

**MOUVEMENT EUROPEEN INTERNATIONAL
EUROPEAN MOVEMENT INTERNATIONAL**



**Comité Méditerranée
Mediterranean Committee**



**STRUCTURING REMARKS
AND
THEMATIC PROPOSALS FOR THE 2005 CONGRESS**

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Purpose of this Working Paper

The main objective of this Working Paper — presented at the preparatory conference of the European Movement International in Malta on 27 and 28 November 2004 — is to serve as a basis for arranging the Congress of the European Movement which is planned for late 2005.

Contents of the Working Paper

This Working Paper consists of three separate parts which supplement each other. The first two parts are mainly of a didactic character.

The first part, called “Origins, objective and activities of the European Movement” intends to inform those Participants who are not yet familiar with this organisation

The second part, "The Barcelona Process, EU Neighbourhood Policy and the Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East" introduces the Barcelona Process under its various aspects (multilateral, bilateral and unilateral) and the basic elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) as well as the Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East

The third part, “The quest for a Mediterranean project of the European Movement” summarises the two first resolutions of the European Movement dealing with the Mediterranean and mentions the setting up of the EMI Mediterranean Committee.

The points of convergence between the Barcelona Process and the European Movement are described in order to discover the joint dynamics of both (two dynamic processes aiming at integration; participation of civil society in the broad sense of the term, exchange of ideas and mutual understanding).

The final part introduces a number of proposals summarised under three issues for deliberation in view of the 2005 Mediterranean Congress of the EMI :

Issue 1 : Training and information

Issue 2 : Employment, labour markets and migratory movements

Issue 3 : Modes of participation and ownership.

The Working Paper is rounded off by an Annex containing reference documents.

Chapter 1

Origins, objective and organisation of the European Movement

I. The origins of the European Movement

The origin of the European Movement goes back to the second half of the 1940s, when the absolute necessity of reaching the socio-economic and political integration of European countries which had been at war was realised.

A) The Congress of Europe at The Hague (May 1948)

In September 1946, in the wake of the Second World War, Winston Churchill held a historical speech at the University of Zurich. This speech was considered to be at the time one of the first steps towards European integration. The ex-Prime Minister appealed for the rebuilding of a European family of nations on the basis of a French-German partnership, and spoke out in favour of a United States of Europe which he believed to be the only type of structure which could guarantee peace, security and freedom¹.

Following Churchill's speech, several federalist movements were created all over Europe. They met on 17-20 July 1947 in Paris at a congress of the "Committee for the Coordination of the European Movements" incorporating the "Ligue Européenne de Coopération Économique" (LECE), the "Union européenne des Fédéralistes" (UEF), the "Union parlementaire européenne" (UPE) and the Anglo-French United European Movements. They met again on 10 November 1947 and changed their name to "**The Joint International Committee of the Movements for European Unity**".

From 7 to 10 May 1948, delegates from the movements around Europe gathered in The Hague under the chairmanship of Winston Churchill, for the "**Congress of Europe**". Organised by the "Joint International Committee of the Movements for European Unity" it brought together 800 representatives from across a broad political spectrum as well as observers from Canada and the United States. Important political figures such as Conrad Adenauer, Leon Blum, Albert Coppé, Alcide de Gasperi, Harold Macmillan, Salvador de Madariaga, François Mitterrand, Paul Ramadieu, Paul Reynaud, Duncan Sandys, Paul-Henri Spaak, and Altiero Spinelli took an active role in the congress and a **call was launched for the political, economic and monetary Union of Europe**.

¹ Winston Churchill, Speech at Zurich University, 19 September 1946

The Appeal of The Hague

Message to the Europeans

Europe is threatened, Europe is divided, and the greatest danger comes from her divisions. Impoverished, overburdened with barriers that prevent the circulation of her goods but are no longer able to afford her protection, our disunited Europe marches towards her end. Alone, no one of our countries can hope seriously to defend its independence. Alone, no one of our countries can solve the economic problems of today. Without a freely agreed union our present anarchy will expose us tomorrow to forcible unification whether by the intervention of a foreign empire or usurpation by a political party.

The hour has come to take action commensurate with the danger. Together with the overseas peoples associated with our destinies, we can tomorrow build the greatest political formation and the greatest economic unit our age has seen. Never will the history of the world have known so powerful a gathering of free men. Never will war, fear and misery have been checked by a more formidable foe.

Between this great peril and this great hope, Europe's mission is clear. It is to unite her peoples in accordance with their genius of diversity and with the conditions of modern community life, and so open the way towards organised freedom for which the world is seeking. It is to revive her inventive powers for the greater protection and respect of the rights and duties of the individual of which, in spite of all her mistakes, Europe is still the greatest exponent. Human dignity is Europe's finest achievement, freedom her true strength. Both are at stake in our struggle. The union of our continent is now needed not only for the salvation of the liberties we have won, but also for the extension of their benefits to all mankind. Upon this union depend Europe's destiny and the world's peace.

Let all therefore take note that we Europeans, assembled to express the will of all the peoples of Europe, solemnly declare our common aims in the following five articles, which summarise the resolutions adopted by the Congress:

PLEDGE

1. We desire a United Europe, throughout whose area the free movement of persons, ideas and goods is restored;
2. We desire a Charter of Human Rights guaranteeing liberty of thought, assembly and expression as well as the right to form a political opposition;
3. We desire a Court of Justice with adequate sanctions for the implementation of this Charter;
4. We desire a European Assembly where the live forces of all our nations shall be represented;
5. And pledge ourselves in our homes and in public, in our political and religious life, in our professional and trade union circles, to give our fullest support to all persons and governments working for this lofty cause, which offers the last chance of peace and the one promise of a great future for this generation and those that will succeed it.

On that occasion, a number of decisions were passed, among which the Resolution of the Political Committee of the Congress of Europe (see Annex). In order to ensure security and social progress, the participants advocated for the creation of an economic and political union or of a federation, which would be independent from other powers and open to all European nations living under democratic rule. These countries would pledge to transfer certain sovereign powers to be able to exert them jointly, they would set up a European assembly and adopt a Charter of human rights which would be guaranteed by the creation of a court of justice.

This congress had a major influence on the founding of the European Movement.

B) The creation of the European Movement (October 1948)

Following the success of the Hague Congress, the International coordination committee of the European movements became, on 25 October 1948, the European Movement (EM), with Duncan Sandys as President and Leon Blum, Winston Churchill, Alcide de Gasperi and Paul-Henri Spaak as Honorary presidents.

Since its beginnings, the European Movement aimed at coordinating the action of the various organisations which already existed² and at representing them vis-à-vis the authorities. The general goal of the EM consists in the analysis of economic, technical, political and cultural questions at the European level, but it includes in particular the information and mobilisation of public opinion in favour of the creation of a united Europe with a federal layout.

On the occasion of the **first international congress of the EM** in Brussels on 25-28 February 1948, the major policy lines orienting the EM activities were defined. The EM advocated the adoption of a European charter of human rights and of a European consultative assembly as well as of a European court of justice. The issue of a European payment union and the setting up of an economic and social council were also addressed.

The first major achievement of the European movement was the creation of the **Council of Europe** in May 1949. Its objective is the realisation of a “closer union among its members”³. Created by ten nations, it remained an institution of the Western part of Europe during the first 40 years of its existence. Since 1989, it has acquired a genuinely pan-European status via the accession of 21 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and now counts 46 members⁴. The principal aims of the Council of Europe are the protection of Human Rights, the strengthening of pluralist democracy, the predominance of law as well as the fostering of European cultural identity in its diversity and of solution for the major societal challenges. Over 190 conventions or treaties have been adopted (among which, in 1953, the European Convention on Human Rights which is one of the cornerstones of the Council of Europe) as well as a great number of recommendations addressed at the governments and defining the basic principles to be respected in lawmaking and in the areas of health, communication, education, cultural policy, etc.

² The six founding organisations of the European Movement are: The European League for Economic Cooperation (LECE), the Socialist Movements for the United States of Europe (MSEUE), the Liberal Movement for a United Europe (MLEU), the New International Teams (NEI), the Centre for Federalist Action (CAF) and the European Union of Federalists (UEF).

³ Article 1 of the Statutes of the Council of Europe

⁴ Canada, United States, Mexico, Japan and the Holy See have the status of observers

The European Movement was also at the roots of the creation of the “College of Europe” in Bruges. The Spanish statesman, philosopher and writer in exile, Salvador de Madariaga, thought of founding a school where the university graduates from all countries could study and live together. Professor Hendrik Brugmans, one of the intellectual leaders of the European Movement became the first director of the College.

The EM was also at the root of the creation of the **European Cultural Centre**, in November 1949.

Between the 1950s and the 1990s, the European Movement created a number of think tanks as well as a genuine network for mobilising people in the European democracies and in the countries under totalitarian regime (see below for more recent achievements).

II. Nature, objectives and organisation of the European Movement

As just described, the European Movement has played an essential role in the process of European unification. It has continued to develop its institutions to arrive, over half a century after its founding, at the structures described in the following chapter.

A) Nature and objectives of the European Movement

The European Movement is an international association according to Belgian law, set up for an indefinite period. Its goal is to realise a united Europe, based on the respect of fundamental rights, on the principle of peace, on the democratic principles of freedom and solidarity and on the participation of citizens. The main aim of the European Movement is thus, to influence the political, social and cultural scene and to try to promote the debate in favour of more efficient community institutions and of a Union that is closer to its citizens.

The vision for Europe of the European Movement

A democratic, efficient and transparent Union

The European Movement believes that the nations of Europe have to surrender a certain portion of their sovereign rights and to exercise them in common, with a view to coordinating and developing their resources. Europeans can only face up to today’s challenges by working together through the democratic and transparent institutions of the European Union.

The community method

The European Union is an original construction, mixing federal and confederal characteristics, which allows for an efficient functioning of the common institutions, democratic control and promotes cooperation between Member States. The European Movement believes that the community method is the cornerstone of the European system, which ensures good governance and the requisite level of cooperation between the Union and its Member States.

A Union of citizens

The European Movement is conscious of the European Union's need to address citizen's expectations. As such, the European Union must guarantee: peace across Europe, freedom and security for all of its citizens, economic prosperity in a single free market, the development of the European social model, solidarity amongst the regions of Europe, respect for diversity and a Union capable of expressing itself with a single voice.

The European Movement believes that these stipulations should be met in order to construct a European area of solidarity, freedom, peace and citizenship.

The European Movement has always endeavoured to situate the citizen at the heart of the construction of Europe. It has promoted the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the Treaty on the European Union and the European Constitution.

B) Organisation and main activities of the European Movement

The European Movement is currently represented in 41 countries in Europe and includes 21 international associations or other bodies (see complete list in the Annex).

The European Movement includes **members and associate members** (bylaws, art. 6).

Its members are:

- legal entities: the Councils of the European Movement in the member countries of the Council of Europe; the 2 parliamentary councils of the European Parliament and the Parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe; international organisations;
- individuals co-opted individually by the Federal Council upon proposal by the Executive Committee.

(See Annex).

Associated members are:

- the candidate ME Councils in the countries of the Council of Europe;
- European organisations which partake in the objectives of the European Movement and wish to participate in certain tasks;
- institutes or research groups with members of various nationalities from the countries of the Council of Europe.

The selection criteria for membership in the Movement are strict. Beyond the respect of the objectives and of the bylaws, members must agree to actively participate in the work of the EM. Legal entities must endeavour to represent the main democratic, political, social, economic, professional, scientific and cultural currents of the population and to function according to democratic rules; furthermore, they must already have engaged in European activities. Whenever individuals are co-opted as members, it will principally be because of their expertise on the European level and of their support of the activities of the European Movement.

The **executive elements** of the European Movement are:

- a) the General Assembly, called Federal Council
- b) the Steering Committee
- c) the Administrative Council, called Executive Committee.

