



## Welcome to the Academic Year 2012—2013

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and are now in their second year. 18 students have registered for the Masters course in the new academic year.

The Institute's Ph.D. programme started in October 2011. The two students

The Institute for European Studies is glad to welcome students to the new academic year and looks forward to an interesting and stimulating programme of studies.

This year 41 new students enrolled to read for a Bachelor in European Studies. They join the other 44 students who are now in their second and third year of

studies and 12 students who are reading for a Diploma in European Studies.

The Institute also offers European Studies as a subsidiary area of study.

At the post-graduate level, there are 24 students pursuing European Studies at Masters level; 6 students are pursuing their degree on a part-time basis

enrolled in the PhD programme are conducting their research on energy security, and on small states and the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

The table below provides details on the number of students following courses offered by the Institute for European Studies:

**Student Numbers at the Institute for European Studies**

	B. EU (Hons.)	Diploma	MA	PhD	Total Students taking European Studies as main area
Year 1	41		18	1	<b>123</b>
Year 2	21	12	6	1	
Year 3	23				
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	

## Graduation Ceremony 2012

45 students will be graduating Bachelor in European Studies Honours and 10 students will be awarded their Master of Arts in European Studies. The graduation ceremonies will be taking place on the 22 November for the Master of Arts in European Studies and 30 November for the Bachelor in European Studies (Honours).

Since its foundation in 1992, the Institute for European Studies (previously known as the European Documentation and Research Centre) has given a strong contribution to the development of European Studies in Malta. The programme of studies at the Institute is designed to ensure that students can contribute towards meeting the challenges and benefiting from the opportunities of Malta as an EU member state.

The Institute's graduates have found rewarding employment in different organisations in the public and private sector; both locally and overseas.

The Institute for European Studies would like to extend its congratulations to all graduating students whilst wishing them all the best of luck for the future.

## Study Visit at the Xiamen University, China

*Ms. Francesca Aquilina, a student on the MA programme, represented the Institute for European Studies in a study visit in Xiamen University, China, in July 2012. The University of Malta Delegation was led by the Rector, Professor Juanito Camilleri. Ms Aquilina shares with us some of her experiences:*

### What did the programme consist of?

The programme's objective was to promote the exchange of students and enhance relations between China and Malta. The programme was packed with activities to help us appreciate the cultural and traditional heritage of China. During our visit, a 'Malta Week' was organised and we had the opportunity to organise a Maltese cultural display for Chinese students. A number of presentations were delivered by Maltese and Chinese speakers and both delegations exchanged gifts.

### What struck you at Xiamen University?

Xiamen University is a large institution offering different facilities. It has excellent sports facilities which include a large sports ground and a golf course. Moreover, the University has a tunnel connecting the main campus with the student dorms embellished with frescos and paintings depicting cultural icons, historical events, and political messages.

### Are there any opportunities for Maltese students at Xiamen University?

The degree courses at Xiamen University are mostly delivered in Chinese. Xiamen University offers international students the opportunity to attend the "Summer Chinese Programme" which allows them to visit China for 2 weeks to study Chinese language and customs and participate in various cultural activities and



visit interesting sites. Students would only need to cover their air tickets and insurance costs while the Confucius Institute in China will assume all costs for accommodation, local transportation, and all group activities and sightseeing. More information is available from the Confucius Institute at the University of Malta at <http://www.um.edu.mt/confucius>

### What have you learnt from this experience?

Experiencing China first hand has enabled me to understand this great country, its people and culture. This unique experience has deepened my knowledge and experience in the international sphere and helped me create new international links which will probably be of immense value in my career.



## Climate Change and Development Research in Ethiopia

**M**r. Stefano Moncada, assistant lecturer and researcher at the Institute for European Studies, has recently visited the city of Shashemene in Ethiopia, where he has been conducting research on a community-based environmental and sanitation project. The 12 days mission had the aim of monitoring the progress of a project that is providing one vulnerable community in the city of Shashemene with a biogas digester system. This project is financed by the Maltese Foreign Affairs Ministry and Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs, within the internationally agreed 'fast-start climate change' initiative. The partners involved, are the Ethiopian Women and Children Development Organisation (WCDO), and the Maltese NGO Kopin (<http://www.kopin.org/>).

