

# **COP27: a Link between the Implementation of International Commitments and the Path to Egypt's Success**



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**COP27: a Link between the Implementation of International Commitments and the Path to Egypt's Success**

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## ❖ **Introduction:**

Climate changes have become the most important issue internationally, because of its negative impacts that have clearly affected Human Rights, so, combating these changes has become one of the Sustainable development goals, represented in Goal 13, and influenced the rest of the sustainable development goals. For example, the climate changes threaten the production of agricultural crops, then global food security, which may hinder the achievement of the second UN-Sustainable Development Goal on elimination of Hunger.

Although the consequences of climate changes have affected all the world's countries, including developed countries, and holding many international climate conferences that had reached 26 summits, but industrialized states continue to violate against environment, on the other hand, developing countries still paid the price of these violations, for which developed countries didn't recognize their responsibility.

Hence, the UN- climate change conference no. 27 “COP27/ climate summit”, which held in Sharm El-sheikh, from 6 to 19 November 2022, in the presence of 197 states, has become at an important global and local time, in order to discuss sustainable policies and strategies to be adopted by world's countries, to face the damages of climate changes, and ways to address them, urgently, while at the local level, Egypt is one of the world's countries affected by climate change, in terms of increasing the drought severity over its water resources, therefore, there is a high potential for affecting its food security, as well as the rise of sea level in the coastal governorates, especially Alexandria, which may lead to its drowning, and former British Prime Minister Boris Johnson warned, also Egypt on behalf of Africa interacts with the climate issues, and reflects the suffering of African developing countries from the environmental changes, and their demands for support in order to adapt to these changes. Thus, the climate summit was held to rescue what can be rescued, and implement the international commitments to protect humanity, especially future generations.

On the other side, Egypt's hosting of this global summit after a year full of many preparations for the sessions and meetings related to the summit, is a culmination of these Egyptian efforts in the climate file, as its one of the first 29 countries that enacts general climate strategy is named as the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, as well as the preparation of a vision to transform the Egyptian economy towards sustainable development in “Egypt vision 2030”, which culminated in Egypt's expansion of many projects that

serve the climate goals, such as: lining canals that prevent water leakage, and transformation towards renewable energy, through the construction of “Banban” solar power plant, which considers as the world’s third largest station till this phrase, and it will be the world’s first after completing the rest of stages, so, Egypt’s choice to represent the African continent at the climate conference is as a tribute to Egypt’s efforts in that file, and as a role model to the African countries in putting climate goals and their implementation.

Also, Egypt continues to reap the revenues of hosting the climate summit in forms of economic revenues, green projects, and investments in energy and tourism, which will be in the interest of its national economy, and the environment, as well as the most prominent revenues are the operationalization of the transition towards a sustainable green economy with international participation, and attracting investments to the Suez-canal Economic Zone in the field of clean energy production, in order to maximize the benefit of the canal’s strategic and vital location, which contributes to become one of the world’s attractive and leading region in this important industry.

**Through this report, we will review some points related to climate changes and climate summit 27, which represented in:**

1. Definition of climate changes.
2. Impacts of climate changes on Egypt.
3. Egyptian efforts in dealing with climate changes.
4. Climate summit and Egyptian gains.

### **1. Definition of climate changes:**

According to the United Nations, climate change means long-term transformations in temperature and weather patterns, and these shifts may be natural, and occur because of changes in the solar cycle. However, although one of the reasons for climate change is natural, like: changes in the solar cycle and volcanic activity, but since the industrial revolution, especially after the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century, human activities had contributed mainly to exacerbate of this phenomenon, through the emissions of greenhouse gases that act like a cover wraps around the Earth, such as: carbon dioxide and methane, while the natural causes don’t represent a small proportion from these total causes, as the speed of their influence doesn’t equal the power of global warming that we are witnessing today.

Overall, climate change leads to rise temperature, change in the proportion of rainfall and the consequences like melting polar ice, rise sea level, and droughts and severe storms, as well as these impacts have begun to emerge all over the world. The most vulnerable people are the population of small islands and developing countries, including those of the Middle-East and North Africa.

