



Building Bridges  
not Walls

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



جمهورية مصر العربية

# Climate resilience

- International and national climate policy responses.
- GHG emissions reduction targets.
- Changes required to the energy mix and infrastructure.
- Increased investment in new technologies.
- Shifts in consumer behavior and demand.
- Potential sudden changes in warming scenarios.



# Climate resilience

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Emissions and expect

- International and national climate policy responses.
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- Potential sudden changes in warming scenarios.



# Climate resilience

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- Increased investment in new technologies.
- Changes in consumer behaviours and lifestyles.
- Potential for sudden changes in climate warming scenarios.

## 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies











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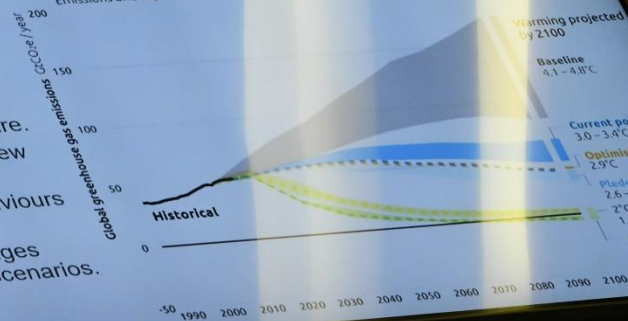


## Climate resilience

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- Potential sudden changes under high warming scenarios.

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#### 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

(Emission scenarios based on policies and current policies)



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



EGYPT

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EGYPT



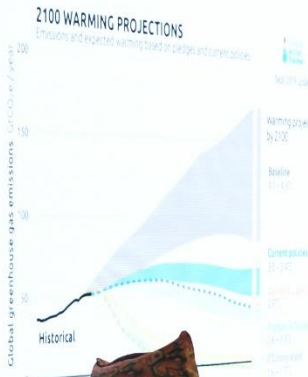
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## 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on IPCC and UNEP sources.



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Potential sudden changes under high warming scenario



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### 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Sept 2019 update



## Climate resilience

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- Potential sudden changes under high warming









## Climate resilience

- International and national climate change policies



**Climate resilience**

- Investment in climate resilient infrastructure
- Resilient infrastructure
- Digital resilience to energy and infrastructure
- Resilient infrastructure in key
- High customer retention and loyalty
- Resilient customer loyalty and retention

2018-2022

2018-2022

2018-2022





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## Case study. Sa

The analysis highlighted several areas that we will track and monitor to reduce vulnerabilities in our strategy. These areas or signposts are indicated below (for additional risk information, see page 44):

- Pace of technology development and implementation, access to new technologies and an enabling environment;
- Carbon tax design uncertainty, especially in the South African context;
- Multiple sustainability obligations and associated costs or investments required; and
- Macro-economic drivers, such as oil and rand/dollar exchange rate.

The introduction and implementation of GHG reduction targets for our affected value chains, particularly in South African mitigates vulnerabilities of our business into the future.

Source: Sasol Climate Change Report, 2021\_22/Sept21