This system will provide common bio-latrines which make use of human and animal waste to produce biogas. This biogas produced will be channelled to a communal kitchen, which will be used freely by the whole community. Other interventions include the provision of a water point, the channelling and tubing of sewage and provision of gardening



*Above: Mr. Moncada (second from right) and project officer Mr. Kassahun (third from right) talking with members of the community, beneficiaries of the project.*

equipment, as well as specific training, to maintain a small garden for the production of home-grown organic products.

It is foreseen that this activity will have positive outcomes on many fronts: climate change mitigation, adaptation, wellbeing, as well as water sanitation and public health

(WASH). In fact, the villagers in Shashemene are currently using fire wood and charcoal as energy sources, with evident negative impacts on deforestation, air pollution, as well as respiratory diseases. During Mr. Moncada's visit, a pre-evaluation and collection of baseline behavioural, socio-economic and public health data was conducted, paving the way for the second part of the research that will take place next January 2013. During that time, the survey will be conducted all over again, in order to obtain precious information on any improvement which has occurred also due to the implementation of the project. The survey was designed in cooperation with Ms Marie Briguglio, from the Department of Economic of the University of Malta and with Prof. Hilary Bambrick, from the School of Medicine of the University of Western Sydney.



*Left: Workers finishing off the construction of the biogas generator in the city of Shashamene*

## Grundtvig Experience in Romania

In April, two European Studies students, Jovanka Dimeck and Roderick Muscat, were given the opportunity to take part in the Grundtvig program experience and to participate in a workshop organized by World Vision Romania regarding 'The Faces behind Statistics – How the Millennium Development Goals can influence your life'.

The students had the possibility to debate poverty among other participants from Germany, Austria, Greece and Cyprus.

As part of the workshop, the participants visited local NGOs and organizations working on social exclusion, poverty and development, most of which dealt directly with children and persons from disadvantaged groups. They also visited the PACT Foundation whose role is to channel EU funds to 'Civil Based

Organisations'. These funds help to improve living standards in remote villages in Romania.

The workshop consisted of various lectures about poverty, social inclusion and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The knowledge gained during the lectures was put to practice during visits in Crit, a small agricultural village in the region of Transylvania.

There the students analysed every aspect of poverty, its causes and possible solutions. They also had the opportunity to visit a WVR experimental farm (agro-vision), which had received assistance to help it achieve higher market standards. Local farmers have also been supported with agricultural funds to help them prosper in a market economy. With this assistance, outward migration from Crit has

been contained.

At the end of their visit, the students analysed their experiences and proposed a project which could be implemented in Crit with the help of EU funds. They had acquired ideas on how to promote MDGs back in their home country and how they could contribute to build a network of active citizens in Europe. In Bucharest, the students attended a seminar organised at the University of Bucharest.

Following this opportunity, the students were able to understand, by first-hand experience, what poverty means and with the assistance of Romanian NGOs, they were able to debate theories, and practical applications, in a multicultural environment.

*This report was compiled by Jovanka Dimeck and Roderick Muscat.*



## Institute for European Studies awarded Jean Monnet Projects

The Institute for European Studies at the University of Malta has been awarded funding for two Jean Monnet Projects; the Jean Monnet Chair and the Jean Monnet Module on "Agenda Setting in the European Union."

The Jean Monnet Chair has been awarded to the Institute's Director, Prof Roderick Pace, who will be working on the theme of "An evolving EU engaging a changing Mediterranean region." The Jean Monnet Teaching Module has been awarded to Dr Marcello Carammia - a member of the Institute's resident academic staff.

The EU is currently undergoing numerous

processes of change and the Chair will lead, research and discussion focussing on different aspects of change in the Euro-Mediterranean region. These issues will be explored by seven working teams, composed of academics, students and civil society members.

The Jean Monnet Teaching Module will focus on the setting of the political agenda in the EU. This refers to the set of issues concerning citizens, institutions, and policy-makers which require EU action. The teaching module will deal with how problems enter the political agenda of the EU, how different stakeholders contribute to the setting of this agenda and in

what respect the EU processes differ from those of other political systems. The Module will be included into the teaching programme of the Institute for European Studies.

