

# Egypt

Egypt's transport sector recorded a 5.7% decline in emissions since 2015. However, transport is still a key contributor to national emissions, accounting for 15.8% of total GHG emissions in 2023. The per capita transport GHG emissions in 2023 (0.47 tonnes per capita) were almost twice as high as the regional average. Rail freight and passenger transport activity have seen reductions, and energy consumption is heavily reliant on fossil fuels. Although only about one third of the population has convenient access to public transport (29.5%), 95.5% have access to an all-weather primary, secondary or tertiary road within 2 kilometres. However, fuel quality standards remained low, and in 2021, the country

suffered 4.4% GDP loss in form of road traffic fatality. The country has outlined transport mitigation in its NDC, with a specific target to reduce transport CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 7%. Although electricity still accounts for a very low percentage of total transport energy consumption (0.2%), and electric vehicle adoption is limited, Egypt's updated NDC aims to have renewables accounting for 42% of installed power capacity by 2030. The 2021 VNR highlights development of infrastructure, green bonds for transport, and an integrated national financing framework. Sustainable urban mobility planning is ongoing, and the country has banned importation of used light duty vehicles.

	Income group: Middle-income	
	Human Development Index (2023): 0.75	
	Population size (2023): 100.61 million	+15.13% (2015 - 2023)
	Urban population share (2023): 41.06%	+16.14% (2015 - 2023)
	GDP per capita (2023): 4149.03 USD	+24.18% (2015 - 2023)
	Share of transport and storage jobs in workforce (2023)	10.2%
	Share of women employed in transport and storage (2023)	2.7%

## Transport Demand Trends

### Passenger transport activity

39 027

million passenger-km of rail transport in 2022

4.4%  
(2015 to 2023)

Modal share for passenger travel

### Freight transport activity

1 333

million ton-km of rail transport in 2022

-16.3%  
(2015 to 2023)

Modal share for freight transport

SDG 91

SDG 91

### Transport energy consumption (2022)

790 390 TJ

+3.0%  
(2015 to 2023)

#### Oil products

97.1%

of total transport energy consumption

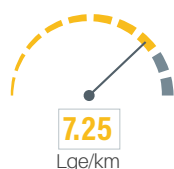
### Per capita fossil fuel subsidies (2022)

No data USD per capita

### Fuel quality standards (2022)

>5000 ppm

### Average light duty vehicle fuel consumption (2022)



### Road traffic fatalities (2021), WHO estimates

SDG 3.6

9.4

deaths per 100,000 people

18.7

Regional

15.0

Global

### Road traffic fatality cost as percentage of GDP (2021)

4.4%

### Premature deaths linked to transport air pollution (2019)

SDG 11.6

5.8

deaths per 100,000 people

1.0

Regional

2.3

Global

### Contribution of transport to air pollution (2019)

6.3%

## Transport Emission Trends

### Transport GHG emissions (2023)

53.1

million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

-5.7%  
(2015 to 2023)

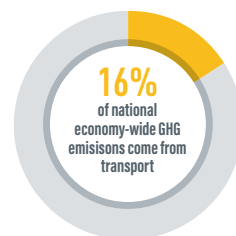
-1.6%  
(2022 to 2023)

### Per capita transport GHG emissions (2023)

0.47

tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per capita

#### PER CAPITA EMISSION COMPARISON



Transport is the **third-largest** GHG-emitting sector in the country in 2023.

## Transport Decarbonisation Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change



Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC



NDC submitted:

1st and Updated NDC

NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation



Transport mitigation targets in NDC

Reduce transport CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 7% transport sector, BAU GHG emissions by 2030 = 124,360 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, mitigation target by 2030 = 8,960 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, GHG reduction % compared to BAU in 2030 = 7%

Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC



VNR highlights transport



2021 VNR with transport linkages to SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9 and SDG 13

### Transport actions in VNRs

- ▶ Integrated national financing framework
- ▶ Infrastructure development
- ▶ Green bonds for transport

