

PARTENARIAT EURO-MEDITERRANEEN

**CALENDRIER MENSUEL
DU PROCESSUS DE BARCELONE**

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Commission européenne

***PARTENARIAT EURO-MEDITERRANEEN
CALENDRIER MENSUEL DU PROCESSUS DE BARCELONE***

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**CALENDRIER DES ACTIVITES PRIORITAIRES DU PROCESSUS DE
BARCELONE**

COMITE DU PROCESSUS DE BARCELONE

Date	Evénement	Lieu	Fiche
20 novembre 2002	Comité Euromed	Copenhague	Aucune

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PARTENARIAT POLITIQUE ET DE SECURITE

Date	Evénement	Lieu	Fiche
15-18 novembre 2002	XII Séminaire de Formation de Diplomates euro-méditerranéens	Malte	Aucune
18 novembre 2002	Réunion conjointe Hauts Fonctionnaires / EuroMesco	Copenhague	Aucune
19 novembre 2002	Réunion des Hauts Fonctionnaires	Copenhague	Aucune
A confirmer	Réunion ad hoc sur le Terrorisme	Bruxelles	Aucune

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PARTENARIAT ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIER

Date	Evénement	Lieu	Fiche
8-9 octobre 2002	Groupe de travail sur les Services	Bruxelles	Aucune
A déterminer	Réunion du Dialogue Economique renforcé	Bruxelles	Aucune
Second Semestre 2002 (à confirmer)	Forum euro-méditerranéen de la société de l'information	Bruxelles	Edition de mars 2000

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PARTENARIAT SOCIAL, CULTUREL ET HUMAIN

Date	Événement	Lieu	Fiche

AUTRES EVENEMENTS*

* Cette rubrique comprend des événements qui ne sont pas formellement approuvés par le Comité euro-méditerranéen du Processus de Barcelone.

**MEDITERRANEAN SECURITY, STABILITY AND
COOPERATION: AN ISSUE FOR ALL OF EUROPE**

SWEDISH NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

Stockholm, 19-20 September 2002

I intervened on the 2nd Chapter of the Barcelona Process (BP) replacing C Leffler who could not attend the meeting. In the following day I had also the opportunity to be in the panel of one of the six workshops of the conference.

Also intervened in the conference, among others, former Spanish Secretary of State Mr Nadal, Swedish and Spanish representatives in the Euromed Cttee, Dr Assia Aloui from Morocco, and scholars and diplomats from Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Algeria, Morocco, France, UK, Belgium and a representative from NATO.

It is significant that :

- Sweden takes renewed interest in the Mediterranean (more than 150 people attended the Conference) not only as a result of the events of September 11, but also with the increasing importance of the region as one of the first priority areas of EU's foreign policy after the completion of the 2004 accession process.
- Among the participants there was a widespread perception of the Mediterranean as a frontier that represents a social, political and economic divide that could threaten the stability of the whole of Europe and not only the neighbouring countries in Southern Europe.

Much attention was devoted to:

- The added value of Regional/Multilateral relations versus bilateral relations among the 27; A number of participants from Morocco raised the present difficult relations with Spain (Perejil, fisheries, W Sahara) and underlined the limits of the EU external policy.
- The lack of visibility of the BP: It was considered that the BP, although difficult, was a positive process which deserves separate attention from the MEPP.
- The 2nd Chapter of the BP and the trade opening by Med partners: the fragility of Med economies and societies highlighted the need to accompany reforms with appropriate social policies and support from the EU.
- The conflicts persisting in the region (Western Sahara, Cyprus, MEPP) and the role that it was believed the BP should play on them.
- The disappointing stagnation of democratic reforms in many partners.

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Finally, as a representative from the Commission in that event, I perceived that our institution and the role it plays in external relations was very much respected and appreciated by scholars and diplomats in Europe and Med partners present. We are seen as the major dynamic force behind economic integration and transition in the Med region.

In connection with that, maybe one of the most interesting discussions concerned the future role of the EU in the world and an open unanswered question mark: Should the EU be an active actor in the international relations or should limit itself to the role of a structuring power? A leader or a follower of the decisions taken by the US and some major EU MS?