Prof. Roderick Pace, the Director of the Institute for European Studies, said: "as a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, the Institute has been at the forefront in disseminating information and research on different aspects of the EU. These projects will help us enhance the learning experience for both our students and interested individuals."

## Climate News—Autumn 2012

At the beginning of September the European Environment Agency (EEA) estimated that **EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions declined by 2.5% in 2011**, in part due to a mild winter, which lowered heating demands, as well as to increased consumption of renewable energy. In the 15 EU States with a common commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (EU-15), the reduction in 2011 equaled 3.5%. The EU-15 are therefore 14.1% below the base-year level of the Kyoto Protocol. The Economic sectors covered under the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) reduced emissions by 1.8%, while sectors not covered lowered emissions by 3.1%. A detailed report is expected to be produced by the EEA in October 2012, with the official GHG inventory available in mid-2013. (more on

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/european-union2019s-total-greenhouse-emissions>)

Last September 2012 the EU has released a study discussing the **marginal cost abatement curves for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions for heavy duty vehicles (HDVs)**. The study has been

released as part of work towards an EU-wide strategy for HDV emissions reductions. The study outlines the methodological framework for calculation of abatement costs and provides the input values. It also discusses the outputs for a variety of vehicles, including those used for: service; urban delivery; municipal delivery; regional delivery; long haul; and construction. The study was released in the context of the EU goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the transport sector by 2050 by 60%. The study demonstrates “significant” break-even potential for reduction measures, when the entire lifetime of transport is taken into account. (more on [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news\\_2012092401\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/articles/news_2012092401_en.htm))

**European citizens celebrated European Mobility Week 2012**, from 16-22 September 2012, under the theme “moving in the right direction,” to encourage public transport. During the week, the European Commission launched an initiative to coordinate transport research and innovation to accelerate adoption of technologies in Europe. The new initiative on transport and innovation aims to develop roadmaps for innovation and

development in ten areas: smart road vehicles; smart aircraft; smart vessels; smart rail vehicles; smart, green, low-maintenance and climate-resilient infrastructure; alternative fuel distribution infrastructure; efficient modal traffic management systems; integrated cross-modal information and management services; seamless logistics; and integrated and innovative urban mobility and transport. European Mobility Week and the transport and innovation initiative aim in part to address the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of transport, 95% of which is currently dependent on fossil fuel. The European Commission also used the week to launch a public consultation on the development of the EU’s urban transport policy. The consultation will last from 17 September to 10 December 2012. (more on <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/12/975&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>)

*Information edited by Stefano Moncada and adapted from Climate-L.org*



## News from our Alumni

The Institute for European Study has its own growing alumni network which currently includes approximately 350 students who have graduated at BA and MA level. The newsletter provides an opportunity to catch up with some alumni. In this issue of the newsletter, we meet Ms Diana Spiteri.

**Diana Spiteri,**

### **B.A. (Hons.) European Studies**

After reading for a B.A. (Hons.) in European Studies at the Institute for European Studies, Diana Spiteri worked with the European Union Secretariat at the Office of the Prime Minister between May 2007 to September 2010 where she had the position of an EU

Research Analyst following the Justice and Home Affairs portfolio.

Subsequently, Ms. Spiteri took up the post of Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) Executive at the Malta Council for Science and Technology where she is now one of the national delegates for Malta representing the Government in EU Commission meetings on matters related to FP7.

Ms Spiteri is also Programme Committee Member and National Contact Point for Energy, Transport, Food, Agriculture & Fisheries, and Biotechnology, Health and Research Infrastructures.

It is worth noting that for the duration of FP7 (2007-2013) Malta has to date been allocated around €12 million in EU Funding.

Ms Spiteri is currently reading for a Masters of Arts in Humanitarian Action at the University of Malta on a part-time basis.



## European Union awarded Nobel Peace Prize

This award comes at a time when the Union is struggling with enormous economic challenges that could in the end prove its undoing. This is remarkable in itself but it is also a reason for us Europeans to struggle on and do what has to be done to ensure the Union's survival.

What monetary value can we give to 60 years of peace and stability? We believe that this is incalculable. The EU has provided European citizens a life which is not completely free from its daily hardships and challenges, but a life of peace, a life worth living. It is when we look on past achievements and when we recognise how much this Union has been worth to us in terms of the peace, stability and tranquillity that our present troubles and the weight of our collective efforts to make sure that it lives on, pale into insignificance.

