



202411681J001 ENERGY POLICY – COUNTRY REPORT

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Agenda

- 1 General Information.
- 2 Past energy demand and supply.
- 3 Outlook of energy demand and supply.
- 4 Current energy policy.
- 5 Target learning.

Country Profile

General

Language	Arabic (Official)
Currency	Egyptian Pound (EGP)
Population	118,000,000 (Growth 1.6%)
Religion	Islam (91%) / Christianity (9%)

Government

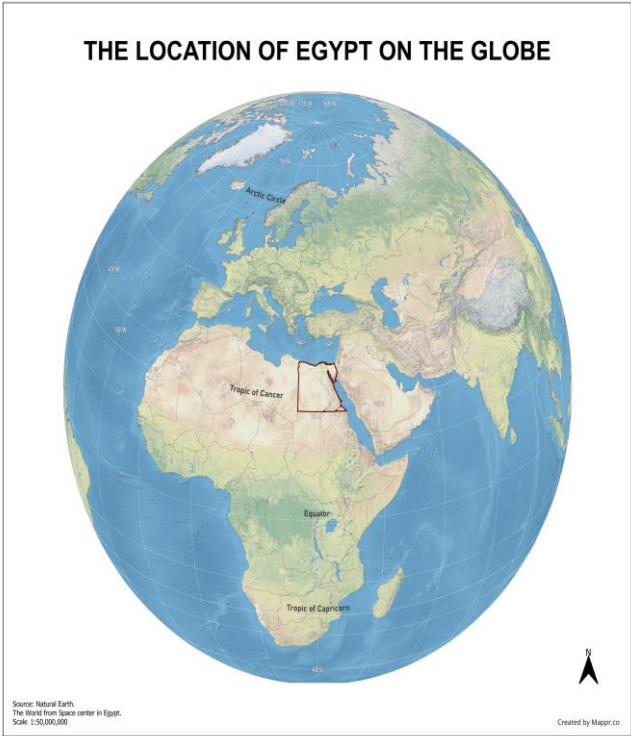
Form	presidential republic
Head of State	President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi
Prime Minister	Mostafa Madbouly
Parliament	House of Representatives (596 seats) and the Senate (300 seats)

Geographic

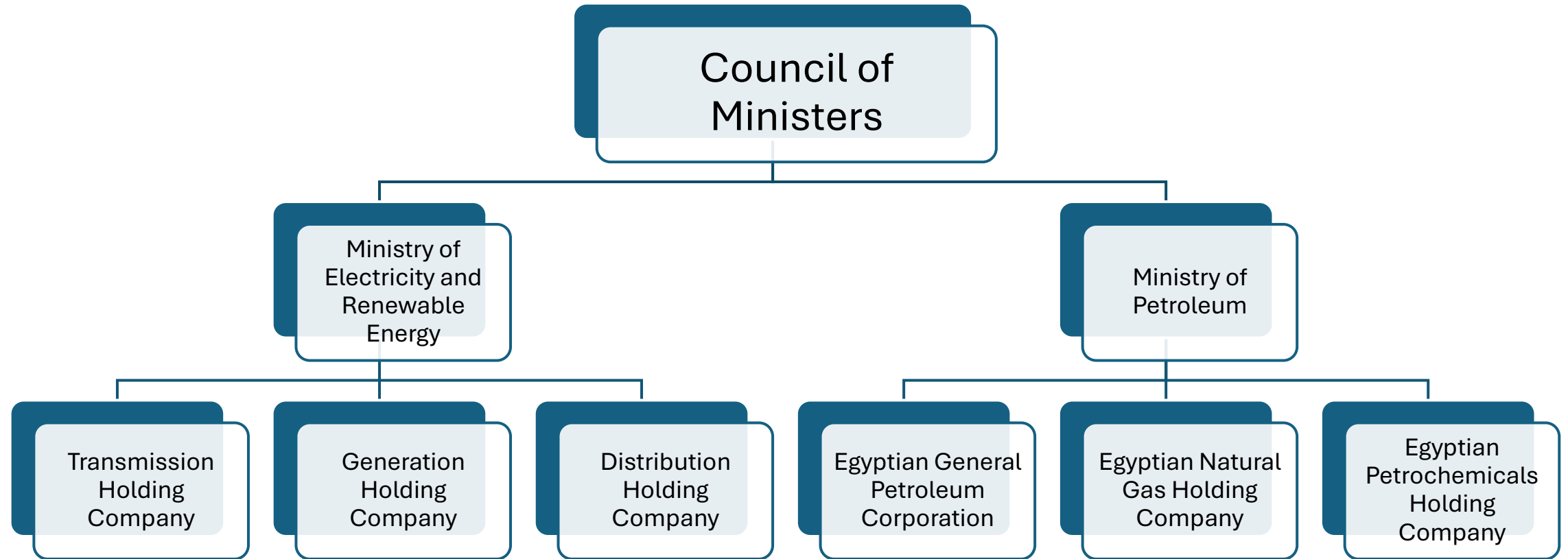
Location	Northeast Africa
Area	1,010,408 km ²
Governorates	27
Capital	Cairo