The organisation exerts pressure on the European level via the European Movement International and its member organisations, and at the national level via its National Councils which exist from Iceland to Turkey and from Portugal to Finland. The European Movement is the only NGO of that type which has members all over Europe — not only in the countries of the European Union, but also in other nations, whether EU candidates or not. The movement is therefore able to ensure a very efficient dissemination of information and thus has a remarkable multiplier effect throughout Europe.

The activities of the European Movement follow two main lines of action:

- It operates as a **group that fosters studies and information activities** by organising congresses, conferences, colloquia, setting up committees or study groups, publishing various information material and organising events for disseminating the results of the studies that have been undertaken (bylaws, art. 3). The European movement has also been one of the first organisations which gave the public at large the opportunity to participate in the dissemination of information concerning the European Union.
- It operates as a **pressure group** in order to advance the ideals which it subscribes to – especially vis-à-vis such bodies as the European Parliament, the European Commission, national parliaments and national authorities, business people, industry federations, NGOs and many other associations from civil society.

The Steering Committee is entrusted with the preparation of the **political programme** which it submits to the Federal Council. Furthermore, within the framework indicated by the Federal Council, it takes the political decision required, it prepares the appeals, resolutions and declarations for the federal Council.

Thus, all those who wish to see Europe develop towards a more democratic and more efficient union that makes its voice heard on the international level, have the opportunity to support the European Movement.

III) Achievements since 1998 and outlook at the threshold of the 21st century

A) Participation in the debate on the future of the Union: Building together the Europe of the 21st century — an area of solidarity, freedom, peace and citizenship

In May 1998, the European Movement organised, under the concept of the future of Europe, the 50th anniversary of the European Congress of The Hague which saw a turnout of 3500 rank and file members⁵. On that occasion, the Movement presented an actual vision of the future as far as constitutional, economic, social and cultural aspects were concerned⁶ and launched a strong **message** on the necessity and urgency to open a large public debate on the future and the purpose of the “Great European Union” once the euro was introduced and at the threshold of a further enlargement process.

⁵ With the cooperation of a large number of NGOs

⁶ "Building together the Europe of the 21st century", report of the EMI Initiative Committee in preparation of the Congress for Europe, The Hague, May 1998

Message of the 50th anniversary of the European Congress of The Hague

*“The European construction is far from complete. It is still unbalanced and needs to be strengthened. We have made significant progress in the economic and monetary fields, but **progress is also necessary in the political, social and cultural dimensions of European construction.**”*

*“To counter selfish impulses, a **European model of society** should be built that guarantees - for all citizens - freedom, security, work and social solidarity, cultural fulfilment, protection of the environment and the quality of life. Separately, states are powerless against insecurity, unemployment, poverty and social exclusion.*

*“A **European system of government must be established without delay, democratic, effective, and guaranteeing the participation of the citizens and civil society.** The system must enable the Union to fulfil its responsibilities in the world, through a truly common foreign and defence policy, as well as to respect the competences of the member states and of local and regional authorities.*

*“Within the framework of this system, it is necessary to ensure the **success of the single currency serving the ends of employment and growth, to strengthen economic and social cohesion** among our states and regions, to enhance the international competitiveness of the Union and give it the means to enable us to confront together the challenge of globalisation.*

*“We must **make a success of the progressive enlargement** of the Union, without impairing its unity and cohesion, and through strengthening in advance its effectiveness and democratic character.*

“These are no small tasks. We believe that the Amsterdam Treaty does not itself guarantee the achievement of such objectives and that a new impulse is now needed towards a Union that is ever closer in its shared destiny.

*“The time has come to move to a new phase and to strengthen the bonds that unite us for good, with a **clear and public statement of the Union's federal nature as an indispensable condition for building an area of solidarity, freedom, peace and citizenship.**”*

“But the destiny of Europe is no longer the affair of governments or institutions alone: it is now that of all citizens. We call on them to demonstrate their will to live better together in unity and in freedom.”

At the Congress, the European Movement established four objectives:

- Restore a *political vision* to Europe so that it can better cope with the challenges of the 21st century, by reworking the treaties beyond mere institutional reshuffling exercises;
- Reposition the European Movement *and the European idea in centre of European society*;
- Bring to life *multicultural Europe*, a source of peace, tolerance and democracy and
- through a Constitutional Pact binding citizens to the Union, to which all citizens and democratic societies in Europe can subscribe, advance a better identification and greater *closeness of the European image* to the citizen.

B) The Adoption of the Constitutional Treaty

Being an association which defends the cause of a federal united Europe, the European Movement has substantially contributed to the debate on institutional reform. Since its 1998 Congress in The Hague, it became visible that the European Movement advocated *“the adoption of a constitutional accord open to all citizens and democratic nations in Europe for adhesion”*.

In Stockholm, in June 2001, the European Movement made its first contribution to the debate on the future of Europe⁷, where it stated that **three principles** should govern the preparation of the 2004 reform:

- **democracy**: the European and national representatives of citizens must actively and directly participate in the making of the reform;
- **transparency**: the citizens of Europe must be genuinely associated to the reform process in order to understand and orient it and support its conclusions;
- **efficiency**: eventual decisions must be based on a comprehensive and consistent project.

Between 2002 and 2004, the European Movement has followed up closely the work of the Convention and actively participated in it by organising a number of meetings with the members of the Convention. The **EM has furthermore adopted a series of resolutions concerning the future architecture of the European Constitution**⁸ and transmitted the results of various opinion polls such as “Let us build European citizenship”⁹.

The objectives of the European Movement in connection with the preparation of the European Constitution can be summarised as follows:¹⁰

- to express the common values of the Union: democracy, defence of fundamental rights, peace, solidarity, cultural heritage and the respect of diversity;
- to arrive at the creation of a political whole made up of the States and of their citizens;
- to give the Union a legal status, abolish the Union structure based on three pillars and adopt the community method for all acts of the Union, except in the military area;
- to split up competences between the Union and its member States on a large basis of common responsibilities whilst safeguarding the exclusive competencies of the Union;
- to apply the principles of loyal cooperation between the various levels of power, of subsidiarity, proportionality and solidarity which typify modern federalism;
- to establish an institutional system founded in particular on: i) co-decision between Parliament and Council, ii) a Commission which acts as a government, supervised by the Council; iii) a Commission President elected by the Parliament; iv) a streamlined Council in the form of a “Presidium” and v) a system of enhanced cooperation which enables the Union to progress.

⁷ "Preparing the debate on the future of the European Union", report by Joseph Leinen, Stockholm, 9-10 June 2001

⁸ - Contribution to the debate on the future of the European Union, text approved at Bilbao in June 2002 on the basis of a report by Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb;

- "The architecture of the European Constitution" resolution adopted by the EMI Federal Council in Copenhagen, 1 Dec. 2002;

- Resolution of the MEI Steering Committee on 31 March 2003 concerning the work of the Convention;

- EMI resolution on the European Convention and on the follow-up of the project for a Constitutional Treaty, 11 June 2003;

- EMI resolution on the project of the Constitution, 30 September 2003.

⁹ "Our future, our Europe: Promoting European Identity" Transnational Project, September 2002/March 2003 Contribution to the Convention on the future of Europe. Debate based on the results of a public opinion poll in Europe and of a campaign dialogue concerning the Constitution for an enlarged Europe ; final event, international Conference at Athens, 20-21 February 2003

¹⁰ "The Architecture of the European Constitution", resolution adopted by the EMI Federal Council and presented to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in Copenhagen, 1 December 2002

This process ended on 18 June 2004 when the Intergovernmental Conference adopted the Constitutional Treaty. The **European Movement supports the ratification** of the Treaty which, in spite of its imperfections is *“a major step forward in the construction of Europe, to the advantage of the Europeans and a powerful symbol for the transition towards a political Europe”*¹¹. The Constitutional Treaty is a genuine opportunity for the peoples of the Union because, whilst guaranteeing prosperity and security it offers the citizens a major prospect of lasting peace and democracy within and outside of its borders.

C) The campaigns of the European Movement

According to its objective that citizens be allowed genuine participation, the European Movement has launched a number of information and awareness campaigns concerning the European Union. These events also aimed at recording public opinion on the process of European construction.

1. European information and consultation campaign on the Constitution for an enlarged Europe (2002-2003)

A number of 23 countries participated in this operation¹² which reached 10,000 people directly and millions indirectly via over 200 events such as seminars, conferences, internet sites, info letters, opinion polls, TV and radio programmes, public debates, etc. The results of the consultation were presented to the public on the occasion of an international conference which took place in Athens on 21-22 February 2003.

2. Campaign on the 9th of May – Europe Day (2002-2004)

Yearly celebration of the 9th of May (anniversary of the Schuman declaration) with the support of the European Commission. The number of participating countries increased from 16 in 2002, to 18 in 2003 and to 26 in 2004. This year, over 200 events were organised in the whole of Europe and media coverage has reached about 15 million people.

3. Transnational project “Enlarge Your Knowledge – Europe-wide information campaign on enlargement” (2003-2004)

In October 2003, the European Movement together with the European Commission launched an information and public opinion campaign all over Europe which aimed at informing civil society in the EU member States on the enlargement process and to obtain support for it. The one hundred events which were organised reached over 20 million, people in eleven countries.

4. Trans-national campaign in support of the European Constitution (2004)

The European Movement is the umbrella organisation of a campaign to promote the ratification of the Constitutional Treaty.

The new Constitutional Treaty constitutes a major political challenge because it is the first time that a large number of member States have decided to organise plebiscites for the ratification of the Treaty. It is now crucial to obtain the support of citizens. The European Movement will thus work together with the European Institutions and the representatives of civil society to reach this objective.

¹¹ Resolution of EMI Federal Council, Dublin, 26/27 June 2004

¹² “Our future, our Europe: Promoting European Identity” Transnational Project, September 2002/March 2003

This trans-national event will seek to:

- support national action by supplying material to the European media, to interested individuals and to civil society by creating a public debate all over Europe;
- present Europe-wide a consistent opinion in favour of the Constitution;
- create a forum for the installation of a network and for the transfer of knowledge between the various national campaigns;
- support the formation of a consistent trans-European position in favour of the Constitution.

Each one of the national campaigns will concentrate on specific issues depending on the agendas of the local media, politicians or civil society as well as on the national sensitivities of the voters. The European Movement will organise the debates, the information campaigns and some special events with the objective of obtaining good results all over the EU concerning the ratification process.

Chapter 2

The Barcelona Process, EU Neighbourhood Policy and the Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East

The present chapter summarises the elements of the inception of the Barcelona Declaration, the main arrangements contained in the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements and provides information on the MEDA programme, on the European Neighbourhood Policy and on the Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

I. The Barcelona Declaration

On 27-28 November 1995 a conference took place in Barcelona which laid the groundwork for a process that has made it possible to set up a multilateral framework of dialogue and cooperation between – at the time – a European Union of 15 States and twelve Mediterranean partners¹³. At the meeting, a political declaration¹⁴ was adopted by the 27 participants.

This Euro-Mediterranean declaration, supplemented by a work programme, was inspired by the 1975 Final Act of Helsinki inasmuch as it presents a multilateral framework which closely links political with economic issues and which also contains a social, cultural and human aspect.

The central idea consisted in meeting the “*common challenges*” emanating from new political, economic and social circumstances (fast-paced demographic development, immigration, widening of the development gap, increasing Islamic fundamentalist activity, etc.) and also from military events mainly linked to the proliferation and dissemination of weapons of mass-destruction. According to the Declaration, these common challenges called for “*a global and coordinated approach*”.

In its preamble, the Barcelona Declaration highlights the “*privileged character of links forged by proximity and by history*” and that this “*multilateral and long-lasting*” framework is based on “*a spirit of partnership which respects the characteristics, the values and the specificities of each participant*”. Furthermore, this multilateral structure “*complemented the strengthening of bilateral relations*”.

