

**Participants in Clean, Renewable Energy Conference:
Unified Arab Stance for Responding to Rising Food Prices**

Dr. Nader Riad, Chairman of Arab Intellectual Rights Protection Association (AIRPA), said that the world "is seeing a growing industrial upswing that has led to escalating demand for energy generated from oil, natural gas and coal to an extent that threatens the loss of control over it by major nations."

During the opening session of Specialized Arab Association' (SAA) Fourth Expanded Conference on Clean, Renewable Energy and Food Security held under the auspices of Arab Economic Unity Council, Dr. Riad said that the world is intending to impose taxes in all countries without exception, on heat-emission-causing energy generation processes.

The tax proceeds will be channeled into an international fund for addressing the consequences of this problem. Individuals and firms will also be affected by these taxes.

He added that "this is definitely leading to increase demand for the commonly called clean, renewable energy, generated by means of wind power, waterfalls and sun rays (solar energy) as well as nuclear power; bearing in mind that all precautions must be taken to have the resulting nuclear waste safely and permanently processed and disposed of."

Dr. Riad noted that indicators and trends strategically related to the fields of food and energy "indicate continuous depletion of traditional sources of energy that represents a threat that will affect all countries of the world; developed and developing alike." Moreover, the unprecedented skyrocketing of oil prices is an alarm bell for finding an alternative solution.

The AIRPA chairman stressfully warned of increasing hazard, to the environment, of heat emission which has lead, as observed by scientists, to the erosion of five kilometer squared of the North Pole frontline icebergs over the last 18 months, "threatening - due to the rise in global temperature and sea level – of an environmental disaster, forerunners of which are floods in different parts of the world and inundation of seashores and river deltas," he explained.

He added that (continuously dwindling on traditional energy sources and excessively high oil prices) pressures on countries toward changing their agricultural polices to produce organic fuel, i.e. to generate energy from farm crops for use as fuel for energies, at the cost of human food, considerably threatens the world food security.

Dr. Riad explained that organic fuel production "is connected with some environmental problems, such as vast consequences on water resources. Production of every liter of organic fuel requires, according to UN reports, 1,000-4,000 liters of water.

"This would consume 80% of the world's irrigation water. The issue would be vastly the worse in countries with insufficient water resources, particularly the Arab countries, which are 65% reliant on water resources originating beyond borders."

Dr. Riad stressed that “the new global system, regardless of variety of opinions about it, does not offer us varied choices.

“Therefore, we should either make elements of power available by ourselves, from our own resources, or be content with the role of the dependent follower. We definitely will not permit ourselves the latter choice.

“Economic process balance is, obviously, linked with humans, money and land. However, to achieve success this process requires, in addition to the foregoing, establishing competitive conception, otherwise we will remain at the same level, whereby we can sustain just enough production and fair distribution; a level void of any ambitions.”

"Needless to explain the Arab World's absolute advantage in these three pillars of economic progress, the Arab capitals have been contributing considerably to the economic advancement of the West," Dr. Riad said.

He stressed that it "is necessary to work on two axes. The first is to join the countries who are actively engaged in the use of clean, renewable energy sources.

This can be done, particularly, through expanding the exploitation of solar (both thermal and photo) energy, which is optimally available in Arab countries. Also, through funding R&D programs in this respect and making use of experiences of developed countries such as Germany and Japan.

“The second axis is to develop and implement strict energy conservation programs, and to increase energy use efficiency and to review the strategy of exporting exhaustible (fossil) energy resources, bearing in mind the globally expected rise in prices of these resources.”

Dr. Mahmoud Suleiman, Chairman of the SAA periodical meeting, said "the world currently uses 12% of food for generating organic fuel in a time when we export wheat from abroad." He called for taking a unified Arab stance to preserve food security.

Engineer Raafat Ridhwan, the SAA periodical meeting reporter, said that the environment and energy "are continuously deteriorating, which has reflected negatively on industrial growth rates."

He added: "The world's daily oil consumption is approximately 35 million barrels; 25 million barrels of which are produced in the Gulf countries."

He indicated that oil price speculations were adversely affecting the developing countries.

At SAA Fourth Conference

Unified Arab stance for responding to rising food price

Dr. Ahmed Gweili stressed the necessity of filling the Arab world's food gap by increasing the agricultural production toward that end, as well as to mitigate the crisis of global food price rises.

In the conference opening address, Dr. Nader Riad said that energy and food crises were endangering the process of progress and prosperity.

