



Embassy of the
Federal Republic of Germany



The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Cairo and the Ministry of Environment of the Arab Republic of Egypt have the pleasure to invite you to the 76th Cairo Climate Talks (CCT)



Panelists

Dr. Kathrin Goldammer
Managing Director
Reiner Lemoine Institute

Andreas Beckers

Country CEO & Executive Board Member
thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions Egypt

Martin Neussel

Head of Joint Committee for Energy
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Head of Renewable Energy Group
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Moderated by

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University College Cork

Diversifying Energy Mixes: The Potential of Green Hydrogen

TUESDAY, 6TH OF JULY 2021 AT 5:30 PM GMT+2
VIRTUAL CCT VIA ZOOM (PLEASE REGISTER [HERE](#))

Opened by

Stefanie Sörensen, Deputy Head of German Development Cooperation in Egypt
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Dr. Ahlam Farouk, Advisor and Head of Central Department for Energy & Enhancing
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DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
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According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the energy sector is the single largest contributor of CO₂ emissions globally, responsible for two-thirds of total global emissions. This makes focusing on the energy sector vital to achieving climate protection.

Germany's famous "Energiewende", its energy transition away from fossil fuels and towards non-nuclear and sustainable power sources, has set global standards and best practice approaches for many countries. However, to bridge the last miles and reach full coverage with renewables, Germany heavily relies on innovative new technologies and more efficient resource usage. Hydrogen is being hailed as a cleaner fuel and power source with great potential for the future, and hence Peter Altmaier, Federal Economic Affairs and Energy Minister, announced in 2019 that Germany planned to become "world number one in hydrogen technologies".

The environmental benefits of hydrogen are directly connected to how it is produced; current production methods can often be energy and emission intensive. Green hydrogen, however, is produced with renewable energy and is seen as a solution to replace emission intensive fuels in sectors that cannot be directly electrified, especially the steel and chemical industries as well as the shipping and aviation sectors. Green hydrogen's potential to reach global CO₂ goals and diversify national energy mixes, becomes evident in the investment of over

700 million euros by the German government, as well as the UN's increased interest in investing in green hydrogen through the body's Green Climate Fund.

Egypt has the perfect conditions for green hydrogen projects and is equally a promising research location, due to its huge and largely untapped solar and wind energy potential. The Egyptian government is currently working on a study to implement hydrogen as an energy source in the near future, as well as include it into the Energy Strategy 2035.

In an effort to form global hydrogen alliances, the Egyptian government has led efforts to partner with the private sector, including German companies ThyssenKrupp and Siemens, to further develop research on and the production of green hydrogen in Egypt.

Additionally, about half of the EU's pledged Green Climate Fund is planned to be invested in green hydrogen and both the German and Egyptian governments are working on including it into the national energy mix.

In this CCT we will discuss the potentials as well as challenges of this innovative source of power for Egypt and Germany and critically engage with the compromises we take when entering energy transitions and moving from expecting green solutions to greener solutions to reach national and global CO₂ targets.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Cairo Climate Talks are conceived, organized and hosted as a cooperation between the German Embassy in Cairo, the Egyptian Ministry of Environment, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ).



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