

Barcelona Declaration And Euro Mediterranean Partnership

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The Euromed Partnership - 2009
Recoge: EuroMed heritage. EuroMed

audiovisual. EuroMed youth. Regional
information and communication. Anna

Lindh Foundation. Annex I: Declaration of the Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Ministers for Culture. Annex II: Euro-Mediterranean Partnership conclusions of the Second Conference of the Ministers of Culture. Annex III: Agreed conclusions of the Third Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers of Culture.

Towards a Union for the Mediterranean - 2008

The study aims at studying the context in which the new 'Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean' initiative was adopted by the 27 EU Member States and its Mediterranean Partners and what can be expected from this new initiative in the trade and economic fields. Since 1995 it is obvious that progress was achieved in building a Euro-Mediterranean Free

Trade Area as almost all Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements have been implemented. The multilateral dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: the Barcelona Process has also generated positive results such as the creation of a number of multilateral networks and institutions. The 2005 five years programme (2006-2009) adopted at the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Barcelona Process gave, in this regard, a new impetus to the multilateral cooperation. The issue of economic integration between the Mediterranean Partners is nevertheless still a major concern as little has been achieved at operational level. However, even if the Arab Maghreb Union process is still frozen, the creation of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and the

launching of the Agadir initiative are positive signs indicating that there is a renewed political will to address this crucial issue. The prospect of deeper Euro-Mediterranean integration implies a number of new challenges in the areas of trade in industrial and agricultural products and services. Deeper economic integration implies also the creation of new structures on the two shores of the Mediterranean. According to the European Commission the 'broader neighbourhood economic community' should be the long term vision and 'deep and comprehensive free trade agreements' could be envisaged in the future. The potential impact of deeper economic integration on key economic sectors should however not be underestimated. Also, the level of Foreign Direct Investment in the

Mediterranean is still a major concern even if the new trends are a little bit more positive. The 'Barcelona process Union for the Mediterranean' is indeed an opportunity to consolidate the Barcelona acquis and to go forward with a deeper Euro-Mediterranean economic integration initiated with the launching of the European Neighbourhood Policy. The proposals made in the recent Communication of the European Commission and within the framework of the Paris Summit Declaration are however quite limited in the field of economic and trade relations as the three key elements of the new strategy are: i) To upgrade the political level of the EU's relationship with its Mediterranean Partners; ii) To provide for further co-ownership to

the Euro-Mediterranean multilateral relations; and iii) To make these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects, relevant for the citizens of the region. Six projects have been identified by the Paris Joint Declaration but new initiatives are needed to reinvigorate the Barcelona Process. The architecture of the new institutional structure is to be further clarified in the coming months and it is still time to address some remaining shortcomings. *The Emerging Euro-Mediterranean System* - Dimitris Xenakis 2001 Focusing on the principal challenges facing the Euro-Mediterranean partnership since the signing of the Barcelona Declaration in November 1995, this study assesses past European policies towards the region.

The Barcelona Process - George Joffe 2014-04-08

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - the Barcelona Process - aims to create integration in the Mediterranean Basin so as to encourage economic development along the Southern rim. This volume takes a critical look at the problems faced by the Process and the likelihood of its success.

Future Talk - P. H. Liotta 2002 Assessment of Cooperative Efforts and Opportunities for future Euro-Mediterranean relations to offset conflict and promote prosperity.

The Union for the Mediterranean - Federica Bicchì 2014-07-10

This is the first comprehensive analysis of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), launched in 2008 amid great controversy within the

European Union. Affected from the start by negative fallout from the failure of Middle East peace initiatives, its inadequacies have been underlined by the popular movement for regime change in the Arab world. Leading experts provide here the first integrated analysis of the significance and shortcomings of the UfM. Beginning with critical questioning of the motives and institutional logics informing this venture, the collection proceeds to analyse its key actors, as well as major policy dossiers such as energy and development. The book explains how and why an initiative aiming to depoliticize Euro-Mediterranean relations in fact proved wide open to political discord, bringing huge disruption to UfM activity. While some aspects are found to have merit,

the volume is critical of the way in which EU Mediterranean policy became driven by a narrow range of national interests, lost sight of the political objectives of the preceding Barcelona Process and became overwhelmingly bilateral in approach, at the expense of more ambitious region-building efforts. It concludes by highlighting the need to reform the EU Mediterranean policy framework in the light of the Arab uprisings of 2011. This book was published as a special issue of Mediterranean Politics.

