

EMS Network

Euro-Med Seminars Newsletter



Malta

Spring 2007

www.euromed-seminars.org.mt

■ Europe in a Globalised World

By Dr. Joe Borg, EU Commissioner

Globalisation means many things to many people. Some would argue it is an overly used, or mis-used, word. I will offer the definition of globalisation as an umbrella term for a series of economic, social, technological, cultural and political changes that are being brought about as a result of increasing interdependence and interaction between people in disparate locations. Globalisation may be considered a positive force as an engine which brings increased prosperity to developing countries and their people. Alternatively, it may be interpreted in a negative sense as an engine of "corporate imperialism" - exploiting developing countries' resources and destroying their local customs - all the while claiming to bring prosperity.

In the last decade or so, enormous technological progress has led to improved communications, so-called 'shorter distances' as links between far-flung parts of the globe have come about, and new expectations from customers have arisen. A group of emerging economies, particularly China, India and Brazil have also taken centre-stage as suppliers of manufactured goods while European companies are outsourcing increasingly complex production.

This process would confirm the positive definition of globalisation, where new opportunities are created for employment, markets and development. Yet it would be foolish to deny that there have not been negative consequences too.

I believe that the only viable way forward is to look for balance in the choices that we make - balance between growth and sustainability, openness and securing a level playing field.

I trust that the EU provides the means by which we can shape globalisation to be an inclusive rather than exclusive process.

That is why our reform agenda must continue. We must continue to transform European legislation by making it both simpler and better. We must continue efforts to boost innovation in Europe. Crucial to this will be our efforts to link ever closer together education, research and business.

We must also continue to achieve closer co-operation in justice and home affairs. Particularly important in this respect are terrorism and illegal migration. Malta, together with Spain and Italy are significantly affected by the rise of illegal immigrants from Africa given that they are on the very forefront of southern Europe and have limited resources to deal with this. This issue is of concern to Europe and the Euro-Mediterranean space as two sides of the same coin.

Enlargement remains an effective way of encouraging reform and thus bringing prosperity to parts of Europe that within a short time will also form part of the Union. We have seen this in the latest accession of ten new member states, which have brought refreshing dynamism to the Union, and we shall no doubt see it again with the imminent membership of Romania and Bulgaria.

■ In this issue:

Editorial -

Dr. Joe Borg:

Europe in a Globalised World 1

EMS Alumni -

Accounts of Participants of XXI Euro-Med Seminar 3

Amb. Lars Bjarme:

The Euro-Med Partnership - Success or failure? 6

German Presidency of EU & 50th anniversary of Treaties of Rome 8



■ EU Commissioner responsible for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Dr. Joe Borg

2 The EU does not live in a vacuum. Its health and prosperity is also dependent on its neighbours in the regions that surround it. This was the conviction that inspired the creation of the Euro-Med Process back in 1995 and it remains the conviction that guides us in our European Neighbourhood Policy.

The Tampere Euro-Mediterranean Foreign Affairs Conference offered an important opportunity for us to look back over the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which has been the central framework of relations between Europe and its southern Mediterranean partners. This has been a framework that has given shape and form to the region's own response to the challenges of globalisation through the advancement of political dialogue and reform, support for socio-economic development, co-operation in the field of education and culture and co-ordination of efforts to tackle the region's security and stability.

In the difficult circumstances prevailing in the Middle East, the Euro-Med Partnership assumes even greater significance as a structure of regional co-operation. The EU remains convinced that there are no military or unilateral solutions to the challenges in

the Middle East. Any lasting peace will have to be built on a comprehensive settlement with a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The EuroMed Partnership is moving into a new phase – one that leads it towards achieving the strategic objectives it has set itself. There have been extremely encouraging signs in the various meetings held over the past year on the liberalisation of trade, finance and economic transition. The June conference in Rabat on the role of women was also the start of much work to come under the Finnish Presidency on gender equality, the role of women in society and civil society in general. We have also seen a lot done on the environment and energy fronts, and we expect the Rhodes meeting on competitiveness, market access, innovation and investment to deliver much of what is being discussed in Europe to a wider audience.

