



Press Release

Central Agency for Public Mobilization And Statistics

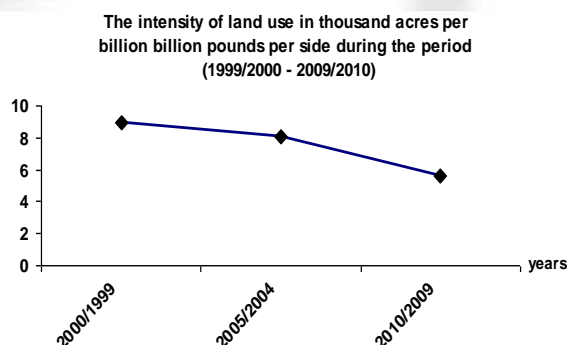
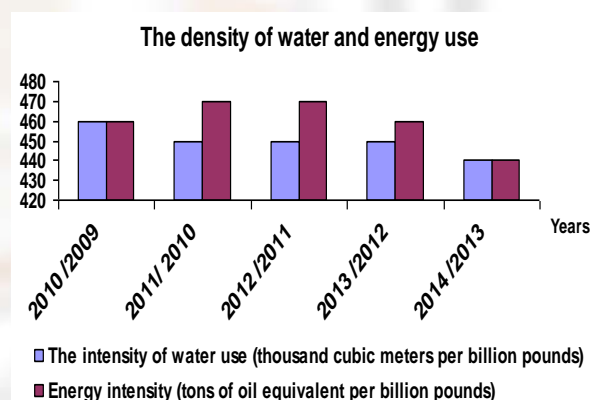
4.3%rise in the environmental efficiency as a result of Egypt during the period(2009/2010 - 2013/2014)

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics issued today 29/ 3 /2017 arief policies paper on"Eco-efficiency in Egypt".

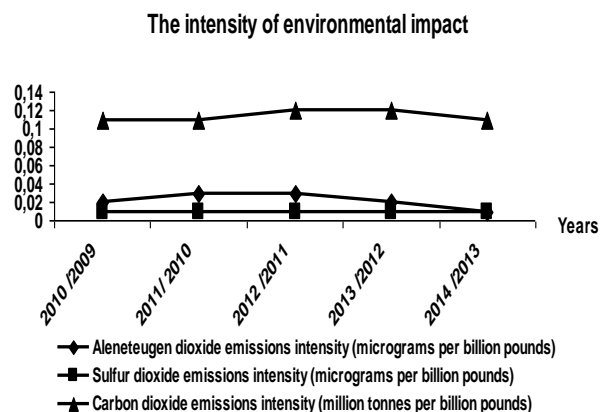
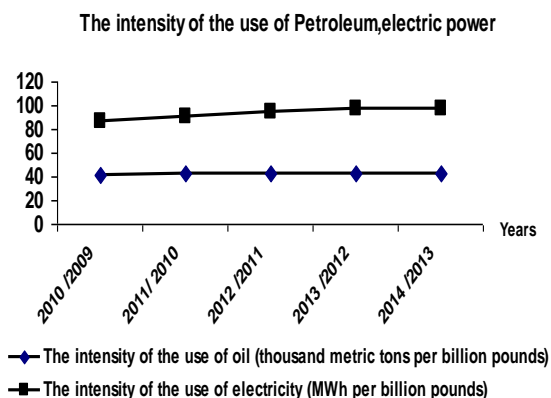
It means the ratio of natural resources and raw materials used in the economic activities of the state and what is produced from polluting emissions to gross domestic product. The lower in this percentage indicates the improvement in the environmental efficiency of economic activity of the state, is achieved either by reducing the intensity of use of natural resources raw materials and pollutant emissions, even with the stability of GDP level, or through an increase in the gross domestic product in light of the stability of the volume of natural resources and raw materials and pollutant emissions at the level, and the ideal situation is to achieve the desired reduction in the amount of natural resources , raw materials and pollutant emissions with an increase in GDP.

The most important indicators of the paper include:

- Low water use intensity from 460 thousand m3 per billion pounds in 2009 / 2010 to 440 thousand m3 per billion pounds in 2013 / 2014 indicating a high environmental efficiency by 4.3%.
- Low energy intensity of 460 tons of oil equivalent per billion pounds in 2009 / 2010 to 440 tons of oil equivalent per billion pounds in 2013 / 2014 indicating a high environmental efficiency by 4.3%.
- Low land use density of 8.99 acres per thousand billion pounds in 1999 / 2000 to 5.58 acres per thousand billion pounds in 2009 / 2010 at constant prices indicating a high environmental efficiency by 37.9%



- Increased use of electricity intensity from 87.3 megawatts / hour per billion pounds in 2009/2010 to 97.2 megawatts / hour per billion pounds in 2013/2014 indicating a decline in environmental efficiency by 11.3%.
- Increased use of oil intensity from 41.8 thousand metric tons per billion pounds in 2009/2010 to 42.2 thousand metric tons per billion pounds in 2013/2014, indicating a decline in environmental efficiency by 1.03%.
- Decreased intensity emission of nitrogen dioxide from 0.02 micrograms / m³ for each billion pounds in 2009/2010 to 0.01 micrograms / m³ for each billion pounds in 2013/2014, the stability density sulfur dioxide use emission to 0.01 microgram / m³ for each billion pounds, the stability of carbon density dioxide emission 0.11 million tonnes per billion pounds during the same period.



The paper concluded that the use of natural resources and environmental impacts of economic activity in Egypt have grown in general slower than GDP growth (in constant prices). On the contrary, the use of raw materials, which have grown in general, faster than the gross domestic product at constant prices growth rate. Which shows the relative improvement in environmental performance in general, despite the rise in the absolute values of most of the uses of natural resources and raw materials, energy and emissions negative.