

MEDAC

Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies – University of Malta



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H. E. AMR MOUSSA Secretary General of the LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES visits MEDAC

On the 13th of October 2009, the Mediterranean Academy for Diplomatic Studies was honoured by a visit of H.E. Amr Moussa, Secretary General of the League of Arab States. During this visit H. E. Amr Moussa was extended a warm welcome by President Emeritus, Professor Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC, Professor Stephen Calleya, Director of MEDAC, and MEDAC's academic staff.

Mr. Moussa was in Malta to inaugurate, together with EU Commissioner Ferrero Waldner the setting up of the European Commission - League of Arab States Liaison Office in Floriana, a first for the European Commission. Malta was selected to host this office in recognition of consistent international and regional initiatives within the Mediterranean.

The Secretary General and Professor de Marco discussed contemporary security issues in the Mediterranean and developments that have taken place since the end of the Cold War in international relations. Particular attention was dedicated to the role of

regional institutions that can foster confidence building measures across the Mediterranean.

In this context both H.E. Amr Moussa and Professor de Marco emphasized the positive and important role played by MEDAC in the field of Mediterranean diplomacy. The Secretary General also congratulated MEDAC on its 20th anniversary and

Above: President Emeritus Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC greeting H.E. Amr Mourssa, Secretary General of the League of Arab States. Also in the picture Deputy Director of MEDAC, Dr. Derek Lutterbeck.

Top, inset: General Secretary Moussa with Professor Stephen Calleya, Director of MEDAC.

augured that MEDAC will continue to contribute to enhancing collective security in the Mediterranean.



MEDAC ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

with GERMANY

11th - 14th February,
2010



degree. This study visit enabled MEDAC students to participate in a joint academic workshop undertaken with the Centre for European Integration Studies (ZEI) of the Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms University in Bonn. The visit and joint workshop were funded by Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and as a result of an institutional academic partnership established between ZEI and MEDAC. Thus these young diplomats, some of whom visited Germany for the first time, witnessed at first hand and understood more fully Germany's commitment to the Mediterranean region and to promoting peace and stability in the area.

When the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to establish the position of the German Chair for Peace and Conflict Prevention at the Mediterranean Academy for Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC) in Malta, the goals were multiple: to enhance training of diplomats from the southern shore of the Mediterranean, to contribute to the concrete confidence-building efforts in the Mediterranean that

MEDAC has been competently promoting, to emphasize the German foreign policy commitment to the region, and to encourage academic exchange between the Mediterranean region and Germany.

All of these objectives were highlighted in the first study visit to Germany of MEDAC's diplomats from the Mediterranean region who are reading for a Masters of Diplomacy

The German state minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr Werner Hoyer opened the MEDAC-ZEI workshop

Above: (From left to right) Professor Stephen Calleya, Dr. Werner Hoyer, Dr. Annette Julius, Dr. Monika Wohlfeld and Professor Ludger Kühnhardt.

Below: ZEI and MEDAC participants at the workshop "The European Union in the Mediterranean" with Malta's Ambassador to Germany, Dr. John Paul Grech (center left).



"THE FUTURE OF THE EURO-ARAB DIALOGUE"

Panel

From left to right:

H.E. Ambassador Dr. John Paul Grech, Ambassador of Malta to the Federal Republic of Germany, Berlin

Fabian Pianka, Moderator, Deutsche Welle

Ibrahim Hussein, Program Specialist, United Nations Volunteers

Dr. Andreas Marchetti, ZEI, currently Ifri (Institut des relations internationales) Paris



Above: Dr. Werner Hoyer, Minister of State in the German Foreign Office, opening the MEDAC - ZEI Workshop with Dr. Annette Julius, German Academic Exchange Service, Dr. Monika Wohlfeld, MEDAC, and Professor Ludger Kühnhardt, ZEI Director.

