

## Egyptian inputs for the Zero Draft of UNEA-7 Ministerial Declaration

- 1. Egypt stresses the need for the Ministerial Declaration to be a negotiated text, as was the case in the first four UNEAs, based on the lessons learned from the last two.**
- 2. Egypt reaffirms the commitment to all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CNDR-RC), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Egypt emphasizes the importance of adopting a comprehensive approach to sustainable development that takes into account the environmental, economic and social dimensions and prioritizes the rights of individuals in the most affected communities by environmental degradation, as well as addressing the widened financial gap for the implementation of the sustainable development goals in the global South, hence striking up balance between the development and the rights-based approaches.**
- 3. Egypt stresses the need for adopting a gradual, just, integrated and science-based transition approach to address plastic pollution, with the aim of attaining environmentally sustainable production and consumption, taking into account the related social and economic impacts. Egypt also underscores the need to facilitate developing countries accessibility to plastic alternatives through low-cost and sustainable technology transfer that enables a just transition path, as well as to provide additional/stand-alone, adequate, predictable and sustainable finance.**
- 4. Egypt welcomes with appreciation the outcomes of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in particular the launch of the Riyadh Global Partnership for Drought Resilience, as well as the Abidjan Call to act on drought, desertification and land degradation. Egypt underlines the interlinkages between the unsustainable management of water and land resources and the growing rates of drought, desertification and land degradation.**
- 5. Egypt also highlights the interlinkages between trade in critical energy transition minerals and climate action, and the significance of ensuring adequate elaboration of the emerging energy market that enables the accessibility of all**

markets to the minerals-based technologies, in order to achieve fair energy transition to all countries.

6. Egypt welcomes the outcomes of the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological diversity (CBD COP16), in particular the establishment and operationalization of the Cali Fund to share the benefits from uses of digital sequence information on genetic resources (DSI) more fairly and equitably. Egypt calls upon developed countries to provide adequate finance for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to conserve lands, seas and inland waters by 30%, to restore degraded ecosystems by 30% and to ensure their sustainable use, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.
7. Egypt recognizes the impossibility of eliminating the negative impacts of armed conflicts on the environment, and hence calls for assessing them.