Assessment of the Barcelona Process in the Light of the New International and Regional Situation - Erwan Lannon 2009

This is the sixth in a series of ten papers jointly published by the European Institute of the

Mediterranean (IEMed) and the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and the 2008 Paris Declaration, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This sixth paper offers an assessment of the Barcelona Process with a detailed analysis of the institutional and economic dimension of Euro-Mediterranean relations. The analysis of Professor Erwan Lannon shows the diversity and complexity of the frameworks and instruments of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation.

Firstly, he evaluates the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, secondly focuses on the European Neighbourhood Policy and, finally, he examines the potential impact of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Advanced Status of Morocco. From another point of view, Professor Azzam Mahjoub centres his analysis on the economic aspects of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership evaluating the objectives outlined in the Barcelona Declaration and the outputs of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Zone. In his opinion, the objective of reducing disparities is the most important challenge as there has been no relevant progress in the nine Mediterranean countries studied. In spite of the acknowledgment of some shortcomings in the Barcelona Process, both authors put forward a set of proposals to achieve the full

potential of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Dialogue Between Cultures and Civilisations in the Barcelona Process - European Commission 2002

Evaluating Euro-Mediterranean Relations - Stephen C. Calleya
2005-07-05

What are the prospects for the future of the Euro-Mediterranean area and what relevant role can the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) play in the future? After decades of a Mediterranean policy that was actually more focused on improving economic relations between Europe and the Mediterranean riparian states than anything else, the EU launched a more comprehensive Mediterranean policy in November 1995, the so-called Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

(EMP) that also embraced political and security relations and socio-cultural relations. As the tenth anniversary of this partnership approaches, this book discusses measures that could help transform this multilateral initiative from a boundary management exercise to a process that focuses more on encouraging boundary transformation. Euro-Mediterranean initiatives that are in the pipeline, such as the enhanced political dialogue, the Charter for Peace and Stability, the creation of a free trade area, and justice and home affairs co-operation, are also discussed.

A New Euro-Mediterranean Cultural Identity - Stefania Panebianco
2004-08-02

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was formed in 1995 in Barcelona. In

this volume, concepts of democracy, civil society, human rights and dialogue among civilizations in the Mediterranean region are addressed in the context of the new Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Euro-Mediterranean Security: A Search for Partnership - Sven Biscop
2017-11-22

This title was first published in 2003. This work provides a clearer understanding of the EU's approach towards security in the Mediterranean. After examining the EU's interests and the potential threats to security in the region, it analyzes EU security policy towards the region as a whole, through the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and towards all disputes and conflicts in the area. It recommends opening up the European Security and Defence

Policy to Mediterranean participation, in order to establish a deep and equitable security partnership between both shores. The book argues that this way the EU could implement its innovative comprehensive and co-operative approach to security. Rather than focusing on the military aspect alone, this approach takes into account all dimensions of security (political, socio-economic, cultural and ecological) and is based on partnership rather than confrontation. It therefore contrasts quite sharply with the policies advocated in the US National Security Strategy.

Towards a New Scenario of Partnership in the Euro-Mediterranean Area -
Maria Àngels Roque 1996

The Euro-Med Partnership 15 Years After the Barcelona Declaration -

Sarah Fouad Al Borgi 2011

After 15 years on its initiation, through the Barcelona Declaration, the impact of the Euro-Med partnership (EMP) remains not very clear.--In this project, we will be presenting the initiative, its goals, and the context in which it was established. We will show how the trade stimulated by the EMP did not change much in the realities of the trade balances between the European Union (EU) and the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs).--We will move later on, to show the main deficiencies of the EMP: some of them inherent in the trade agreements, others inherent in the realities of the Mediterranean economies.--Four main indicators are addressed in this

regard: The level of trade stimulated between the two sides of the agreements, the increased levels of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and financial flows, and finally the degree of South-South integration.-- In addition, we will be showing how the "Eastern Partnership" with the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) performed better than the EMP, where countries involved were able to integrate and gain accession to the EU.--The main advantage of the "Eastern Partnership" was in terms of FDI levels and trade stimulation. As shown in the sections below, the CEECs conducted liberalization on the regional level and pushed for reforms in order to gain accession to the EU. In addition, the Eastern agreements were bold in terms of services'

liberalization .We therefore show that the main difference between the two initiatives lays in the fact that the Eastern partnership offers prospects for adhesion whereas the EMP does not.