He referred to the main global indicators and trends strategically related to energy and food areas:

1) The continuous depletion of fossil sources of energy, which would have a threatening consequence on both developed and developing countries of the world.

2) The uncontrollably and unprecedented rising oil prices, which should represent an alarm bell calling for finding an alternative solution.

3) Increasing hazard, to the environment, of heat emission which has lead, as observed by scientists, to the erosion of five kilometer squared of North Pole frontline icebergs, "threatening - due to the rise in the Globe's temperature and sea level – of an environmental disaster, forerunners of which are floods in many parts of the world and inundation of seashores and river deltas.

Dr. Riad indicated that "the new global system, regardless of variety of opinions about it, does not offer us varied choices.

"Therefore, we should either make elements of power available by ourselves, from our own resources, or be content with the role of the dependent follower. We definitely will not permit ourselves the latter choice."

He stressed that it "is necessary to work on two axes. The first is to join the countries who are actively engaged in using clean, renewable energy sources. This can be done, particularly, through expanding the exploitation of solar (both thermal and photo) energy, which is optimally available in Arab countries,

"The second axes is to develop and implement strict energy conversation programs and to increase energy use efficiency and to review the strategy of exporting exhaustible (fossil) energy resources, bearing in mind the globally expected rise in prices of these resources."

Affirming the end of cheap food age:

Gweili calls for unified SAA for responding to food crisis

Dr. Ahmed Gweili, GS of Arab Economic Unity Council, requested specific Arab Associations (SAAs) to cooperate for developing a vision "that helps Arab countries in overcoming the food crisis that is currently sweeping the world." He also urged them to conduct a study on energy and solar energy uses for the sake of a clean environment.

At the opening session of SAA Fourth Conference, in the presence of Chairman of the SAAs, Dr. Gweili said that an all-time rise of oil prices "has contributed to increased Arab financial surpluses, which were concomitant with the food price increase." He affirmed the end of cheap food age, as there is a trend to look for an alternative energy source; the organic energy.

Dr. Nadir Riad, Chairman of Arab Intellectual Rights Protection Association (AIRPA), said that the world "is seeing a growing industrial upswing that has led to escalating demand for energy generated from oil, natural gas and coal to an extent that threatens the loss of control over it.

"The world is also intending to impose taxes in all countries, without exception, on heat-emission-causing energy generation processes. The tax proceeds will be channeled to an international fund.

"This will lead to demand for clean, renewable energy generated by means of wind power, waterfalls and sun rays (solar energy) as well nuclear power; bearing in mind the necessity to have the resulting nuclear waste safely and permanently processed and disposed of."

Dr. Riad noted that there "are global indicators stressfully calling for finding an alternative energy solution.

The main indicators are the continuously depleting traditional sources of energy, which threatens all countries of the world in many ways, such as: uncontrollably rising oil prices, and the growing hazard to environment. In addition to this is the hazard resulting from pressures placed upon countries that then force them to change their agricultural policies for the purpose of producing organic fuel. However, the production of just one liter of organic fuel requires, according to UN experts, 1,000-4,000 liters of water. This would consume 80% of irrigation water worldwide, which would exacerbate water crisis of countries with limited water resources such as the Arab countries."

He said: "The new global system, regardless of opinions about it, doesn't offer us varied choices. The economic process is linked with humans, money and land; and its success requires establishing the conception of competitiveness and the rule of excellence."

He added that the Arab capitals "have been contributing to the economic advancement of the West." He stressed the necessity of working on two levels:

- 1) To join countries who are actively engaged in using clean energy
- 2) To develop strict energy conservation plans and review the strategy of exporting exhaustible energy resources."

He also called for the revival of the idea of an Arab common market.

Dr. Mahmoud Suleiman, Chairman of the SAA periodical meeting, stressed the necessity of adopting a unified Arab stance so that organic fuel issue might not adversely affect the Arab world's food security."

Eng. Raafat Ridhwan, SAA reporter, said that energy demand increase "is outstanding industrial growth. 85 million barrels of oil are consumed daily by the world: 25 million barrels of which are produced in Arab countries." He continued to say that the world's food consumption had considerably increased.

Industry and energy experts have agreed that the establishment of renewable alternative energy plants must start, due to the continuous oil price increase and warnings about the dwindling world's reserves of this commodity. The experts warned that the use of organic fuel would threaten the world's food security as the volume of cultivated cereals in the world is decreasing, with the risk of further and continuous rise of their price.

