

N E W S



The Importance of Young Diplomats

By Dr. Claire Spencer

Chatham House, Royal Institute of International Affairs

<http://home.um.edu.mt/medac/>

In the wake of this summer's inter-related crises, in Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank, the need for good diplomacy and good diplomats has never been greater. Mutual recrimination continue both within and between the societies of the Middle East and while the resolution of core issues remains urgent, the reputation of the international community, including the European Union, has suffered. As the victims of conflict almost literally pick up the pieces of their lives, what role can diplomacy play?

In the first place, it is the time for a younger generation of diplomats and local opinion-formers to set the tone for the future settlement of divisions across the Mediterranean and Middle East region. One of the reasons I have been involved, and continue to be involved in the Euro-Mediterranean Information & Training seminars, is that I am constantly impressed by the insights and new approaches that a fresh pair of eyes can bring to seemingly intractable problems. Being involved in long-term policy processes like the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, now in its second decade, can sometimes mean losing sight of the essentially human dimensions of the process. What keeps the Barcelona process alive are the individuals and the contacts they make within it, not the technicalities, procedures and projects that attract most attention, however significant their concrete outcomes may be.

Without continually renewing the spirit of cooperation and engagement underlying Barcelona, the overall goals of regional peace and integration are unlikely to be achieved. This is why it is so refreshing to hear newcomers to the process ask why certain aspects of it have been designed and operate in certain ways. The better the processes are understood and modified to fit new circumstances, the more chances there are for the practice, as well as spirit of cooperation to survive current and future crises.

A second role for diplomacy is to put imaginative and creative approaches into action, unbound by the received wisdoms and underlying assumptions of the past. Here too, a younger generation of diplomats has a key role to play, not only in bringing their own experience of new technologies into play, but in determining the context and parameters for how their collective future will be shaped.

In the first respect, the reality of globalisation is something young diplomats already live, having grown up in the era of easily accessible music, films, web-sites and blogs from all regions of the world. Much of the shared cultures of the Middle East, Mediterranean and Europe are now 'virtual', defined by the 'sound and vision' of shared internet sites and e-mail attachments, accessible to many of those who now share the task of defining a common future together.

In this second respect, of building a common future, young diplomats can also decide for themselves the extent to which both the recent and distant history of the region can determine its future. The wrongs and injustices of the past cannot, and indeed should not be entirely forgotten, but neither should they constrain the search for alternatives that break with the cycles of violence that have too often beset the region. At a Training Seminar last year, I was particularly inspired by two participants from Israel and Palestine who both commented that they were there 'in the spirit of cooperation' rather than to dig over old and continuing differences. It is in the interests of all those involved in the Barcelona process that this spirit be nurtured, cultivated and heeded to heal the wounds of the summer of 2006 sooner rather than later.

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Opening Ceremony of the 2006-07 Academic Year

By Dr. Stephen C. Calleya

*Director of the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies
and Lecturer in International Relations*

The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC) held its 2006-2007 official opening ceremony at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta on Thursday, October 19th 2006. The Director of MEDAC, Dr. Stephen Calleya, commenced proceedings with an opening address that focused on the evolution of MEDAC over the past sixteen years and the current academic programme being offered by the Academy.

Malta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo delivered the keynote address of the ceremony to the audience present that included the diplomatic corps in Malta. During his address, Dr. Frendo highlighted the important role that diplomats play in contemporary international relations and called for diplomats to adopt a more "preemptive diplomacy" approach to try and avoid potential crises from escalating into conflicts. Dr. Frendo also encouraged MEDAC's students to participate actively in the Alumni Association that had more than four hundred members and was already proving to be a vehicle where colleagues could interact with one another on a regular basis.



Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta delivering the Keynote Address.

The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies is an institution of higher learning offering advanced degrees in diplomacy with a focus on Mediterranean issues. The academic programme consists of courses in International Law, International Economics, International Relations, Diplomatic History, and the practice of diplomacy.

MEDAC's international vocation is also evident from the large number of international conferences, workshops and study visits it has held on a regular basis in collaboration with numerous institutions and governments including, the Arab League, Wilton Park, EuroMeSCo, the Nordic Council, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and the governments of Tunisia and Egypt.



Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo meeting MEDAC students at the reception following the keynote address.

Since opening its doors to postgraduate students more than 400 students from over 40 different countries have graduated from MEDAC. Several of the Academy's alumni are now following a career in diplomacy and are serving in their respective embassies all over the world.