A Deeper Free Trade Area and Its Potential Economic Impact - Alfred Tovias 2010

This is the last of a series of ten papers jointly published by the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) and the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and

the 2008 Paris Declaration, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This tenth paper focuses on one of the main objectives of Euro-Mediterranean policies: the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area. The paper analyses the commercial reciprocity between the Euro-Mediterranean partners in agricultural products and trade in services. Professor Alfred Tovias goes further and proposes the creation of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area and examines the potential effects of a future liberalisation of agricultural products and services, namely the consequences in the labour and migration field. Finally, the author highlights a series of policy recommendations regarding Euro-

Mediterranean trade relations.
*Negotiating the Euro-Mediterranean
Partnership* - Ricardo Gomez
2018-01-12

This title was first published in 2003. In this study Ricardo Gomez traces the origins of the external Mediterranean policy of the European Union (EU) and examines in detail the negotiations that shaped the policy and its impact. Combining historical analysis with case studies of the Euro-Med partnership initiative, EU policy on Algeria and the EU's involvement in the Middle East peace process, he covers a diverse array of issues that will appeal to scholars across a variety of sub-disciplines of political science and international relations.
Conceptualizing Cultural and Social Dialogue in the Euro-Mediterranean

Area - Michelle Pace 2007-02-08
Previously published as a special issue of Mediterranean Politics, this collection critically analyzes the dynamics and complexities of the wider Euro-Mediterranean area on the basis of individual theory-informed designs and conceptual frameworks. Since the predominant focus has been on the first (political and security partnership) and the second baskets (economic and financial partnership) of the Barcelona Process, our contributors analyze social and cultural issues (the third basket of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership), drawing upon linkages between concepts, structures and policy outcomes. Some articles focus on the impact of the EU's actor capability in the area of EU policies towards the South in enhancing interregional

dialogue, understanding and cultural cooperation. Others focus on a critical discourse analysis of dialogue, identity, power, human rights and civil society (including Western and non-Western conceptions). Finally, the volume culminates with a discussion on cultural democracy in Euro-Mediterranean relations.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Markus Hahn 2009-03

Im Jahr 1995, beschlossen die EU-15 sowie zwölf ihrer südlichen Nachbarn in Barcelona die Euro-Mediterrane Partnerschaft, den sogenannten Barcelona Prozess. Diese Vereinbarung beinhaltet Zusammenarbeit in politischer und wirtschaftlicher sowie in kultureller Hinsicht. Ziel war die Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Raumes des Friedens, der Stabilität und des Wohlstands im gesamten

Mittelmeerraum. Die vorliegende Studie diskutiert anhand des Barcelona Prozesses das Konzept der EU als normative Kraft und hinterfragt dessen Gültigkeit anhand einiger Grundannahmen der Theorie des Politischen Neorealismus. Demokratieförderung, Euro-Mediterrane Handelsbeziehungen und Migration sind Politikfelder, die im Rahmen dieser Studie näher beleuchtet werden sollen. Das Konzept der EU als normative Kraft des Guten nimmt tatsächlich eine wichtige Rolle im Rahmen des offiziellen EU-Sprachgebrauchs ein, deckt sich jedoch nicht mit der Realität der Beziehungen der EU zu ihren südlichen Nachbarn. In 1995, the EU 15 and twelve Mediterranean states concluded the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. This agreement involves cooperation in

political, economic and cultural matters. It aims at creating a common area of peace, stability and prosperity. This study discusses the concept of the EU as a 'normative' actor and questions its validity. In doing so, it relies on a neo-realist analysis. Democracy promotion, Euro-Mediterranean trade relations and migration are policy areas which, each for its own reasons, deserve special attention in the framework of the Barcelona process. This paper reviews the reality of Euro-Mediterranean relations and compares them with official EU documentation to demonstrate that the concept of the EU as a benign 'normative' actor suffers from severe shortcomings.