Below is an outlined of what was said during the specific Arab associations' (SAA) Fourth Conference on Clean, Renewable Energy and Food Security, which was closed yesterday evening at the Egyptian industries Association (EIA) HQ, and was held under the auspices of Dr. Ahmed Gweili, SG of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

During Clean, Renewable Energy & Food Security Conference:

Industry and energy experts call for speedy installation of renewable & alternative energy plants.

They said that increasing oil consumption "threatens the current reserves and should be taken as a warning that this energy resource will run out within a short period of time, which stressfully calls for resorting to alternative energy sources."

Dr. Tamer Abu Bakr, Head of EIA Committee on Energy, said that the main energy sources are currently "40% oil, 23% coal, 23% natural gas, 8% nuclear energy and 7% renewable sources."

He added that estimates "indicate that the world has so far consumed 850 million barrels of oil out of a reserve totaling 1,800-2,300 billion barrels. Oil and gas production is continuously increasing, which will affect future generations' share of these depleting resources."

"Oil output rose from 60 million barrels per day in 1981 to 82 million barrels per day in 2006, an increase of 37%. Within the same period of time, global gas output almost doubled, from 1,476 billion cubic meters a day to 2,865 billion cubic meters, an increase of 92%," he added.

He stated that the global investments in organic fuel shot up from US \$5 billion to US \$38 billion and "are expected to be \$100 billion by 2010, owing to high profits earned from producing this kind of fuel."

Dr. Abu Bakr called for exempting renewable energy production from taxes, encouraging investment in it, liberalizing the selling price of electricity produced from this energy source, in addition to allowing the use of the existing power transmission grid for transmitting this electricity. Furthermore, he called for

materially and morally supporting energy resource centers, the adoption of central funding in this field, and encouraging people to use renewable energy products.

He stressed the importance of developing technical standards for energy-saving electric appliances, disseminating relevant information and data among energy suppliers and consumers, and striking a balance between economic and social development and environmental protection.

Dr. Nader Riad, Chairman of Arab Intellectual Property Rights Association, warned of continuous dwindle of fossil energy sources "which threatens all countries; developed and developing alike.

This and the uncontrollably and unprecedented rising oil prices, make it necessary to find alternative sources."

He indicated that "there is an increasing risk, to the environment, of heat emission. Scientists have observed the erosion of five kilometer squared of North Pole frontline icebergs, which threatens the appearance of an environmental disaster: a rise in the Globe's temperature and sea level, floods in different parts of the world, and inundation of seashores and river deltas."

Dr. Riad referred to the hazards toward food security as a result of pressures placed upon countries to change agricultural policies for producing organic fuel from farm crops for use as engine fuel, at the expense of food.

He indicated that production of just one liter of this fuel "requires 1,000-4,000 liter of water. This should consume 80% of irrigation water worldwide."

Dr. Riad stressed the necessity to join countries actively using clean, renewable energy sources uses by expanding exploitation of solar energy

sources. Moreover, it is necessary to develop and implement strict programs for conserving, and raising efficiency of energy.

Dr. Mohamed Suleiman, member of Chamber of Chemical Industries and Chairman of the SAA periodical meeting, stressed that the next period requires addressing the recently started trend to use farm food for producing organic fuel, which threatens developing countries with a dire food shortage.

He said that 12% of global energy uses is depend on organic fuel. This "calls for turning to renewable energies, such as solar and wind, as well as nuclear energy, particularly due to the current continuous rise in oil prices."

Dr. Suleiman added that consolidated effort by Arab countries "in the field of energy production will make up for the shortage in petroleum products and the dwindling oil reserves which threaten the region."

Yousif Saad, Chairman of the Arab Leather Industries Association, called on companies investing in energy to make use of the project of relocating tanneries and leather industries to the city of Tenth of Ramadan, and install solar energy units for generating electric or thermal energy for use in this industrial city.

He affirmed that "this city can invest in renewable energy through a group of industries after establishing a stock company and the above-mentioned units."

Saad requested banks and finance corporations to fund such a project and try to obtain, for this purpose, grants from international agencies for such investments.

He said that there were global models in this request to make use of in order to establish specialized industrial cities for encouraging investment in this field.

***Teilnehmer am Kongress der sauberen und sich erneuernden
Energien***

**Der einheitliche arabische Standpunkt angesichts der
Nahrungsmittelkrise**

***Dr. Nader Riad: Biologische Brennstoffe verbrauchen 80% des
Wassers auf der Welt***

Dr. Ingenieur Nader Riad, Vorsitzender des arabischen Bundes zum Schutz von intellektuellem Eigentum, bestätigte, die Welt bezeuge momentan eine rasante industrielle Entwicklung, die den Bedarf an Energieverbrauch enorm steigerte. Dabei handelt es sich um Erdöl, Erdgas und Kohle, mit dem Risiko, dass die Großmächte die Kontrolle darüber verlieren.