Economic

GDP	\$348 billion in 2024
GDP Growth	3%
Households	24.29 millions in 2025
Key Sectors	Agriculture, natural gas, tourism, manufacturing and services

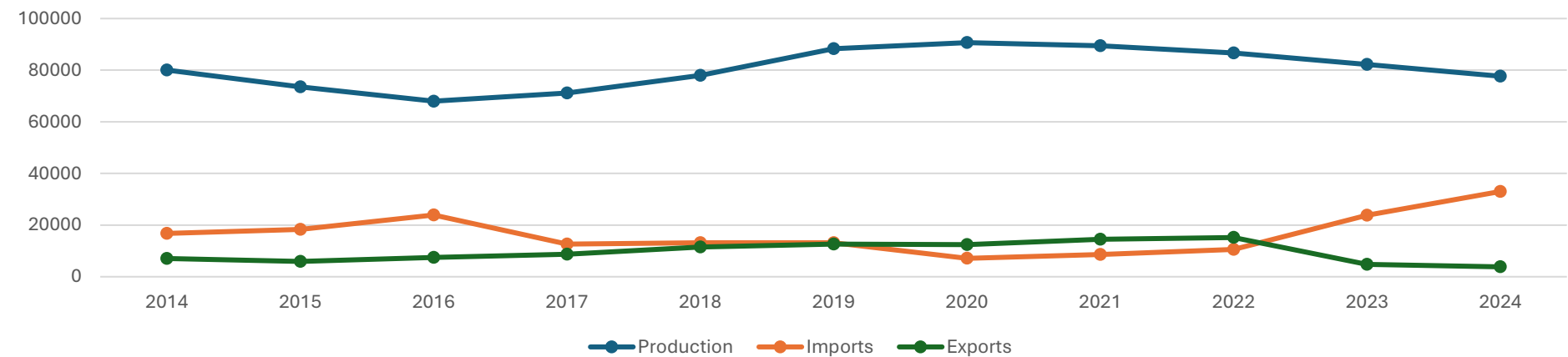


Energy Organizational Structure

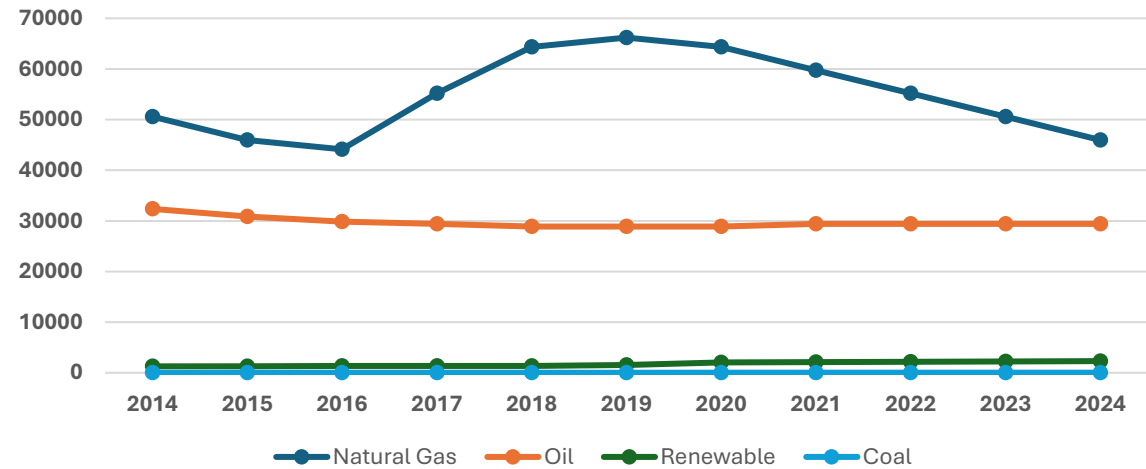


Primary Energy Supply

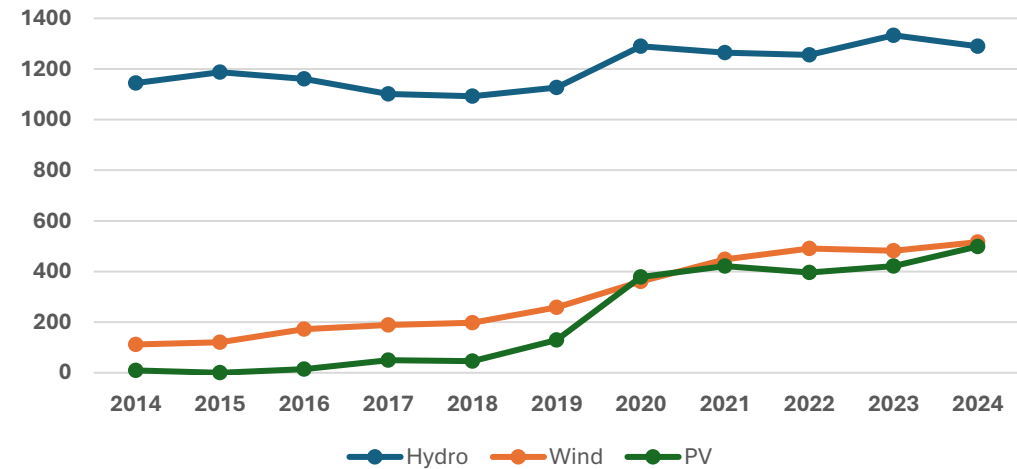