MEDAC's class of 2006-2007 is one of its largest intakes of postgraduate students from all over the Mediterranean area and beyond. This year's intake following MEDAC's postgraduate programmes include candidates from Tunisia, Egypt, the Palestinian Authority, Iraq, Albania, China, Georgia, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece, the Czech Republic, Italy, Russia and Malta.



Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo and Dr. Stephen C. Calleya with the students at Palazzo Parisio, Valletta

Further information about MEDAC can be found on its web site <http://home.um.edu.mt/medac/>



Human Rights Summer School

By Dr. Omar Grech

*Coordinator of the Human Dimension Programme and
Lecturer in International Law*

Between the 5th and 13th July 2006, the Human Dimension Programme organized the 7th Human Rights Summer Training in cooperation with 80:20 Educating and Acting for A Better World (Ireland). This year's summer school focused on Human Rights: The Legal, Educational and Action Dimensions. As with previous editions the school was held at the Victoria Hotel, Sliema. The Chairman of MEDAC, President Emeritus Prof. Guido de Marco, addressed the participants and lecturers at an evening reception on the first day. Prof. de Marco stressed the importance of a genuine debate on human rights throughout the Euro-Med area as one of the keys to achieving peace and stability in the region.



President Emeritus, Prof. Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC meeting with the participants at the opening ceremony.

The objectives of the 2006 Summer School were:

- To raise awareness and understanding of the key values, international legal instruments, educational imperatives and challenges within Human Rights
- To situate these debates and discussions in a Euro-Med context
- To promote dialogue and understanding between diplomats, NGO personnel and Human Rights activists with a human rights context
- To promote intercultural dialogue on Human Rights especially as regards Euro-Arab dialogue

These objectives were met by utilizing a variety of learning methods including formal lectures, workshops, simulation exercises and art.



Ola (Palestine) and Marita (Sweden) making a presentation on the human rights situations in their countries.

An international team of academics and practitioners in international human rights taught the courses. These included:

Treaty-Making, Prof. David Attard
International Human Rights, Dr. Omar Grech
The International Human Rights Covenants, Dr. Mervat Rishmawi
The Children's Rights Convention, Prof. Paroula Perraki
Implementing Human Rights in the Euro-Med Area, Dr. Claire Spencer
Genocide: Rwanda a Case Study, Dr. Colm Regan

The summer school also had an 'art' focus with the participants producing an artwork around the theme of 'All Different, All the Same'. The art workshops were led by the Belfast artist John Johnston.

The Summer School was attended by eighteen participants who came from a variety of backgrounds. These included diplomats from Egypt, Georgia and Switzerland, NGO personnel from Lebanon, Tunisia, Sweden, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Armenia and Romania as well as graduate students from Ireland, Moldova and France

Apart from the lectures, debates and workshops the participants and lecturers had ample opportunities to discuss issues and exchange views. MEDAC organized a cultural tour and wine tasting excursion, which provided yet another opportunity for informal discussions. The Swiss Government funded the summer school.

Lectures in Global Investment Promotion

By Dr. Marco Colazingari

Holder of the Italian Chair and Lecturer in International Economics

In early May 2006 Professor Filippo Monge from Turin University came to MEDAC as a visiting professor to conduct a seminar on Investment Promotion. Professor Monge is an active Italian lecturer and promoter expert of Territorial Marketing, that branch of Public Sector Economics that deals with international investment promotion and attraction. He specialized at the London School of Economics and is the author of various books on economics, history and sociology.

Professor Monge's seminar was part of the MEDAC International Economic lecture series. With the use of colourful electronic slides and DVDs, Prof. Monge's seminar focused on international business relations. The main focus of the 2006 seminar was the issue of globalization. In order to successfully compete in a globalized world - Professor Monge told MEDAC students - the availability of intangible assets such as information and knowledge are strictly required. Since the regional areas able to offer the best conditions will attract the best resources, intangible assets represent a capital in itself. And since resources are critical to create value for the region and benefit investors, individuals and enterprises, the attraction of resources is central to economic development. Consequently, regional systems able to plan and implement effective local development strategic actions will be the best competitors in the international marketplace.

The first step toward economic development is therefore the creation of information capital. To highlight the main instrument of governance available for investment promotion - i.e. the Investment Promotion Agency - Professor Monge discussed with MEDAC students some case studies extracted from his rich multimedia archive. The seminar provided an opportunity for MEDAC students to debate about practical problems that countries have to face today in order to promote themselves internationally.



