



Thinking Ahead  
for the Mediterranean

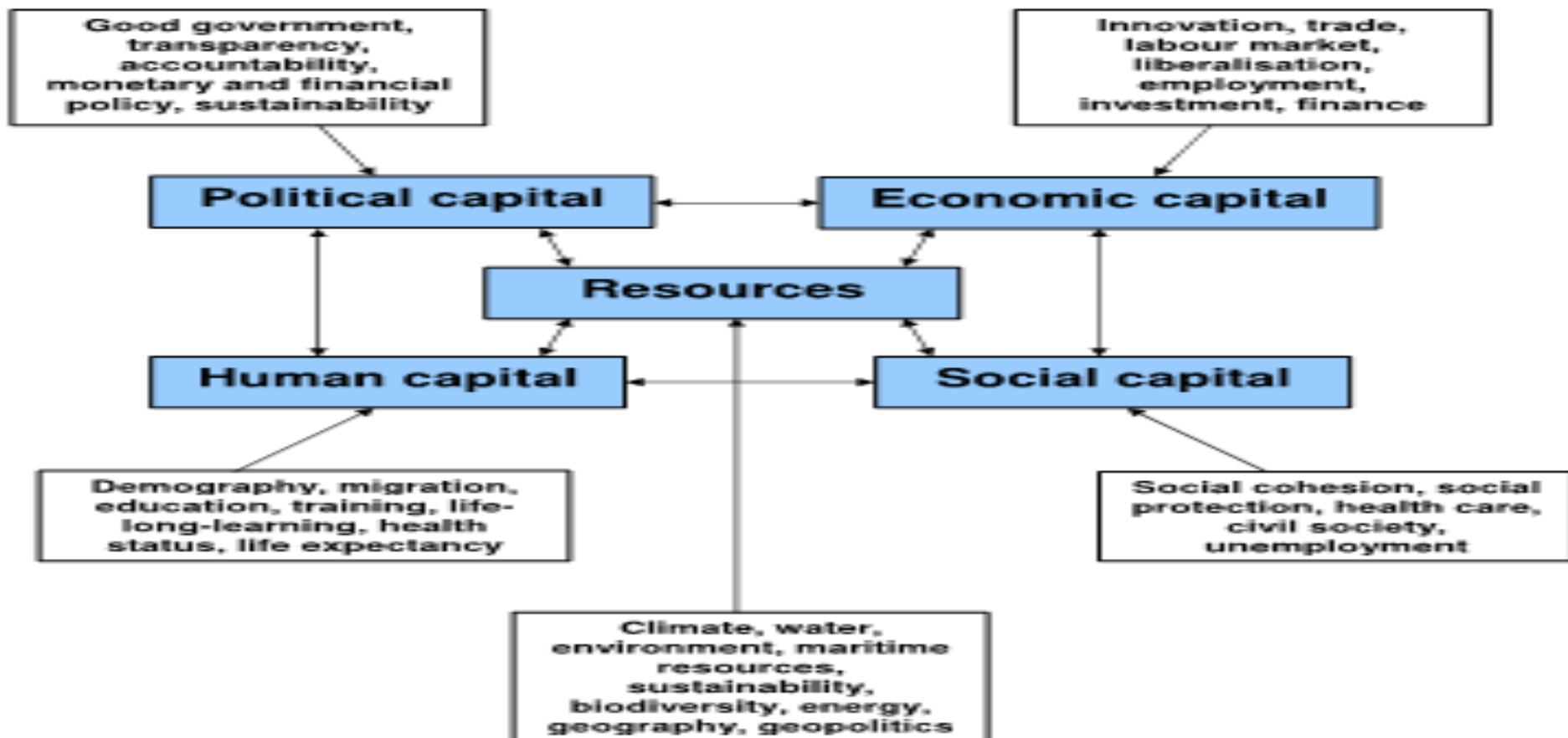


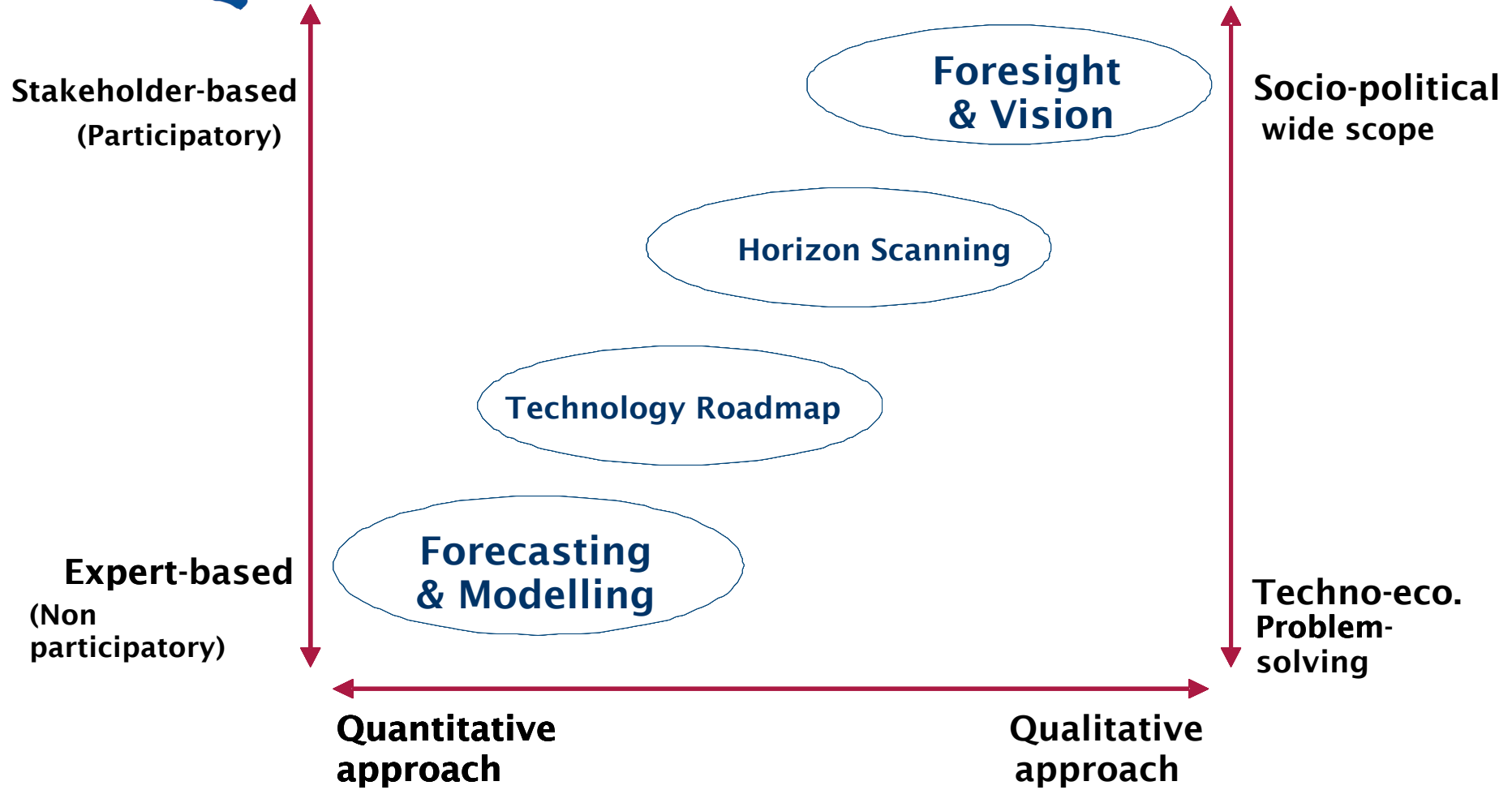
**WP 9 - Scenarios for regional integration and cooperation with the EU**

# **MEDPRO Framework and Alternative Scenarios**

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Dr. Carlo Sessa, ISIS

## Four pillars and the building ground





Source: Domenico Rossetti, DG Research & Innovation

**EU-MED  
Genuine  
Welfare  
Decrease**



**EU-MED  
Genuine  
Welfare  
Increase**

Key policy questions:

*Do total wealth eventually (in 2030) increase or decrease for:*

- *EU as a whole?*
- *MED-11 as a whole?*
- *The whole EU-MED area?*
- *Single Med-11 countries?*

Answers are based on the MEDPRO qualitative and quantitative sectoral and comprehensive (GEM-E3 based) foresight exercises



