The Assembly,

1. **Acknowledging** that NATO militaries’ energy consumption has reached unprecedented levels and that military energy requirements will continue to soar in the years to come;

2. **Recognising** that, in times of austerity, high levels of military energy consumption contribute to undermining the financial solidity of Allies;

3. **Convinced** that current levels of Allies’ military energy consumption are unsustainable in the long run;

4. **Concerned** about the negative impact of growing military energy dependence on the security of NATO soldiers and military installations;

5. **Considering** therefore the implementation of new energy ideas for NATO militaries an economic, environmental, and strategic imperative;

6. **Commending** recent efforts by NATO and certain Allies to increase military energy efficiency both at home and in theatre;

7. **Recognising** the successful launch of the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence and its great potential to contribute to the military energy efficiency of NATO;

8. **Emphasising** the need to take a much more active approach to developing energy efficiency measures in future NATO operations;

9. **Recalling** the commitment undertaken by Allies at the 2012 Chicago Summit to work towards significantly improving the energy efficiency of their military forces;

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10. Affirming that NATO’s ability to promote new energy ideas among Allies will require active support and collaboration of member states;

11. Bearing in mind that NATO can help exchange best practices based on the norms established at national and European levels;

12. Underlining that activities aimed at increasing military energy efficiency should revolve around building accountability, reducing demand, and securing supply;

13. Welcoming the recent Danish-Lithuanian initiative aimed at strengthening NATO’s “Green Defence” dimension;

14. URGES member governments and parliaments of the North Atlantic Alliance:
   a. to make available sufficient resources for research on improving military energy efficiency, in spite of financial pressures;
   b. to create coherent national political frameworks and single points of contact on matters of military energy efficiency;
   c. to build even greater energy consumption accountability within their militaries by fostering energy awareness, promoting energy leadership and ownership mechanisms, and creating reliable benchmarking tools;
   d. to reduce military energy demands at fixed installations and in operations, including for training, moving, and sustaining military forces and for powering military platforms;
   e. to devise strategies aimed at diversifying energy supplies, putting a premium on pursuing renewable energy sources;
   f. to use off-the-shelf solutions available in the private sector whenever possible;
   g. to create a political framework at NATO-level in support of NATO Smart Energy initiatives, which should facilitate information exchange among NATO stakeholders and guide NATO towards practical, short-term results;
   h. to institutionalise current Smart Energy initiatives, such as NATO’s Smart Energy Team, if they prove effective;
   i. to ensure that NATO-owned assets and installations, including the new NATO headquarters, are energy efficient;
   j. to avoid duplication of NATO and EU activities and to strengthen NATO co-operation with the EU and other regional organisations and groupings in the area of military energy efficiency;
   k. to strengthen NATO’s political dialogue and technical co-operation with partner countries on issues of military energy efficiency.

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