Egypt Primary Energy Supply in Ktoe



Egypt Primary Energy Supply By Energy Source in Ktoe

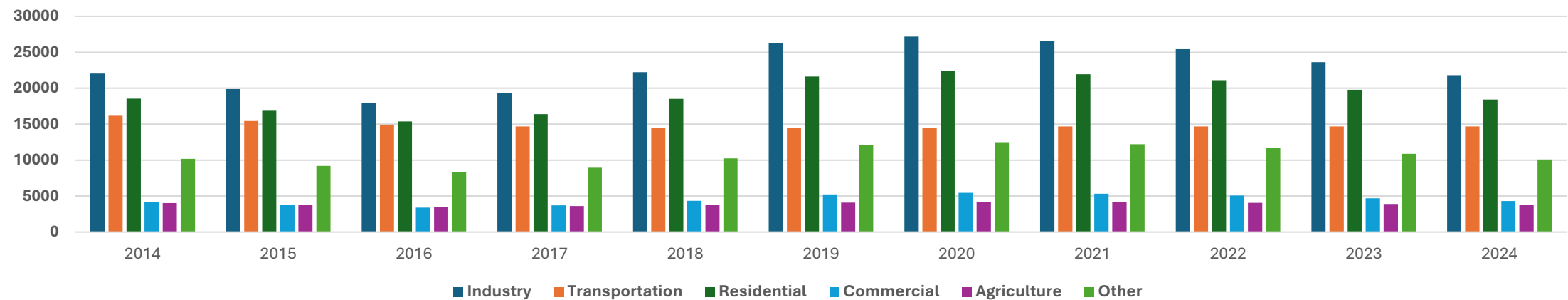


Egypt Renewable Energy Production in Ktoe

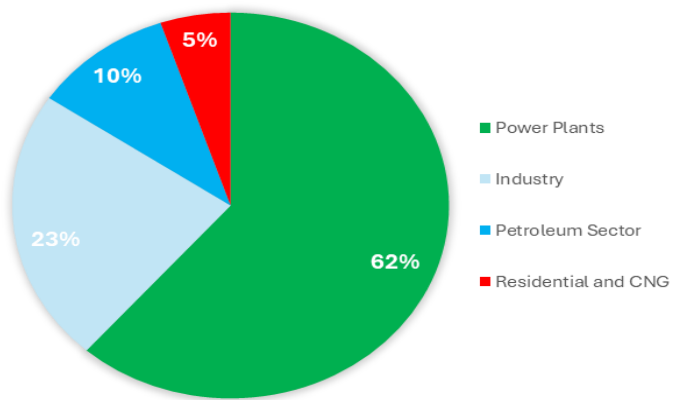


Final Energy Consumption

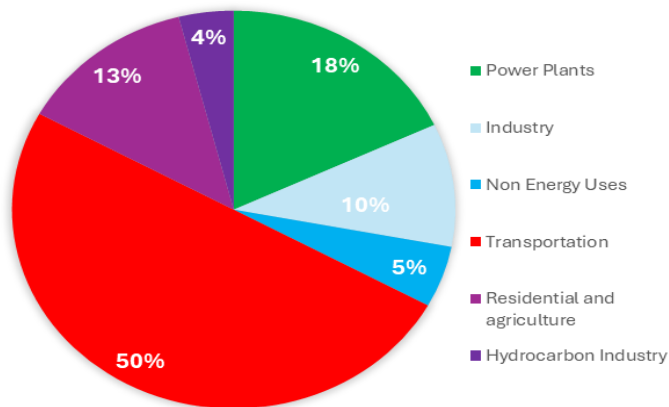
Final Energy Consumption by Sector in Ktoe