Left: Panel discussion at Deutsche Welle moderated by Mr. Pianka (Deutsche Welle) with the participation of Ambassador Dr. John Paul Grech, Mr. Ibrahim Hussein (United Nations Volunteers) and Dr. Andreas Marchetti (ZEI).

on the theme of the European Union in the Mediterranean in the presence of students and staff of both organizing institutes and representatives of the German Academic Exchange Service. Dr Hoyer, who was also a state minister at the Foreign Ministry during the establishment of the Barcelona process in the years 1994-1998, provided an analysis on the German approach to the Mediterranean. In particular he emphasized the EU's role in the framework of this partnership. Dr Hoyer argued that the current institutional debate in the EU must be completed quickly, and the EU must now focus on strategic perspectives and tasks, including developing a comprehensive approach to the Middle East conflict. Status questions must be addressed in this context. Dr Hoyer also underlined the German wish and commitment to making the Union for the Mediterranean effective and visible in the region. The State Minister took many questions from MEDAC and ZEI students and staff, making this session a highlight of the workshop.

To make the workshop an interactive and dynamic event, the students

of ZEI and MEDAC participated in a simulation exercise focusing on peace negotiations in the Middle East. During the simulation the students were able to emulate different perspectives of the Arab-Israeli conflict and obtain insights into the various efforts to bring the conflict to a conclusion.

The visit also included a panel discussion on the Euro-Mediterranean dialogue, held at the Deutsche Welle. Distinguished speakers included the Ambassador of Malta to the German Federal Republic (and MEDAC alumnus) Dr John Paul Grech, Program Specialist at the UN Volunteers Mr Ibrahim Hussein, and ZEI's Dr Andreas Marchetti. A tour of Deutsche Welle and a visit to the House of German History completed the workshop.

Professor Ludgar Kühnhardt (Director, ZEI) and Professor Stephen Calleya (Director, MEDAC) assessed the workshop as an important step in enhancing academic exchange between the Mediterranean and Germany and an opportunity for students from both institutions to learn more about German and EU co-operation within the Mediterranean region.

The development of further opportunities for interaction between MEDAC and German academic and governmental institutions was discussed by Professor Calleya and the German Chair in Conflict Prevention and Peace Studies in meetings in Berlin. The creation of the Chair and the appointment of the first holder of the Chair, Dr Monika Wohlfeld, created unique opportunities for co-operation, from which both sides are bound to benefit. In their meetings with Foreign Ministry officials, including departments responsible for the Union for the Mediterranean, for bilateral relations with Malta and for international training of diplomats, as well as with experts of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik - German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Professor Calleya and Dr Wohlfeld explored concrete ideas for co-operation.

During the academic exchange to Bonn MEDAC also delivered an overview of the first year of activities of the German Chair at the German Academic Exchange Service. A comprehensive discussion about the German Chair 2010-2011 planned agenda also took place.

Uneasy Neighbours: ISRAEL and the EUROPEAN UNION

Israel was one of the first countries to engage in a dialogue with the EEC, even before the Treaty of Rome entered into force. In April 1958 Israel became the third country, after Greece and the US, to establish a diplomatic mission in Brussels, and in February 1959 Israel and the EEC formally established full diplomatic relations.

Yet, despite this early interest, for many years Europe did not figure highly in Israeli foreign policy, and Israel behaved more as an island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean rather than a Mediterranean country neighbouring the European continent.

Over the years, however, Israel and Europe have gradually drawn closer together, creating an ever-increasing network of economic, scientific and cultural ties. Those relations have consisted of a number of conflicting trends leading to the emergence of a troubled and, at times, volatile relationship - a thriving economic partnership, yet a relationship, at the political level, that has been marked by disappointment, bitterness and anger.

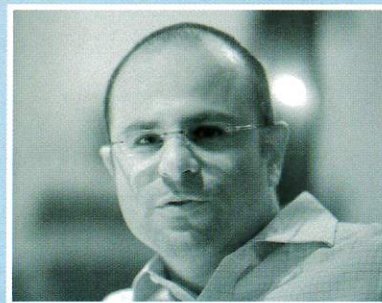
Today, the EU is Israel's most important trading partner. Politically, Israel has displayed a genuine desire to strengthen its ties with Europe and to be included as part of the European project. On the other hand, Israelis are deeply suspicious of European policies, and are untrusting of Europe's intentions towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and to the region as a whole. European leaders have displayed an equally ambivalent attitude concerning the nature of Europe's ties with Israel.