# Sustainability Dimension



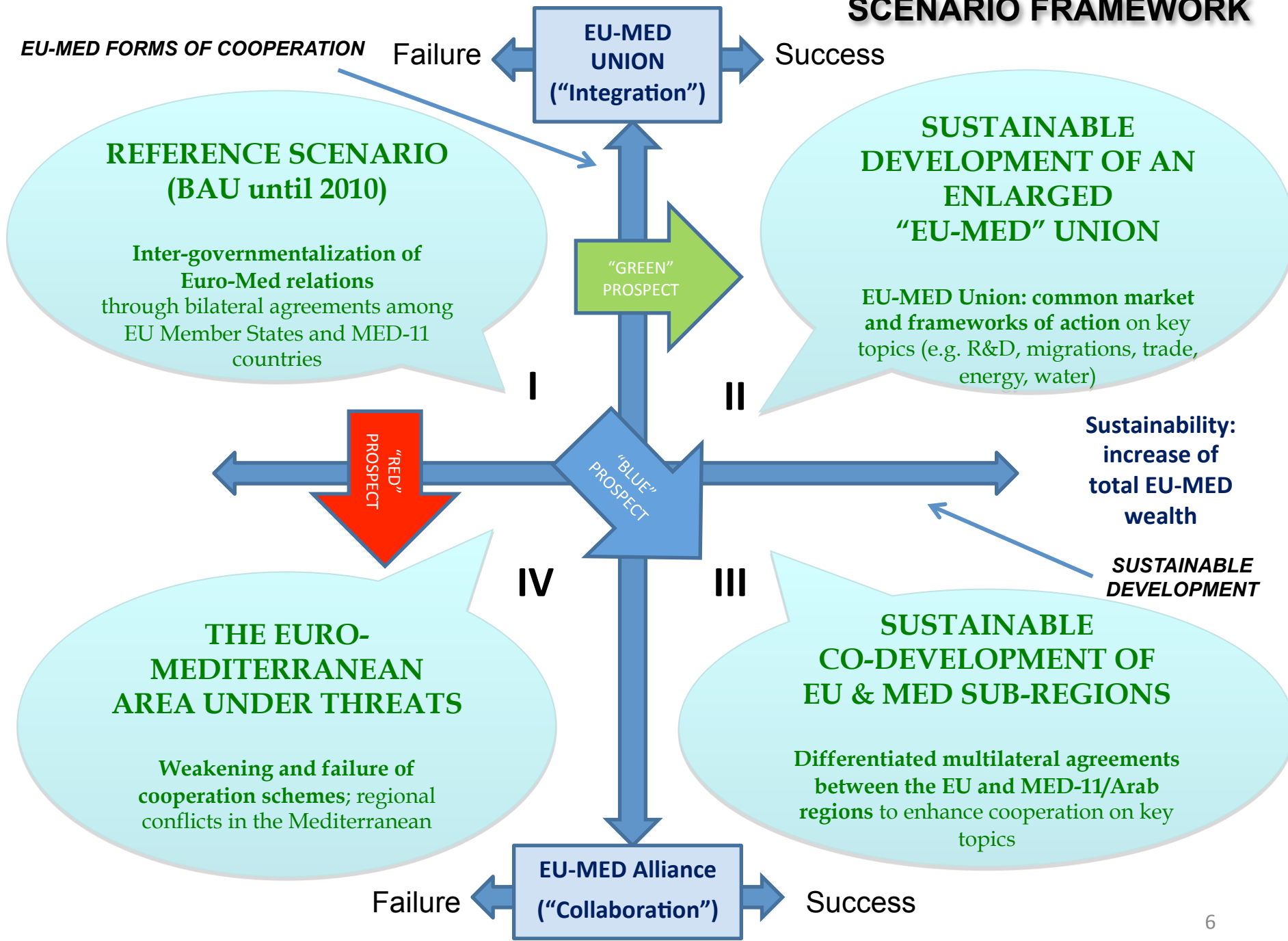
***Key assumption underlying the  
MEDPRO prospective exercise:***

## ***The Euro-Mediterranean Sustainability Dividend***

Future increases in total wealth for the whole Euro-mediterranean Area can be only achieved if some form of regional cooperation between EU and South Mediterranean Countries (SMCs) is established

*However, this assumption does not exclude that single countries or sub-regions may experience sustainable growth even if regional EU-MED cooperation fails*