## **2. Impacts of climate changes on Egypt:**

Egypt is located in North Africa, and bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the North and by Red-sea in the east, also the predominant feature of the northern coastal region is the low Nile River Delta, with its large cities and industrial, agricultural and tourist areas, as well as Delta and the narrow valley of Nile River represent 5.5% of Egypt's area, but has more than 95% of its population and cultivation.

Also, Upper Egypt is located in south of 30 degrees north latitude. So, its hot and dry region, and huge population (about 104 million people) are some of the factors that makes the state highly vulnerable to climate change.

**The Environmental affairs agency of the ministry of the Environment identifies, in its report on the environment state, 9 key risks to climate changes, to which Egypt exposed, which are:**

- 1) Increasing or decreasing temperature from its normal rates, as the World Bank recorded in 2017, that 2016 was the hottest year since the beginning of temperature recording, as a result of rise in Earth's temperature 1.2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- 2) The rise of sea level and its impacts on the coastal regions, as it's expected that this level will increase 100 cm till 2100, which lead to entry of salt water into the groundwater then its pollution, soil salinization, deterioration of crop quality and loss of productivity.
- 3) Increasing the rates of extreme climate events, such as: dust storms, heat waves and torrents, and decreased rainfall.
- 4) Increasing the rates of desertification.
- 5) Deterioration of agricultural production and impact on the food security.
- 6) Increasing the rates of water scarcity, as the sensitivity of Nile headwaters to the influences of climate changes was monitored.

- 7) Climate change will affect the patterns of rainfall in Nile Basin and evaluation rates of waterways, especially in wetlands.
- 8) The deterioration of public health, as climate changes affect directly the health during the occurrence the storms or floods, and rising temperature, and indirectly through vital changes to the prevalence of insect-borne disease. Egypt is vulnerable, because of its higher temperature than normal rates, with the spread of vector diseases, such as: malaria, lymph nodes, dengue fever and Rift valley fever.
- 9) The deterioration of Ecotourism, as it's expected that sea level rise will lead to erode Egyptian coast, coral reefs may be affected, environmental pressures lead to increase their bleaching, and high temperatures affect the colors and age of historical monuments and installations.

### **3. Egyptian efforts in dealing with climate changes:**

Egypt is one of the most vulnerable countries to the risks that resulted from climate changes, although it's one of the world's lowest contributors to the emissions of greenhouse gases, by 0.6% of the world's total emissions. Because Egypt is a developing country that affected by climate changes phenomenon, its policies on this file depend on 2 main axes, at the local level: through taking appropriate procedures to adapt to climate changes, and deal with the negative effects of these changes, while at the international level: by rejecting any compulsory obligations on developing countries to counter this phenomenon, reaffirming the principles of Rio-de-Janeiro declaration and Bali plan of action, especially with regard to various and common responsibility between developed and developing countries, and regarding to the liability of authorities concerned with pollution to bear the costs of pollution, as well as emphasizing on developed countries to fulfil their commitments to transfer technology and finance, building the capabilities of developing countries, and not to shirk these obligations because of the global financial crises.

#### **Perhaps the most prominent achievements of Egypt on climate issues, at the local level, are:**

- 1) Encouraging the energy efficiency improvement projects, through the ministry of electricity and energy, by conducting many projects in the field of new and renewable energy (wind- solar- hydro).
- 2) Implementation of projects to protect the beaches, through the ministry of water resources and irrigation, and the establishment of specialized research institutes, in cooperation with development partners.

- 3) Establishment of agricultural research center to do researches on the impact of climate change on crop production, and the development of new types that have the ability to withstand heat.
- 4) Conducting pilot projects to promote private sector to invest in the projects of clean energy, waste treatment, and the establishment of tree forest.
- 5) Reformation of the national climate changes committee 2007, to conceptualize policies, strategies, and implementation mechanisms.
- 6) Maximizing Egypt's benefit from the mechanisms of Kyoto protocol, through the implementation of clean energy mechanisms projects, as Egypt creates the national committee for the clean energy mechanism, which achieves significant successes in the sectors of new and renewable energy, industry, waste treatment, afforestation, energy efficiency improvement, and the transformation of fuels to natural gas, and these projects attract foreign investments, provide new job opportunities, and contribute to the implementation of the state's sustainable development plans.
- 7) Launching the national climate changes strategy 2050, on 19 Mai 2022.