In June 2008 the EU-Israel Association Council expressed the political will to upgrade EU-Israeli relations as well as agreed to develop these relations gradually within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. In December 2008 the EU reaffirmed its determination to upgrade bilateral relations and issued guidelines for strengthening the political dialogue structures with Israel. But the 2009 war in Gaza and the election of the right wing government of Binyamin Netanyahu have called into question the future of this upgrade in relations, and since January 2009 the process has been

effectively frozen. Europe has made it clear to Israel that the pace of the upgrade process depends above all on positive developments in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and on Israel's readiness to move constructively toward resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Be that as it may, since 1957 Israel and the EU have drawn ever closer together. Yet Israel still lies uneasily, and will remain, at Europe's border, historically, geographically and politically. New and creative ways are needed to mediate this uneasy geopolitical relationship, as is a clearer understanding of its uniqueness and specificity.

It is also imperative that Israelis and Europeans discuss not only what unites them but also what divides them. Such a dialogue needs to be based on an open, honest and frank exchange of ideas, aimed at developing a deeper understanding of their differences and of their divergent values. By developing such a dialogue, future tensions, most notably over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, can be better mediated.



*By Dr. Sharon Pardo,
Jean Monnet Lecturer and
the Director of the Centre
for the Study of European
Politics and Society
(CSEPS) at Ben-Gurion
University of the Negev*



On 5th November 2009, Admiral GianPaolo di Paola, Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, addressed MEDAC students on the theme "NATO at 60". Admiral di Paola said he preferred to speak of the importance of the present and future of NATO rather than dwell on the past 60 years.

Admiral di Paola contended that the pace and space of change at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century were so rapid and encompassing that discontinuity prevailed. Globalization, he said, was shaping the threat to security whether it arose from the proliferation of nuclear weapons, global terrorism, the growing gap between rich and poor or the violation of human rights, and affirmed that NATO is today an organization with global responsibility and global awareness. He asserted that to cope with these threats NATO recognizes that it cannot do it alone, but with other actors.



Admiral di Paola dwelt at length on the process which NATO had embarked on to charter its way for the next ten to fifteen years and beyond. NATO's new Strategic Concept will outline NATO's enduring purpose and nature and its fundamental security tasks. In

short, it will equip the Alliance for security challenges and guide its future political and military development.

The process is currently in its reflection phase where a number of seminars with partner countries will confirm the thrust of the policy. A first draft of the policy would give way to further consultation. The interaction at every stage is also enhanced using digital tools - NATO has launched a website where global citizens can post their proposals on how they see the Alliance develop. "For the first

Above: (From left to right) The former Commander of the Armed Forces of Malta, Brigadier Carmel Vassallo, Admiral GianPaolo di Paola and MEDAC Director Professor Stephen Calleya.

Below Left: Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Admiral GianPaolo di Paola.

time we cannot anticipate the outcome" he said.

Nonetheless he believes the strategy has a number of prerequisites. For one, it requires NATO not to impose Western views but to humbly put its capacity at the disposal of all countries. A renewed NATO, where collective security and collective defense remain paramount is also one built on partnership. NATO, he emphasised, is already engaged in Asian countries and with China because reality surpassed doctrine. A third condition for an effective Alliance is the consolidation of its relationship with Russia while a strong partnership with the European Union, encompassing political dialogue is inevitable.

NATO he stressed is a tool for good and retains its validity today because it is based on fundamental rights.



MEDAC's 20th Anniversary Interna



The Academy's 20th anniversary International Conference "The end of the Cold War and the Mediterranean 1989 - 2009" was a huge success. Attended by around 200 delegates, it brought back to Malta two of the key players of the Malta Summit of December 1989, the sea-borne summit off the coast of Marsaxlokk that spelled the end of the Cold War. Governor John H. Sununu, then Chief of Staff of President George H.W. Bush and Ambassador Alexander Bessmertnykh, former Russian Foreign Minister shed light on the private conversations aboard the *Maxim Gorky* and drew lessons for the present. A list of distinguished international and Maltese speakers addressed the Conference which kicked off with welcoming speeches by MEDAC Chairman Guido de Marco, Deputy Foreign Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Tonio Borg and Ambassador Christian Meuwly, Head of the Political Affairs Division at the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The conference concluded with a video address by former Secretary of State James Baker.

GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

"The United States - Soviet Summit Meeting in Malta in December 1989 was the cornerstone event in the 1989-1991 cycle of change which transformed the world from a Cold War climate to an era of peaceful co-operation. That transitional evolution is a classic example of how enlightened, bold leadership on an international scale can significantly impact billions of lives. It should serve as an example to those who today govern in responsible positions around the world."

AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER BESSMERTNYKH

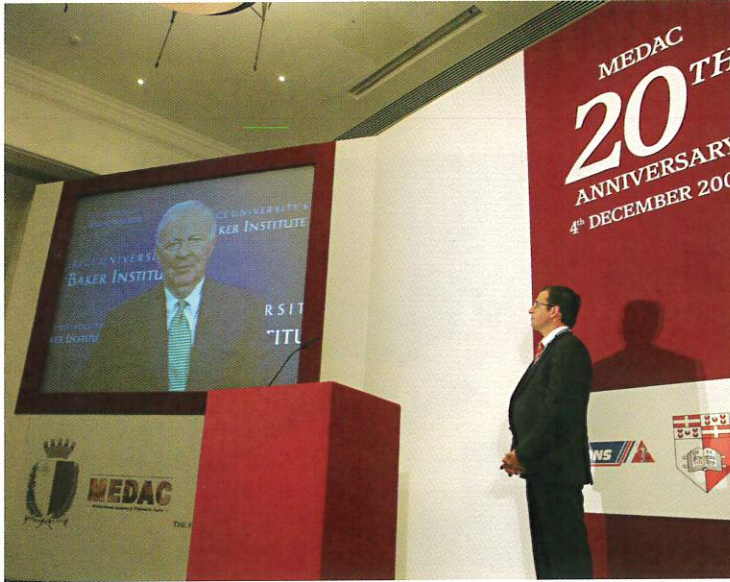
"When Gorbachev pronounced the key words about his perception of East European developments I was struck by the novelty of his message. He never said that before, even in a close circle in Moscow. He said "The basic principle of our new thinking foreign policy is the right of each nation to have a free choice, including the right to reconsider or to change the initially made choice. It is a basic right, although painful for us. The right to choose without outside interference. In other words, we should let nations decide for

Above: A group photo of the 20th Anniversary International Conference participants.

themselves to what God they want to pray". President Bush did not react to that statement immediately, nor did he mention that in his memoirs. But I believe he heard what he wanted."



ional Conference



Above: Former Secretary of State James Baker in the video address to the Conference.

Left, from Top to Bottom:

Professor Stephen Calleya introducing the President of the Republic of Malta H.E. George Abela to Governor John H. Sununu and Ambassador Alexander Bessmertnykh.

President Emeritus Eddie Fenech Adami, former Prime Minister and President of the Republic of Malta with Ambassador Alexander Bessmertnykh.

Professor Stephen Calleya with Ambassador Christian Meuwly from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

Governor John H. Sununu and Ambassador Alexander Bessmertnykh greeting each other at the conference.

Below: A general view of the conference.



Building **CONFIDENCE** across the **MEDITERRANEAN**

*Euro-Mediterranean
Information and Training
Seminar*

The Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar, which is organized jointly by MEDAC and the European Commission took place between the 23rd to the 26th October 2009. It focused on recent developments in the Euro-Med Partnership (UfM) and brought together diplomats from 21 states of the EU and the Mediterranean basin.

Specific attention was devoted to irregular migration and economic trends in the region during the global crisis. Keynote speeches were delivered by Dr. John O'Brennan who focused on the Lisbon Treaty and its Repercussions on the Mediterranean; the Swedish Presidency was represented by Ambassador Per E.J. Carlson, Director and Euro-Med Co-ordinator



in Sweden while Dr. Ian Lesser, a Senior Fellow at the German Marshall Fund in Washington addressed Transatlantic Relations and the Med. This confidence building initiative

Above: Young diplomats participating in the Simulation Exercise.

was enhanced through simulation negotiation sessions and workshops.

UNDP SEMINAR

Kapuscinski Lecture Series - "Re-thinking international development: a new role for Europe"

MEDAC, through its Human Dimension Programme, hosted the Maltese leg of the Kapuscinski Lecture Series with a lecture entitled "Re-thinking international development: a new role for Europe" delivered by Dr. Simon Maxwell, a Senior Research Associate of the Overseas Development Institute, the UK's foremost independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. Dr. Maxwell writes widely on development theory and policy including poverty, food security and aid. The lecture was preceded by an introductory address by Dr. Michael Frendo MP, Chairperson of the Maltese Parliament's Foreign and EU Affairs Committee and followed by a panel discussion with Mr. Alfred Agius (Desk Officer, Development Unit, MFA), Mr. Vince Caruana (Chairperson of the development NGO, SKOP) and Dr. Omar Grech (MEDAC).