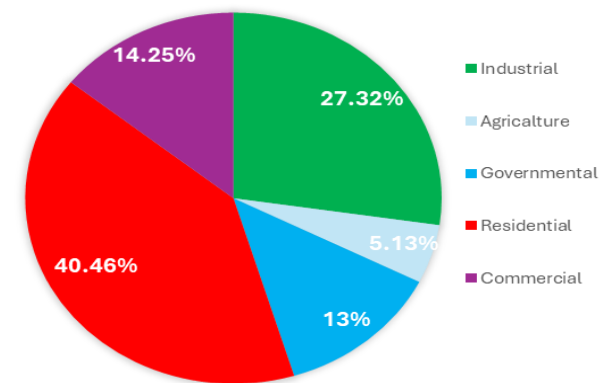
Gas



Oil

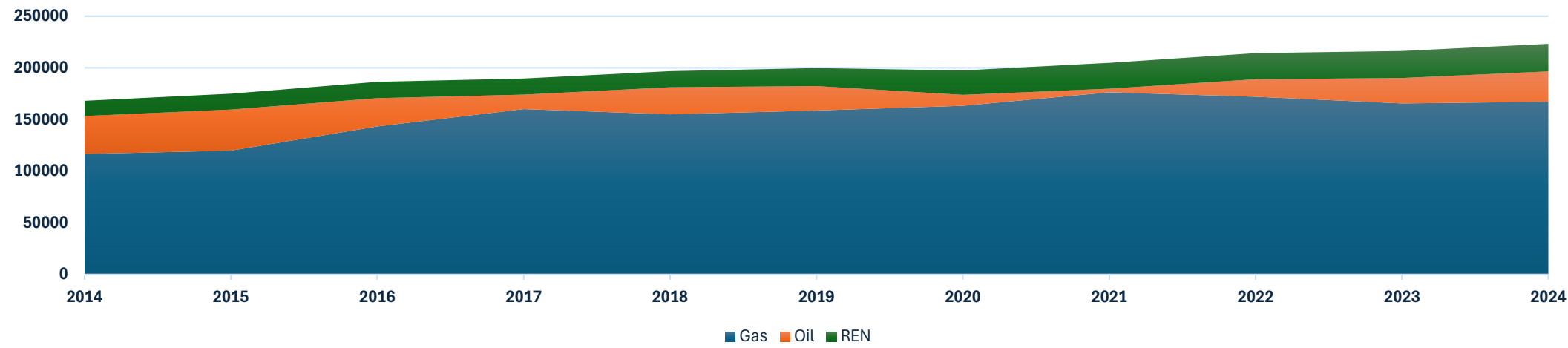


Electricity

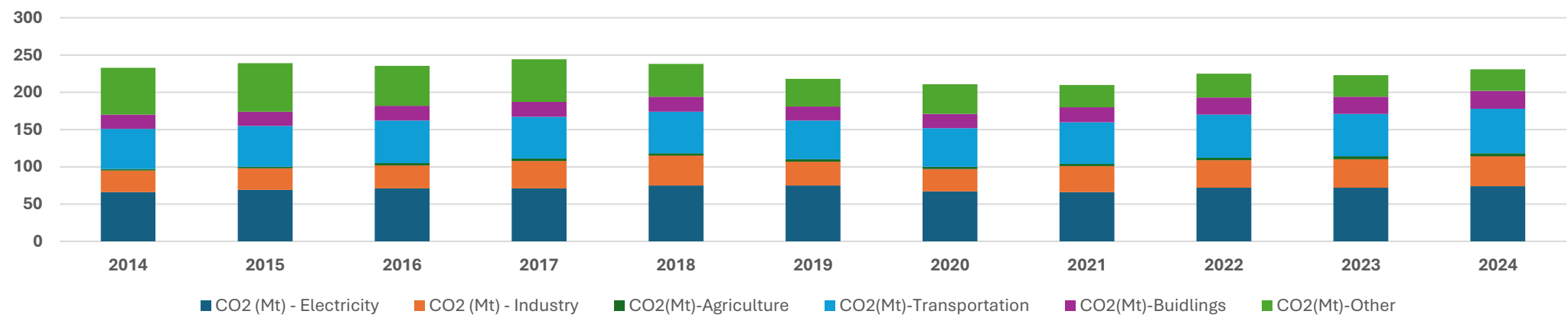