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership covers three “baskets”:

- the “*political and security*” basket aims at defining a “*common area of peace and stability*”;
- the “*economic and financial*” basket should allow for the construction of an “*area of shared prosperity*”;

¹³ The three Maghreb countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; the four Mashrak countries: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria; Israel; the Palestinian territories, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey

¹⁴ The text of the Declaration appears in the conclusions of the Presidency of the European Council in Madrid, 15-16 December 1995

— the “social, cultural and human” basket intends to “develop human resources, enhance the understanding between cultures as well as the exchanges between civil societies”.

A) The “political and security” basket: defining a common area of peace and stability

In the framework of a “*Declaration of Principles*” the parties undertook to respect the central precepts of international law and to foster regional security.

1. Respecting the main principles of international law

The Declaration lays down a number of common objectives concerning internal and external stability. The parties agreed to act in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as with “*other obligations resulting from international law, in particular those which emanate from regional and multilateral instruments*”. Furthermore, the Declaration states that via the dialogue between the parties it is essential to “*consider favourably the exchange of information on issues concerning human rights, fundamental freedoms, racism and xenophobia*”.

The parties agreed to develop their political system along the principles of the constitutional State and of democracy “*whilst recognising that within such a framework each one has the right to freely choose and develop his own political, socio-cultural, economic and judicial system*”. The participants also resolved to respect the principles of equal sovereignty, of equal rights for the people and of self-determination and closed with the agreement to “*combat in common the spreading and diversification of organised crime and to fight the drug problem in all its forms*”.

2. Promoting regional security

The declaration of principles is supplemented by a number of rules concerning the advancement of regional security. This aims at promoting non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological warfare by “*adhering to and abiding by a combination of international and regional non-proliferation rules and of agreements concerning arms limitation or disarmament such as TNP, CWC, BWC and CTBT*”. It is clearly stated that “*the Middle East should be made an area free of mass-destruction weapons*”.

The parties furthermore agreed to abstain from “*developing a military capacity going beyond their legitimate defence requirements, whilst stressing their willingness to arrive at the required level of security*”. Practical measures must be taken to avoid proliferation, to “*enhance conditions which may allow the establishment of good- neighbourly relations*” and to “*analyse the confidence-building and security measures which should be adopted in common by the participants in view of consolidating a ‘Mediterranean area of peace and stability’ which includes the possibility to arrive in the longer term at a corresponding Euro-Mediterranean agreement*”.

B) The “economic and financial” basket: building an area of shared prosperity

The Mediterranean partners agreed to progressively arrange for a system of market economy which complies with the obligations of the 1994 GATT agreements and the setting up of the World Trade Organisation. They have thus followed the road of regional economic integration.

1. The Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area

By 2010, a Free Trade Area (FTA) will associate nine countries South and East of the Mediterranean. In order to facilitate the setting up of this FTA, nine “Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements” have been concluded which follow a unitary design and replace the agreements currently in force. A new cooperation programme (MEDA¹⁵) has been launched in order to meet the latest requirements in cooperation matters.

The 27 partners have agreed to “*accelerate the pace of sustainable socio-economic development — improve living conditions of the population, increase employment levels and reduce the development gap existing in the Euro-Mediterranean area — and to foster regional cooperation and integration*”. To this end, the European Union and its partners have defined four areas of priority action due to facilitate the start-up of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade area:

- i) adoption of “*adequate measures concerning rules of origin, certification, protection of intellectual property and industrial rights, and competition law*”;
- ii) the continuation and development of “*policies based on the principles of market economy and of economic integration, whilst taking into account the respective requirements and levels of development*”;
- iii) *the adaptation and modernisation of economic and social structures with priority on promotion and development of the private sector, adjustment of the productive sector and the establishment of an institutional and regulatory framework suitable for a market economy*”. The Declaration states that the parties “*will make an effort to cushion the negative consequences which may result from this adjustment on the social level by advancing programmes which favour the most destitute parts of the population*”;
- iv) the promotion of “*mechanisms for developing the transfer of technology*”.

2. Economic cooperation and coordination as a priority

The strengthening of cooperation and economic consultation between the European Union and its Mediterranean partners is focussed on the following areas:

- i) investment and internal savings;
- ii) regional cooperation;
- iii) industrial cooperation and help for SMEs;
- iv) strengthening of cooperation in the field of environment;
- v) enhancing the role of women in the development process;

¹⁵ MEDA : Accompanying measures to the reform of economic and social structures in third countries of the Mediterranean basin

- vi) creation of common instruments for the conservation and efficient management of fishery resources;
- vii) developing consultation and cooperation in the field of energy;
- viii) developing consultation and cooperation concerning the management of water resources;
- ix) modernising and restructuring the agricultural sector.

Other areas of cooperation which are equally considered as important are the bringing together of enterprises, business groups or professional associations, the support of privatisation, technical assistance, the harmonisation of sanitary and veterinary standards, integrated rural development and the cooperation between rural areas.

3. Strengthening financial cooperation

The changeover from an approach of “assistance” to the approach of “partnership” means that new tools need to be put to use concerning financial cooperation and that multilateral or regional activities must be intensified.

The Declaration stresses the necessity of a “*healthy macro-economic management*”. It is also planned to deepen the dialogue regarding the respective parties’ economic policies and relating to the ways and means of optimising financial cooperation.

C) The social, cultural and human basket: “develop human resources, enhance the understanding between cultures and the exchange between civil societies”

This third aspect of the partnership is about advancing sustainable and lasting development by, in particular, fostering the role of civil society, but also by increasing cooperation respectively between the judicial systems, the customs authorities and the police forces of the Euro-Mediterranean area.

1. The cultural and social dimension of development

The 27 participants retained two main lines of action : deepening the cultural dialogue and furthering the respect of fundamental social rights. Furthermore, a major effort should be undertaken in the area of development of human resources.

2. Participation of civil society in the Barcelona Process

The increased effort to decentralise Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and the participation of civil society in the Barcelona Process constitute two major issues of the third aspect.

3. Cooperation in the fields of justice, customs administration and police forces

The Union has furthermore proposed to its partners the adoption of a number of cooperation measures concerning the judicial systems, customs authorities and police forces. The parties agreed to “*increase cooperation with the aim of diminishing migratory pressure inter alia by means of professional training programmes and programmes to promote the creation of employment*” and they committed themselves to “*guarantee the entirety of the rights which current legislation grant to migrants who are legally installed on their respective territories*”.

As regards illegal immigration, the participants agreed to cooperate more closely and to adopt the appropriate measures for readmitting those of their citizens who are in an illegal situation. Furthermore, increased cooperation is also foreseen in the battle against terrorism, drug trafficking, international crime, corruption and incidents involving intolerance, e.g. racism and xenophobia.

II. The Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements

The bilateral part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership aims at progressively instituting a network of nine Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements (Algeria, Palestinian authority¹⁶, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria¹⁷, Tunisia) which provide for the creation of a free-trade area. All of these arrangements have been concluded. Those signed with the Palestinian authority, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia have been implemented and the others are awaiting ratification.

Beneficiary/ type of agreement	Signature (S) Entry into force (EF)
Tunisia (EMAA)	17 July 1995 (S) 1 March 1998 (EF)
Israel (EMAA) Interim agreement	20 November 1995 (S) 1 June 2000 (EF)
Morocco (EMAA)	26 February 1996 (S) 1 March 2000 (EF)
Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), acting on behalf of the Palestinian Authority for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (AI)	24 February 1997 (S) 1 July 1997 (EF)
Jordan (EMAA)	24 November 1997 (S) 1 May 2002 (EF)
Egypt (EMAA)	25 June 2001 (S)
Lebanon (EMAA)	17 June 2002 (S)
Algeria (EMAA)	22 April 2002 (S)
Syria (EMAA)	negotiations are technically finalised and the agreement was initialled on 19 October 2004

EMAA: Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement

IA: Interim Agreement

The preamble of the accords describes the nature of the Euro-Mediterranean bilateral relationship as being based on “*proximity and interdependence*”, on “*historical links*”, “*common values*” and on “*reciprocity, solidarity, partnership and co-development*”. Among the principal objectives are “*stability, security and prosperity of the entire Euro-Mediterranean area*” as well as the integration of the economies of the partners into the world economy and their membership in the community of democratic nations.

Concerning the mechanisms put forward in the agreements, major points concern:

- the creation of a framework suitable for a bilateral political dialogue;
- the specification of conditions for progressive liberalisation of the exchange of goods, services and capital;
- the increase of exchanges and the development of a balanced social and economic relationship;
- the promotion of (sub-)regional integration;
- the advancement of cooperation in the economic, social, cultural and financial area.

¹⁶ This is an interim agreement

¹⁷ The agreement was initialled on 19 October 2004, IP 04/1246

A) Political dialogue and political conditionality

The bilateral political dialogue includes all fields of mutual interest. It takes place on the ministerial level, within the framework of the Association Councils, between high-ranking civil servants, via the traditional diplomatic channels and “*if necessary, through any other means which may contribute to intensify this dialogue and render it more effective*”.

Article 2 of the agreements introduces the notion of political conditionality: “*The relationship between the parties as well as all arrangements of the current agreement are based on the respect of democratic principles and of human rights, on which rest our domestic and international policies and which constitute an essential element of the accord*”. This is the so-called “essential element clause”.

B) Free movement of goods: a case-by-case approach

The second heading of the Euro-Mediterranean agreements is devoted to the free movement of goods. It deals with the establishment of a partial free-trade area, i.e. one that is essentially restricted to industrial goods, with agricultural products being subjected to a limited, progressive and case-by-case liberalisation adapted to the specificities of the partner.

1. Industrial products: unilateral and progressive reduction of customs duties, depending on product sensitivity

Most manufactured goods from the Mediterranean area already have free access to the European market. The general principle of the Mediterranean arrangements thus being the elimination of customs duties and levies of equivalent effect on European imports of industrial products, notably depending on the sensitivity of the individual product group. As to processed agricultural products, the procedure consists in liberalising the industrial added value and levying the agricultural element.

2. Agricultural products: limited and progressive liberalisation

The agreements define quite precisely the progressive and limited liberalisation process applicable to agricultural goods whilst taking into consideration the principal interests of the parties including, if necessary, the application of a specific regime.

The structure and kind of measures applied to commerce in agricultural produce are similar, but the quantitative parameters of the agricultural preferences differ from country to country¹⁸. The actual objective consists in maintaining a satisfactory level of protection for sensitive Community produce whilst simultaneously respecting the interests of the trading partner.

¹⁸ and are generally limited to fruits and vegetables, flowers, certain types of meat and certain processed agricultural products

C) Common provisions

According to the provisions common to all the arrangements, no “*new quantitative import restriction nor measure of an equivalent effect is applied to the exchange between the Community*” and the partner concerned, and any quantitative restrictions or measure of equivalent effect applicable to imports are eliminated as from the entry into force of the agreement. Nevertheless, the Euro-Mediterranean agreements contain the classical clauses allowing for a derogation (anti-dumping measures, safeguard measures in case of market disruption, etc.).

D) Right of establishment, services

In this area, the main objective is to comply with the GATS rules, to enlarge the scope of the agreement “*so as to include the right of establishment of companies from one party on the territory of the other, and the liberalisation of the supply of services by companies of one party to beneficiaries of services in the other party*”. The principle of concession of mutual treatment of the most-favoured nation is retained. However, the right of establishment is limited to “companies”, individuals thus not benefiting from the right of free circulation.

E) Provisions concerning payments, capital and competition law

As far as payments are concerned, it can be remarked that the parties pledge to authorise “*all current payments relating to current transactions, in freely convertible currency*”. With reference to transactions coming under the balance of net capital movements, the parties guarantee “*free circulation of capital concerning direct investments*” as well as “*the liquidation and repatriation of the yield of such investments*”.