The great but perhaps not so well known European thinker Marsilius of Padua (c1275-1342) wrote that the fruits of peace and tranquillity are the best "while those of its contrary, strife, are unendurable harm. For this

reason we must desire peace, seek to acquire it when we do not have it, keep it once acquired, and fight off its opposite, strife, with every effort."

That is what the process of European integration has done. It has reconciled age-old enemies, strengthened a political culture that favours negotiation and the peaceful settlement of disputes, banished war from the Continent, strengthened the respect of human rights based on human dignity, encouraged European countries which had not done so to embrace democracy. This is what led to the prosperity which European citizens have enjoyed for many decades.

It is this kind of Europe that ought to provide fresh hope for the future to those citizens who are struggling in the frontline to overcome recession by encouraging them with the knowledge that they are not alone and that as long as Europeans stick together as a community of democratic states based on solidarity, the present challenges stand a

better chance of being overcome.

The European Union has also been an important factor of stability in world politics. Often lambasted for projecting norms rather than power, criticised for not having the force to impose its will a "Pax Europaea" on others, it preferred to lead by example primarily by being the largest aid donor by far to the developing countries.

It has championed the cause of combating climate change to safeguard the earth for future generations. Europe has constantly emphasized the full respect of human rights as universal rights to be enjoyed by everyone.

But more than that the European Union stands out as a living, shining example of what states in conflict-ridden regions can achieve if they build peace instead of fighting one another.

It was a praiseworthy decision of the European Movement International taken in May this year and of its President Jo Leinen to nominate the EU for the prestigious award.

## Activities by the Academic Members of the Institute

### Professor Roderick Pace

- Developing a Macro-regional strategy in the Mediterranean

The section for Economic and Monetary Union, Economic and Social Cohesion (ECO) European Economic and Social Committee organized a public hearing on "Developing a Macro-regional strategy in the Mediterranean". This hearing took place on the 26 September in the Cypriot city of Larnaca. Prof Roderick Pace was invited to attend the hearing and present his views on the issue. Two main themes featured in this hearing:

1. A macro-regional strategy for the (West) Mediterranean Sea region: what elements should be included?
2. How can an EU Mediterranean macro-regional strategy help overcome the diversity and divisions in the region?

- EuroMeSCo Meeting in Barcelona

The EuroMeSCo General Assembly met in Barcelona on the 4 October 2012 and discussed the Annual Report and financial information, Membership (Admissions and withdrawal), the designation of the Steering Committee, Executive Committee, Secretariat and Chair of the Assembly and EuroMeSCo's Work Programme for 2012-2014.

Professor Roderick Pace, Director of the Institute for European Studies attended on behalf of the Institute. The Institute reactivated its membership of EuroMeSCo at the general assembly last year which also met in Barcelona.

Professor Pace also attended the EuroMeSCo annual conference which took place on Friday 5th October. The conference started with a Roundtable Discussion on "Europe and the New Mediterranean: Crisis as an Opportunity" and was followed by the following workshops:

1. Internal Dynamics in Countries of the Arab Spring and the Role of Civil Society
2. Geostrategic Consequences of the Arab Spring
3. How to Reinvigorate Euro-Mediterranean Relations? The Role of the Union for the Mediterranean.

The workshops were followed by a discussion in plenary on results and policy recommendations.

### Dr Marcello Carammia

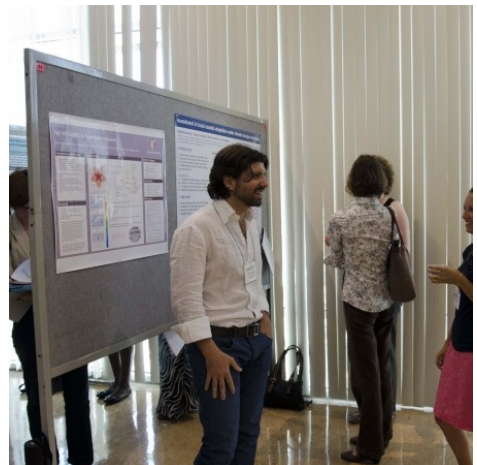
- Dr. Carammia was in the organising committee of the Fifth General Conference of the Comparative Agendas Project, together with Prof Emiliano Grossman and Prof. Christoffer Green-Pedersen. Hosted by Sciences-Po Paris, 14-16 June (Campus Reims), the conference brought together 66 participants from 42 European, American, and Canadian universities (see [http://agendas-france.fr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=37&lang=en](http://agendas-france.fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=37&lang=en)).