There remain two particularly important topics which I am glad to see are also being tackled apace. These concern the fight against terrorism and initiatives aimed at stemming the flow of illegal migration. Following the adoption of the code of conduct on countering terrorism, the Commission proposes to hold a seminar in 2007 on the role of the media in preventing incitement through effective and professional communication and another on respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism. It is widely agreed that the fight against terrorism needs to focus on the root causes and much of what has already been done in the economic context and in connection with the enhancement of the role of civil society, will play its part as well. So also with illegal immigration, there is widespread consensus that

it is the root causes for migration, and particularly illegal migration, that need to be tackled.

I think it is fair to say that despite a somewhat slow start, the Euro-Med process has brought results in many respects. It remains possibly the most important framework for deepening the political dialogue between partners in our region and it certainly has already done much to shape a culture of dialogue and co-operation to achieve stability and prosperity in this area. The five-year plan launched only last year, albeit still in its early stages, already looks set to further our dialogue and enhance ever more our co-operation. The Tampere meeting confirmed this.

The Mediterranean Sea has been, from time immemorial, both a means of communication and of separation. Yet, its vital importance to its littoral states in every sense cannot be underestimated.

It is thus a pleasure for me to recall a flagship project that the European Union has embarked on - one that is central to the Euro-Mediterranean space. This concerns the creation of a new maritime policy for Europe – a project that the Commission is currently discussing with its partners for a period of one year. This extensive consultation is an attempt to take an innovative approach to the way in which we make policy by listening closely to key stakeholders in the sector to find out exactly what is needed.

We believe that such a policy can serve as a response to the challenges posed to this sector by globalisation. It is a process that seeks to gather Europe's strengths in the maritime economy and deal with them in an all-encompassing manner in order to maximise their output. The challenge here is twofold – that of achieving the Lisbon goals of stimulating growth, competitiveness and employment while preserving the fragile resource base, that is to say the oceans and seas, upon which such growth is built.

Combined with the effects of globalisation, there are other challenges that Europe needs to face up to in the short to medium term. These include an ageing population, finding alternative energy sources and increasing its rates of research and development to match



XXI
Euro-Med Information & Training Seminar
For Diplomats
27 - 30th October 2006

those of its closest competitors, the US and Japan. In a maritime context, an additional challenge is to tackle the falling numbers of Europeans willing to go to sea and pursue maritime careers.

We also need to bear in mind, the fact that multiple actors are involved. Various sectoral policies, such as oil exploration, fisheries, marine environmental protection, tourism or shipping, are implemented at all levels of government from the EU to the national, regional, and local levels. These need to be further integrated so as to guarantee a proper balance between them.

In coastal waters, there is increasing competition for sea space, as technology allows more innovative uses of the marine environment. We need appropriate mechanisms to address potential conflicts of interests. We believe that part of the solution lies in the spatial planning of these activities so as to ensure an optimum level of use is achieved without one activity negatively impinging on others.

Europe has been a strong player, on the world stage, in the maritime sector. This is a leading role which we must seek to develop further. Our economic activities need to expand into new areas that combine our technology and research strengths with a sustainable approach to economic development.

Our policy however will not stop at the European level – it is a project that will extend further, particularly in a case like that of the Mediterranean, where a number of parties share the sea and various interests lay claim to it. It is my hope that within a Euro-Mediterranean context the vision for a maritime policy will take root and become a solid platform on which to further our co-operation.

Having a common maritime European space which interacts further afield provides a response to the challenges of globalisation – through the building of synergies, the enhancement of competitiveness, and finally by developing and interlinking economic, environmental and social aspects.