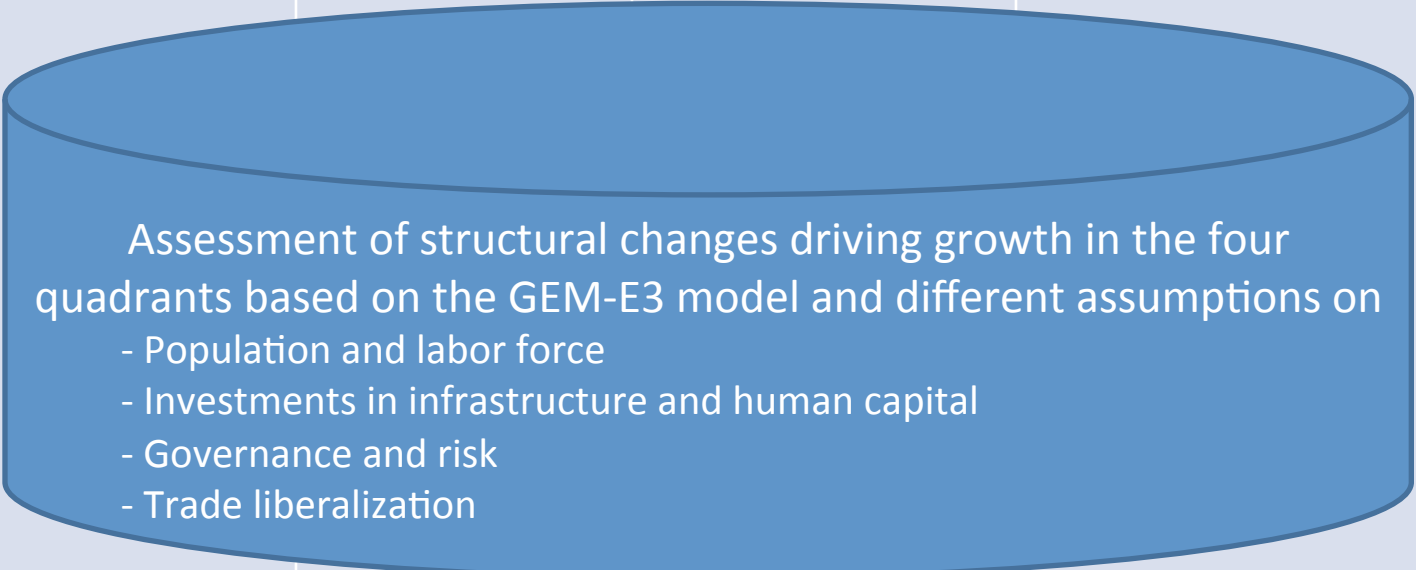
# SCENARIO FRAMEWORK



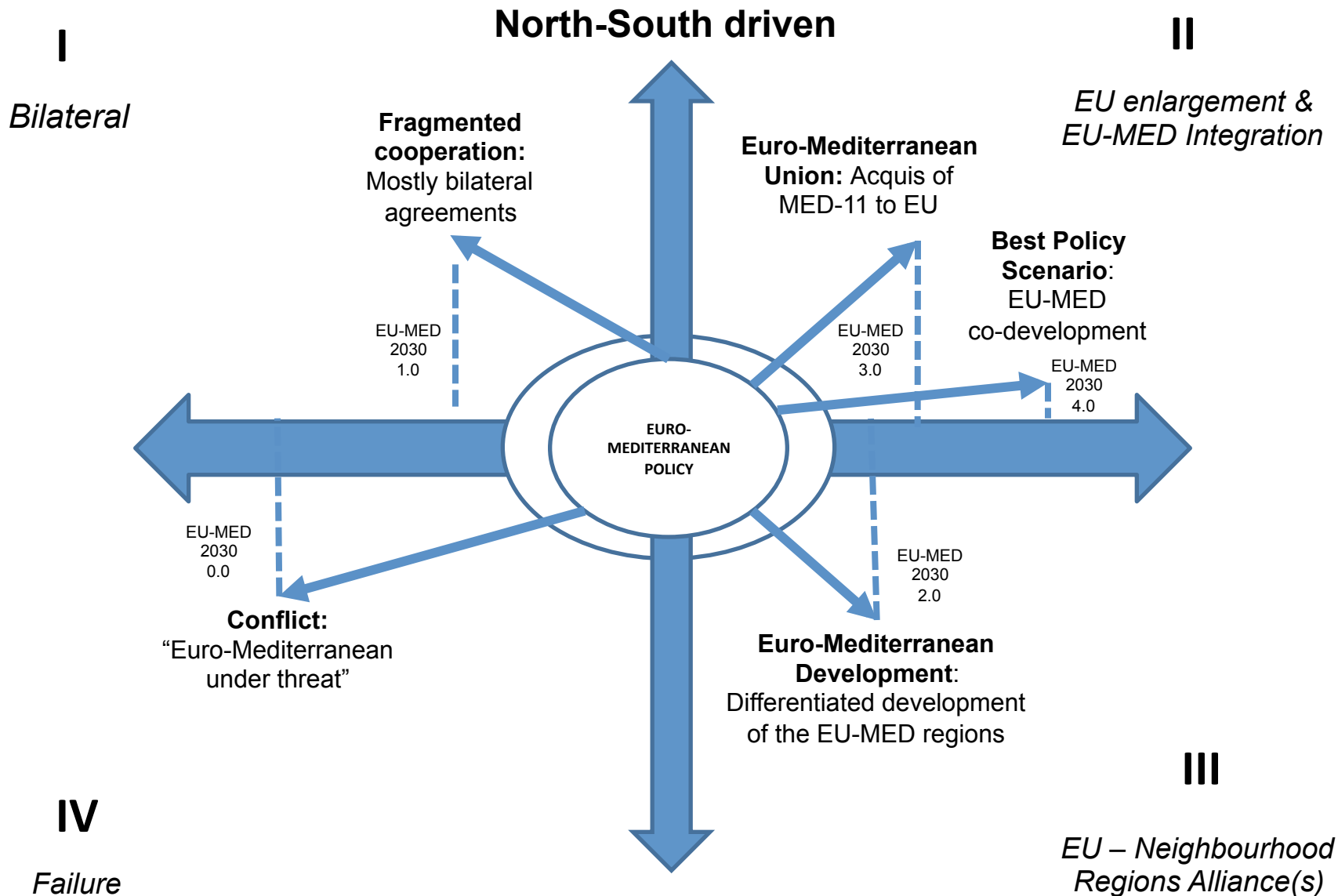
## MEDPRO scenarios to 2030 (Geopolitical assumptions)

