



**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN**  
**ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DE LA MEDITERRANEE**  
**الجمعية البرلمانية للبحر الأبيض المتوسط**

**1<sup>st</sup> Standing Committee**  
**on Political and Security-Related Cooperation**

Special Task Force on Energy

**Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammed M. Abou El-Enein (Egypt)**

*Resolution on the Energy-Securing Strategy in the Mediterranean [endorsed by consensus by the 1<sup>st</sup> Standing Committee at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Standing Committees, 18 September 2008, St. Julians (Malta)]*

**Taking into consideration:**

- The Barcelona Declaration of November 28, 1995, which establishes the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol;
- The meeting of the Communications Committee (COM (2003) 262) on the development of the energy policy for the EU and its partners;
- The meeting held in Monaco from the 29-30 March, 2007 of the Mediterranean Observatory of Energy (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Energie) on energy and sustainable development;
- The decisions of the Euro-Mediterranean Forum on Energy held in September 2007;
- a. The Mediterranean countries are characterized by three clear disparities in energy consumption, energy sources and the emission of carbon dioxide.
- b. The energy consumption in the Mediterranean countries has increased more than double in recent decades.

- c. We must realize the high financial burden posed by the current cost of oil to the economies of the Mediterranean countries.
- d. The role of energy and its strong contribution to sustainable economic growth, socio-economic development and the competitiveness of economies require a varied, affordable, reliable and sufficient energy supply.
- e. Despite the entry of a new era of energy, the world is increasingly dominated by concerns regarding the security and increasing demand of energy, and the need to strike a balance between development, environment, food security and access to a secure supply of energy.
- f. The problem of securing energy and the provision of energy resources must bring together the common goals and policies of Mediterranean countries.
- g. The existence of a common energy policy is not only a necessity for economic and social growth, but can be an opportunity to turn the Mediterranean into an area of prosperity and strength.

**Consequently, the Special Task Force on Energy:**

- 1. Emphasizes the importance of supporting the trend towards the joint exploration of the riches available in the Mediterranean region, such as the Sahara, which can play an important role in the production of new and renewable energy sources, and can help to maintain a balance between the need to produce these energies and achieve food security.
- 2. Calls for supporting investment in this area and developing educational programs. This can be achieved through the adoption of policies and legislation and working to drive the private sector to invest in renewable energies.
- 3. Refers to the benefits for all by expanding the integration of energy markets in the Mediterranean region and ending infrastructure projects necessary for energy.
- 4. Calls upon the Mediterranean countries and the developed industrial countries to apply the Kyoto Protocol, encouraging them to build environmentally-friendly renewable energy plants which depend on wind and sun.
- 5. Encourages all PAM countries to reach a high percentage of production of renewable energy for total energy consumption, according to the capabilities of each country; and calls upon northern Mediterranean countries to provide technical assistance to partner

countries with regard to solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy and other types of renewable energy.

6. Recognizes the importance of the EU financial aid initiatives to facilitate access via networks and the possible link between the transport networks with Europe to integrate renewable energy in the European energy markets.
7. Calls for a broad policy on technology transfer of renewable energy, energy efficiency and vocational training in renewable energy as a strategic policy for governments of PAM countries; and it also calls for expanding the scope of scholarships and student exchange programs in this area, and the total integration of renewable energy in the European Neighborhood Policy action plans, and all bilateral agreements between the EU and partner countries in the southern Mediterranean.
8. Indicates that the success of a renewable energy policy requires the development of an actual technology transfer policy; and refers to the importance of reaching a Mediterranean treaty for organizing, implementing, transferring and promoting renewable energy technologies in the Mediterranean; and encourages all PAM countries to achieve compatibility of laws related to renewable energy.
9. Calls for taking note of public opinion for renewable energy policies, which should not be limited to experts.
10. Calls for the importance of harmonizing rules and standards, as well as information systems and statistics used in the energy sector in the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean.
11. Stresses developing the work of regional, national and local energy structures in the Mediterranean region (e.g; Regional center of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Cairo).
12. Points out facilitating the implementation of investments in energy infrastructure of common interest.
13. Stresses the concept of adapting to climate change in national policies, and developing plans to prevent expected risks in the Mediterranean, particularly on the islands and agricultural areas in the dry Delta.
14. If we work together, unify our efforts, share our experiences and coordinate our policies and markets, it will be possible to build a strong, effective and long-term Mediterranean strategy.