Electricity Generation and Co2 Emissions

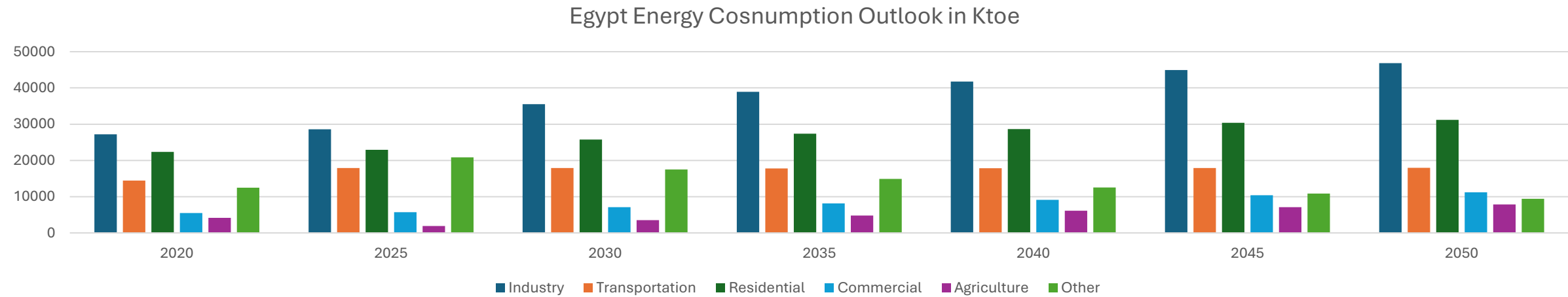
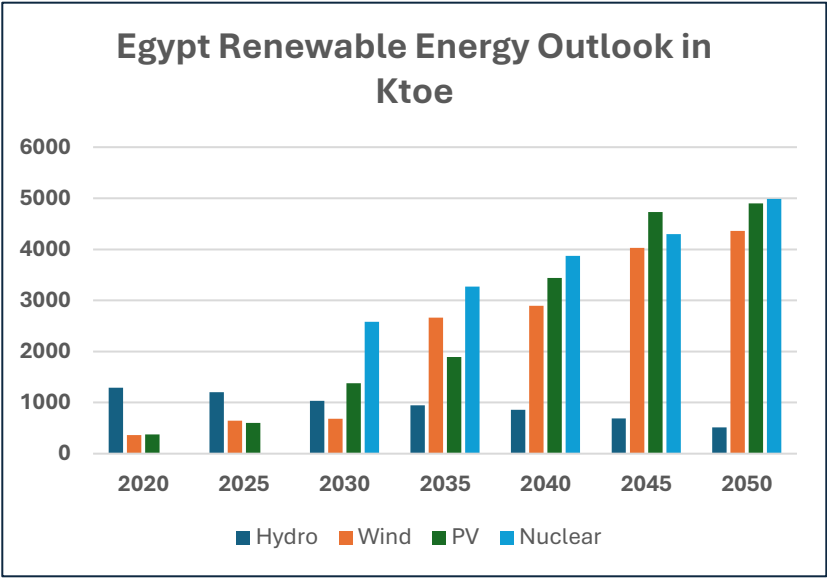