This is one way whereby Europe is responding to, and embracing, globalisation. It is not, and cannot be inward-looking. It is an inclusive policy in every sense. Joining forces to deal with common interests and concerns is a winning formula in which I very much believe. ■

EMS Alumni

Accounts of Participants of XXI Euro-Med Information and Training Seminar for Diplomats

Mario GONZÁLEZ PLIEGO and María PÉREZ SÁNCHEZ-LAULHÉ, Spain

First and foremost we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, its Director, Dr. Calleya, its academic body and, finally, its staff for their warmth and hospitality. We would also like to congratulate all of them for the great capacity of organization shown during our very pleasant stay in Malta.

We will indeed go back to Madrid enriched by the exchange of ideas and experiences with our colleagues from the Euro-Med region. Certainly, the added value of this seminar – both as a confidence-building exercise and as an academic experience – is enormous. Not only the lectures and the subsequent debates, but notably the fact of actually coexisting during four days with colleagues coming from other partner countries has been extremely useful in order to better comprehend the different sensitivities existing among our partners in the Barcelona Process.

This year's session took place in a very interesting political juncture. First of all, the Informal Ministerial Meeting of the Foromed* countries was held in Alicante (Spain) during the same days when we were discussing about the future of the Barcelona Process. Secondly, this year's seminar was coincidental in time with the preparatory work of the next Euro-Med Ministerial Summit of Tampere (Finland), which will take place

after a very intense year of hard work in the political, cultural and economic aspects of the Barcelona Process.

We were delighted to see that the programme of activities covered the three baskets of the Euromed Partnership and that it paid attention as well to the "fourth basket", namely migratory issues. We enjoyed in particular the lectures of Ambassador Risto Valheim, who gave a very comprehensive vision of the Partnership and Mr. Andrés Bassols, who helped us to better understand the existing complementarity between the Barcelona Process and the European Neighbourhood Policy.

We appreciated as well the fact that the second session of the seminar focused on the economic side of the Partnership, namely through the lecture of Professor Lorca Corrons on the FEMISE and the debate that took place afterwards that focused on liberalization and commercial policies. We cannot forget either the importance of the simulation exercise, which accurately reflected the complexities and specificities of the EU decision-making process.

For all of that we reiterate our deep thankfulness, which we would like to extend to the European Commission and, in particular, to Mr. Amir Motahari. Hopefully future editions of the Euromed Seminar will



■ Mr. GONZÁLEZ PLIEGO Mario and Ms. PÉREZ SÁNCHEZ-LAULHÉ María

EMS Alumni

Accounts of Participants of XXI Euro-Med Information and Training Seminar for Diplomats

continue to provide a better understanding to such a complex- but fascinating and certainly more than ever necessary- Partnership. ■

* *Ed. remark:* The **ForoMed** (Mediterranean Forum) is an informal gathering of foreign ministers of Mediterranean countries: Greece, Italy, France, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, which act as a core group to give added impetus to the agenda of the Barcelona Process. They meet prior to, and in preparation of the EuroMed Foreign Ministers Meeting, which in 2006 was held on 27-28th November in Tampere, Finland.

Thirteenth eleven-nation strong Mediterranean Forum, was held in Alicante, Spain on 27-28th October 2006, and this time was also attended by Libya with a guest status.

Foromed Final Conclusions of Alicante can be found on the website of Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación, España:

www.mae.es/NR/exeres/E330B033-D302-493C-B01F-08E3C54756F6.frameless.htm?NRMODE=Published

Ma'en AL-KHREASAT, Jordan

I can clearly say that my one year academic experience at MEDAC was an unforgettable one. The M.Dip Program which my country has nominated me to participate in, has been tremendously beneficial to my career, and most importantly, helped me gain a great deal of knowledge on Mediterranean and European historic and contemporary issues that touch the daily line of everyone of us and have impact on our future as well.

