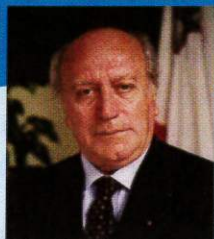


## NEWS



### The End of The Cold War and the Mediterranean

*By Professor Guido de Marco, Chairman, MEDAC*

<http://www.med-academy.org/>

Twenty years ago the world went through a sea-change that resulted in a complete re-alignment of international relations. The fall of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union and its patron-client system lead to the emergence of a unipolar moment in the international system, with the United States of America as the only superpower. The Bush-Gorbachev summit in Malta in December 1989 officially brought to an end the era of superpower brinkmanship politics.

Two decades after the end of the Cold War it has become clear that the bipolar international system of the latter part of the twentieth century has given way to a multipolar system with unipolar tendencies. During the 1990s the United States opted to adopt a foreign policy of selective engagement. It was reluctant to become the world's policeman. After the terror attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup> 2001 the United States decided to exercise a foreign policy of unilateralism on a more frequent basis, including in its foreign policy overtures in the Mediterranean area.

A distinct feature of the post-Cold War transformation is that regional politics have gained significantly in relevance. This is evident when one examines the distinct patterns of relations that have taken place in the sub regions of the

Mediterranean, namely southern Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East and North Africa.

While the process of regional integration in Europe has succeeded in anchoring eastern European states through the political stability and economic prosperity that the European Union is able to offer, the same cannot be said of the Middle East. This region of the Mediterranean continues to be influenced by conflict and poverty that provide fertile ground for extremists seeking to provoke further instability in the region and worldwide.

Thanks to the concerted effort of all actors across the Mediterranean working through multilateral initiatives such as the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the clash of civilizations scenario predicted by some has been avoided. The confidence building measures that have been nurtured through a policy of dialogue and positive diplomacy have helped create tolerance and respect for one another.

During the past twenty years the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC) has also been contributing to this process of confidence building and dialogue in the Mediterranean.



*Presidents George H.W. Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev at the Malta Summit, 2-3 December 1989.*

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Through its training of more than five hundred diplomats from over forty different countries and through its contribution to the Euro-Mediterranean Seminars, the official confidence building exercise of the EU in the Mediterranean, MEDAC has sought to assist in the challenge of capacity building in the field of diplomacy in the Mediterranean.

The world in which MEDAC was established was deeply rooted in a bi-polar reality with the nuclear threat on the horizon. Within a year of MEDAC's creation the Cold War had ended and a new world beckoned. President George H.W. Bush spoke of a 'new international order'. Prospects for a perpetual peace looked promising. And yet within less than a year, Iraq invaded Kuwait and the optimism of December 1989 seemed to evaporate.

Over the following decade, international peace and security witnessed progress but also steps backwards. Peace in the Middle East in 1994 seemed within reach. The death of Yitzak Rabin shattered that hope. Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continued to menace the world. Ongoing acts of terrorism culminated in the attacks of September 11th 2001. The challenge of irregular migration became ever more pressing while extreme poverty in sub-Saharan Africa continued to be a scar on our

collective conscience. Throughout all of these developments MEDAC grew and flourished.

From a school with relatively few students it developed into a centre of excellence for the teaching of young and aspiring diplomats with an ever increasing student body. It sought to develop dynamically and continue to be of service in a changing world to young diplomats from all over the globe but especially the Mediterranean. Its alumni have contributed to global diplomacy in numerous capitals and international organisations.

As observed above, the challenges that must be addressed by the international community remain daunting: proliferation of weapons, irregular migration, drug trafficking, organized crime, climate change, de-pollution of the sea, improving access to education, etc. In the Mediterranean all of these challenges acquire a special saliency. In particular the linkages between irregular migration, organized crime and drug-trafficking in our region are well documented. Climate change, global warming and desertification are evident risks for all Mediterranean littoral states. The pollution of the sea is a serious threat to the livelihood of coastal regions. The need for a coherent, coordinated and concerted approach is a pressing one.