A number of MEDAC students, Prof. Filippo Monge and Dr. Marco Colazingari (centre).

Water Conflict Management

By Mr. David Cassar

Research Assistant

In February 2006, Ambassador Dr. Magdy Hefny, Director of the Regional Centre for Studies and Research on Water Uses Ethics together with Ms. Judith Niederberger von Wyl, lectured the students for a week on Water Conflict Management and Resolution in the MENA Region.

The module served as an eye opener for students to learn more about water negotiations and water diplomacy. It also helped to generate knowledge and devise solutions to existing water problems. This exercise also helped to develop the participants'



Dmytro and Neil discussing their negotiation strategies with the lecturers.

communications skills. Throughout the simulation exercises, the students had the opportunity to put into practice different strategic tactics in an effort to secure a positive outcome to the challenge they were confronting. This exercise thus provided the students with the possibility to design their own negotiation strategy and scenario building in different situations.

On the first day, the students were made aware of the importance and scarcity of water in the region. This factor may sometimes be the subject of conflicts between two or more parties. On the second day, the students learned about the international water laws and the 97 UN conventions. On the third day, the class analysed the origins of water conflicts and the different behaviours adopted by the conflicting parties. On the fourth day, the students were prepared by means of literature for the simulation that took place the following day. In addition, the students were briefed about the different negotiation strategies they could adopt. On the final day, the negotiation simulation took place. The students assumed the role of different governments and NGOs during the simulation exercise. This module therefore provided the students with a chance to learn more about the topic of water in international relations and also to improve their communication skills and put into practice their negotiation abilities.

The XX Euro-Med Information and Training Seminar

By Dr. Stephen C. Calleya

The Twentieth Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar took place in Malta between May 5th – 8th 2006. The four days of proceedings focused on recent developments in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, particularly the progress registered in implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Five Year work programme that was agreed to at the tenth anniversary Euro-Mediterranean summit held in Barcelona at the end of November 2005.

This international gathering brought together diplomats from the majority of the twenty-five European Union member states and the ten Mediterranean Partner countries that are currently members of this multilateral initiative. The Seminar was organized by the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies of the University of Malta under the auspices of the European Commission who assist in co-ordinating this Euro-Mediterranean confidence building initiative.

In the last ten years the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership has provided the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies a welcome normative framework for expanding its training activities in the Euro-Mediterranean regional setting. The objectives of the Information and Training Seminar are to enhance the understanding of diplomats from the European Union and the Mediterranean partner states about the various aspects and the functioning of the European Union with special reference to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and specific security issues in the Mediterranean.



From left to right: H.E. Juan Prat Y Coll (Spanish Ambassador at Large for Mediterranean Affairs), Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta), Dr. Stephen C. Calleya, Mr. Rafael Dochao Moreno (Administrator, EC External Relations D.G.) and H.E. Elisabeth Kehrer (Austrian Ambassador to Malta).

Throughout the four-day seminar academic specialists and other professionals from both Europe and the Mediterranean presented a series of lectures on developments within each of the three chapters of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, namely the political and security, economic and financial, and the cultural and human resources chapters.



Euro-Med Seminar group photo with the Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Malta.

Particular attention was dedicated to topics that include The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership's Five Year Work Programme (2006-2010), the EU's Neighbourhood Policy, Euro-Maghreb Relations, Education and Socio-Cultural Exchanges in the Mediterranean and the EuroMeSCo work programme. President Emeritus Professor Guido de Marco also delivered a presentation entitled "A Renewed Commitment to a Dialogue of Cultures and Civilisations". The seminar also examined developments that have taken place in the Euro-Mediterranean area during the Austrian EU Presidency.

The Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training meeting, or Malta Seminar as the meetings have become more commonly known, also highlights the proactive role that Malta continues to play in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership process as highlighted in the recently published Strategic Objectives document outlining Malta's foreign policy priorities. The Hon. Dr. Michael Frendo, Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered the keynote opening address of the Twentieth Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar on Friday, May 5th 2006.

Further information on the Euro-Mediterranean Seminars can be found at www.euromed-seminars.org.mt

80:20 Development in an Unequal World, provides an introductory overview of key issues, debates and challenges in development, human rights and related areas and is designed for use in education. The accompanying CD provides additional information including activities for use in classrooms, community and youth work, on principles and practices in development education, plus a range of 'stimulus' sheets introducing and exploring key topics. The book contains 20 chapters written by a variety of practitioners including MEDAC lecturer Omar Grech and MEDAC alumnus Bertrand Borg who was also Chief Researcher for the book.