**Focusing on the national climate changes strategy 2050**, as this strategy is one of the pillars that guarantees the quality and sustainability of development projects, and the survival from climate disaster, which reflect Egypt's great steps and strides, and remains in the path of domestic and international climate action to combat climate change crisis that threatens every aspects of life with two parallel lines: reducing the emissions, and dealing with potential climate changes, also the strategy is the result of mutual cooperation between state's authorities, in conjunction with the readiness to host climate summit, reflects Egypt's vision of managing the climate file, and the national goals for mitigation and adaptation projects, finance, technology, and scientific research, to support economic development by a flexible low-emissions approach, and this strategy also is a state's obligation to contribute effectively to efforts to combat climate change.

- ❖ **Strategy objectives:** the strategy is based on some main goals, which are:
- 1) The achievement of sustainable economic growth, by low-emissions development in different sectors.
  - 2) Increasing the renewable and alternative energy sources in the energy mix, and maximizing the energy efficiency, in the way that reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases.
  - 3) Building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change, and mitigating the negative effects associate with climate change.

- 4) Improving governance and management of climate change work, while conserving the natural resources and green spaces.
- 5) Improving Egypt's position in the international ranking of climate change measures, to attract more investments and climate finance opportunities.
- 6) Improving the infrastructures to finance climate activities, promoting local green banking and green credit lines, and the creative financial mechanisms that prioritize the adaptation procedures.
- 7) Promoting scientific research, technology transfer, awareness and knowledge management to combat climate change, facilitating dissemination of related information, knowledge management between government institutions and citizens, and raise awareness on climate change among different stakeholders (policies and decisions makers, citizens, and students).

**The total required costs for mitigation and adaptation projects are \$324 billion, including \$211 billion for mitigation, and \$113 billion for adaptation.**

**At the international level,** Egypt adopts the approach of developing countries in negotiating the most important climate changes issues, during the international forums, also Egypt's leading position at the regional level- Arab and African- contributes to have a prominent role in representation in regional groups, according to the division of United Nations, as Egypt is a member in G77 and China, African group, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

**Egypt was among 194 countries that signed the Paris Climate Agreement,** which one of its important articles was the international community's pledge to limit the temperature of the Earth and keep it below two degrees Celsius, compared to the pre-industrial era, pursue the efforts of halting the rise of temperature at 1.5 degree Celsius, seek to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, and invest in the alternative energies.

**On 20 September 2021, President Abdel-Fattah Al-Sisi participated, via video conference, in a meeting "Heads of countries and governments on climate", in the margins of the 76<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly, also he participated in the "ocean summit", on 11 February 2022, which Brest in Paris hosted, in which the Egyptian President declared**



Egypt's accession to the scheduled declaration for this summit, under the title "Ocean protection: time for action", and also to the initiatives of the "Global Ocean Alliance", and "High Ambition Alliance for Nature and Humanity".

**President Al-Sisi chaired the round table of the European-African summit on climate change, which held in the Belgian capital of Brussels, on 18 February 2022, within the framework of the 6<sup>th</sup> partnership summit between the African Union and European Union.**

**While The Minister of Foreign Affairs Sameh Shoukry participated in Munich Security Conference- Germany, on 19 February 2022, in a session on environmental diplomacy and climate change, and on 20 February 2022, the Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry, and presidential climate Envoy John Kerry, launched Egyptian-American Climate action Group, to promote the cooperation on climate, and prepare for the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the conference in Egypt, as well as Egypt's participation in the 15<sup>th</sup> world Forestry Conference, which held in the capital of South Korean Seoul, between 2 to 6 May 2022, and also Egypt's participation in the "Conference of the Parties" to combat desertification, which held in the Ivorian capital Abidjan, on 9 May 2022.**

In addition to launching a common project between Egypt and England, in the preparation for the climate summit, on 28 May 2022, as part of the cooperation between the two countries, as the first workshop was held to the cooperation protocol between the Institute of Astronomical and Geophysical researches, Brunel University in England, and the British cultural center in Cairo, in order to discuss how to benefit from solar energy, as one of the solutions to achieve smart agriculture, and sustainable cities and buildings, as well as launching a **protocol for localizing technology manufacturing Eco-friendly smart transport, on 19 May 2022**, between the Arab Organization for industrialization, the Egyptian Investment Group, and the UAE Barq Company for electric Vehicles, and this protocol is within the continuous efforts of the Arab Organization for industrialization, to implement president Al-Sisi's directives to strengthen cooperation with major industrial companies specialized in localizing the electric vehicles industry in Egypt, starting with the assembly stages to an integrated manufacturing, within the framework of implementing the National Strategy for green transformation.