On a personal level, I reinforced my self esteem in an International-

European Social environment. I even managed to shape up my English Language skills and move up to a higher level of achievement. The all-in-all result on my personal life was positive and my career witnessed a boost, advancement and promotion. I also found the Euro-med Seminar a very positive experience where I was able to update myself about developments in the Euro-Med Partnership and also make new friends

Malta, the sites and the sea, the warmth of the Mediterranean, the truly kind people and my favourite travel destination, will always be in my thoughts wherever I go. ■

Aldo ZAMMIT BORDA, Malta

I attended the XXI Malta Seminar not as an expert but in order to obtain a better grasp of the challenges and issues affecting the Euro-med area. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta, my responsibilities have included Legal Affairs, Counter-Terrorism, Disarmament and Non-proliferation and, most recently, Future of Europe and the draft Constitutional Treaty.

These subjects were all touched upon, to a greater or lesser extent, during the Seminar. Indeed, I felt that a balanced number of academic and practical presentations were delivered, including sessions on terrorism, migration and an involving simulation exercise.

I think that one of the main messages to emerge was that, despite all its faults, Euro-med is still a relevant and worthwhile partnership, in the ambit of which it is possible to pursue commonalities by countries on both sides of the Mediterranean shores.

Finally, the Seminar provided an excellent opportunity for making new contacts and friendships. ■



■ Mr. Ma'en AL-KHREASAT



■ Mr. Aldo ZAMMIT BORDA (right)



■ Mr. Sidi Mustapha EL ALAMI EL FELLOUSSE



EURO

EMS Alumni: Accounts of Participants of XXI Euro-Med Seminar

5

Sidi Mustapha EL ALAMI EL FELLOUSSE, **Morocco**

Le séminaire est un outil d'un grand apport pour la formation des participants et une source d'informations ponctuelles des avancées du processus de Barcelone. Il regroupe des visions différentes sur des thèmes importants, et de ce fait, il joint le cote pratique, professionnel, à la recherche scientifique, académique, dans des domaines spécifiques tel que l'immigration, le terrorisme et la justice.

Je conçois la participation à ce séminaire comme une expression d'engagement mutuelle de tous les états européens et méditerranéens, a contribué à la réussite de l'aspect multilatéral des relations euroméditerranéens.

Enfin, tout en remerciant le MEDAC de cette opportunité, j'aimerais encourager les diplomates des différents pays à être de plus en plus nombreux à participer à ce genre de séminaire. ■

Tomasz HUSAK, **Poland**

Let me express my gratitude and respect to the organizers and participants of the XXI Euromed Seminar.

Having this opportunity to meet together in a such beautiful "Carrefour des civilisations" as Malta, these four days convinced me once again that there is no similar forum to Euro Mediterranean partnership, where so many cultures, opinions and values are represented.

Although the partnership hasn't reached all of its aims yet, we cannot consider its development as a failure. I am strongly convinced that it will be flourishing for the coming years, like an artichoke. With each leaflet pulled out, we are closer to the heart. And this is our destiny to share the same heart, because the Euro-Mediterranean area is our common past, present and future. ■

Engin ARIKAN, **Turkey**

I attended the XXI. Euro-Med diplomats seminar in October 2006. As a young diplomat with 8 years of professional experience in the foreign service and having been

preoccupied with EU related issues for the past three years, I have found the seminar most valuable so as to have a better knowledge of the Euro-Med Partnership, on which I had not had much of professional focus in the past. We had excellent participants and lecturers across the Euro-Med area, some of which were in charge of Euro-Med process in their respective countries, consequently the exchanges during the sessions and at intervals were very enlightening.