Mutual perceptions in the

Mediterranean - Antonio Marquina Barrio 1998

Towards a Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood - 2021
25 years after the Barcelona Declaration, a strengthened Euro-Mediterranean partnership remains a strategic imperative for the European Union (EU). The New Agenda for the Mediterranean proposes to relaunch the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and unleash the region's untapped potential. Many political, socio-economic and security challenges in the Southern Neighbourhood remain to be addressed while some have even been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Unresolved conflicts continue to weigh heavily on the economies and societies of the region. The EU and its Member States are working with Southern Mediterranean partner countries to address those challenges and adapt

their cooperation to today's realities, help people of the region enjoy their rights fully and meet their aspirations for the future. The new Agenda will help us seize opportunities together, making the most out of the green and digital transition, and creating inclusive societies and economies for all, especially for women and the youth. Respect for human rights and the rule of law is an integral part of our partnership.

Energy and Global Economic Crisis -
George Joffé 2009

This is the second in a series of ten papers published jointly by the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The

papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and the Paris Declaration of 2008, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This second paper looks at the European Union strategy in terms of energy security and how the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries could benefit from a renewed energy model based on energy efficiency, renewable energy and strengthened Euro-Mediterranean cooperation. The global context of economic crisis is an ideal framework to stop and reflect on the development models implemented in the Mediterranean partner countries and on the feasibility of the current growth

model. In this respect, the authors present a series of policy recommendations with the aim of advancing towards a sustainable energy model in the Mediterranean and improving the existing Euro-Mediterranean energy cooperation

Twenty Years of Euro-Mediterranean Relations - Richard Youngs 2017-10-02

The creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in 1995 was seen, at the time, as a forward-thinking foreign policy which would strengthen ties between Europe and the Mediterranean Arab states. Since that time, however, almost none of this initial ambition has been translated into positive, successful policy. Twenty years on from the creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (now the Union for the Mediterranean), this book collects

some of the most influential articles published in the Mediterranean Politics journal since 1995 – and suggests what these articles tell us about the state of relations between Europe and the Middle East. The selection of articles gives a sense of the way in which analytical debate has changed in the journal's lifetime, a lifetime which has seen the journal at the forefront of academic study on a variety of issues in the Mediterranean region. As such, the selection is naturally a reflection of the different periods from which the articles are taken, and, taken together, they paint a picture of how the Euro-Mediterranean partnership has been reshaped over time.

EU External Relations and Systems of Governance - Paul James Cardwell

2013-05-13

This book takes a fresh look at the external relations of the European Union (EU) and in particular the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Rather than focusing exclusively on the competence aspects of the institutions and actors, the book makes the case that the CFSP can be understood as a system of governance, which produces effects beyond the traditional tools associated with foreign policy. The theoretical approach draws on insights from new institutionalism, constructivism and the institutional theory of law and emphasises how the institutionalised forms of cooperation in the external sphere contribute to a social reality in which the 'added value' of the CFSP can be seen. Paul James Cardwell

takes the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EuroMed) as a case study. Not initially a CFSP project, EuroMed has become the frame for EU foreign policy in the region as an emerging system of governance in which the EU institutions play a central role. Having recently been relaunched as the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean, it is a topical subject. With the increasing importance of migration on the EU's agenda, the book looks at the relationship between migration, EuroMed and the CFSP and argues that the legal effects of the CFSP can be felt beyond the Treaty-based instruments. EU External Relations and Systems of Governance will be of interest to students and scholars of Law, Politics and European studies researching in the dynamic fields of

EU external relations and foreign policy, as well as policy-makers and non-governmental organisations striving to better understand how the EU and its systems of governance operate.

Barcelona Conference Establishes a Euro-Mediterranean Partnership -

At a 1995 conference in Barcelona, Spain, the European Union and the Med12 endorsed a Declaration of political and economic cooperation. The Med12 consists of the Palestinian Authority and such other Mediterranean nations as Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, and Israel. The European Union (EU) provides the full text of the declaration as part of Europa, the information service of the EU.

State and Society - Esra Bulut 2010

This is the ninth in a series of ten

papers published jointly by the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and the Paris Declaration of 2008, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This ninth paper deals with two distinct but interlinked topics: one chapter focuses on the question of political identity at the national level and its implications for regional integration, while the other addresses the issue of how civil societies can be constructed within

states where, as a precondition, the rule of law must be valued and upheld. Both authors argue that policy-thinking on Euro-Mediterranean relations needs to pay more attention to the domestic sphere as the key arena in which both identity and democracy evolve.