Egypt has represented the African continent in **the Green Climate Fund**, with Tanzania, South Africa, Sudan and Gabon, as it is a financial mechanism, on which the African countries depend to finance the adaptation projects, and reduce the continent's emissions.

Also, Egypt on the behalf of the African Continent interacts with the formal negotiations on climate issues, as it **assumed the Chairmanship of the Group 77 developing countries and China, in 2018, the Group of African Negotiators on climate change in 2018 and 2019, the Committee of African Leaders and Presidents on climate change, the conference of African environmental Ministers in 2015 and 2016, and the two African initiatives for Adaptation and the renewable energy launched by the President Al-Sisi, during the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties in Paris in 2015, and during the United Nations Climate summit in 2019, Egypt chaired, in partnership with Malawi and England, the Adaptive and Endurance Alliance, representing the African Continent, and the co-chairmanship the Friends of Adaptation Group in New York.**

#### **4. Climate summit and Egyptian gains:**

The 27<sup>th</sup> international climate summit was the culmination of Egypt's efforts to deal with the climate changes issue, and was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, between 5 to 19 November 2022, under the slogan "Together for Implementation", therefore, Egypt achieved a lot of gains at different levels, foremost among them the economic, political and environmental levels.

➤ **At the Organizational Level:** the gains that Egypt obtained, either in the medium or long-term, are:

- 1) The conference was under the auspices of the United Nations, as the mere acceptance by the UN to hold a conference in a country, it means that this country enjoys with the international community's satisfaction, acceptance and confidence, also, the UN choice to Egypt indicates what can be called the "Global Peace Indicator", which places Egypt at an advanced level, so, it was deservedly qualified to receive this UN conference and the accompanying delegations, in the way that worthy of the UN aspirations of the international peace and security idea.
- 2) The participation of more than 197 states, 120 Heads of states and governments, 10 thousand of civil society organization, 26,050 representatives of official delegations and bodies, and 3,321 media outlets, with total 44,174 participants, reflects the size of the global appreciation and distinguished position that the New Republic reached.
- 3) More than 20 days, the hashtag "#Climate\_Summit" topped all platforms and international and domestic media.

- 4) The establishment of the Blue Zone, on an area 50 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, while it was in Glasgow an area 12 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, and the expansion of the Green Zone to an area 20 thousand m<sup>2</sup>, from 4.5 thousand m<sup>2</sup> in Glasgow, as the Egyptian Presidency of the conference took into account providing a greater opportunity for the non-official participation in the conference in this Zone, which was established under the name “The Voice of Humanity”. Hence, it was keen on the spatial convergence between the two zones to facilitate the raising of those voices to the official side of the conference to be taken into account during negotiations and decision making.
- 5) With regard to the technical aspect, the Egyptian presidency of the conference was keen to allocate thematic days that discuss specific topics, launch the technical presidential initiatives of the climate conference, and contribute to accelerating the pace of implementation in the conference, and the thematic days included the fields of agriculture, water, waste, transportation, biodiversity, energy, and sustainable cities, as well as allocating days for the most affected groups by climate change, namely youth, women and civil society, and days for implementation mechanisms, namely solutions, financing and science.
- 6) The Conference saw topics raised for the first time strongly by devoting a day of water to the Conference's agenda, and a day of biodiversity to link the Climate Conference with the Conference on Biological Diversity, as well as for the first time a day of solutions, also, the topic of damage and loss.