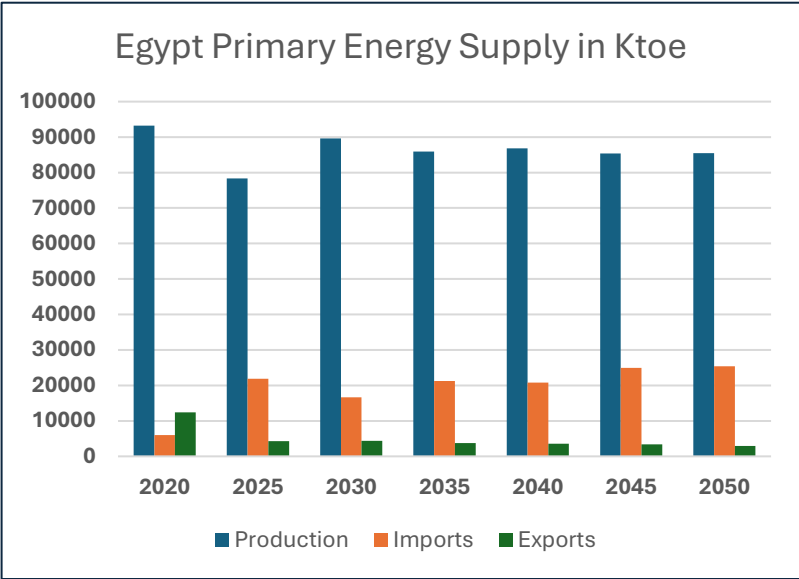
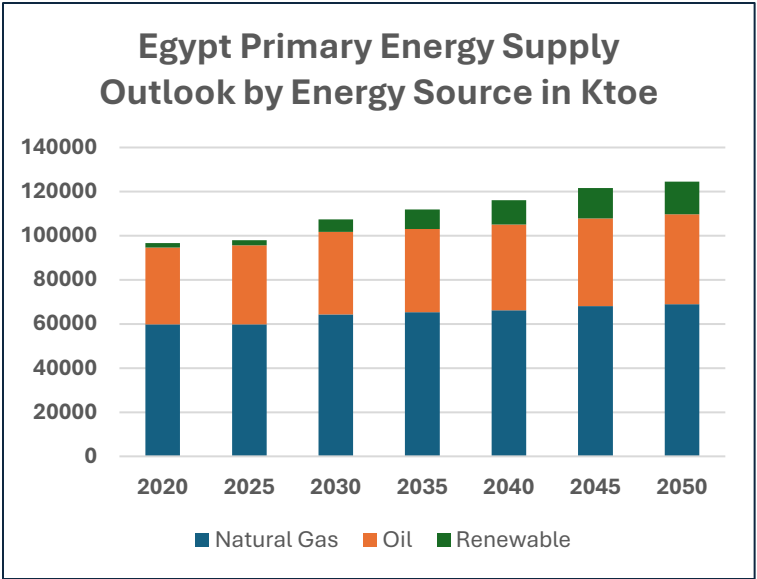
Egypt Electricity Generation By Energy Source in GWH