To me, the most interesting part of the seminar was the simulation exercise during which I had the privilege of acting as the president, and thus, the misfortune of struggling amidst 25 members around the table with clashing views over a draft text that the presidency (me) had to bring to a conclusion. That was utterly exciting to see the colleagues around the table with such determination to impose their positions. I should thank again here to my Jordanian and Spanish colleagues who made my job a lot easier with their skillful help.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to repeat my sincere thanks to Director Dr Stephen Calleya and his staff for organizing this very well thought and well planned seminar and for their very dedicated work and great hospitality. ■

Yunus Emre BAYRAK, **Turkey**

The Euromed Seminar in Malta expanded my scope of knowledge and understanding towards the other countries of the Mediterranean. The sessions were particularly helpful to get a general grasp of the issues pertaining to the Euromediterranean area. The seminars added a new Mediterranean dimension and perspective to my thinking (although I already had my own version of it coming from a Mediterranean country) by affecting me to think more in depth about Mediterranean issues and see problems and opportunities from different perspectives. The ancient civilisations of the world have all formed around the Mediterranean and I think it was this urge of participating in that civilisation that made my Turkish ancestors move from Central Asia to Anatolia and the Mediterranean. I have realised at first that we are more similar than we have our differences and we can tackle our problems through a sense of solidarity and cooperation with one another. Malta is a perfect place for this seminar bearing the traces of many cultures, traditions and influences around the Mediterranean. I am influenced by this seminar and glad to participate in it. Best regards from Turkey. ■



■ Mr. Tomasz HUSAK



■ Mr. Engin ARIKAN



■ Mr. Yunus Emre BAYRAK

✿ The Euro-Med Partnership – Success or failure?

Lars Bjarne

Ambassador, Euro-Med Coordinator, Sweden

There has been a trend for several years to criticize the Euro-Med Partnership in general terms. The Barcelona Process is said to be a failure, but this failure is often not explained and the criticism is rather vague. All the time, the Process has continued its course – slowly, perhaps, but surely. Its agenda stretches from political issues to trade and industry and to social and cultural affairs. In fact, the agenda covers almost all aspects of modern life.

The Euro-Med Partnership has three arenas corresponding to the chapters of the Barcelona Declaration. The first is politics, the second is economics and the third is social and cultural affairs. If the political situation makes progress in the first chapter difficult, it does not necessarily follow that progress in the other chapters cannot be made. This threefold approach is unique and has probably saved the Partnership from coming to a stand-still.

Firstly, it is remarkable that the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership has been able to survive for eleven years. It was born out of the optimism that existed in the Middle East in the middle of the 1990's and has survived all the political crises in the Middle East since 1995. It survived the deterioration of the political situation in the region in 1996. It survived the developments after Palestinian Intifada in 2000. It did even survive the events in Lebanon in August 2006.

It is often said that the Barcelona Process has not "delivered". But what is the Process supposed to deliver? It is clearly not peace in the Middle East. In the Barcelona Declaration, the

Foreign Ministers of that time clearly stressed that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership was not intended to replace the other activities and initiatives undertaken in the interests of the peace, stability and development of the region, but that it would contribute to their success.

It is inevitable that the Middle East conflict has made it difficult – but not impossible – to make progress in the First Chapter. Also, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is the only forum, apart from the United Nations, where Israel and all its Arab neighbours participate at ministerial level.

In November 2005 a summit meeting was held in Barcelona to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Barcelona Process. The Heads of State and Government adopted, by consensus, a five year Work Programme and a Code of Conduct on Terrorism.

Progress in the First Chapter

- Adoption of the Code of Conduct on Terrorism.
- Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly¹, EMPA, established in 2003.
- Euro-Med Non-Governmental Platform² established in 2003
- Euro-Mediterranean Civil Protection System /Bridge Programme³
- Euro-Mediterranean Training Seminars⁴ in Malta twice a year since 1996.
- Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission, EuroMeSCo⁵,

XXI Malta Seminar - (L to R) Amb. Lars Bjarne, EuroMed Coordinator, MFA, Stockholm; Professor Alejandro Lorca Corróns, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Prof. Stephen Calleya, MEDAC Director



The Euro-Med Partnership – Success or failure?

a network of 48 independent institutes of foreign affairs.