- Dr Carammia presented a paper at that conference, entitled *Changing the Transmission Belt: The Programme-to-Policy Link in Italy between the First and Second Republic* (co-authored with Shaun Bevan [University of Mannheim] and Enrico Borghetto [University of Milan]). A revised version of this paper has been presented at the 26th SISP (Società Italiana di Scienza Politica/Italian Political Science Association) conference, panel on "Organizzazione e performance del governo italiano". Rome, 13-15 September 2012.

- Dr Carammia has also launched the project *The Europeanisation of the Maltese Parliament*. This is part of a broader project involving ten European countries (to be extended to 15) on The Europeanisation of Domestic Legislatures, coordinated by Thomas

Koenig and Lars Maeder, University of Mannheim. The first project meeting has been sponsored by the 'Research Sessions' of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and hosted by the European University Institute, Fiesole (Florence), 19-22 June 2012. The next meeting is planned to be held at the University of Mannheim in 2013.

### Mr Stefano Moncada



Above: Mr. Moncada presenting his poster at the Adaptation Futures conference held in May 2012, Tuscon, USA

In May 2012 Mr. Stefano Moncada attended the second international conference on climate change adaptation, called Adaptation Futures, organised by the University of Arizona (USA), where he presented a poster entitled 'Aid to Adapt - A Framework for Analysis', discussing his preliminary findings arising out of his Ph.D. research in the area of climate change adaptation and the development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

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Institute for European Studies



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The Institute for European Studies is a multi-disciplinary teaching and research Institute within the University of Malta. It runs an evening Diploma course, as well as full-time courses leading to the Bachelor of European Studies degree and to qualifications at MA and PhD level. Each year Maltese and international students enrol in its degree programmes, and through the ERASMUS Programme it offers a number of student and staff exchanges with universities and institutions of higher learning abroad. All of the Institute's courses are fully in line with Bologna Process guidelines.

Founded in 1992 as the European Documentation and Research Centre (EDRC), the Institute was granted the status of a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence in 2004. The Institute is engaged in various research and publication activities in European Integration Studies and is a member of the Trans-European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA), the LISBOAN network, EPERN and the two Euro-Mediterranean networks, EuroMeSco and FEMISE. The research interests of its staff include comparative politics and history of the European Union (EU); EU institutions; EU external relations and enlargement; small states in the EU; Malta in the EU; Euro-Mediterranean Relations; Stability and Growth Pact; Economic Governance of the Euro Area; Europe 2020; EU development policies and Climate Change.



TEPSA

the Trans European  
Policy Studies Association

### TEPSA Meeting – University of Nicosia, Cyprus

The June 2012 pre-presidency conference organized by TEPSA was held at the University of Nicosia between the 14 and 15 June. The main theme of the conference was "The Cypriot EU Presidency 2012: Institutional Consolidation and Responding to new Challenges". It was jointly organized by TEPSA, the Lisbon Network, KIMEDE (the Cyprus Institute for Mediterranean, European and International Studies) and the University of Cyprus. Professor Costas Melakopides and Professor Kalliopi Agapiou Josephides led the conference. Several workshops/pleanaries on various themes were organized:

1. The economic and social crisis in the EU: Economic governance and the welfare state after Lisbon.
2. Free movement and migration: Beyond the Treaty of Lisbon
3. Which kind of solidarity? An analysis of the sharpened debate on the EU in the member states
4. Cyprus and EU Enlargement Policy: the agenda
5. EU's external relations and diplomacy: More effective after the Treaty of Lisbon?
6. reflections on Lisbon innovations and the role of the EU Council

Professor Roderick Pace, Director of the Institute for European Studies attended the conference and presented a paper on "Irregular Migration in the Central Mediterranean".