Above: Dr. Simon Maxwell.

In the context of re-framing development cooperation, Dr. Maxwell pointed out that this had to be understood within a framework which recognized development aid as both a moral imperative and a common interest. Emphasis was laid on the importance of

maintaining aid volumes, pushing for aid effectiveness and on ensuring a holistic approach by governments, focusing on fragile states and investing more in multilateralism.

CALENDAR

08.10.09

MEDAC Opening Ceremony.



12.10.09

Protocol Seminar delivered by Ambassador Alfred Cachia.

13.10.09

Visit by H.E. Amr Moussa, Secretary General of the League of Arab States.

13.10.09 - 15.10.09

Visiting Lecturer, Professor Jürg Martin Gabriel, Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich on *Twentieth Century Diplomatic History from a Mediterranean Perspective*.

21.10.09 - 23.10.09

Visiting Lecturer, Professor Bichara Khader, Director of the Arab Study and Research Centre of the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium on *Euro-Mediterranean Relations from the 1970s to the prospects for the Union for the Mediterranean*.



23.10.09 - 27.10.09

Twenty-Seventh Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar. Four days of proceedings focusing on recent developments in the Euro-Med Partnership. Organized under the auspices of the European Commission.

26.10.09 - 27.10.09

Visiting Lecturer, Professor Simon Duke, European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht, Simulation Exercise on Negotiation.

05.11.09

Address by Admiral GianPaolo di Paola, Chairman of NATO Military Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of NATO.

12.11.09

Address by Hon. Tonio Borg, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs on *Malta's Foreign Policy: An Assessment*.



13.11.09 - 20.11.09

Visiting Lecturer, Professor Ibrahim Souss, Geneva School of Diplomacy and International Relations on *The International Relations of the Middle East*.

17.11.09 - 18.11.09

Visiting Lecturer, Dr. Paul Meertz, Simulation Exercise on Negotiation.

24.11.09

Graduation Ceremony of MEDAC class 2008/2009.

26.11.09

Kapuscinski Lecture under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme. Lecture by Dr. Simon Maxwell, Senior Research Assistant, Overseas Development Institute. Introduction by Dr. Michael Frendo, Chairman of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Foreign and EU Affairs.

04.12.09

MEDAC 20th anniversary Conference with the theme "The End of the Cold War and the Mediterranean".

05.12.09

MEDAC 20th Anniversary - Alumni Reunion.

ALUMNI NEWS



*Salima
Lyoussoufi*

*MEDAC
Alumnus
from
Morocco
2008-2009*

I was very lucky to follow the Masters Program in Diplomatic Studies at the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies.

This Masters degree was a very professional and well oriented programme. All the lectures were very interesting and useful.

The syllabus of international relations (both theories and relevant current issues) is a great preparation for a successful diplomatic career.

Personally, I learned a lot from the lectures in international law, particularly the International Law of the Sea and International and Regional Human Rights Mechanisms.

The Module in international history is a fundamental element for deepening knowledge on all the salient periods in contemporary history.

The training in negotiations and the presentations in different subjects provided us, as diplomats, with practical techniques of negotiation and communication.

The 9 months period that I spent at MEDAC will undoubtedly remain engraved in my memory.

I will never forget Malta, this beautiful small country, a real gem in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea.