Perspectives from a Forthcoming Publication - Ocean Resources and Technological Development: An Economic Analysis of the Marine Natural Wealth

*By Dr. Marco Colazingari
Holder of the Italian Chair and
Lecturer in International Economics*

There are many valuable resources presently extracted from the world's oceans and therefore relevant from an economic perspective, and many others could be exploited in the future. The objective of this research is to pinpoint some contentious issues relevant to oceans' natural resources management and protection, to examine cutting edge technology for the exploration and the exploitation of the oceans' living and non living resources (fisheries, bio-products, energy resources, mineral deposits, hydrocarbons) and to detect and identify significant emerging patterns which may determine the development of ocean economics in the future.

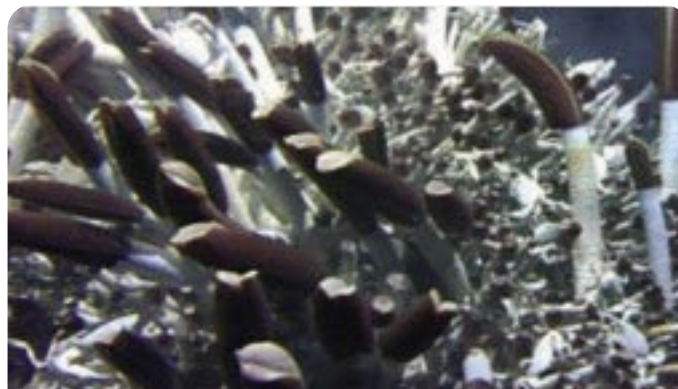
To exploit a natural resource, it must be accessible with the available technology and the exploitation-commercialization process must be economically viable. This means, for some marine economic activities, being competitive with the land-based ones. Humanity has interacted with the marine environment since the earliest times. However, man only very recently began to gain effective working access to the depth of the oceans—his intervention being limited to the surface due to lack of proper technology. Hence, this research will concentrate on the present importance and future role of deep-sea natural resources and related technological advances in exploration and exploitation techniques.



A robotic arm of an underwater vehicle at a hydrothermal vent field (Source: NASA website).

The oceanic ecosystem is characterized by complexity. A complex system is neither completely deterministic nor completely random as it exhibits both characteristics. Numerous relationships and feedbacks among physical, chemical, biological, social, and economic dynamics interact at many levels. Therefore, many interrelated and multidisciplinary issues arise as soon as a researcher starts to deal with the three-dimensional oceans and the multi-product character of their resources and ecosystem services, which are global in their own nature.

Consequently, as introductory to the core-matter of the topics regarding the economics of natural living and non-living marine resources, a brief overview of the other closely connected issues will be pointed out in order to underline the importance and overall aspects of the problems. With resource scarcity and accumulating pollutants being the two main global challenges future societies will have to tackle, emphasis will be put on environmental issues. International cooperation is the only solution in trying to solve these worldwide problems. This study aims at outlining and broadly categorizing the range of issues involved in the global marine realm. Given that the magnitude of these global and pressing problems are enormous, this research may serve as an introduction for further economic research in this area.



Tube worms at a hydrothermal vent field (Source: NASA website).

This research is therefore about the exploitation of marine natural resources. To be exploited, a marine natural resource must first be discovered and then—if the process is economically viable with the available technology—harvested. The exploitation process, which is performed with the required technological apparatus, usually provokes an impact on marine ecosystems that may cause environmental damage. Governments usually intervene to regulate these economic activities in order to protect the environment. Therefore, according to these basic aspects of the exploitation process, this research analyzes the following sectors of each marine natural resource:

- (i) Industrial activity and related technological apparatus;
- (ii) Environmental impact;
- (iii) Economics and economic policy.

A New Publication - The Convergence of Civilizations: Constructing a Mediterranean Region

University of Toronto Press

Recent efforts by the United States and its allies to promote democracy, security, and stability in the Middle East owe much to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) - also known as the Barcelona process - an important region-building plan in the Mediterranean area since 1995. *The Convergence of Civilizations* represents the output of an innovative and much needed collaborative project focused on the EMP. Editors Emanuel Adler, Federica Bicchì, Beverly Crawford, and Raffaella A. Del Sarto have set out to show that security and stability may be achieved through a cultural approach based on the concept of regional identity construction, and to analyse the EMP in relation to this goal.