The European Union-Maghrebian Dialogues - William H. Lewis 2001

Euro-Mediterranean Relations After September 11 - Annette Junemann
2004-06-01

A comprehensive study of the nexus between democratization and security in the Mediterranean, which are seen as essentially complementary yet threatened by political trends witnessed since the September 2001 attacks. Contributors from a variety of European and Mediterranean

countries address the impact of a restructured security system, Europe's effort to establish an autonomous security and defence policy, and attempts among the Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) to build regional security regimes.

Security Challenges in the Euro-Med Area in the 21st Century - Stephen Calleya 2012-11-12

This book examines and assesses the main security factors influencing Euro-Mediterranean relations at the start of the twenty-first century. Developing a theoretical framework based on the security complex, this book provides an empirical analysis of security challenges in the Euro-Mediterranean area that distinguishes between short, medium and long-term threats and highlights the political,

military, economic, societal and environmental issues that are already serving as a source of instability in the region. Including analysis of the 2011 Arab Spring, the author examines the consequences and looks to the future of security in the Euro-Mediterranean region. Acknowledging the strategic significance of this region between Europe and the Middle East, the book identifies the main stakeholders within today's debate on the future of Euro-Mediterranean relations and focuses on their main security interests in this region. It features a policy analysis of the main actors in the Mediterranean, including NATO, the United States, and the European Union and addresses issues including illegal migration, terrorism, religious intolerance and the lack of human rights Security

Challenges in the Euro-Med Area in the 21st Century be of interest to students and scholars of European Politics, Security Studies and International Relations.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Pros and Cons - Hani H. Habeeb 2002

This book is a historical document, a disputed analysis and evidence of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership as introduced by the Barcelona Declaration. It is an account of the unprecedented and unrivalled negotiations between the Euro-Mediterranean partners and an evaluation of their achievements. It is also an account of the obstacles faced in the transformation of the Euro-Mediterranean region into one of peace, security, stability and prosperity to ensure the realisation of a just and comprehensive peace in

the Middle East on the basis of the international terms of reference, democratic principles, the establishment of a free trade zone, a market economy system and the participation of civil society. The book addresses several questions which aim to determine whether the Partnership is an extension of the crusades and the Balfour Declaration, the result of international transformations, a reflection of diversity, or a real threat to the security, economy and culture of the Arab world, aimed at Arab identity and the perpetration of division amongst the Arab world through the creation of a multinational regional system identified as the Western model for an Eastern-Mediterranean system that will ensure the integration of Israel and the

creation of a separate phase of rupture and alienation within the history of Arab civilisation. Similarly, this book argues whether the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, globalisation, imperialist alliances and civil society are multiple manifestations of a single phenomenon to insure Western supremacy and strategic expansion, and the exploitation of the Mediterranean region. Or, whether the Partnership is the strategic Arab-European choice needed at this particular moment in history in order to galvanise an effective European political and economic role in the development, and economic, technological and civil evolution of the Arab world.

Evaluating Euro-Mediterranean -

Stephen Calleya 2013-07-04

First Published in 2004. Routledge is

an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Appendix to the Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on Regional and Local Authorities and the European Union's Common Strategy for the Mediterranean - Committee of the Regions 2000

The Barcelona Process - European Commission 2001

Human Security - Roberto Aliboni 2010
This is the third in a series of ten papers published jointly by the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on

a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and the Paris Declaration of 2008, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This third paper looks at the perspectives for security cooperation between the EU and its partner countries in the Mediterranean region. The authors argue that security is a crucial area of cooperation in Euro-Mediterranean relations and that there is a need to reevaluate the EU's policies towards the region in the light of the changing international context: a multilateralist approach by the EU towards the partner countries is key to an improvement of the security dialogue in the region. The authors emphasise the need to go beyond

conventional understandings of security and to focus on human security in particular in order to resolve the ongoing political conflicts in the Euro-Mediterranean area. They put forward a number of recommendations on how best to consolidate and deepen security cooperation in Euro-Mediterranean relations.