1. *Alumni attending the 20th Anniversary Conference.*
2. *Visit to Gozo by MEDAC Class 2009/2010.*
3. *Graduation Ceremony of MEDAC Class 2008/2009.*
4. *Cuisine Night for MEDAC class and Alumni.*
5. *Alumni Reunion on the occasion of MEDAC's 20th Anniversary.*
6. *Visit to Gozo by MEDAC Class 2009/2010.*
7. *International Cuisine Night for MEDAC class and Alumni.*



ALUMNI NEWS

**Anton
Fric**

*MEDAC
Alumnus
from
Slovakia
2000-2001*



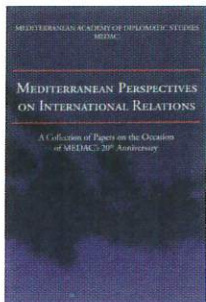
I joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia twelve years ago and as a junior diplomat I went on to study at MEDAC after three years. This was the time when Slovakia was going through major positive changes which followed the fall of communism in 1989 and gaining our independence in 1993. When I came to Malta in 2000, Slovakia had just started to negotiate the EU accession chapters and integration into NATO was also underway even if at the time it was still uncertain whether Slovakia's bid to integrate with the developed world would be successful.

It was simply fascinating to study at MEDAC, to learn from experienced diplomats, distinguished lecturers and international lawyers and economists and at the same time literally watch my country grow up in political, economic and social terms. To be honest, had I not studied at MEDAC, I think I would not have understood many of the processes which were happening inside and around my country.

After I graduated from MEDAC, I have seen my diplomatic career develop in an exciting way. If someone asked me whether MEDAC helped me to become a more experienced diplomat, or whether MEDAC has influenced the course of my destiny in diplomacy, I would say absolutely.



Recent PUBLICATIONS



MEDITERRANEAN PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A collection of Papers on the Occasion of MEDAC's 20th Anniversary
ISBN: 978-99909-55-20-0

The Mediterranean epitomizes somewhat the challenges of the world we live in. It is a region where differences abound but also where civilizations converge. This volume seeks to provide an insight into the underlying concerns of this region offering critical analysis together with essential background information and data.

Mediterranean Perspectives on International Relations was prepared to coincide with MEDAC's 20th Anniversary. With international contributions of distinguished politicians, scholars, present and former directors, board members and academic staff members, this collection of papers looks at International Relations from the perspective of the Mediterranean region.

The contributors include Professor Guido de Marco, President Emeritus of Malta and MEDAC Chairman, Dr. Tonio Borg, Malta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Joe Borg, EU Commissioner for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Professor Stephen Calleya, MEDAC Director and former

directors Ambassador Fred Tanner and Professor Jürg Martin Gabriel. It also includes contributions by current and former lecturers as well as visiting academics: Professor David Attard, Dr. Derek Lutterbeck, Dr. Omar Grech, Dr. Eberhard Rhein, Dr. Marco Colazingari, Ambassador Magdy Hefny, Dr. Fouad M. Ammor, Dr. Alberto Bin, Dr. Sharon Pardo and Dr. Monika Wohlfeld.



THE UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN: AN EXERCISE IN REGION BUILDING?

Mediterranean Quarterly,
Vol. 20, No. 4, Fall 2009
Stephen Calleya

Two decades since the end of the Cold War there are clearer signs that the East-West divide of the past is being replaced by an international security system where North-South divisions are becoming the dominant feature. Unlike the European continent where the fall of the Iron Curtain ushered in a period of reconciliation, the Mediterranean remains a frontier area of divisions. European and Middle East international region disparities and conflict continue to be the hallmark of Mediterranean interchange.

It is however fundamentally clear that the EMP coupled with the UfM offer a unique opportunity

to strengthen political, economic and cultural ties across the Euro-Mediterranean area. But such progress will only be registered if all the Euro-Med countries direct their actions at the causes rather than the symptoms of contemporary disparities and security risks. The Union for the Mediterranean offers the blueprint to address the physical architectural deficit that has prevented the Mediterranean area from becoming a coherent functional economic regional space.



THE WEST AND RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: TOWARDS A RENEWED RIVALRY?

Mediterranean Politics
Vol. 14, No. 3, November 2009
Derek Lutterbeck & Georgij Engelbrecht

This article focuses on the emerging rivalry between Western countries and Russia in the Mediterranean. In recent years, Russia has become as an increasingly significant player in the region, in particular in the energy and military sectors. This in turn has been of considerable concern to Western, and in particular European, countries, which at least to some extent have seen Russia's growing activism in the Mediterranean as a challenge to their interests.

MEDAC ACADEMIC RECRUITMENT 2010/2011

The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies offers the following courses:

One-year Full-time Postgraduate Studies: Master of Diplomacy and Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies

Two year Part-time: Diploma in Diplomatic Studies

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