In der Eröffnungsrede des vierten erweiterten Kongresses der spezifischen spezialisierten arabischen Verbände, in dem es sich um saubere und sich erneuernde Energien sowie Ernährungssicherheit handelte, in Betreuung des Rates der arabischen Wirtschaftsunion unter der Präsidentschaft von Dr. Ahmed El-Guwely , wurde geäußert, die Welt tendiere momentan dazu, Verbrauchern von Wärme erzeugenden Energiequellen Steuern aufzuerlegen.

Mit diesen Geldern, die ausnahmslos in allen Ländern erhoben werden und die die Preise für diese Form von Energie mit thermaler Ausstrahlung von Maschinen mit interner Verbrennung anheben, soll ein Fonds gegründet werden.

Er erläuterte, diese Maßnahme würde bestimmt dazu verleiten, die so genannten sauberen und sich erneuernden Energien zu nutzen. Darunter versteht man Energieerzeugung durch Wind, Wasserfälle, Sonne sowie Nuklearenergie, wobei man sich Gedanken machen sollte, wie man den Atommüll sicher und nachhaltig entsorgen wird.

Dr. Riad wies darauf hin, dass die Indizien und internationalen Tendenzen mit strategischer Beziehung in den Bereichen Energie und Ernährung auf eine stetige Reduktion der klassischen Energiequellen deuten; eine Entwicklung, die eher als Gefahr für sowohl fortgeschrittene als auch sich entwickelnde Länder wahrgenommen werden sollte, da die Ölpreise den angemessenen Rahmen dermaßen sprengen werden, dass eine Alternative gefunden werden muss.

Der Vorsitzende des arabischen Bundes für den Schutz des intellektuellen Eigentums betonte, die wachsende Gefahr durch die Wärmeausstrahlung gegenüber der Umwelt haben Wissenschaftler nachweisen können. Fünf Kilometer der Eisbergküste des Nordpols sind verschmolzen und damit droht eine ungeheuerere Umweltkatastrophe.

Die Erderwärmung führt zur Erhöhung des Wasserspiegels in den Meeren, Überschwemmungen an vielen Orten der Welt, eine Korrosion der Küsten und der Flussmündungen.

Er fügte hinzu, die drohende Gefahr übe einen internationalen Druck aus, die landwirtschaftliche Planung umzuleiten, um aus Ernten eher Brennstoff für Maschinen zu produzieren auf Kosten der Ernährungssicherheit auf der Welt.

Dr. Riad erklärte, die Produktion von biologischem Brennstoff sei mit einigen Umweltproblemen verbunden, vor allem das Problem der Wasserquellen, da jeder Liter dieser Art Energie gemäß der UN-Spezialisten für seine Herstellung zwischen 1000 und 4000 Liter benötigt, also würde dies mehr als 80% des Wassers auf der Erdkugel verbrauchen. Eine solche Krise würde eher Länder

mit geringen Wasserressourcen treffen, vor allem die arabischen Staaten, die zu 65% von Wasserquellen außerhalb ihrer Grenzen abhängig sind.

Dr. Nader bestätigte, das neue System der Welt, darüber kann man sich streiten wie man will, bietet nicht viele Alternativen. Entweder wir nehmen die Rolle des Mitläufers an, oder wir bemühen uns um Stärkungselemente für eine führende Selbstbestimmung.

Natürlich wäre die passive Rolle keine Option für uns. Es ist kein Geheimnis, dass der ausgeglichene wirtschaftliche Fortschritt mit Menschen, Finanzen und Boden verbunden ist, während der Erfolg eines Konkurrenzvorteils oder der Grundlage einer kompetitiven Konzeption bedarf. Andernfalls würden wir uns mit der Stufe der bedarfsdeckenden Produktion und der fairen Verteilung begnügen müssen; ein Kompromiss, der gegen jeden Ehrgeiz spricht.

Der Reichtum der arabischen Welt in den drei Bereichen ist eigentlich nicht zu übersehen. Arabische Kapitalanlagen tragen mit großen Anteilen zu der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung im Westen bei.

