits

- USD 350,000 into an Egyptian project plus a USD 100,000 non-refundable payment.
- Supports genuine operating activity in Egypt and the wider MENA region.
- No residence requirement to obtain or keep the citizenship.
- Egypt is a US E-2 treaty country (E-2 only), in force since 27 June 1992.
- Egypt permits dual nationality and imposes no Arabic language test.

Requirements

- Minimum investment of USD 100,000 to the state treasury and USD 350,000 in a local business.
- Pass due diligence and background checks.
- Be at least 18 years old with a clean criminal record.
- Complete a health examination.

When this route may not fit

- Non-approved businesses or opaque funding.
- Material background issues or incomplete KYC.

Funds to show

Requirement	Amount	Notes
Funds for the business route	USD 450,000	USD 350,000 project investment plus the USD 100,000 non-refundable payment, transferred from abroad. The USD 10,000 government application fee is payable in addition.

How the process works

1. **Eligibility & route selection**
   Triaging investment profile, family structure, and compliance red flags, including the Indian citizenship consequence.
2. **Company pathway confirmation**
   Pick legal form (e.g., LLC) and finalise cap table, governance, and activity codes.
3. **KYC & application submission**
   Compile civil and financial documents, pay the USD 10,000 non-refundable government fee and submit to the Cabinet citizenship unit.
4. **Preliminary decision**
   Background checks and a preliminary decision within three to six months of submission.
5. **Funding**
   Within the six-month temporary residence period, pay the USD 100,000 non-refundable amount and invest USD 350,000 in the Egyptian project.
6. **Citizenship & passports**
   Final citizenship decision within a maximum of three months after the investment is completed, then passport issuance. Minor children acquire the nationality with you.

Document checklist

Identity & Civil

- Passport copies (valid >= 12 months)
- Birth and marriage certificates (apostilled)
- Address proof

Financial & SOF

- Bank statements (6–12 months)
- Proof of business investment and state contribution
- Banker’s reference letter

Compliance

- Police clearance certificates
- Medical examination report

Important notes

- Indian citizenship ends automatically on acquiring Egyptian citizenship. Read what this means for an Indian passport before committing funds.
- Liquidating the project or transferring the stake inside five years requires a further USD 250,000 deposit at the Central Bank to retain the citizenship.
- Returns depend on business performance. Dividends are not guaranteed.
- Political rights are deferred for five years and parliamentary eligibility for ten years (Law 26/1975, Article 9).
- The citizenship can be withdrawn within ten years for fraud, and within five years on conviction for a felony or honour crime.

Compliance

- All funds must be transferred into Egypt from abroad through approved channels.
- A spouse is not included automatically: Articles 6 and 7 of Law 26/1975 require two years from notification to the Minister of Interior.
- On preliminary approval a six-month right of temporary residence in Egypt is granted to execute the investment.
- GAFI still publishes a superseded pre-2023 fact sheet. We work from the Cabinet portal.

Official sources: Egyptian Cabinet — citizenship by investment portal, investment programmes; Egyptian Cabinet — programme conditions and fees; Egyptian Cabinet — legal basis (Law 140/2019 and implementing decrees); Egyptian Cabinet — citizenship by investment FAQ; Law No. 26 of 1975 on Egyptian Nationality (Official Journal no. 22, 29 May 1975); Citizenship Act 1955, Section 9(1) — Government of India; Government of India — passport surrender certificate; Ministry of External Affairs — Overseas Citizenship of India scheme; US Department of State — treaty countries (Egypt E-2, in force 27 June 1992).



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NEXT STEP

Plan your Egypt application with our Dubai team

Tell us about your profile, family and timeline. We will confirm whether **Business Investment – Egypt CBI** fits, set out the full cost in writing and manage the application with you from start to finish.

CALL OR WHATSAPP	+971 52 727 5101
EMAIL	dubai@xiphiasimmigration.com
WEBSITE	www.xiphiasimmigration.ae
OFFICE	Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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