<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Quadrant I Reference Scenario</i>	<i>Quadrant II Enlarged Euro-Med Union</i>	<i>Quadrant III Co- development of EU and MED-11 regions</i>	<i>Quadrant IV Euro- mediterranean area under threats</i>
<b>Cooperation</b>	Continues as it was before 2010	North-South driven	Balanced	Failure
<b>Geopolitics</b>	Back to inter-governmental relations	Tri-polar world (EU-MED, US, China) EU-38 Conflicts resolution	Two separate but allied regional entities (EU + Turkey + Israel; pan-Arab region)	Mediterranean becomes a border zone of broad conflicts

## MEDPRO scenarios to 2030 (Quantitative Assessment)

<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Quadrant I Reference Scenario</i>	<i>Quadrant II Enlarged Euro-Med Union</i>	<i>Quadrant III Co-development of EU and MED-11 regions</i>	<i>Quadrant IV Euro-Mediterranean area under threats</i>
<i>Governance</i>  <i>Demography</i>  <i>Economy</i>  <i>Energy</i>  <i>Environment &amp; Climate Change</i>	<div style="text-align: center;">    </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Assessment of structural changes driving growth in the four quadrants based on the GEM-E3 model and different assumptions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population and labor force</li> <li>- Investments in infrastructure and human capital</li> <li>- Governance and risk</li> <li>- Trade liberalization</li> </ul> </div>			







# Thank you!

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# About MEDPRO



<b>Title</b>	MEDPRO – Prospective Analysis for the Mediterranean Region
<b>Description</b>	MEDPRO explores the challenges facing the countries in the South Mediterranean region in the coming decades. The project will undertake a comprehensive foresight analysis to provide a sound scientific underpinning for future policy decisions at both domestic and EU levels.
<b>Mediterranean countries covered</b>	Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey
<b>Coordinator Consortium</b>	Dr. Rym Ayadi, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) Centre for European Policy Studies, <b>CEPS</b> , Belgium; Center for Social and Economic Research, <b>CASE</b> , Poland; Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs, <b>CCEIA</b> , Cyprus; Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, <b>FEEM</b> , Italy; Forum Euro-Méditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques, <b>FEMISE</b> , France; Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences, <b>FEPS</b> , Egypt; Istituto Affari Internazionali, <b>IAI</b> , Italy; Institute of Communication and Computer Systems, <b>ICCS/NTUA</b> , Greece; Institut Europeu de la Mediterrania, <b>IEMed</b> , Spain; Institut Marocain des Relations Internationales, <b>IMRI</b> , Morocco; Istituto di Studi per l'Integrazione dei Sistemi, <b>ISIS</b> , Italy; Institut Tunisien de la Compétitivité et des Etudes Quantitatives, <b>ITCEQ</b> , Tunisia; Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari, <b>MAIB</b> , Italy; Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute, <b>MAS</b> , Palestine; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, <b>NIDI</b> , Netherlands; Universidad Politecnica de Madrid, <b>UPM</b> , Spain; Centre for European Economic Research, <b>ZEW</b> , Germany
<b>Budget and Funding</b>	Total budget: €3,088,573 EC-DG RESEARCH contribution: €2,647,330
<b>Duration</b>	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013 (36 months)
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