Inzwischen sei es ein Muss, erläuterte er, auf zwei Ebenen zu arbeiten: Zum Ersten gilt es, den aktiven Ländern bei der Umsetzung von sauberen und sich erneuernden Energien beizutreten und zwar durch eine weitere Nutzung der Solarenergiequellen, sei es Thermo- oder Fotoenergie, die beide in den arabischen Staaten im Überschuss vorhanden sind. Ferner sollten Forschungs- und Weiterentwicklungsprogramme in diesem Zusammenhang sowie die Nutzung von den Erfahrungen fortgeschrittener Länder, wie Deutschland und Japan, gefördert werden.

Die zweite Ebene umfasst die Erstellung und Umsetzung von straffen Programmen zur Rationierung der Energie und Verbesserung der Qualität sowie eine Reevaluierung der Exportstrategien von erschöpfbaren Quellen (fossilen Quellen), deren Preise voraussichtlich in die Höhe schießen würden.

Seinerseits bestätigte Dr. Mahmoud Soleiman, Vorsitzender des regelmäßigen Treffens der arabischen Verbände, die Welt verbrauche momentan 12% ihrer Nahrungsmittel für die Herstellung von biologischem Brennstoff, in einer Zeit, in der wir Weizen aus dem Ausland importieren. Er ruft zu einem einheitlichen arabischen Standpunkt zur Gewährung der Ernährungssicherheit auf.

Ingenieur Raafat Radwan, Referent des regelmäßigen Treffens der arabischen Verbände, erklärte, die Umwelt und Energie leiden unter einem stetigen Verfall, was sich auf die Wachstumsraten der Industrie reflektiert hat.

Er fügte hinzu, der tägliche weltweite Verbrauch an Erdöl ist bei 35 Millionen Barrel, davon werden 25 Millionen in den Golfstaaten produziert. Andererseits haben die konkurrierenden Ölpreise einen negativen Effekt auf die Entwicklungsländer.

Im vierten Kongress der spezifischen arabischen Verbände

**Einheitliche arabische Haltung gegenüber der international steigenden
Lebensmittelpreise**

Dr. Ahmed El-Guwely, Generalsekretär des Rates der arabischen Wirtschaftunion, betonte die Notwendigkeit den Nahrungsmitteldefizit in der arabischen Welt abzudecken und die landwirtschaftliche Produktion zu steigern, um die Weltkrise wegen der steil progredienten Preise zu lindern.

Seinerseits bestätigte Dr. Nader Riad in der Eröffnungsrede des Kongresses, dass sowohl die Energie- als auch die Nahrungsmittelkrise eine Gefahr für Fortschritt und Wohlstand darstellen.

Er deutet auf die wichtigsten internationalen Tendenzen und Indikatoren mit strategischer Bedeutung in den Bereichen Nahrung und Energie hin, die sich auf den stetigen Abbau der fossilen Energiequellen zurückführen lassen; eine Gefahr, der alle Länder der Welt, ob entwickelt oder unterentwickelt, ausgesetzt sind.

Außerdem steigen die Ölpreise so rasant, dass dies als Alarmzeichen und Aufruf zur Suche nach Ersatz gilt.

Darüber hinaus noch die progrediente Gefährdung der Umwelt durch die Erderwärmung; Wissenschaftler haben den Festlandswund von 5 Kilometern der Gebirgskette am Nordpol festgestellt und prophezeihen eine Umweltkatastrophe mit deutlicher Erderwärmung, Erhöhung des Wasserniveaus und Überschwemmungen in vielen Regionen der Welt, die Küsten und Flussmündungen verschwinden lassen.

Riad erläuterte, das neue Weltsystem, möge man darüber unterschiedlicher Meinung sein, bietet nicht viele Alternativen. Entweder man stattet sich mit stärkenden Elementen aus, oder begnügt sich mit einer Mitläufer Rolle, die wir

natürlich für uns nicht akzeptieren können. Deshalb müssen wir uns auf zwei Ebenen bemühen: Zum Ersten sollten wir zu den aktiven Ländern gehören, die saubere und sich erneuernde Energien anwenden und damit Sonnenenergie, in Form von Thermo- und Fotoenergie nutzen. Mit diesen Energien ist die arabische Welt sehr gut bestückt, so dass stramme Programme zur Rationierung und Optimierung der Nutzung kreiert und umgesetzt werden können. Die Reevaluation der Exportstrategie von erschöpfbaren Quellen, mit anderen Worten "fossile Energien"; mit Berücksichtigung ihrer voraussichtlich steigenden Preise.