➤ **At the Political Level:**

- 1) Egypt has guaranteed a foothold on the map of regional and international relations, by hosting the climate summit, which helps Egypt to promote new pillars of its foreign policies.
- 2) The international community's Recognition of Egypt's logistical, organizational and administrative capabilities in organizing conferences, also there is a type of diplomacy called “Conference Diplomacy”, which is practiced through these summits, and through which many messages are delivered, such as: Egypt is a safe and stable country, has organizational capabilities at the formal and informal levels in organizing such these events, has abilities to attract direct and indirect foreign investments, and it is a tourist country to hold the summit in a city considered as an African and international “Jewel of tourism”.
- 3) Refuting any rumors or misinformation about the public liberties, as Egypt has allowed full freedoms for all to express their opinions during the summit, and has proved that its regional and international weight is greater

than any small skirmishes that aimed to disturb the global event, and proved also Egypt is a country that the world concerns because it sets an example of how a state can reach stability in a conflict-ridden region, and in light of inflaming borders with its neighbors in the east, west and south.

- 4) Pushing the priorities of issues that Egypt concerns, especially water security, and the negative effects of climate changes, and launching many initiatives in climate change, water, the transboundary impacts of adaptation and emissions reduction, as well as the strengthening of its relations with the key partners, notably the United States, and expanding the fields of cooperation, to emphasize Egypt's weight, and its ability to host and manage the international conferences.
- 5) The world's knowledge of the historical, pioneering and pivotal role of Egypt towards all Arab, regional, African and international issues, for example, the historic initiatives launched by the president El-Sisi to end the Russian -Ukrainian war received a widespread support from the international community, as well as the great Egyptian interest to present its vision on various issues within the Middle East, foremost of the Palestinian issue.
- 6) **Promoting Egypt's return to Africa as a representative of the continent, through:**
  - The \$150 million package, which the United States pledged during the summit to the African countries, in order to deal with the consequences of climate change, so, that proved Egypt deserves to represent the African continent, and it restores the warmth of relations with many African countries, which have found that Egypt is a model that able to draw the world's attention to the challenges facing the continent.
  - Leading many talks aimed to introduce a new principle in this summit, which is providing compensations to mitigate the negative impacts of climate changes, also, Egypt expressed that it's a good example for the African countries that have achieved high growth rates in recent years, and restored its security and internal stability after years of turmoil since January 2011.
  - The announcement of the National Council for women, and UN-Women in Egypt, of the "African women's priorities for climate adaptation" initiative, which aims to help the African women adapt to the effects of climate change, through the cooperation between governments and international organizations.
  - Launching African's fair and affordable energy transition initiative, to give over 300 million Africans access to clean cooking fuels, and increasing the

share of renewable electricity on the continent by 25% over the next five years.

- The UK pledges £200 million as a financial support to the poorest African countries most affected by climate change.

➤ **At the Economic Level:**

- 1) Infrastructure development in Sharm el-Sheikh turns it into a green city contributing to the promotion of the concept of green tourism and reinforce Egypt's future gains in that sector, and the hotels in which Egypt's guests stay at the Conference are staffed by Egyptians hence the large number of conference guests has been accommodated, with approximately 161 hotels equipped A total of 51 thousand rooms, thus enabling South Sinai Governorate In particular, Sharm el-Sheikh attracted Egypt's side currencies during the conference period in the amount of \$57.1-99.5 million, or 1.4-2.4 billion pounds.
- 2) Attracting new foreign investments, especially in environment protection, green economy, and promoting tourism to Egypt, and presenting Egypt's efforts in economic reform, sustainable development strategy 2030, the national projects spread throughout Egypt, especially in the New administrative Capital, and promoting Egyptian products.
- 3) Sharm El-Sheikh's hosting to the international summit, is the greatest promotion of Egyptian tourism before the start of the winter season, which contributes to attract foreign and Arab tourists, enhance the national economy, and increase hard currency, in light of the crisis that Egypt is currently going through, because of the shortage of hard currency due to the Russian -Ukrainian war.
- 4) Germany's announcement of providing 250 million Euros for Egypt to stimulate renewable energy transition plans, including 20 million euros as grant, and 100 million euros as debt swaps, as well as the US' announcement of funding the projects in Egypt by \$500 million in the coming years, such as: an investment in the field of clean energy to reduce carbon emissions, by increasing additional capacities of up to 10 GW of clean energy, then increase its capabilities to export electric energy abroad.
- 5) The European Investment Bank (EIB) has agreed to provide Egypt with a new finance by \$1.5 billion to develop life.
- 6) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) signed an agreement with the Egyptian Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to grant 6 of the 18 winning startups of the "Smart Green Projects" initiative, a comprehensive package of technical support, training and business consulting services, and these non-profit companies are specialized in development projects related to women, climate change, and