CO2 Emissions in Mton

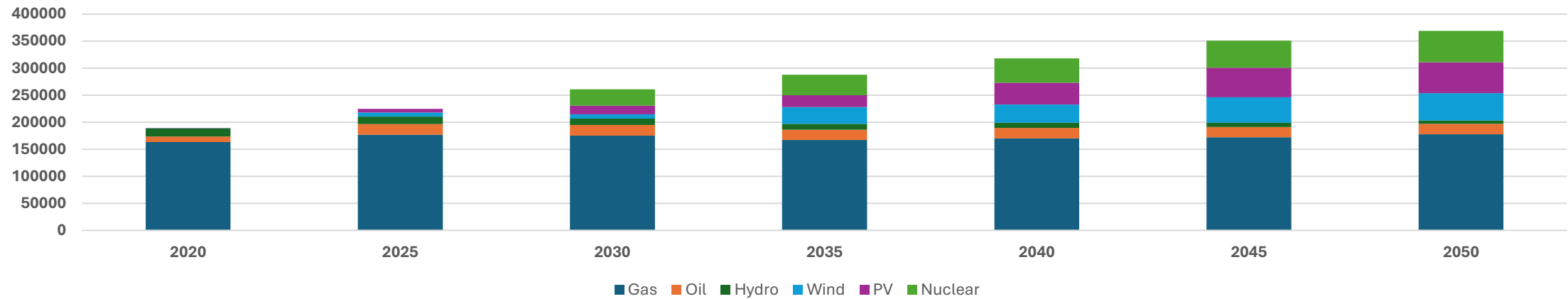


Egypt Energy Supply and Demand Outlook

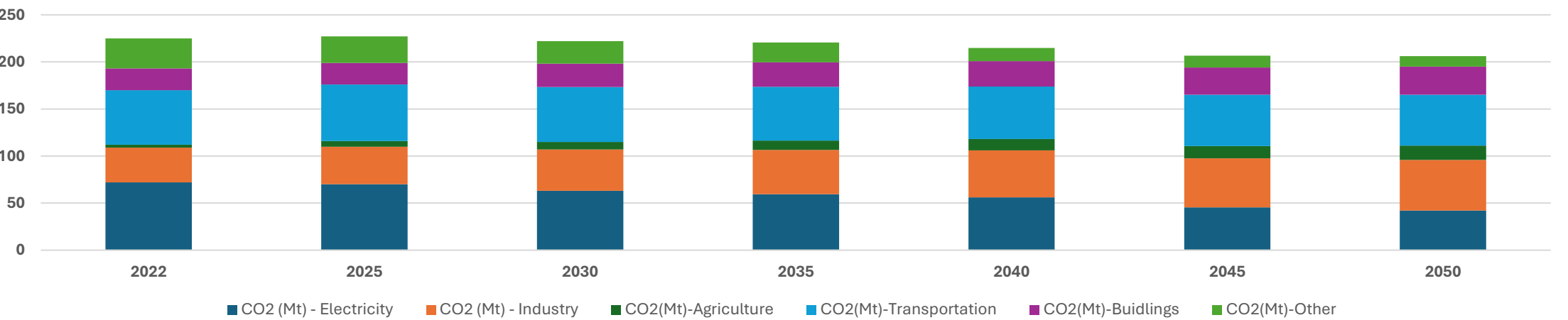


Egypt Electricity and CO2 Emissions Outlook

Egypt Electricity Generation Outlook in GWH



Egypt Co2 Emissions Outlook in Mton



Egypt Energy Policy



Reduce relying on traditional fossil fuel and diversifying energy mix

Due to successful explorations in last two decades, natural gas became the dominant source.



Increasing renewable energy production with targeting 42% of electricity production in 2035.

Government set an ambitious plan to increase renewable energy share by 2035 considering the privileges of vast solar radiation 2000-3000KWHR/m²/year and excellent wind speed particularly in Gulf of Suez with average wind speed 10.5m/sec in addition to hydraulic power from Aswan high dam and new EL-Dabaa nuclear power plant with total capacity of 4.8GW.



Reduce GHG emissions by 2035 (33% for electricity, 65% for oil and gas, 7% for transportation).

Government set an ambitious plan to cut the GHG emissions with a target to reduce CO₂ by 23% in 2035 through net zero flaring in oil and gas sector as well as increasing renewable energy production.



Difficulties and Bottlenecks

- **Increased dependency of natural gas as the dominant energy source**

While natural gas was the dominant energy sources in last two decades reaching around 95% of electricity generation in last years, the production nature decline as well as decrease of new developments introduced the need of increased LNG imports since 2023.

- **Financing issues and lack of hard currency**

Lack of hard currency and challenges in securing new investments for renewable energy projects resulted in deacceleration of achieving energy targets.