The contributors to this collection focus on the obstacles Mediterranean region construction faces as a result of post-9/11 regional and global events, the difficulties of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, tensions between the European Union and the United States over Iraq, and the expected consequences of EU enlargement. They also seek to bring the EMP and region-making practices to the attention of American scholars in order to promote a more fertile academic exchange.

Ultimately, the contributors demonstrate that the EMP and related region-making practices, while failing so far to promote the development of a Mediterranean identity and to achieve regional stability, nonetheless provide a viable model for partnership and cooperation, and thus for preventing a 'clash of civilizations' in the long term.

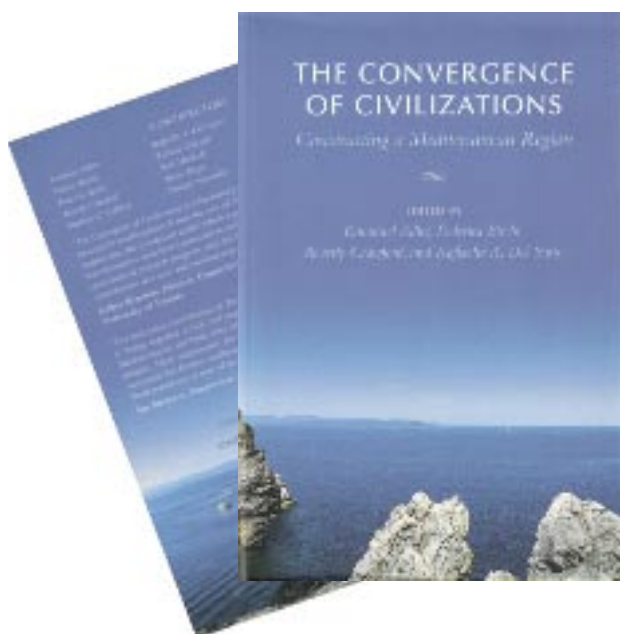


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Alumni News



Academic Event in June

By Mr. Alessandro Giuliano

M.A. Class 2004-2005

President, MEDAC Alumni Association

The MEDAC Alumni Association organised another successful event on June 1 at Villa Parisio in Lija. The keynote speech was delivered by President Emeritus Guido de Marco and the presentation was followed by a reception in the beautiful setting of the ancient villa.



Panel consisting of Prof. Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC (right) and Dr. Omar Grech.

The numerous ambassadors and distinguished guests from the diplomatic community, together with alumni, students and other guests numbered more than seventy. This was

the second activity organised by the association after the official launch back in March.

An interesting speech delivered by President Emeritus Guido de Marco focused on diplomatic academies and the role of the MEDAC alumni. Part of the speech itself gave an insight on the initial developments of the diplomatic institutions in Malta, the development of the foreign ministry throughout time and future prospects of academies like MEDAC.

The keynote address was enjoyed by everyone and a reception followed, with past students meeting their former classmates and new acquaintances. Former MEDAC students were given book tokens kindly sponsored by Agenda Bookshop.

Many thanks go to President Emeritus Guido de Marco, Dr. Stephen Calleya, the sponsors namely the Strickland Foundation and Agenda Bookshop for their support. The MEDAC Alumni Association organises such activities on a regular basis and would like to extend an invitation to all former students and those interested to contact us on 2340 2821 or log on www.medacalumni.org.



Mr. Muhannad Alwan

M.Dip. Alumni from Iraq

Class 2005-2006

Diplomat working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iraq

It has been a great honor for me to be the first Iraqi young diplomat at MEDAC and to represent my country in this highly esteemed academic institute. I packed my luggage with books and all kinds of dictionaries when I was traveling to Malta. At first I was a little scared of this step forward, but I soon started to feel at home when experiencing the kindness that characterize the Maltese people. I became more self-confident as I was in constant contact with people who were encouraging me to do my best and always willing to help me with a smile.

My experience in Malta will remain imprinted in my mind throughout my life. The time spent learning at MEDAC helped me not only to improve my knowledge, insight about my job and language skills, but also in enlarging my network of friends

and contacts from different foreign ministries. It is a great pleasure for me to speak to my family and friends about my superb experience at MEDAC. This course changed my life not only in terms of academic knowledge, but also in helping me to become a better diplomat.

I beg our God to give me the opportunity to visit Malta once again and to thank all the people from whom I found support and helped me throughout my stay. My special gratitude goes to all the staff of MEDAC in particular to Dr. Calleya and Mr. Vincent Vella, who did their utmost to help me finish my Master's course.