Progress in the Second Chapter

- EU has concluded association agreements with all Partner Countries;
- The Agadir Process, initiated in 2001 by Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan, aims at creating an Arab Free-Trade Area;
- Successful regular meetings with the Euro-Med Trade Ministers since 2001;
- Agreement on cumulation of origin⁶ and liberalisation of trade in services; work on a dispute settlement mechanism and on approximation of regulations and standards.
- Adoption of the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise⁷, which aims at promoting small enterprises.
- The Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investments and Partnership, FEMIP⁸, was established in 2002 by the European Investment Bank
- FEMISE⁹, a network of economic research institutes, has been established.

The MEDA/ENPI Programmes.

It would be impossible to speak about the second chapter without mentioning the MEDA Programme¹⁰ for economic assistance to partner countries, although MEDA activities cover all three chapters. For the period 2000-2006, the MEDA programme had a budget of 5.3 billion euros. With credits from FEMIP/EIB, total EU assistance to the Partner Countries during the period amounted to around 13 billion euros.

In 2003, EU decided to introduce a new European Neighbourhood Policy, NEP. The main idea is to include all neighbouring countries, in Europe as well as in the Mediterranean region. A main feature of this new policy is to establish actions plans which are to be agreed with each country and should be seen as a deepening of the association agreements.

From 2007, the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument, ENPI, will replace the MEDA and TACIS programmes. The budget of ENPI for 2007-2013 will be around 11.2 billion euros, of which about 70 percent will go to the Mediterranean Partner Countries. This is a substantial increase if you compare with the 5.3 billion euros in the MEDA programme for 2000-2006.

Third Chapter

The third chapter deals with social and cultural affairs. One important aspect is the dialogue between cultures and civilisations.

After the terrorist acts on 11 September 2001, there were many calls in the West for an intensified dialogue with Muslim countries. It is sometimes forgotten that the Euro-Med Partnership has had a dialogue between cultures since 1995, long before the events of 11th September. In the Barcelona Declaration, the Ministers recognised that:

“the traditions of culture and civilisation throughout the Mediterranean region, dialogue between these cultures and exchanges at human, scientific and technological level are an essential factor in bringing their peoples closer, promoting understanding between them and improving their perception of each other.”

The most spectacular progress in the third chapter is the establishment of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures¹¹, which was inaugurated in Alexandria in 2005. It is hosted jointly by the Egyptian Bibliotheca Alexandrina¹² and the Swedish Institute in Alexandria¹³, which are important dialogue institutions themselves. The Anna Lindh Foundation is independent from its two hosts and is recognized as an international organisation.

The Anna Lindh Foundation is unique in many respects. It has been jointly financed by contributions from all the 35 countries in the Barcelona Process and the European Commission. National networks of NGOs and institutions have been set up in every country. Every national network has a contact point and the Foundation in Alexandria functions as the hub in a network of national contact points.

Many of the dialogue activities in the third chapter focus on three themes: youth, education and media. Today's youth are the decision-makers of tomorrow; education is a powerful instrument in fighting ignorance, which is a breeding-ground for intolerance, racism and xenophobia, and media are effective means to reach out to the general public in all countries.

In the context of the Third Chapter, the MEDA programmes organised by the Commission, such as the Euromed Heritage¹⁴ and Euromed Youth¹⁵ should also be mentioned.

Conclusion

This has been a lengthy exposé of activities in the Barcelona Process. I agree that more activities would have been desirable. On the other hand, if we consider the political situation, I think it is unfair to say that the Barcelona Process has failed. Much more could have been done, of course, but we have to admit that many things were simply not politically possible. Perhaps we should not blame the Barcelona Process for this.