Regarding competition matters, the following are considered incompatible with the functioning of the agreements:

- a) all arrangements between companies, decisions of companies to cooperate and concerted action between companies, which distort competition
- b) abuse of market power by companies with a dominant market position
- c) state aid that distorts or risks to distort competition.

F) Economic and financial cooperation

The sectors slated for economic cooperation may differ between the agreements. Taking Tunisia as an example, the following merit to be highlighted:

- a) regular dialogue on economic matters covering macro-economic policies
- b) exchange of information, communication activities;
- c) activities involving counselling, expert advice and training;
- d) accomplishment of joint action projects;
- e) technical help, administrative and regulatory assistance.

G) The social dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements

The accent put on the social dimension varies widely from one arrangement to the other. Generally speaking, measures concern cooperation and the social dialogue, but also issues concerning workers.

The most recent accords (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon) also contain provisions concerning illegal immigration, in particular concerning the “Readmission agreements”.

H) General and final institutional regulations : Councils and Association Committees

The chapter on “institutional, general and final provisions” of the accords arranges for the institution of the “Association Council” which is made up of members of the EU Council and of the EU Commission on the one hand, and delegates from the partner country, on the other. In principle, this Council meets at least annually; it has decision-making powers and may examine “*the important issues*” which appear in connection with the agreement itself “*as well as any other bilateral or international affairs of mutual interest*”.

Furthermore, the agreements provide for an “Association Committee” which is entrusted with the everyday management of the accord. In contrast to the Council, which meets at the ministerial level, the Committee meets at the level of government officials and is also invested with decision-making powers.

III. The MEDA Programme and the EIB Funds

The main activities in the field of technical and financial cooperation in favour of the Mediterranean countries since 1995 have centred around one and only budget entry called “Meda”.

The Meda programme falls under an autonomously applicable financial regulation. The first Meda came into force in 1996. The financial regulation covers the financing of horizontal programmes and of commitments in connection with the Euro-Mediterranean agreements.

Since its inception, the Meda programme has been centred on:

- i) promoting economic transition and the setting up of a free-trade area;
- ii) promoting the improvement of the economic and social balance;
- iii) regional and trans-border cooperation.

A) Meda I (1995-1999)

The budget of the Meda I programme amounted to 3,424.5 million Euros of a global budget of 4.68 billion Euros allocated to the partners for the period 1995-1999.

The accompanying measures in the financial and technical field for the reform of economic and social structures of the Mediterranean partners (Meda) are addressed to the governments, but also to the regional and local authorities and to the actors of civil society. The Meda programme has both a bilateral and a (sub-) regional character.

B) Meda II (2000-2006)

The revision of the Meda I regulation aimed in particular at rationalising the decision-making process and at shortening deadlines, whilst increasing programming and implementation capacities. The great number and the complexity of procedures had especially led to a proposal for reform of the technical provisions of the “*comitology*”. The management procedure retained by the proposal for a regulation for Meda II is more flexible than in the former programme.

Meda II is endowed with 5.35 billion euros.

C) The EIB funds

Finally, it should be noted that the EIB provides substantial funds. EIB loans in the Mediterranean area are granted for specific projects, especially for the support of SMEs. Between 1995 and 2001, these loans reached an amount of 7.424 billion euros. For the period between 2000 and 2007 the EIB lending mandate for Euromed II amounts to 6.4 billion euros. Funds promised and underwritten by the EIB during that same period for transnational projects¹⁹ amount to one billion euros.

IV The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

A) A constitutional policy

The Constitutional Treaty provides that “*the Union develop privileged relations with neighbouring nations in order to generate an area of prosperity and of good neighbourhood, founded on the values of the Union and characterised by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation.*” (...) “*To this end, the Union may conclude and implement specific arrangements with the countries concerned*”.

The major lines of action of this new global strategy framework were defined in a Communication of the EU Commission of March 2003 called “Wider Europe: European neighbourhood policy with the Eastern and Southern neighbours”. The neighbourhood policy of the enlarged Union intends to **offer in the longer term to Russia, to western NIS and to the countries of the southern Mediterranean “a perspective for participating in the Internal Market as well as for continuing integration and liberalisation, in order to promote the free circulation of individuals, services, goods and capital”**. Thus, the objective is clearly to develop a framework similar to that of the European Economic Area.

To reach that goal, a strategy has been defined around eleven priorities which can be summarised as follows: the neighbouring countries will have to agree to **economic reforms** (market accessibility, integration of transport, energy, telecommunications and research networks; protection of investments; integration into the world trade system, etc.) and to **political reforms** (legal migration, combating insecurity, respect of human rights, etc.) in order to arrive at an adoption of the Community acquis. Moreover, the EU would thus acquire a headstart in the prevention of conflicts and in crisis management and could improve its assistance in particular through the adoption of a specific financial instrument.

¹⁹ Site of the EIB, see Annex

Although the neighbourhood policy has a global character, it relies on a differentiated approach. At the start, the Commission, acting unilaterally, elaborates a country report for each neighbouring nation where it determines the degree of advancement of economic and political reform in comparison to the Internal Market. In a second phase, it would be necessary to define – in principle on a concerted basis – an action programme of national and/or regional nature which aims at laying down the objectives of the reform, the assessment criteria and a time schedule. Such action programmes, based on the principles of differentiation and progressivity, would replace current common strategies. The Union would evaluate on an annual basis the progress achieved by its neighbours in their quest for reform.

B) May 2004 : Adoption of the Strategy Paper and of the first “Country Reports”

In May 2004 the **Strategy Paper and the first “Country Reports”** were approved. It thus became possible to carry out certain adjustments among which, in particular:

- i) in the long term, inclusion of three countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) of the southern Caucasus;
- ii) the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is *“a means for strengthening the relation between the EU and the partner nations which differs from the possibilities open to the European countries in accordance with article 49 of the EU Treaty”* (i.e. full accession);
- iii) *“commitments to be entered into by the partner nations are also required”* as to *“certain essential aspects”* of EU external policy, especially *“combating terrorism and the proliferation of mass-destruction weapons, as well as the respect of international law and of efforts concerning the solution of conflicts”*;
- iv) the neighbourhood policy will *“contribute to attain the objectives set in the framework of the strategic Mediterranean-Middle East partnership whose implementation should draw upon the implementation of the ENP. The ENP will be implemented in the framework of the Barcelona Process and of the Association Agreements reached with the individual partner countries”*.

The European Commission considers that the ENP offers three elements with a particular “added value”:

- i) the possibility to practise a more targeted and better designed neighbourhood policy;
- ii) the ENP is a stepping stone for reaching a “high degree of integration” (i.e. participation in the Internal Market and participation in the benefits of enlargement);
- iii) the ENP will enable the conclusion of further “European neighbourhood agreements”.

Among the major issues and priorities of the action plans the following should be noted:

- i) strengthening of the political dialogue;
- ii) a development policy both in the economic and in the social area;
- iii) fortification of commercial relations and participation in the Internal Market;
- iv) joint action in the field of Justice and Home Affairs;
- v) measures appropriate to “connect” the neighbours;
- vi) development of contacts between the various communities, programmes and agencies;
- vii) regional cooperation.

C) The proposed Regulation on the creation of a European Instrument for Neighbourhood and Partnership (ENPI)

In order to implement its neighbourhood policy, the European Commission stated in a second Communication "Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument" published in July 2003, started to lay down the institutional framework on a two-phased basis. Between 2004 and 2006, neighbourhood programmes are to be adopted which integrate the existing ones (INTERREG, TACIS, PHARE, MEDA, CARDS) and are financed by the credits already earmarked for these. An additional and specific "European neighbourhood and partnership policy instrument" is due to be adopted for the 2007-2013 financial period on the basis of first proposals presented by the Commission.

The "Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument" of 29 September 2004²⁰ defines the general characteristics of the elements of such an instrument. This ENPI (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument) is due to replace the existing geographical and thematic programmes applicable to the countries concerned (see Annex for the list of relevant budget entries).

As to the fields of cooperation affected by this proposal for a regulation, it states that Community aid is intended to support measures for reaching one or more of the following goals:

- (a) promote **political dialogue and reform**;
- (b) to favour the harmonisation of laws and regulations in appropriate fields and, in particular, to encourage both the progressive participation of partner countries in the Internal Market and in the increase of trade;
- (c) to consolidate national institutions and other national bodies in charge of designing and implementing policies in the fields concerned by existing association, partnership or cooperation agreements or by similar future legislation;
- (d) stimulate sustainable development;
- (e) advance support environmental protection and good management practices concerning natural resources;
- (f) promote policies aiming at the decrease of poverty;
- (g) support policies for the **advancement of social development** and gender equality, **employment and social protection, in particular the Social Dialogue, the respect of workers' rights and of basic labour standards**;
- (h) encourage policies for the advancement of health, **education and training**;
- (i) ensure the promotion and the defence of Human Rights and of fundamental freedoms and encourage the democratisation process, especially by activities involving the surveillance and assistance of elections;
- (j) stimulate the **development of civil society**;
- (k) sponsor the development of **market economy, in particular by measures supporting private business**, encourage investment and promote world trade;
- (l) encourage cooperation in the fields of energy, telecommunications and transport, especially in relation to the inter-connectivity and exploitation of networks, safety and security of international transport, the exploitation of energy and of renewable sources of energy, energetic efficiency and environment-friendliness of transport;

²⁰ " Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument", COM(2004) 628 final, Brussels, 29 September 2004

- (m) support activities aiming at better food safety for the citizen, in particular in the sanitary and area and concerning plant health;
- (n) ensure a **safe and efficient management of border** controls;
- (o) encourage cooperation e.g. in **justice and home affairs**, especially concerning **asylum and immigration** rights, foster action to combat and prevent **terrorism and organised crime** *inter alia* as to their financial aspects, money laundering and fiscal fraud;
- (p) advance administrative cooperation in order to improve transparency and exchange of information in the fields of taxation and thus combat fraud and fiscal evasion;
- (q) stimulate the participation in Community activities in research and innovation;
- (r) encourage cooperation between member States and partner countries in the fields of **higher education and mobility of teachers, scientists and students**;
- (s) **stimulate inter-cultural understanding, contacts between peoples and cooperation between civil societies as well as exchanges between young people**;
- (t) strengthen the **participation of partner countries in programmes and in Community agencies**;
- (u) advance **trans-border cooperation in order to promote economic, social and environmental development** of border regions on a sustainable basis;
- (v) **advance regional cooperation and integration**;
- (w) provide assistance in post-crisis situations, in particular by aiding **refugees or displaced persons**, and **contribute to the prevention of conflicts** and to the preparation against catastrophes;
- (x) advance communication and promote exchange of information between partners concerning the measures and activities financed by the programmes;
- (y) **address common problematical issues in fields of common concern and support any other objective relating to the scope of implementation of the present Regulation.**

We have highlighted in bold the issues which cover the three themes proposed for the EMI Mediterranean Congress in 2005 (see further down).

The Annexes of the proposed Regulation also show the list of partner countries: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip, the Russian Federation, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. The Annexes also contain a global breakdown concerning the financial perspective 2007-2013.

6.1.2 Technical and administrative assistance, support expenditure and IT expenditure

Commitments in Euros million (to three decimal places)

Breakdown	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Assistance to EU Neighbouring countries	57	63	75	83	93	106	120	597

Source: COM(2004) 628 final, Brussels, 29 September 2004, Annexes.

V. The Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East

A) "Strengthening the partnership between the EU and the Arab world "

Following a request by the member States, a first note called "Strengthening the partnership between the EU and the Arab world"²¹ has thus been submitted to the EU presidency by Javier Solana, Chris Patten and Romano Prodi. The note concludes that it was necessary to develop a Middle-East policy which complements Mediterranean policy and European neighbourhood policy.

In the longer term, this strengthening of the relationship between the EU and the Arab world implies the creation of a regional strategy for the whole of the Middle east, i.e. in particular concerning the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council), Yemen, Iraq and Iran (the only non-Arab country which was mentioned)²².

