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OUBI BOUCHRAYA BACHIR: Unfortunately, until now, the Sahrawi Republic is not yet a member of the United Nations. Of course one day, certainly, it will join the rest of the nations of the world and gain its seat in the United Nations. But pending the end of the decolonization process and the independence of Western Sahara, we are not yet admitted as a full member in the U.N. On the basis of that condition, the Sahrawi Republic could not unfortunately present its NDC, Nationally Determined Contribution, to the international climate system. That is why we are here in Glasgow.

Just to give you a sense of the statistics that we have, that maybe by 2030, the entire wind energy that will be produced in Western Sahara, around almost 47% of it will be illegally produced from Western Sahara. On solar energy, around 10% and it may reach even until 30% of the global solar energy produced or announced to be produced by Morocco will be produced from within a context, an illegal context, of occupation.

JUAN GONZÁLEZ: I wanted to bring in Nick Brooks. You have been a climate consultant traveling to Western Sahara for about 20 years or so. Could you talk about the report that Oubi mentions? It notes that the World Bank puts the offshore wind power potential of Western Sahara at 169% greater than that of Morocco. Could you talk about the importance of Western Sahara in terms of renewable energy? Also, where's the African Union in all this? What is its stance in recent years on the continued occupation of the territory?

OUBI BOUCHRAYA BACHIR: Let me respond to the question on the African Union. As you know, the Sahrawi Republic is a member of the Organization of the African Unity since 1984, and Morocco withdrew as a position to protest against our admission. But then Morocco tried from outside to influence on our position and failed because of the commitment of all African countries behind the cause of the Sahrawi people, the cause of the people that are struggling in what is known inside the African Union as Africa's last colony, which is Western Sahara.

In 2017 Morocco decided to submit a petition to be admitted in the African Union and now is sitting side-by-side to the Sahrawi Republic. We thought that we are by then in 2017 in a similar scenario like the one that Morocco was doing with Mauritania by the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, where they started contesting the membership of Mauritania in the Organization of the African Union but ended up accepting it. We thought that after the era of contestation, Morocco would have been now in the era of wisdom.

Unfortunately, that was not the case and Morocco is still on the same policy of not only occupying Western Sahara, military occupying, abusing the human rights of the people, plundering the natural resources of the territory, but at the same time defying any international attempt to decolonize the territory and to organize the referendum of self-determination that has been promised to the Sahrawi people and constitutes until now the

only way to settle the conflict in conformity with international law.

AMY GOODMAN: We only have a minute, Oubi Bachir. Just let me ask, is the U.N. accepting the Moroccan climate commitments that include the occupied Western Sahara? And are you calling on these commitments, the U.N. to stop accepting these?

AMY GOODMAN: That is Oubi Bachir, the Polisario Front's Europe representative, and climate change consultant Nick Brooks, who has worked with Western Sahara on its climate plan. We spoke to them at the U.N. Climate Summit last week. That does it for our show. If you want to see our documentary Four Days in Occupied Western Sahara: A Rare Look Inside Africa's Last Colony, go to Democracynow . I'm Amy Goodman with Juan Gonzalez.

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Mohammad Eslami, the head of Iran's civilian nuclear program, has dismissed the possibility of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) chief Rafael Grossi's proposed visit to Iran in March.

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