In conclusion, let me add that, in a more long-term perspective, the structures and the acquis which have been established in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership will support and facilitate a development towards a sustainable peace in the Middle East. In particular, the Process could contribute to a normalisation between countries in the region. ■

Internet addresses

- ¹ www.europarl.europa.eu/intcoop/empa/assembly/default_en.htm
- ² www.euromedplatform.org
- ³ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/civil/prote/cp11_en.htm
- ⁴ www.euromed-seminars.org/mt
- ⁵ www.euromesco.net
- ⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/customs_duties/rules_origin/preferential/article_783_en.htm
- ⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/enterprise_policy/ind_coop_programmes/med/doc/f1949_en.pdf
- ⁸ www.eib.org/site/dynamic.asp?designation=med&sCountChiIdren=1&childHeaderId=289
- ⁹ www.femise.org
- ¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/meda.htm
- ¹¹ www.euromedalex.org
- ¹² www.bibalex.org
- ¹³ www.swedenabroad.com/alexandria
- ¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/heritage_en.htm
- ¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/youth/priorities/euromed_en.html



German Post was quite engaged to mark German Presidency of the EU Council (www.deutschepost.de/philatelie). On 2nd January it issued the stamp marking 2007 Germany holding rotating presidency of EU and this event was inaugurated during the joint German Federal Cabinet and European Commission Meeting in Berlin attended by José Manuel Barroso, President of the Commission and Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel (see Photo).



Furthermore, another EU related stamp, commemorating Treaties of Rome was issued beginning of March, featuring the famous photo of the signing ceremony. See the photo below and the caption with all the main protagonists of the Six, as EU founding countries are known.

■ Joint Federal Cabinet and European Commission Meeting in Berlin - Presentation of the German EU Council Presidency. (L to R) Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Foreign Minister, Angela Merkel, German Chancellor, José Manuel Barroso, President of the Commission, and Peer Steinbrück, Minister of Finance introducing a commemorative stamp.

German Presidency of EU & Treaties of Rome

TöGethé®
SINCE 1957

ToGEThe®
SINCE 1957

ENSEmble
DEPUIS 1957

FLIMkien
MILL-1957

GEMEins@
SEIT 1957

Signed by the Six (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands) on 25th March 1957 the Treaty of Rome established The European Economic Community (EEC), a precursor of European Union. Incidentally the Treaty on the European Union, the Maastricht Treaty, which launched Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and ultimately gave the EU a single currency, the Euro, as a natural complement to the EU's single market is also having the anniversary - 15 years since the signing, on 7th February 1992.

Treaty of Rome is often referred to in plural as on the same occasion the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euroatom) was also signed. The institutions and procedures laid down in the Treaty of Rome were modeled largely on those already operational in the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

Events across the Europe, conferences, festivals, art exhibitions, concerts, TV and radio shows, even the football match Manchester United - European XI (4:3) will all mark celebrations for the anniversary of the treaty founding the EU. More on the website of 50th anniversary of Treaties of Rome: <http://europa.eu/50/>

Togethe® - the official logo of the EU for the 50th anniversary of the Rome treaties will be used by all EU institutions for the anniversary celebrations, events and publications.



■ 25 March 1957: Signing of the Treaty of Rome (L to R): Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jean-Charles Snoy et d'Oppuers, Head of the Belgian delegation at the Intergovernmental Conference; Christian Pineau, French Minister for Foreign Affairs; Maurice Faure, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Konrad Adenauer, German Federal Chancellor; Walter Hallstein, Secretary of State at the German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Antonio Segni, Italian Prime Minister; Gaetano Martino, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs; Joseph Bech, President of the Government of Luxembourg and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Wine Growing; Joseph Luns, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs; Johannes Linthorst Homan, head of the Dutch delegation at the Intergovernmental Conference.



Malta Seminars are organized by MEDAC, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, University of Malta, Msida MSD 06, MALTA
Tel: +356 2340 2821 Fax: +356 2148 3091
e-mail: contact@euromed-seminars.org.mt



in cooperation with the European Commission