With reference to the EU relationship with the Arab nations, the document quotes two main lines of action: "*the Mediterranean line and the Wider Middle East*". It also states that the Barcelona Process will be reinforced by the initiative called "Enlarged Europe – Neighbourhood". The overall idea is largely inspired by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which puts forward the advancement of prosperity, peace and stability. As to security policy, it is no surprise to find the issues weapons of mass-destruction and terrorism. It is clearly stated, however, that the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a "*strategic priority for the EU*"²³. Apart from this admittedly important topic, it is clear that Barcelona has served as a model for:

"- Political reform: encouraging good governance, the rule of law, democratisation, and promotion of human rights;
- Economic reform: trade liberalisation between and within EU and the Arab world;
- Cultural dialogue and social reform: diversify media outlets, promote gender equality, modernise education, and promote religious and cultural dialogue".

The document gives the overall impression that it seeks to give consistency to the various European initiatives and that it wants to take advantage of the experience gathered with Barcelona Process for developing new strategies.

B) The Commission Reports on the Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East

A first interim report entitled "EU Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East" was published on 19 March 2004. It defines the basic outline of the new strategic partnership.

²¹ "Reinforcing the partnership between the EU and the Arab world", 9 December 2003, CFSP 791, Press Release, Brussels (9/12/2003) Nr: 15945/03

²² see pp. 7 and 8 of the document

²³ page 7

The final report was adopted on 23 June 2004 and is called "EU strategic partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East Final report"²⁴. It contains a number of action principles, among which:

- dialogue and partnership (considered to be the mainstay of the envisaged relationship);
- a long-term, pragmatic approach;
- the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict remains a strategic priority but should not constitute a prerequisite for tackling the reforms;
- the strategic partnership should be based on current structures, whenever they already exist.

The countries concerned are the nations of North Africa and the Middle East, including the GCC states, Yemen, Iran and Iraq.

C) The strategy adopted in the framework of the European Council of 18 June 2004.

On 18 June 2004, the EU Council officially endorsed the strategy. The aim of the strategic partnership is thus to “foster the creation of a common area of peace, prosperity and progress in the Mediterranean region and in the Middle East”.

According to the conclusions stated by the Presidency, the EU will endeavour to:

- advance political reform, good governance, democracy and human rights;
- stimulate commercial and economic cooperation, economic liberalisation and contacts between individuals;
- encourage the prevention and resolution of conflicts in the Mediterranean area and in the Middle East and promote measures to fight against terrorism, against the proliferation of weapons of mass-destruction and against illegal immigration.

Furthermore, it is stated that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and the European neighbourhood policy will remain the central elements of the relations between the European Union and the Mediterranean countries.

²⁴ EU Strategic Partnership with the Mediterranean and the Middle East Final Report, 23 June 2004, Euromed report issue 78; see: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/2004/euromed_report_78_en.pdf

Chapter 3

Which Mediterranean project for the European Movement?

The principal intention of this chapter is to (i) present a summary of the first two Mediterranean resolutions adopted by the European Movement (ii) discover useful points of convergence between the Barcelona Process and the European Movement and (iii) identify the major challenges and issues at stake at the Euro-Mediterranean level in order to set up scenarios for potential cooperation between the participants of the Mediterranean Congress of the European Movement in 2005.

I. Adoption of the first EMI resolutions concerning the Mediterranean and creation of the EMI Mediterranean Committee

On the Mediterranean issue, the European Movement has adopted **two resolutions and one declaration**.

The **declaration** goes back to **November 1995** and reflects the creation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (see Annexes for the complete text). It can be noted, in particular, that the European Movement already at the time was in favour of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in the framework of a global multilateral agreement. The EMI also proposed the setting up of a common body for representing the Euro-Mediterranean area and of permanent and autonomous institutions. Furthermore, the European Movement recalls that it is essential to obtain the wide participation of civil society and in particular of the relevant socio-economic elements and to insist on the triad of “development, democracy and culture”. Cooperation should be of decentralised nature and the social partners as well as local and regional authorities should participate in it. The goal is the reconstruction of mutual confidence between the two shores of the Mediterranean, as an answer to mounting extremism and intolerance.

The first resolution was taken in **June 2003** (see Annex for complete text) and unanimously approved by the Federal Council of the Europeans Movement at its meeting in Chios. The resolution highlights the fact that, following enlargement in 2004, the EU should adopt as a priority the “consolidation of its external policies opposite all countries, in order to strengthen and to stabilise existing relations and to develop new dynamisms” and goes on to say that it is “particularly urgent to develop a new dynamism concerning the Mediterranean”. According to the EMI, the Mediterranean dimension of EU foreign policy must be promoted by all of the member States and not merely by the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. The resolution furthermore points out the necessity to strengthen mutual understanding and to promote trade relations as well as the movement of individuals and of ideas. To structure its approach, the EMI created a “Mediterranean Committee” entrusted with the choice of priorities and orientation in the matter.

The **second resolution** (also reproduced in Annex) was decided by the Federal Council of the EMI at its meeting in Rome on **6 December 2003**. In this document, the European Movement starts out by making a number of statements which can be summarised as follows:

- i) due to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, to the absence of political resolve and to problems in using the available funds, the results of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership fall short of expectations;
- ii) since 11 September 2001, emphasis has been put on the refusal to be drawn into a battle between civilisations and on the strengthening of the cultural dialogue;

iii) new initiatives, e.g. by Commission President Prodi (Committee of Wise Men on the cultural dialogue), the Commission's European Neighbourhood Policy and its Communication on Human Rights were initiated during the last years. On the other hand, other initiatives were born at the international level such as those by the World Bank (Report on governance in the ME-NA countries) or of the United Nations regional development programme for the Arab nations (Second report on human development in the Arab countries).

Although these initiatives show the necessity of reform and the willingness to implement it, the number of initiatives does not imply that these activities are actually effective in the region south of the Mediterranean.

The EMI then proposes several **lines of action**, among which:

- i) to adopt a **joint initiative** together with the Mediterranean nations in order to lay down **realistic perspectives based on a genuine dialogue**;
- ii) to preserve the **specificity of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership** in the framework of the neighbourhood policy of an Enlarged Europe;
- iii) to develop and intensify Euro-Mediterranean relations **in a series of sectors**;
- iv) to establish the principle of an **"open dialogue without taboos"** during which each party could put forward its thoughts without imposing them to anyone (at multilateral regional and bilateral level);
- v) to **regularly evaluate** achieved progress and problems encountered.

The EMI furthermore acclaimed the establishment of a **Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly** and the progress made by the **Euromed Civil Forum**. It would like to see a closer relationship between governments and parliaments, to be **strengthened by a dialogue between the major pluralist movements which act globally** and which represent civil society in Europe and in the Mediterranean region.

The second Resolution concludes by saying that the MEI will endeavour to contact the partners and to establish a dialogue with them in order to organise a **"Mediterranean Congress"** which could take place every five years to evaluate the progress achieved.

II Convergence between the Barcelona Process and the European Movement — a quest for joint dynamics

In view of what has been said in the two preceding chapters, a number of points of convergence appear quite clearly. As to the objectives, there is convergence of the two dynamic forces which both strive towards integration. As far as the method is concerned, the wish for including civil society – in the broad sense of the term – is obvious. As to the tools, one must mention dialogue and the quest for mutual understanding.

A) Convergence of the two integrationist currents

Clearly, the first common denominator between the Barcelona Process and the European Movement is the notion of promoting dynamic processes with the objective of integrating different countries and regions which underwent – or still undergo – periods of tension or even of armed confrontation. The common element in the two dynamic processes is clearly the will to further peace and socio-economic development in all of the countries concerned.

Issues of security policy, of socio-economic and cultural character – in the broad sense of the term – are also included in these dynamic processes which therefore uphold a continuous dialogue covering all these issues at different levels (multilateral, regional and bilateral). The experience made with French-German reconciliation which was promoted by the European Movement, can be utilised to establish a dialogue between the major pluralistically-oriented movements which represent civil society in the Euro-Mediterranean area.

B) Ways of ensuring the participation of civil society and ownership of processes

Both the Barcelona Process and the European Movement operate with the notions of participation of civil society (in the broad sense) and of democracy. The objective of the EM is to find common lines of action and dialogue on common issues, starting from a network with a wide geographical coverage. The association of Mediterranean partners in the work which the EM undertakes through its national councils, its preparatory committees and its various other member organisations could give a new and different impetus to a wider dialogue at the Euro-Mediterranean level.

The notion of ownership (or of co-ownership) has become a priority of European Neighbourhood Policy. The Euro-Mediterranean challenge is thus twofold: To make the new member States of the enlarged EU own, i.e. internalise, the Barcelona Process and the new European Neighbourhood Policy and to participate in these, on the one hand and, on the other, to make the partners feel involved and to remain in control of their own development by owning and developing the Euro-Mediterranean partnership strategies. It is necessary to switch over from the “beneficiary” category to that of “actor” in development matters, i.e. this approach is also founded on a “merit” criterion. The European Movement has a role to play by informing its members – who are or will become member States of the Union – of the important issues at stake concerning the North-South in general and the Mediterranean and the Middle-East in particular.

C) Dialogue, exchanges and mutual understanding

Exchanges and mutual understanding is the other set of common denominators between the two dynamic processes. It is the methodology of the European Movement — consisting in a policy of dialogue and persuasion based on a realistic and pragmatic approach, on a forceful vision of the future and on the support of an actual political will — which should be adopted. It is furthermore necessary to arrive at an alchemy between the actors, the political and economic context and methodology. From this point of view, the dialogue between the major Euro-Mediterranean pluralist movements must draw its inspirations from both the experience gathered by the EM and the spirit of Barcelona.

III. 2005 Congress of the European Movement International: proposed Issues for deliberation

The objective of this chapter is threefold:

i) To facilitate the **launching of a debate and of a** deliberation process and to **identify the potential partners** for deepening and completing the first elements of this project. The goal is to progressively set up an **agenda for the Congress in 2005**.

ii) The second objective is to put forward the **added value of the European Movement International** and to **identify similar projects** which are already underway or being prepared in the framework of activities and initiatives of such bodies as the EU, the UNDP, the Commission, the EIB, the World Bank, NATO or other organisations such as UNESCO, ALECSO or the Euro-Mediterranean Youth Platform. Such similar activities should be clearly identified and the participants can at a later stage supply supplementary information in view of preparing the 2005 Congress. It is recommended that for each institution a dozen pages of structuring remarks be prepared.

iii) The third objective is to incite participants to state other proposals for common issues. Such proposals would have to be sent to the European Movement who will summarise them so that they can be taken into account in the 2005 resolution.

Obviously, these are working proposals to be analysed by all the participants in the form of a “brain storming”. Discussions and “tour de table” methods will be preferential working methods.

Issue 1: Training and Information

The pedagogic mission of the European Movement cannot be denied. “Why to do it and how to it” is behind the EM information policy, its think tanks and its networking action. Without enforcement, but rather by persuasion through dialogue and information, the European Movement has fostered the advancement of a certain “vision of Europe” on targeted issues such as promoting the cultural dialogue, promoting training, etc.

A) Challenges

Evidently, the absence of common perceptions of the major challenges are an obstacle to integration, not to say a war-fomenting element. In many countries both North and South, there is a general lack of information as well as of training and, despite the development of new communication technologies, information often progresses only with difficulty. Furthermore, a consistent effort must be undertaken in the fields of information and training — but also by simplifying information *per se* — concerning the knowledge and understanding of the quite complex mechanisms of the European Union and of other international bodies.

In the context of the recently enlarged Union and against the backdrop of worsening security problems which directly or indirectly concern both the European and the Mediterranean countries, issues linked to a common perception and to a globally perceived culture are of prime importance.

B) Potential points of convergence

By their very nature, information and training are horizontal elements which belong to all fields, from security to economic matters, including cultural and social issues.

