



## Egypt Seals \$1.8 Billion Renewables Deal to Reach 42% Green Power

Egypt has signed renewable energy agreements worth 1.8 billion dollars, accelerating investment in large scale clean power.

Announced in Cairo, the deals involve Norway's Scatec and China's Sungrow and focus on expanding solar generation paired with battery storage. Scatec will develop a 1.7-gigawatt solar plant in Upper Egypt's Minya region, supported by 4 gigawatt hours of storage to improve grid reliability.

A second agreement will see Sungrow establish a battery manufacturing facility in the Suez Canal Economic Zone, supplying part of Egypt's growing solar sector.

The move strengthens local supply chains and reflects a broader push to integrate storage with renewable generation. Egypt aims to source 42 percent of its electricity from renewables by 2030.

Backed by long-term power purchase agreements, the projects are expected to create jobs, reduce gas dependence, and support rising power demand.



## AI's Predictive Power Is Preventing Deforestation

Artificial intelligence is transforming forest protection, with predictive tools enabling authorities to identify deforestation risks up to 20% faster than traditional monitoring. Early 2026 deployments show AI systems combining satellite imagery, land use data and weather patterns to flag areas at risk of illegal logging or land clearing before damage occurs.

Across Brazil, Southeast Asia and parts of Africa, governments and conservation groups are shifting from reactive enforcement to prevention. By prioritising high risk zones, agencies can deploy patrols more efficiently and reduce forest loss in vast and hard to reach regions. Early results show predictive alerts are reducing illegal activity in biodiversity hotspots.

Beyond enforcement, AI is also supporting sustainable land management and supply chain oversight, particularly in agriculture and mining. As deforestation remains a major source of global emissions, predictive technology is becoming a key tool to protect carbon sinks and advance climate and biodiversity goals.



## China Urges Industrial Parks to Use More on-Site Green Power

China has introduced a policy requiring 60% of new solar and wind power in industrial parks to be consumed on site, with only 20% allowed onto the public grid. Covering 2026 to 2030, the rules aim to cut emissions and reduce grid strain by promoting direct use of clean power.

The move addresses rising renewable curtailment as capacity grows faster than grid upgrades. Greater local consumption helps avoid wasted energy, lower emissions, and support investment in storage and smart systems that improve grid stability.

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### 20%

AI tools are identifying deforestation risks up to 20% faster, enabling earlier intervention to prevent forest loss

### 60%

China now requires 60% of new industrial solar and wind power to be used on site to reduce grid strain and renewable curtailment