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: Barcelona Declaration ; Work Programme - European Commission. DG External Relations 1995

The Convergence of Civilizations - Emanuel Adler 2006-12-15
Recent efforts by the United States and its allies to promote democracy, security, and stability in the Middle East owe much to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) –

also known as the Barcelona Process – an important region-building plan in the Mediterranean region since 1995. The *Convergence of Civilizations* represents the output of an innovative and much needed collaborative project focused on the EMP. Editors Emanuel Adler, Beverly Crawford, Federica Bicchi, and Raffaella A. Del Sarto have set out to show that regional security and stability may be achieved through a cultural approach based on the concept of regional identity construction, and aim to take stock of the EMP in relation to this goal. The contributors to this collection focus on the obstacles Mediterranean region construction faces due to post 9/11 regional and global events, the difficulties of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, tensions

between the EU and the US over Iraq, and the expected consequences of EU enlargement. They also seek to bring the EMP and region-making practices to the attention of American scholars in order to promote a more fertile academic exchange. Ultimately, the contributors demonstrate that the EMP and related region-making practices, while failing so far to promote the development of a Mediterranean regional identity and to achieve regional stability, suggest nonetheless a viable model for regional partnership and cooperation, and thus, for preventing a 'clash of civilizations' in the long haul. The Convergence of Civilizations will be an important tool for meeting the current global challenges being faced by nation-states as well as those in the future.

The Barcelona Process, Five Years On, 1995-2000 - European Commission 2000

Opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 20 November 1997 on Local Authorities and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Committee of the Regions 1997

Arab Perceptions of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Muḥammad al-Sayyid Salīm 2001

No Euro-Mediterranean Community Without Peace - Muriel Asseburg 2009
This is the first in a series of ten papers published jointly by the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) which aim to address ten critical topics for Euro-Mediterranean relations. The

papers have been commissioned with a view to formulating policy options on a set of issues which are central to achieving the objectives set out in the 1995 Barcelona Declaration and the Paris Declaration of 2008, as well as defining new targets for 2020 in the political, economic and social spheres. This paper looks at the prospects for Euro-Mediterranean initiatives against the current troubled backdrop of the Middle East, and in particular the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It is clear that the long-term objective of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Community will not be fulfilled without a lasting peace being established in the region. The authors put forward a set of proposals on how Europe should contribute to resolving the Middle

East crisis, and in particular on how to take advantage of the window of opportunity afforded by the change in American policy that has followed the election of President Obama.

Opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 20 September 2000 on Regional and Local Authorities and the European Union's Common Strategy for the Mediterranean - Committee of the Regions 2000

Intercultural Dialogue in EU Foreign Policy - Pietro de Perini 2017-10-05
This book provides an original, rigorous and theoretically-grounded investigation into varying EU efforts to advance intercultural dialogue (ICD) in the framework of its foreign policy towards the Mediterranean during the period 1990-2014. From the end of the Cold War, the EU has

increasingly invested in both rhetoric and resources on ICD promotion. In spite of this commitment, the EU has never offered a clear and permanent understanding of what this concept entails and has been actually aimed at. By adopting a FPA standpoint and approaching ICD as one of the foreign policy instruments developed by the EU to address the relations with its Mediterranean partners, this book exposes the causes and the modalities of the contradictory development of this relevant and long standing element of EU foreign policy. De Perini investigates change and continuity in the promotion of this tool, and provides in-depth knowledge of what ICD has actually meant for the EU: from the development and launch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership or

Barcelona Process, to the revision of the European Neighbourhood Policy following the Arab uprisings. The book shows that the EU's advancement of ICD in its foreign policy has gone through three distinct phases: 'emergence' (1990-2001), 'consolidation' (2001-2010) and 'professionalisation' (2010-2014). Empirically the book provides the first comprehensive and integrative analysis of all aspects of EU efforts to promote ICD. The book exposes a series of trends, limits and contradictions of EU foreign policy which are increasingly relevant today. In particular, it shows that over the last twenty-five years, the EU has addressed a set of persistent challenges characterising its relations with Mediterranean countries and people, namely

challenges connected to regional conflicts, religious fundamentalisms, xenophobic attitudes towards Arab/Muslim migrants and related social tensions. As these challenges are still major issues in the current EU agenda and in the broader debate

about EU foreign policy, this book provides rich and original empirical knowledge to an understanding of how the EU has decided to address these phenomena at different moments of its recent history.