sustainability, namely: Rabbit Mobility, No-ornation, Engazat, Banlastic, Kadet El-Mostakbal, and Arch-tech.

- 7) The Governor of South Sinai, Khaled Fouda, received the ISO certificate for Sharm El-Sheikh city, as the first center for resilience in Africa within the Cities Resilient 2030 program, from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Disaster Risk Reduction, "Mami Mizutori", on the sidelines of the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Climate Conference.
- 8) **Successful mobilization of funding for the National Green Projects Platform "Novi", which is a national program and regional methodology for linking international climate and development issues, through international finance organizations in the amount of \$10 billion and \$300 million for the program**, through three methods, either a direct grant, or through concessional financing over a few years, or the exchange of Egypt's debt abroad.
- 9) The signing of a number of agreements and cooperation protocols between the Sovereign Fund of Egypt with 9 developers, worth \$83 billion in the renewable energy sector, and these investments are in line with the strategy of the Sovereign Fund of Egypt to remove carbon, using sustainable means that benefit the economy, and place Egypt as an international center for green energy, **which highlighted Egypt as a regional center for new and renewable energy, and opened the way for the private sector to the voluntary carbon market, a point that allows the private sector to work in the climate change file and sell carbon certificates, Raising public awareness of climate change issues, especially the youth, and launching the investment plan for the National Strategy for Climate Change 2050, and the first Egyptian and African market for issuing and trading carbon certificates.**
- 10) Signing a memorandum of understanding with international organizations to convert museums into green sites, as well as signing a letter of intent with the Spanish agency, to modernize the irrigation system by 670,000 euros.
- 11) **Success in attracting investments of \$15 billion to produce clean energy in Egypt, where:**
  - **At the level of wind energy:**
  - It was agreed with the UAE to establish Egypt's largest wind energy project, which is the largest wind energy project in the world, and comes within the framework of the "Green Corridor Initiative" in Egypt, which is a network dedicated to renewable energy projects, while contributing to

achieve Egypt's goal of ensuring that renewable energy forms 42% of the energy mix by 2035, **as it will:**

- The first phase of the project includes the establishment of a green hydrogen production plant to be operational in the coming period.
- The 10 GW wind power plant, upon completion, produces 47,790 GWh of clean energy annually.
- It contributes to avoiding the emission of 23.8 million tons of carbon dioxide, equivalent to approximately 9% of Egypt's current carbon dioxide emissions, in addition to saving \$5 billion in annual natural gas costs for electricity production.
- Egypt's new onshore wind power plant will provide an estimated \$5 billion in annual natural gas costs, create up to 100,000 jobs, and direct employment in the construction phase is estimated at 30,000 people, employ about 70,000 people indirectly, and add about 3,200 jobs for operation and maintenance after the completion of the plant's construction.
- Signing a memorandum of understanding with Saudi Arabia's ACWA power to establish a 1.1 GW wind farm in the Suez Gulf, costing about \$10 billion, which is expected to be the second largest wind farm in the world, will provide one million households with energy, and reduce 2.4 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually.
- Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Norwegian company "Scatec", to establish a 5 GW station.
- **At the level of green hydrogen:**
  - Launching of the trial operation of the first phase of the green hydrogen plant, in the Suez Canal Economic Zone, with a capacity of 100 MW, to produce 15,000 tons of green hydrogen, as a feedstock to produce up to 90,000 tons of green ammonia annually, as well as the production of 205 wind energy, and 70 MW of solar energy.
  - Egypt and the European Union launch a long-term partnership on renewable hydrogen, with the aim of accelerating both sides from reducing carbon emissions through the deployment, development and use of renewable hydrogen and its derivatives.
- **At the level of clean transport:** The Minister of Transport, Major General Kamel Al-Wazir, launched the "Sustainable Transport and Urban Mobility" initiative, on the sidelines of the "Solutions Day" activities at the Climate Conference, considering that the transport sector constitutes the highest source of emissions from fossil fuels than other sectors with 37% of carbon emissions.