Ms. Bozidarka Krunic

M.Dip Alumni from Montenegro

Class 2001-2002

Diplomat working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Montenegro

Recently, my colleague asked me whether to apply for the Master in Diplomacy at MEDAC. "Please, do not miss it!" I answered spontaneously and sincerely. So many memories came to my mind at that moment. Indeed, I have a wonderful impression of MEDAC with its friendly environment.

I still remember the classroom with many young diplomats, speaking with different accents, coming from various cultural backgrounds, but all being there with the same aim: to increase our knowledge in the sphere of world politics and diplomacy. Our lecturers did their best to make nine months of studying as constructive as possible.

I have a special thanks to Dr. Omar Grech, who was my tutor and helped me a lot in doing my thesis. I am very grateful to Professor David Attard whose teaching I enjoyed a lot. Dr. Stephen Calleya gave us very good guidelines for our future diplomatic career, lecturing in an interactive and especially interesting way about international relations.

The knowledge I got at the MEDAC is of great significance for my profession as a diplomat. Also, I gained a lot of friends there and

hope that these friendships will last forever. And last, but not least, I have to mention the administrative staff, all of whom were very friendly and were doing their best to help each of us to get what we needed.

Malta as a country is an unforgettable experience and even though it is very small, there are so many things to see and places to explore, that when I was leaving I had a feeling I did not see all of Malta. So, I promised myself to come back again. Hopefully that will happen soon!



MEDAC Class of 2001-02.



Mr. Daniel Bonello

M.A. Alumni from Malta

Class 1998-1999

Diplomat working at the Maltese Mission in Libya, MFA

Although the primary aim is to provide a meaningful academic experience, the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, in reality, offers a formative and moulding experience. In my case, MEDAC provided me with much more than just a certification for a Master degree. Seven years down the line I reckon that MEDAC has been the showcase and launching pad of my diplomatic career.

Academic institutions are often criticised for not being able to provide added value to their courses in such a way to comprehensively prepare their students to face the challenges of the working environment. MEDAC has the added responsibility to prepare young and aspiring diplomats to face the exciting and intriguing world of diplomacy.

Diplomatic activity is often consumed across inter-cultural experiences, and this is exactly what MEDAC has offered me. Apart from the

experiences and the expertise of local and foreign tutors, the learning environment which comprised people from across the Mediterranean basis, as well as from across the Atlantic, has enriched my vision, understanding and knowledge that challenges are approached in a different fashion in different parts of the world. This in itself was an eye-opener that the diplomatic world is to be approached with an open mind and diligence.

Through the interaction with my fellow study colleagues, with whom I have shared numerous ups and downs, I learnt that in diplomacy rather than knowing what to say and do, it is more important to know when to say and do the right things. Without any doubt my MEDAC year is an experience I will cherish for a long time.



Mr. Walid Al Qazaz

M.Dip Alumni from Jordan

Class 2004-2005

Diplomat working at the Jordanian Mission in China, MFA

My nine-months study in Malta is an unforgettable and unique experience. Not only did I greatly improved my professional capability through my academic studies there, but also I learned a great deal through extra-curricular activities. My classmates were from different



MEDAC students from class 2004/2005 in Geneva.

parts of the world and brought with them colorful cultures. Some already had some work experience, others were fresh students. Nevertheless, we all learned from each other, especially when it came to the personal skills of patience, diligence, respect, etc. MEDAC therefore offers much more than an academic programme. My experience at MEDAC has had a far-reaching impact on my whole life, mainly in terms of inter-personal relationship and cross-culture communication .

Now I'm working in China, where the people are amazingly friendly and respectful. The Chinese people have a saying. It goes like this "From two of your companies on the same trip, you can always learn something new from one of them." In my opinion, it especially applies to us diplomats, since our routine activities revolve around dealing with various kinds of people. So, as long as we keep in our mind "to treat others respectfully and to learn from what they have to offer", there will be endless room for growing career-wise as well as life-wise.