- **Energy demand continuous increase**

Energy demand continuous increase to meet country population and economic growth, electricity consumption increased by around 35% during last decade.



Training Program Expectations

My expectations

- Share knowledge, thoughts and ideas about energy transition and energy management that could be applied in my company, sectors and country.
- Understand more about ideas and technologies for decarbonization and energy efficiency.
- Get more background and exchange information with participants from different countries about energy.
- Understand more about Japan energy sector, energy transition and energy policy.

My Supervisor expectations

- Gain more knowledge and experience in the field of energy transition, energy policy and decarbonization.
- Collect and study new ideas for energy improvement that can be applied in my company, sector and country.



Appendix

Electricity Prices

- Electricity price varies by sector and consumption with residential and commercial tariff varies between 0.014 to 0.47 USD / KWHR, industrial KWHR tariff around 0.35USD (varies depend on voltage level), additional customer service and maximum load fees applied to industrial and commercial sectors.

Gas Prices

- Gas prices to power plant cost around 3.5 USD / MBTU.
- Gas prices for industrial sectors varies from 5 to 12 USD / MBTU based on sector (Steel around 7 USD/MBTU, Cement 12 USD/MBTU, other 5.5 USD/MBTU).

Oil Prices

- Fuel cost varies between 0.3 and 0.4 USD / Liter depend on fuel quality.
- Diesel fuel cost around 0.3 USD / Liter.



Appendix

Major Renewable Energy Projects

- **Abydos 1 Solar Power Plant:** A 560 MW solar power plant in Aswan, inaugurated as a flagship project within the National Platform for the NWFE Program.
- **Benban Solar Park:** Africa's largest solar park with 1.8GW capacity located in Aswan.
- **Gabal Al-Zait Wind Farm:** A 580 MW wind farm located near Ras Gharib.

Nuclear Energy

- **El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant:** Egypt's first nuclear power plant with total capacity of 4.8GW, construction started in 2022, commissioning is expected to be in 2027.

Major Gas Projects

- **Zohr Gas field:** located in the Egyptian sector of the Mediterranean Sea, started production in 2017 with production reached 2.7 BCFD in 2019.
- **Raven Gas field:** located in the Egyptian sector of the Mediterranean Sea, started production in 2019 with production reached 1 BCFD in 2021.



A map of Egypt illustrating its oil infrastructure. The map shows the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Red Sea to the east, and neighboring countries: Israel and Jordan to the northeast, and Saudi Arabia to the east. Key cities labeled are Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. The map features several refineries (indicated by blue icons with three smokestacks), storage facilities (blue cylinders), and major oil terminals (anchors). Pipelines are shown in three colors: red for oil product pipelines, black for crude pipelines, and yellow for the SUMED pipeline. A legend in the bottom left corner defines these symbols and line types.

- Refinery
- Storage facility
- Major oil terminal
- Oil product pipeline
- Crude pipeline
- SUMED pipeline

East Mediterranean Gas PIPELINE

Egypt (El Arish) → Israel (Ashkelon)
Flow reversed in 2020
7 Bcm/y to be extended to 9 bcm/y

Hadera FSRU.1.8
Mtpa, operating

Arab-Gas PIPELINE

Egypt (El Arish → Aqaba) → Lebanon → Syria (Hom)
Commissioned 10 Bcm/y

IDKU LNG
7,2 Mtpa
T1 5%
Total Energy ies

DAMIETT A LNG
5 Mtpa, restarted Q1 2021

Ain Sokhna FSRU
3.7 Mtpa,

Golar Eskimo FSRU
3.7 Mtpa, operating

100 km

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Reference

Source	Links
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EEHC Annual Reports 2015/ 2016 EEHC Annual Reports 2016/ 2017 EEHC Annual Reports 2017/ 2018 EEHC Annual Reports 2018/ 2019 EEHC Annual Reports 2019/ 2020 EEHC Annual Reports 2020/ 2021 EEHC Annual Reports 2021/2022 EEHC Annual Reports 2022/2023	http://www.moee.gov.eg/english_new/report.aspx
EGAS Annual Report 2017/2018 EGAS Annual Report 2018/2019	https://www.egas.com.eg/annual-reports/2019



THANK YOU