Where lies the added value of the European Movement?

Since its inception, the European Movement has largely been active in favour of international society, whilst respecting multi-cultural and religious diversity. French-German reconciliation started out by promoting mutual understanding between the two countries and then turned into a “French-German axis” which became the crucial motor of political integration in the European Union. This constitutes an unrivalled example in European and universal history.

The geographic coverage of the European Movement is a major trump card, because it differs from comparable processes and covers also nations outside of the Union, of NATO or of the OSCE, bringing them together in a unique system. The first advantage of the European Movement is thus quite considerable: its continental dimension.

To meet, cooperate, harmonise and develop common rules, understand, inform, educate. These are the cornerstones of the strategy adopted by the European Movement. Following the latest enlargement exercise, the added value of the EM consists in having since the beginning envisaged a pan-European perspective by associating together the Eastern and Central European countries (CEECs) and the countries of the CIS. In the framework of pre-adhesion, the CEECs have had to undertake an often difficult process of bringing together dissimilar political cultures.

Actually, accession has taken place under the reserve of accepting very strict conditions (the “Copenhagen Criteria”). The European Movement has contributed to the enhancement of this process of “rapprochement”.

What is at stake today is the ownership, by the new member States (CEECs and notably the Baltic countries) of the Mediterranean policy of an enlarged EU. This element has been highlighted by the European Movement in its Resolution, by saying that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership must also be a partnership with the member States in the North and in the East of the Union.

Concerning future enlargements, it must be taken into account that they will include countries such as Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia-Montenegro and Turkey which have an access to or are directly on the Mediterranean Sea.

C) Proposals

1. Free circulation of ideas and people

Concerning information:

- Involve the national movements and the EM preparatory committees all over Europe for disseminating information (information campaigns, debates, conferences) concerning the various Mediterranean, European and international initiatives;
- analyse and consolidate all sources of information (studies and information material with wide circulation).

Concerning training:

- Advance the development of common projects concerning student exchanges (deepen and enlarge EU programmes), the twinning between Euro-Mediterranean schools and the development of common concepts for school manuals, take up with the South the 1948 process whilst keeping in mind the difference in context;
- create in the Mediterranean area structures similar to the “College of Europe”
- promote joint studies associating experts from the North and the South.

2. Institutionalisation and good governance

- Together with the members of the European Movement International, create in the South appropriately named structures dedicated to the dialogue;
- export to the Mediterranean the experience gathered and methodology used with the Council of Europe.

Potential partners:

- Concerning cooperative security: NATO, OSCE, Euromesco, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, etc.
- Concerning the issue of perception: UNESCO, Council of Europe, ALECSO, Fondazione Laboratorio Mediterraneo, European Association of Teachers, Euro-Med Youth Platform, etc.
- Concerning dissemination of information: all the participants.

Issue 2 : Employment, labour markets and migratory movements

The European Movement has always advocated the notion of a more social Europe. This is why its membership includes representatives of social and political bodies such as the political groups of the European Parliament, trade unions, employers federations, teachers, etc. The social dimension and the network of the European Movement can together strengthen a dialogue between major movements, involving such crucial issues as employment, labour markets of the North and of the South and migration movements (legal and illegal).

A) Challenges

One of the major challenges facing the countries in the Mediterranean area is the possibility to offer a concrete future perspective to an increasingly young and unemployed population. The social dimension of Euro-Mediterranean relations has gained in importance since 1995.

Illegal migratory flows are now part of what is nowadays called trans-national factors of destabilisation (soft security). A number of actions have been initiated in this field which are often incriminated because they were based on too strict a security approach. The dramatic situation of the genuine boat people on the shores of the enlarged EU makes it absolutely necessary to find new, quick and effective solutions concerning the respect of Human Rights. Obviously, in the long term both the North and the South are interested in finding a balance between demographic and political constraints connected with job creation.

B) Points of convergence

As already explained, the European Movement has always stood for progress, cohesion and the European social model. The EM is also in favour of including social clauses in the North-South agreements.

Barcelona had advocated increased cooperation to reduce “*migratory pressure by means of professional training programmes and programmes to foster job creation*” and to “*guarantee to migrants legally established on their respective territories the protection of all rights recognised by existing legislation*”. The results are discouraging as far as job creation is concerned, which is why a global programme based on the comprehensive analysis of all data relating to employment, Euro-Mediterranean labour markets and trans-national migratory flows is necessary.

C) Proposals

1. Labour markets and employment

- Gather data concerning employment, labour markets in the Euro-Mediterranean area and trans-national migration;
- make a Study concerning the labour market
- potential projects:
 - i) establish Euro-Mediterranean “employment agencies” and employment scholarships;
 - ii) in the originating countries, create schools for “training for migration”;
 - iii) develop micro-credit programmes.

2. Migration and mobility of labour

The promotion and mobility of workers is at the heart of the “four freedoms”.

The movement of workers native of the Mediterranean area, as stipulated in the framework of the latest Euro-Mediterranean agreements, must be converted into a “free movement of workers”. Furthermore, training at all levels must be better organised whilst promoting global and Transnational initiatives.

In this respect, it was envisaged that the Barcelona Declaration would facilitate the delivery of visas to certain categories of individuals native of Mediterranean partner nations. These commitments have not been honoured and North-South mobility remains full of obstacles, especially since the European Neighbourhood Policy has declared border controls as one of its future priorities whilst still denying this fourth freedom to the Mediterranean partners.

Potential partners

World Bank, FEMISE, EU Commission, EIB, European Economic and Social Committee, ESCWA, Arab League, UNDP, international trade unions and employers associations, etc.

Issue 3 : Modes of participation and ownership

The development of a European citizenship which has been advocated by the European Movement has already found resonance South of the Mediterranean, notably through the Civil Forum Euro-Med in the broad sense of the term (including NGOs, municipalities, trade unions, universities, businesses, etc.). Other international projects have also been envisaged.

The creation of a Euro-Mediterranean parliamentary assembly announces the coming of a Mediterranean Council similar to the Council of Europe. In the meantime, it will be necessary to multiply cooperation at the trans-national, de-centralised and local level.

A) Challenges

A consensus was recently reached concerning the statement that “the status quo had become unbearable”. In other words, most of the countries South of the Mediterranean and of the Middle East are conscious of the need to embark on socio-economic and political reforms, because there is no other choice. This is what most of the observers have inferred from the publication of the Arab Human Development Reports and when the debate became controversial concerning the issue of the greater Middle East (EU, US, NATO, G8).

B) Points of convergence

Following a long period of institutionalisation, the role of the Euro-Mediterranean parliamentary assembly will become crucial for the future. The Resolution of the European Movement has already stressed this fact.

Thus, a number of projects are already underway in the fields of education, of perception and culture. For the Anna Lindh Foundation for the dialogue between cultures, which was founded recently, these are the major assignments. Such issues are also discussed in the meetings of fora (Euro-med Civil Forum, the Euro-med Human Rights Network EMHRN, trade-union forum of Euromed). In its second Resolution, the European Movement pointed out that “the high number of initiatives does not demonstrate that they are supported or have any effect in the countries South of the Mediterranean”.

C) Proposals

Due to the links between the political groups of the European Parliament and the European Movement, the latter can influence the adoption of decisions relating to these various initiatives. The member organisations of the EM can develop a genuine lobbying strategy. Also the partners from the South can make themselves heard in an institutional framework by turning to the Euro-Mediterranean parliamentary assembly.

The aim should be to institute a permanent debate on the future of North-South relations and to set up a follow-up mechanism.

Potential partners

- Parliamentary assemblies (Euromed parliamentary assembly, Council of Europe, European Parliament, NATO, OSCE, etc.);
- political parties, trade unions and employers associations, etc.
- NGOs and interest groups;
- local and regional authorities, etc..

Final Recommendations

Traditionally, one of the objectives of the European Movement is the adoption of a **first resolution *announcing the Congress in 2005***.

The Congress in 2005 will adopt other resolutions which should inspire, and be approved in the framework of:

- the Euromed inter-ministerial declaration;
- the declaration of the Euromed civil forum in its various constituents (municipalities, NGOs, trade unions, enterprises, universities, etc.)
- the European Council
- the summit of the Arab League
- the statements of ALECSO and
- other relevant declarations.

A resolution or a founding declaration similar to the one of the 1948 Congress would also find resonance among the different international organisations and associations working on the Mediterranean issue.

To this end, it is recommended to hold the Congress during the second half of September 2005, in order to enable the mobilisation of the largest possible number of participants whilst disposing of sufficient time to publicise the message of the European Movement on the occasion of its numerous meetings in November 2005 celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Barcelona Process.

It is also recommended that the European Movement carry out a campaign to promote its “Mediterranean initiative”.

Annexes

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II. Documents (P. 47)

- Résolution de la commission politique du congrès de l'Europe de 1948.
(extraits, source: http://www.franceurope.org/pdf/resolution_48.pdf)
- European Movement Declaration on "Europe and the Mediterranean", Barcelona, 26 and 27 November 1995.
- Resolution of the International European Movement, Approved unanimously by the European Movement Federal Council meeting, in Chios, 7th June 2003.
- Le MEI souhaite renforcer le dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen, Résolution du Conseil fédéral réuni à Rome le 6 décembre 2003.
- Liste des lignes budgétaires qui seront regroupées dans le cadre du règlement du Parlement européen et du Conseil portant dispositions générales concernant la création d'un instrument européen de voisinage et de partenariat, Bruxelles, le 29.9.2004, COM(2004) 628 final.

III Liste des membres du Mouvement Européen (P. 54)

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- "Construisons ensemble l'Europe du XXIème siècle", Rapport du Comité d'initiative du MEI en vue de la préparation du Congrès de l'Europe, La Haye, mai 1998.
- "La préparation du débat sur l'avenir de l'Union européenne", rapport de Joseph Leinen, Stockholm, 9 et 10 juin 2001.
- Contribution au débat sur l'avenir de l'Union européenne, texte approuvé à Bilbao en juin 2002 sur base du rapport de Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.
- "L'architecture de la Constitution européenne", Résolution adoptée par le Conseil fédéral du MEI à Copenhague, 1^{er} décembre 2002.
- Résolution du Comité directeur du MEI du 31 mars 2003 sur les travaux de la Convention.
- Résolution du MEI sur la Convention européenne et sur les suites à donner au projet de Traité – Constitution du 11 juin 2003.
- Résolution du MEI sur le projet de Constitution du 30 septembre 2003.
- "L'architecture de la Constitution européenne", Résolution adoptée par le Conseil fédéral du MEI et présentée à M. Giscard d'Estaing à Copenhague, 1^{er} décembre 2002.
- Résolution du Conseil fédéral du MEI, Dublin les 26 et 27 juin 2004.
- Projet transnational Notre futur - Notre Europe: promouvoir l'identité Européenne - septembre 2002/ février 2003.

- European Movement Declaration on "Europe and the Mediterranean", Barcelona, 26 and 27 November 1995 (reproduite ci-après).
- Résolution de la commission politique du congrès de l'Europe http://www.franceurope.org/pdf/resolution_48.pdf (reproduite ci-après).
- Resolution of the International European Movement concerning the Mediterranean Area, Chios, 7th June 2003 (reproduite ci-après).
- Résolution du Conseil fédéral du ME réuni à Rome le 6 décembre 2003, "Le MEI souhaite renforcer le dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen" (reproduite ci-après).

