

Abstract

A New Deal for Euro-Maghreb

In summary, this presentation is aimed at answering several expectations:

- 1) Present a project to foster national development by rising the level of development of Algeria to that of the Euro- Mediterranean region and ensuring that the Country's economy will become independent from fossil fuels
- 2) Define a precise project fitting in the framework of Union for The Mediterranean
- 3) Develop a project adapted to the region of Maghreb and rural Africa

General outline of the New Deal

For a shared sustainable development, the following principles of cooperation should be established:

- * **Sharing the work:** New studies show that new industries should be established in the South side of the Mediterranean – like solar industry, textile industry, as well as certain services etc.
- * **Sharing the knowledge:** In order to establish the above-mentioned industries, we need to share the technical knowledge by establishing a close cooperation between science and industry.
- * **Sharing a vision of the energy of the future:** The future potential for energy production is generally important, the one of Green Energy in the Maghreb region is certainly is one of the most crucial worldwide.

Cooperation in the field of energy

Between 2008 and 2016 (according to the official programme of CREG), it is expected that, in the Algerian market, consumption of energy will double. The total amount of installed capacity will rise from 8.502 MW at the end of 2008 to 12.771 MW in 2012. The national production capacity has risen from 5.907 MW in the year 2000 to 8.502 at the end of 2008. The national production of energy has risen from 25 TWH (Tera Watt Hour) in the year 2000 to 40 TWH at the end of 2008.

The needs of energy in the EU

	2009	2029
coal	7.7%	14%
oil	32.2%	10%
gas	28.6%	25%
nuclear	12.4%	13%
hydro	2.0%	2%
biomass	11.5%	11.5%
renewables	5.6%	10% plus 15% imports

Predictions in the field of energy

It is well accepted that in the field of renewable energy, only solar energy, in particular CSP, can be a real alternative to fossils on the market (hybridation with gas, possibility of unique reduction of costs, substantial contribution to the reduction of global warming). Europe should import 15% of its electricity from solar energy ; the three Maghreb countries affiliated to Europe's energy network could offer economically profitable and technically viable solutions; encouraging sustainable development with the creation of more than 200.000 jobs for both sides. This could be realized by export of 20 to 24 GW (which corresponds to 50 billion M3 of natural gas/year). The European network could be saturated without further investments; HVDC would allow possible supply of 24000 MW until the year 2025 (equivalent to 50 bn natural gas M3/year).

This project also means: avoiding the emission of 50 million tons of CO2.