MEDAC thanks all alumni contributors to this issue of the MEDAC Newsletter and extends to them all the best wishes in their endeavours. We are also very keen to know more about our former students. The MEDAC Alumni Association looks forward to all former students participating in our activities. All those former students interested in joining our Alumni Association, kindly visit the website at www.medacalumni.org

The Official Alumni country contacts at their respective Foreign Ministries are:

Bozidarka Kronic, *Montenegro*
Reem Jabr, *Syria*
Maysoun AlMozayyen, *Palestine*
Lassaad Boutara, *Tunisia*
Gang Luo, *China*
Rowaida Tawfiq Ebrish, *Libya*

Hossam El Din El Shenawy, *Egypt*
Agustela Nini, *Albania*
George Vital Zammit, *Malta*
Sihem Mazouz, *Algeria*
Lela Garsevanishvili, *Georgia*
Stella Ankrava, *Latvia*

Dmytro Senik, *Ukraine*
Jana Grilc, *Slovenia*
Amina Selmane, *Morocco*
Ma'en Al-khreasat, *Jordan*
Johnny Ibrahim, *Lebanon*
Ebru Ekeman, *Turkey*

Annual Farewell Dinner

MEDAC held its traditional farewell event for the 2005 /2006 M.Dip. and M.A. students in June 2006. The 2004/2006 MEDAC Diploma students also attended the evening. The farewell dinner was addressed by President Emeritus, Professor Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC, who extended his best wishes to all of the graduating young diplomats and encouraged them to maintain an active link to MEDAC through the Academy's Alumni Association.

Twelve junior diplomats from ten different countries have successfully completed the Master in Diplomacy, while 32 post-graduate students have completed their Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies. During this academic year fourteen part-time students also completed the Diploma in Diplomatic Studies at MEDAC. The 2005/06 Graduation Ceremony will be held on the 30th November 2006. MEDAC extends its farewell to the following graduates. Congratulations!



Prof. Guido de Marco (right) and Dr. Stephen C. Calleya (left) during the Opening Address.

Farewell!

Master in Diplomacy

Mr. Bangfu Wang, *China*
 Mr. Karim Mohamed Moukhtar, *Egypt*
 Mr. Mourad Youssry, *Egypt*
 Mr. Hanno Parksepp, *Estonia*
 Mr. Muhannad Alwan, *Iraq*
 Mr. Raimonds Vingris, *Latvia*
 Ms. Hanan El Khatib, *Malta*
 Ms. Lana Lulu, *Palestine*
 Mr. Raed Mohamed Hergli, *Tunisia*
 Mr. Mohamed Nabil Kasraoui, *Tunisia*
 Ms. Ebru Ekeman, *Turkey*
 Mr. Dmytro Senik, *Ukraine*



MEDAC Class 2005/06.

Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies

Ms. Valerie Croin, *Belgium*
 Ms. Tanya Stefanova Varbanova, *Bulgaria*
 Ms. Maria Konstantinidou, *Greece*
 Ms. Lysanne Milja Celine Bakker, *Holland*
 Mr. Saviour Aquilina, *Malta*
 Mr. Matthew Buttigieg, *Malta*
 Ms. Christianne Caruana, *Malta*
 Ms. Michela-Maria Debattista, *Malta*
 Mr. Neil Kerr, *Malta*
 Mr. Adam Kuymizakis, *Malta*
 Mr. David Ian Mansfield, *Malta*
 Ms. Maria Micallef, *Malta*
 Mr. Roberto Pace, *Malta*
 Mr. Edward Spiteri, *Malta*
 Ms. Maria Luisa Spiteri, *Malta*
 Mr. Darren Vella, *Malta*
 Mr. Philip Vella, *Malta*
 Mr. Alan Keith Zerafa, *Malta*
 Mr. Keith Zammit Marmara, *Malta*



MEDAC Diploma Students 2004/06.

Diploma in Diplomatic Studies

Ms. Moufida Rezgui, *Algeria*
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Welcome!

MEDAC also welcomes our new students who are following the 2006-2007 academic programme:

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 Mr. Xufeng Chen, *China*
 Mr. Anas Salah Shadi, *Egypt*
 Mr. Marwa Abdelaal Mahmoud, *Egypt*
 Ms. Ann Slashvili, *Georgia*
 Ms. Rezan Salih, *Iraq*
 Mr. Ian Paul Bajada, *Malta*
 Ms. Marija Pavicevic, *Montenegro*
 Mr. Omar Khaled Fanous, *Palestine*
 Ms. Ferdaous Bejaoui, *Tunisia*
 Mr. Mehdi Gharbi, *Tunisia*
 Mr. Huseyin Dogan, *Turkey*



MEDAC Class 2006/07 on their first day of lectures at MEDAC.

Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies

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 Ms. Spyridoula-Ioanna Zochiou, *Greece*
 Mr. Gian-Luca Serafino, *Italy*
 Ms. Josette Bajada, *Malta*
 Ms. Roberta Buhagiar, *Malta*
 Ms. Marissa Angela Busuttil, *Malta*
 Mr. Stephen Camilleri, *Malta*
 Ms. Rachel Demajo, *Malta*
 Mr. Fabian Galea, *Malta*
 Mr. George Galea, *Malta*
 Ms. Mathea Karla Gauci, *Malta*
 Ms. Isabella Grixti, *Malta*
 Mr. Rachel Mamo, *Malta*
 Ms. Nadia Petroni, *Malta*
 Mr. Emanuel Pulis, *Malta*



MEDAC students visiting the Maritime Museum.

Ms. Marie Claire Testa, *Malta*
 Mr. Kurt Vella Fonde', *Malta*
 Mr. Edward Vernon, *Malta*
 Ms. Victoria Vella, *Russia*



MEDAC Diploma students

Diploma in Diplomatic Studies

Mr. Victor Aquilina, *Malta*
 Mr. Darren Azzopardi, *Malta*
 Ms. Doreen Borg Zammit, *Malta*
 Mr. Robert Henry Bugeja, *Malta*
 Ms. Mary Grace Gerada, *Malta*
 Mr. Peter Paul Muscat, *Malta*
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 Ms. Mariella Stivala, *Malta*
 Mr. Joe Tanti, *Malta*
 Mr. Emanuel Zahra, *Malta*



Water Diplomacy: Implementing a Strategy in the Process of Negotiation

By Amb. Dr. Magdy A. Hefny
Director, Regional Centre for Studies and Research
of Water Uses Ethics

Water diplomacy is diplomacy applied to bilateral and multilateral negotiations on water issues between and among states. Water diplomacy is about dialogue, negotiation and reconciling conflictual interests among riparian states. It involves the institutional capacity and power politics of states. Communication skills play an important role in concluding win-win agreements over water.

Most of the *multilateral negotiation* is run by Inter - Governmental groups or in the UN fora, The result is producing legal and quasi-legal rules and principles that are embodied into 'International Law' as treaties, agreements, protocols and statements, e.g., "The UN Convention of 1997, on Non-Navigational Uses of The International Watercourses", was the result of The International Law Committee's work in Geneva over 25 years.

One of the most notable forms of multilateral water negotiation is what is known as "*The Madrid formula of a multi track peace process in the Middle East in 1991*".

Bilateral Negotiation is another form and it has its own characteristics in preparation of a strategy and in its dynamics to get results. Most notable examples for water negotiation are the Jordanian - Israeli negotiation in 1994 and the Sudanese - Egyptian negotiation in 1959, which were concluded into an agreement for managing international waters between them.

I. Preparation of water negotiation strategy consists of the following elements:

(1) Decision to negotiate, based on political process (2) Clarifying the strategies (objectives and options) (3) Selecting a negotiation team (4) Selecting the head of the team, with a sufficient mandate (5) Selecting a format (venue and time) (6) Following a single negotiated text approach, and non papers and (7) Having due regard to *contingencies* and to reply to the question of *What If?*

giving due consideration to: diffusing anger and avoiding deadlock through talking about other issues, working on minor issues, bringing in a third party, making a recess, and considering walking away

II. Common errors of diplomats in the negotiation process could be

(1) Not listening (2) Focusing on two narrow a position, not being interested (3) Lack of knowledge and information (4) Limiting options and improper mandate (5) Weak preparation (6) Unclear definition of strategic objectives (8) Lack of flexibility (9) Striving at more concessions from the other party (lose-win, equally unhappy)

III. Success factors in Negotiation could include among other things:

(1) Getting a fair deal, that is insuring a lasting and sustainable outcome (2) Having a face saving contingency (3) Distinction between you as a person and the country you are representing (4) Developing more options, which means to enlarge the pie before sharing the pie.

IV. Lessons learnt and experiences gained from the negotiation processes show certain tips for diplomats to obtain a positive result:

(1) Avoid confrontation (2) Ability to convince the other party (3) Authority to negotiate and take decisions (4) Mutual respect to commitments and proposals without nervous reactions (5) Taking initiatives and having alternatives (6) Changing tactics within the final strategy (7) Providing enough information and documents to support your position (8) Asking for short breaks when things get tough (9) Having a commitment to an outcome with a bottom line of last resort concession. This bottom line could be a single or double or triple edge package.

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The Director, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, University of Malta, Msida, MSD 06, Malta

Tel: (+356) 2340 2821

Fax: (+356) 2148 3091

E-mail: medac@um.edu.mt

Website: <http://home.um.edu.mt/medac/>