B) Processus de Barcelone, Politique européenne de voisinage, Partenariat stratégique Méditerranée Moyen Orient

- Déclaration de Barcelone 28/11/95
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/bd.htm
- Accords euro-méditerranéens
- http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/bilateral_relations.htm
- http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/med_ass_agreemnts.htm
- Documents relatifs au programme MEDA (via le site d'AIDCO)
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- "Renforcement du partenariat entre l'UE et le monde arabe", 9 décembre 2003, PESC 791, Press Release: Brussels (9/12/2003) Nr: 15945/03.
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http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/publication/2004/euomed_report_78_en.pdf

V. également les sites internet ci-après.

2 Ouvrages et articles concernant les relations euro-méditerranéennes

- Roberto Aliboni, "Common Languages on Democracy in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership", Euromesco Paper n° 31, May 2004,
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<http://www.ifrance.com/Confluences>
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Dimitris K. XENAKIS, "The Barcelona Process: Some Lessons From Helsinki", Jean Monnet Working Papers in Comparative and International Politics, <http://www.fscpo.unict.it/EuroMed/jmwp17.htm>

- Jean François Daguzan, "La Méditerranée au prisme du nouveau panorama stratégique", in défense nationale, mai 2004, <http://www.defnat.com>

3. Sites internet

A) Mouvement européen

- Site du ME <http://www.europeanmovement.org/fr/index.cfm>

B) Conseil de l'Europe

- Plan du site : <http://www.coe.int/t/f/general/plansite.asp>

C) Le processus de Barcelone

- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership/Barcelona Process
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/

- Barcelona declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference - 27-28/11/95
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/bd.htm

- Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/bilateral_relations.htm
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/med_ass_agreemnts.htm

- MEDA (Aidco)
http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/index_fr.htm

- Parlement européen : Interparliamentary Delegations
http://www.europarl.eu.int/delegations/noneurope/default_en.htm

D) La BEI

<http://eib.eu.int>

Activités en Méditerranée
<http://eib.eu.int/site/index.asp?designation=med>

E) La Politique Européenne de Voisinage

European Neighbourhood Policy Website
http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm

Commission documents
http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/document_en.htm

F) Organisations internationales et régionales

1. Banque Mondiale MENA

<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/mna/mena.nsf>

2. UNESCO

Arab States

<http://erc.unesco.org/cp/Mslist.asp?lg=E&&type=1&®=5>

3. United nations

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

<http://www.escwa.org.lb/>

4. NATO

NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue & Istanbul Cooperation Initiative

<http://www.nato.int/med-dial/home.htm>

5. OSCE

Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation (MPCs)

<http://www.osce.org/ec/partners/cooperation/mediterranean/>

6. World Bank

Mediterranean Development Forum (MDF) partnership

<http://www.worldbank.org/mdf/about.html>

7. League of Arab States

http://www.arableagueonline.org/arableague/index_en.jsp

II. Documents

Résolution de la commission politique du congrès de l'Europe

La Haye, 10 mai 1948, Le congrès

1°) reconnaît qu'il est du devoir urgent des nations de l'Europe de créer une **union économique et politique pour assurer la sécurité et le progrès social** ;

2°) prend acte avec satisfaction des premières mesures qui viennent d'être décidées par certains gouvernements européens en vue d'une coopération politique et économique, mais constate que les organismes récemment créés ne sont pas à eux seuls en mesure de résoudre, de façon durable, les problèmes graves et urgents qui se posent aujourd'hui ;

3°) déclare que **l'heure est venue pour les nations de l'Europe de transférer certains de leurs droits souverains pour les exercer désormais en commun, en vue de coordonner et de développer leurs ressources**;

4°) demande que soit convoquée, de toute urgence, une **assemblée européenne** qui, élue - dans leur sein ou au dehors - par les parlements des nations participantes:

-contribuera à créer et exprimera l'opinion européenne;

-recommandera les mesures immédiates propres à établir progressivement, tant sur le plan économique que le plan politique, l'unité nécessaire de l'Europe;

-examinera les **problèmes, juridiques et constitutionnels, posés par la création d'une union ou d'une fédération, ainsi que leurs conséquences économiques et sociales**;

-préparera des plans à cet effet:

5°) considère qu'une **telle union ou fédération** devra demeurer ouverte à toutes nations d'Europe vivant sous un régime démocratique, et qui s'engageront à respecter une charte des Droits de l'Homme; charge une commission d'entreprendre immédiatement la double tâche de préparer cette charte et de proposer une définition des critères auxquels doivent répondre les régimes politiques pour mériter le nom de démocraties; proclame qu'en tout cas ne peuvent revendiquer cette qualité, notamment, les régimes qui, en fait ou en droit, ne garantissent pas les libertés de pensée, de réunion ou d'expression, ainsi que le libre exercice d'une opposition politique; demande que cette commission fasse, dans les trois mois, rapport sur ses travaux.

6°) proclame que, pour défendre les droits de la personne humaine et les principes de liberté, l'Assemblée devra proposer la création d'une **cour de justice** capable d'appliquer les sanctions nécessaires pour faire respecter la charte; qu'à cet effet, il sera possible à chaque citoyen des pays associés d'introduire devant la Cour, à tout moment et dans les délais les plus rapides, un recours en violation de ses droits tels qu'ils seront fixés par la charte;

7°) affirme que l'unique solution des problèmes allemands, tant sur le plan industriel que sur le plan politique, est fournie par la fédération européenne;

8°) considère que l'union ou la fédération, dont le but sera d'assurer la sécurité des peuples qui la composeront, devra être indépendante à l'égard de toute puissance et ne constituer une menace contre aucune nation;

9°) assigne dès à présent pour mission à l'Europe unie, la réalisation progressive de la **démocratie sociale** dont l'objet est de libérer l'homme de tout asservissement et de toute insécurité économique, comme la **démocratie politique** tend à le protéger contre l'arbitraire du pouvoir;

10°) déclare que **l'union ou la fédération devra contribuer à assurer le progrès économique, politique, social et culturel** des populations dans les territoires qui lui sont associés outre-mer, sans préjudice des liens particuliers qui unissent aujourd'hui ces pays aux nations européennes;

11°) proclame que la création de l'Europe unie constitue un élément essentiel pour la création d'un monde uni.

**European Movement Declaration on "Europe and the Mediterranean"
Barcelona, 26 and 27 November 1995**

At the close of work, the colloquium on "Europe and the Mediterranean", organised by the International European Movement in Barcelona on 26 and 27 November 1995,

"fully agrees with the main lines of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership elaborated by the European Commission;

"believe that accession by Malta and Cyprus and the strengthening of co-operation with all the Mediterranean rim countries are indispensable condition for creating an area of shared prosperity in this region and, consequently, shared stability and security;

"regrets that the negotiating position of the European Union is confined to signing a "Declaration" at the Conference in Barcelona;

"considers, indeed, that it is essential to place this co-operation within the framework of global multilateral agreement, accompanied with common, representative, autonomous and permanent institutional structures;

"considers it appropriate to establish :

- a) a close relationship between trade liberalisation leading to the creation of a free trade area
- b) a parallel programme for reform of the economic structures of the associated countries
- c) strengthened Structural Fund action in order to improve pan-Mediterranean economic cohesion;

"welcomes as considerable progress the definition of a global budgetary aid programme assigned, during the period 1995-1999, to financial co-operation with the Mediterranean countries;

"hopes that loans of the same amount granted by the European Investment Bank as well as technical and financial assistance aid will be added to the overall appropriation;

"attaches essential importance to broad participation by the civil society and notably by socio-professional circles of partners countries, in initiatives to be carried out under partnership;

"stresses that this partnership programme must be based on the triptych of development, democracy, culture;

"hopes therefore that the Euro-Mediterranean partnership will actively support decentralised co-operation thanks to instruments of a kind that make the participation of social partners and local and regional communities easier

"is convinced that the evolution towards ethnic and cultural pluralism will alleviate their relationship of conflict not only within the union but also in the Mediterranean zone as a whole;

"stresses the importance that must be attributed in this framework to the evolution of women's rights towards truly equal opportunities;

"insist on the decisive role that, in this respect and in others, would be played by multilateral institutions able to allow attentive and constant follow-up to the accomplishment of commitments made not only by the European Union but also by its partners

"finally, considers that the Barcelona Conference has an essential task : that of rebuilding mutual confidence between the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean in response to the rise in extremism and intolerance shown on both sides."

**Resolution of the International European Movement
concerning the Mediterranean Area**

Approved unanimously by the European Movement Federal Council meeting in Chios, 7th June 2003

After 2004, with enlargement, the approval of a new constitutional text, and thus strengthened by a new community consensus, the European Union of 500 million inhabitants should give priority to unifying its foreign policies at the global level, both in order to consolidate and stabilise existing links and to develop a fresh dynamic.

Within the global framework and in line with the Union's general foreign policy principles, the need for a new dynamic in relation to the Mediterranean area is particularly urgent.

This policy should be an act of the European Union as a whole, including all its member states, and not only the riparian countries.

Europe's Mediterranean partners today have as many inhabitants as the present fifteen EU member states (380 millions), with a strong demographic progression which will stabilise in 2020 at around 550 millions. This makes development policy even more urgent.

The need for mutual understanding of the differences of culture and of social structure is enormous. It is also urgent for the application of trade policies, and the movement of persons and ideas.

This cooperation should be bilateral or by region, but it must also have a global dimension and awareness, together with regional cooperation in partnership with countries which are not EU members.

The Barcelona process initiated in 1995 has not met all the hopes invested in it. It has been handicapped by the Palestinian conflict. But so far the process is in its early stages. Circumstances are again becoming favourable and the urgency increases year by year.

The IEM hereby establishes a Mediterranean committee, which will begin its work, by establishing its priorities and direction.

Approved unanimously by the European Movement Federal Council meeting in Chios, 7th June 2003.

Le MEI souhaite renforcer le dialogue Euro-Méditerranéen
Résolution du Conseil fédéral réuni à Rome le 6 décembre 2003

Le MEI constate que

- 1) L'Union européenne a lancé en 1995, par le processus de Barcelone, le projet de partenariat Euro-Méditerranéen pour répondre aux inquiétudes des pays du Sud d'être distancés par les nouvelles priorités à l'Est.
- 2) Ce projet de partenariat n'a pas encore livré, après huit années, les résultats escomptés, et pas seulement à cause de la persistance du conflit israélo-palestinien, mais aussi par l'absence de volonté politique et de capacité d'utiliser les fonds disponibles.
- 3) Depuis le 11 septembre 2001, l'accent a été mis sur le refus de se laisser entraîner dans une guerre des civilisations mais sur le dialogue entre les différentes cultures du Sud et du Nord de la Méditerranée dans le cadre d'une même civilisation globale.
- 4) Sur l'initiative du Président Prodi, un Comité des Sages a présenté en novembre un rapport sur comment réaliser en profondeur ce dialogue, notamment via les Universités et les Médias.
- 5) La Commission a lancé en mars 2003 une communication sur le nouveau voisinage de l'Europe élargie (WIDER EUROPE NEIGHBOURHOOD) de mai 2004, offrant à ce voisinage, de la Russie à la Méditerranée, de partager le bénéfice de la prospérité accrue de l'Union en participant progressivement aux avantages de l'intégration à l'exception de la participation aux institutions, moyennant des réformes progressives à apprécier pays par pays ou région par région.
- 6) Cette communication a été approuvée par le Conseil européen de juin.
- 7) La Commission a également lancé en mai une communication sur les droits humains, avec un accord spécial sur l'égalité hommes - femmes et la démocratie dans la Méditerranée et une communication sur les instruments pour favoriser la coopération aux frontières de l'Europe élargie.
- 8) Tout ceci se superpose aux négociations ou conclusions des accords d'association, pays par pays.
- 9) D'autre part, la Banque Mondiale a consacré un rapport sur la gouvernance dans les pays du Moyen-Orient et d'Afrique du Nord (MENA COUNTRIES), expliquant que l'insuffisance des libertés et démocratisation étaient un handicap au développement économique. D'autre part également, en liaison avec la direction régionale du programme des Nations Unies pour le développement dans les pays arabes (PNUD – UNDP), une quarantaine de chercheurs arabes ont publié ce 20 octobre 2003 un deuxième rapport sur le développement humain dans les pays arabes, insistant sur la nécessité et la lenteur des réformes.
- 11) Tout cela indique la volonté et la nécessité de faire des réformes, mais le nombre des initiatives ne démontre pas qu'elles sont suivies d'adhésion et d'effets dans les pays du Sud de la Méditerranée.