### Transport actions in NDC

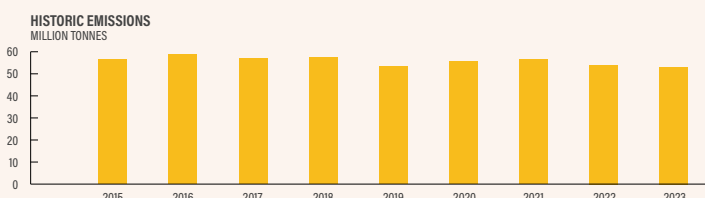
#### Mitigation

- ▶ Airport CO<sub>2</sub> certification | General infrastructure improvements
- ▶ BRT | General innovations and digitalization
- ▶ Cycling measures | Jet fuel policies
- ▶ Expansion of infrastructure | LPG/CNG/LNG
- ▶ Financial instruments to support decarbonisation | Public transit integration and expansion
- ▶ General active mobility | Use of renewable energy
- ▶ General e-mobility | Vehicle efficiency standards

#### Adaptation

- ▶ Adaptation and resilience of transport systems
- ▶ Risk assessment

### Transport GHG emissions from 2015 to 2023



## Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets

### Integrated Transport Planning

National urban mobility framework (2024)	✓ Ongoing
Sustainable urban mobility plans (2024)	✓ Ongoing
Number of sustainable urban mobility plans (2022)	1 city
Low emission zones (2022)	✓

### Adaptation and Resilience

ND-GAIN Index (2022)	4759
Vulnerability score for infrastructure (2022)	0.30

### Walking

Walkability Score (2024)	0.20
National walking strategies (2024)	✓ Outdated

### Target

### Cycling

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)	17 km
Percent near protected bikeways (2024)	0%
Bike sharing systems (2024)	3
National cycling strategies (2024)	✓ In progress

### Target

► In progress

### Public Transport

Bus rapid transit (2024)	—
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2024)	—
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2024)	131 km in 2 cities
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2020) <span>SDG 11.2</span>	29.45%

### Intercity Rail

Rail network (2016)	5153 km
Rail travel activity (2022)	39 027 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2022)	1333 million ton-km
High-speed rail	—
High-speed rail travel activity	—
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2024)	✓

### Target

► To maximise rail transport contribution to the country's socioeconomic development and effectively support Vision-2030, whose goal is to achieve a sustainable and all-inclusive economy by 2030.

### Road Transport

Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	63.8
Road vehicle fleet growth (from 2015 to 2020)	20.66%
Rural Access Index (2019) <span>SDG 9.1</span>	95.5 RAI PST
Diesel prices (2022)	0.30 USD per litre
Gasoline prices (2022)	0.53 USD per litre

### Aviation

Air passengers carried (2021)	5.6 million people
Air freight activity (2021)	589.5 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2023)	—
of which carbon neutral:	—

### Shipping

Logistics Performance Index (2023)	—
Liner shipping connectivity index (Q4 2024)	66.7
Container port traffic (2020)	5928 454.0 TEU

### Transport Energy Sources

Biofuel blend overall mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend biodiesel mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend ethanol mandate (2023)	—
Carbon intensity of electricity (2023)	574.04 gCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2022) <span>SDG 7.2.1</span>	0.2% of total transport energy consumption
Biofuels (2022)	—
Electricity (2022)	0.2% of total transport energy consumption
Targeted renewable power share	42%

### Vehicle Technologies

Emission standards for LDVs (2024)	Below Euro 3
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions performance for passenger cars (2024)	—
Targeted CO <sub>2</sub> emissions performance (2024)	No target set
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles (2024)	Banned
Electric vehicles stock for passenger cars (2023)	—
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2023)	—
ICE phase-out targets	✗
Electric vehicles stock for vans (2023)	—
Electric vehicles stock for trucks (2023)	—

This fact sheet is part of the SLOCAT Transport, Climate and Sustainability Global Status Report – 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. The country fact sheets have been made possible thanks to financial support from the ClimateWorks Foundation. Information presented in this fact sheet is based on desk research and may not be complete or reflect the most recent status. Data has been collected to the best of our knowledge and availability. Where no information could be retrieved, the indicators are shown in grey. The content does not represent the views of the SLOCAT Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport or the ClimateWorks Foundation. For more information, please visit [gsr4.slocat.net](https://gsr4.slocat.net).

Supported by:  Drive Electric CAMPAIGN

#### List of acronyms

GDP	Gross-domestic product
HDV	Heavy-duty vehicle
ICE	Internal combustion engine
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LDV	Light-duty vehicle
LRT	Light-rail transit
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
PST	Primary, secondary or tertiary roads

TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals
WLTP	Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