**12) The conference witnessed the launch of a number of initiatives, including:**

- Sharm El-Sheikh Guide to Fair Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation, international organizations, the World Bank Group, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the United States Agency for International Development, to use the guide to support developing countries to obtain financing for the implementation of climate change projects.
- Food and Agriculture Initiative for Sustainable Transformation (FAST), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO.
- Decent Life Initiative for Resilience in Africa, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Program.
- Initiative on Climate Change and Nutrition (I-CAN), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other United Nations agencies.
- An initiative for climate responses to sustainable peace, in collaboration with the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the United Nations Development Program.
- Africa Fair and Affordable Energy Transition Initiative, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the National Council for Women and UN Women.
- Initiative to promote nature-based solutions to accelerate climate change, in collaboration with the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy.
- Friends of Greening National Investment Plans in Africa and Developing Countries initiative, in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
- The initiative to promote nature-based solutions to accelerate climate change, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, co-chaired by Germany, and technical support from the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Japan, the European Union, Malawi, Pakistan, Slovenia, and the United States, where the United States has allocated \$ 25 billion to fund the NbS Roadmap, and Germany invests \$ 1.5 billion annually to preserve biodiversity.
- Sustainable Urban Resilience for Future Generations Initiative (SURGe), in collaboration between the Ministries of Housing and Local Development, and in partnership with the United Nations and ICLEI.



- Global Waste by 2050 initiative, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the United Nations Environment Program and 10 African countries.
  - LoTUS initiative for Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability, in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport and some international development partners.
- 13) The Egyptian energy sector, represented by the Ministries of Petroleum and Electricity, won the lion's share of the gains enjoyed by Egypt, during its hosting of the climate summit, which was represented in the signing of many agreements and memoranda of understanding with specialized international companies to implement green energy projects with investments of up to \$ 38 billion, to become Egypt a center for exporting energy to Europe, America and East Asia during the coming period, **where:**
- The Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Eng. Tarek El Molla, signed 7 memorandums of understanding and agreements with a number of international companies in the field of sustainability and reducing carbon emissions, the most important of which is the European Union.
  - EGAS Managing Director Dr. Magdy Galal signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the President of Shell Egypt, Eng. Khaled Kassem, to collaborate on establishing a framework for managing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the operations of all EGAS partners, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between EGAS, Cesplit Technologies and GE Gas Power to remove industrial carbon from the Gulf of Suez.
  - The Egyptian Liquefied Natural Gas Company (ENG) signed a feasibility study agreement with Bechtel's consortium, which includes Enppi, Petrojet and Bakerhose, to study the feasibility of the Torch Gas Recovery Project at the facilities of the Egyptian Gas Liquefaction and Export Company.
  - The Petroleum Authority, the Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) and Total Energies signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Egypt to collaborate in assessing the technical and economic feasibility of decarbonization solutions in the petroleum sector.
  - EGAS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Microsoft Egypt to collaborate on the development of EGAS' sustainability roadmap.
  - Signing a preliminary agreement between EGAS, the Egyptian Petrochemical Holding Company and the Japanese Toyota Tsusho Company to cooperate in developing a feasibility study for the project to produce blue ammonia as clean energy in Egypt.

- EGAS and Hiiroc signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate in reducing flame gas emissions and a zero-emission hydrogen project using British Plasma Thermoplasm Electrolysis technology.

❖ **Conclusion:**

Egypt successes to employ and exploit Climate Summit in order to maximize its political and economic interests, by attracting more foreign investments, especially in the field of clean energy, which helps to transform the Egyptian Economy into a Green Economy. It is worth noting that the proportion of investments in the Green Economy in Egypt till June 2022, reached 40% of the total investments, which has almost doubled after the climate summit, as well as the exploitation of summit in order to get out of the current economic crisis that is going through, and foremost among them is the shortage of foreign currency.