Le MEI

- 12) qui a mis dans ses priorités le dialogue des civilisations et la compréhension réciproque, mais aussi le développement économique, souhaite prendre une initiative pour établir des perspectives réalistes sur base d'un véritable dialogue, initié des deux côtés, permettant d'avancer là où un progrès équilibré est possible et ce grâce à un effort des uns et des autres.
- 13) dans le cadre d'ensemble de la nouvelle Politique de Voisinage de l'Europe Elargie, estime que la spécificité du Partenariat Euro-Méditerranéen doit être sauvegardée sans être liée aux progrès attendus des voisins du Nord et de l'Est.

14) considère que les relations multiples et intenses que l'Union européenne et les Etats qui la composent entretiennent avec les pays du Sud et de l'Est de la Méditerranée doivent être développées et intensifiées dans de multiples secteurs.

15) Le dialogue doit

- Etre ouvert et sans tabou de part et d'autres ;

Permettre à chacun de proposer les idées et les thèses du dialogue, sans vouloir s'imposer réciproquement ;

- Etre possible à différents niveaux, qu'il soit global, pour toute la Méditerranée, ou régional ou bilatéral.

16) souhaite toutefois qu'une évaluation régulière de l'évolution des progrès réalisés et des difficultés rencontrées demande au Conseil et à la Commission plus de clarté en ce sens.

17) se réjouit de la mise en place de l'Assemblée Parlementaire Euro-Méditerranéenne par le sommet européen de Naples

18) se réjouit des progrès du Forum Méditerranéen de la Société civile

19) souhaite que ce rapprochement des gouvernements et des parlements de l'Europe et de ses voisins soit renforcé par un dialogue entre grands mouvements pluralistes à vocation globale représentant la société civile de l'Europe et ses homologues de ses voisins méditerranéens. Le MEI cherchera contact et dialogue avec des interlocuteurs ou partenaires au niveau global pour organiser ensemble un Congrès de la Méditerranée, où les auteurs de ces différents rapports et communications pourront venir s'expliquer devant les différents acteurs et qui serait à réorganiser dans 5 ans pour mesurer les chemins parcourus.

Le Mouvement Européen encourage activement le dialogue avec les organisations de la société civile du monde arabe. Le MEI prépare actuellement son congrès euro-méditerranéen, prévu pour 2005.



**Liste des lignes budgétaires qui seront regroupées dans le cadre du règlement du
Parlement et du Conseil portant dispositions générales concernant la création d'un
instrument européen de voisinage et de partenariat,
Bruxelles, le 29.9.2004, COM(2004) 628 final.**

TITLE OF ACTION: EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND PARTNERSHIP INSTRUMENT (ENPI)

1. BUDGET LINES

Administrative Expenditures

External Aspects of internal policies

06 01 04 09 Intelligent energy – Expenditures on administrative management (*partially*)

07 01 04 05 LIFE European Financial Instrument for the Environment — 2000 to 2006) —

Operations outside Community territory — Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

External Relations policy area

19 01 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE OF POLICY AREA “EXTERNAL RELATIONS”

19 01 04 06 MEDA (measures to accompany the reforms of the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries) – Expenditure on administrative management

19 01 04 07 Assistance to partner countries in eastern Europe and central Asia – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 01 04 11 Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law – Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 01 04 12 Promotion of Community investment in developing countries of Latin America, Asia, the Mediterranean and in South Africa by economic co-operation and trade agreements – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 49 EXPENDITURE ON ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMMES COMMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FORMER FINANCIAL REGULATION

19 49 04 06 Assistance to partner countries in eastern Europe and central Asia – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 49 04 10 Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law – Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 49 04 11 Promotion of Community investment in developing countries of Latin America, Asia, the Mediterranean and in South Africa by economic co-operation and trade agreements – Expenditure on administrative management (*partially*)

19 49 04 12 MEDA (measures to accompany the reforms of the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries) – Expenditure on administrative management

Operational expenditures

External Aspects of internal policies

06 04 02 Intelligent energy — Europe programme (2003 to 2006): external strand — Coopener (*partially*)

07 02 02 LIFE (European Financial Instrument for the Environment — 2000 to 2006 — Operations outside Community territory (*partially*))

14 03 02 Customs co-operation and international assistance (Customs 2007) (*partially*)
External Relations policy areas

19 02 MULTILATERAL RELATIONS AND GENERAL EXTERNAL RELATIONS MATTERS

19 02 02 Institutes specialising in relations between the European Union and third countries

19 02 03 Cooperation with third countries on migration (*partially*)

19 02 07 Promotion of Community investment in developing countries of Latin America, Asia, the Mediterranean and in South Africa by economic cooperation and trade agreements (*partially*)

19 02 11 North-South cooperation schemes in the campaign against drugs and drug addiction (*partially*)

19 04 EUROPEAN INITIATIVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (EIDHR)

19 04 02 Support for the victims of human rights' abuses (*partially*)

19 04 03 Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law – Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (*partially*)

19 04 04 Support for the activities of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court (*partially*)

19 06 RELATIONS WITH EASTERN EUROPE, THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

19 06 01 Assistance to partner countries in Eastern Europe and central Asia (*partially*)

19 06 02 Cross-border cooperation in structural matters (*partially*)

19 06 04 Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the partner countries of Eastern Europe and central Asia (*partially*)

19 08 RELATIONS WITH THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN

19 08 01 01 First and Second Financial Protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries

19 08 01 02 Third and Fourth Financial Protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries

19 08 02 01 MEDA (measures to accompany the reforms to the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries)

19 08 02 02 Community contribution to the Euro-Mediterranean Investment Facility and Partnership

19 08 03 Community operations connected with the Israel / PLO peace agreement

19 08 04 Aid to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East

19 08 05 Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries (*partially*)

19 08 06 Other operations in favour of Middle East developing countries (*partially*)

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B) Organisations

ADEK- Association des Anciens Stagiaires des Communautés Européennes

Organisation Associée

Description:

Les tâches principales de l'association sont de permettre aux anciens stagiaires de garder contact, de les aider à préserver leurs liens avec les institutions européennes et de les aider à faire la transition vers leur vie professionnelle.

AEDE (Association Européenne des Enseignants)

Organisation Membre

Description:

L'association européenne des enseignants est un lieu de réunion et une plate-forme d'information, où les enseignants de toute l'Europe partagent leurs connaissances des sujets relatifs à l'Europe.

AECEE EUROPE (Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe)

Organisation Membre

Description:

AECEE est l'une des plus grandes associations interdisciplinaires d'étudiants en Europe. Elle a pour but de promouvoir une Europe unifiée, la coopération transfrontalière, la communication, l'intégration parmi des étudiants et essaye de rendre la société de demain ouverte et tolérante.

Association des Anciens du Collège d'Europe

Organisation Associée

Description:

L'association des anciens étudiants du Collège d'Europe /Bruges a pour but de développer des réseaux entre ses membres, qu'ils soient actifs dans le secteur public ou privé, en leur fournissant des informations et de la documentation.

CCRE (Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe)

Organisation Membre

Description:

Les membres du CCRE sont les associations nationales des villes et régions de plus de trente pays, représentant environ 100.000 villes et régions. Le CCRE œuvre à promouvoir une Europe unie fondée sur l'autonomie locale et régionale et la démocratie.

Organisation Membre

Description:

Le Centre européen de la culture se concentre sur la culture au niveau européen. C'est un centre de recherche et d'initiatives qui a pour objectif de développer un esprit de coopération et non de rivalité, de promouvoir une vision européenne et de dépasser les intérêts locaux tout en les servant.

CES (Confédération Européenne des Syndicats)

Organisation Membre

Description:

La Confédération Européenne des Syndicats (CES) a été créée en 1973 en vue d'offrir un contre-poids syndical aux forces économiques d'intégration européenne.

CESI (Confédération Européenne des Syndicats Indépendants)

Organisation Membre

Description:

Le CESI est une confédération, un rassemblement d'organisations syndicales de différents pays européens. Le CESI est un interlocuteur des institutions européennes, et en particulier de la Commission européenne.

Description:

CIFE est une organisation internationale privée sans but lucratif qui inclut plusieurs instituts et des cours d'études européennes ainsi que des colloques, des séminaires et des publications.

Confédération Européenne des Anciens Combattants**Organisation Associée****Description:**

La Confédération Européenne des Anciens Combattants d'aujourd'hui a pour objectif de défendre la paix et de promouvoir les Droits de l'Homme.

ELDR (Parti Européen des Libéraux, Démocrates et Réformateurs)**Organisation Membre****Description:**

Le Parti ELDR a pour objectif de rassembler les partis d'Europe qui, se réclamant des valeurs libérales, démocratiques et réformatrices, veulent contribuer à l'Union Européenne.

EPP (Parti Populaire Européen)**Organisation Membre****Description:**

Le PPE partage surtout un engagement commun pour une Europe fédérale paisible, démocratique, et basée sur des valeurs chrétiennes et humanistes.

Europe et Liberté**Organisation Associée****Description:**

Europe et liberté s'est fixée comme mission d'être l'interface d'informations pratiques entre les institutions européennes et la société civile. Reconnue auprès des institutions françaises et européennes, Europe et liberté peut apporter des réponses aux questions que se posent les entreprises pour leur insertion dans l'espace européen.

FIME (Fédération Internationale des Maisons de l'Europe)**Organisation Membre****Description:**

La FIME est une organisation qui rassemble 100 centres de formation. Elle a pour objectif de fournir des informations aux citoyens au sujet des problèmes liés à l'intégration européenne, et d'y faire face de manière critique.

JEF (Jeunes Européens Fédéralistes)**Organisation Membre****Description:**

Les Jeunes Européens Fédéralistes sont un mouvement politique supranational, présent dans la plupart des pays européens. Nous sommes une organisation de jeunesse autonome, indépendante de tout parti politique, tant au niveau des structures qu'à celui des idées.

LECE (Ligue Européenne de Coopération Economique)**Organisation Membre****Description:**

La Ligue Européenne de Coopération Economique est une organisation non gouvernementale et apolitique qui a pour objectif de favoriser l'intégration économique et l'identité socioculturelle de l'Europe, et son rôle dans le monde.

Les Européens dans le Monde**Organisation Associée****Description:**

Les Européens dans le monde est une fédération non-gouvernementale des associations nationales des résidents à l'étranger. Il traite les questions relatives aux droits de vote des expatriés, à leur représentation démocratique et à tout autre droit et obligation des expatriés.

Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe

Organisation Membre

Description:

149 Régions rattachées à l'un des grands bassins maritimes de l'Europe, de 27 Etats, membres et non-membres de l'Union européenne, ont rejoint la CRPM. Elles ont fait le choix de l'ouverture internationale et de l'appartenance à des réseaux de coopération transnationaux comme moyen de renforcer leur compétitivité.

UFE (Union des Fédéralistes Européens)

Organisation Membre

Description:

L'Union des Fédéralistes Européens est une association pluraliste ne dépendant ni d'un parti politique, ni d'une institution gouvernementale. L'UEF œuvre pour promouvoir la coopération politique, économique, sociale et culturelle des états européens dans l'objectif de faire de l'Union Européenne une fédération européenne.

Union Syndicale Fédérale des Services Publics

Organisation Membre

Description:

L'Union Syndicale Fédérale a été créée il y a 25 ans sous le nom d' « UNION DES SYNDICATS ». Elle rassemble des organisations syndicales sous le signe de l'union et de la solidarité avec le monde du travail. Ces organisations ont en commun la volonté de promouvoir l'idée d'un véritable Service public européen au service de l'intégration européenne dans la paix et pour la prospérité des citoyens.