Only by working together can management of such challenges be successful. MEDAC looks forward to working closely with other international institutions to help create a safer, more stable and more prosperous Mediterranean for future generations.



## Study Visit to Geneva and Bern

*By Dr. Derek Lutterbeck*

*Deputy Director, Academic Affairs, Holder of the Swiss Chair and Lecturer in International History.*

From 14 to 18 April, 2009, MEDAC organized its annual study visit to Geneva and Bern, with the aim of introducing the students to the workings of multilateral diplomacy as well as certain aspects of Swiss foreign policy. In Geneva, students had the opportunity to visit a number of international organizations such as the WTO, UNHCR and the UN headquarters. On the second day they were briefed about the activities of the so-called Geneva Centres while the last day was devoted to visits to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.



*Students of MEDAC outside the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva.*





## Launch of the German Chair

*By Dr. Monika Wohlfeld*

*Holder of the German Chair and Lectuer in Peace and Conflict Prevention*

When the German Foreign Minister made it clear prior to the 2008 Paris Summit for the Mediterranean that Germany wished to play an active role in the project of the Union for the Mediterranean and Chancellor Angela Merkel insisted that “the Mediterranean region is a mission for all of us in Europe”, I listened with satisfaction.

After all, I spent a considerable part of my life, while working for the Western European Union Institute for Security Studies (today the Institute is part of the EU) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, pushing the message that in today’s Europe it is necessary but not sufficient for states to engage with neighboring states and immediate regions. Rather, Europe and the Euro-Mediterranean region would not be whole until all EU states including new members and Eastern Partnership states developed interest, links and stakes in the Mediterranean, and of course vice-versa. Indeed, I have noticed in the past few years that right steps in this direction have been taken, with for example Malta establishing close links with the EU candidate states in Central Europe and Baltic Sea before entering the EU.

The German commitment to the Mediterranean region has had practical implications. One of them has been the decision to establish the German Chair for Peace and Conflict Prevention at MEDAC, University of Malta. An agreement for the establishment of this post was signed between representatives from MEDAC and the German Academic Exchange Service (see MEDAC Newsletter Nr. 8, Spring 2009). It is an honour to be the first holder of this Chair.

For me, the return to academia came after a long period of hands-on work on security matters, out of which the last ten years have been rewarding work at the OSCE, most recently as Deputy Director of its Conflict Prevention Centre, overseeing all of the Organization’s field missions. I am bringing with me first hand experience of diplomatic negotiations and mediation, but even more importantly of practical involvement in field work in Southeastern Europe, Eastern Europe, southern Caucasus and Central Asia.

It is this diplomatic and practitioner’s experience in dealing with various aspects of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation that I hope to pass on to students at MEDAC. And of course MEDAC is the right institution through which to contribute to the creation of a security community in the EU-Mediterranean region. I look forward to working with the small but active and effective team at MEDAC and its select students and to the exchange between academics, practitioners, and students on the way forward to a better future for the larger region.



*Former German Ambassador Karl Andreas von Stenglin with Prof. Guido de Marco, Chairman of MEDAC and Prof. Stephen C. Calleya, Director of MEDAC announcing the creation of the German Chair at MEDAC.*





## Twenty-Sixth Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar

*By Prof. Stephen C. Calleya*

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

The twenty-sixth Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training Seminar took place in Malta between May 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 2009. The four days of proceedings focused on recent developments in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, now referred to as the Union for the Mediterranean. Particular attention was dedicated to identifying the progress registered in implementation of the current Euro-Mediterranean Five Year work programme and developments that have taken place during the Czech Presidency of the European Union during the first half of 2009.

This Euro-Mediterranean Seminar brought together diplomats from the majority of the twenty-seven European Union member states and the Mediterranean Partner countries. The Seminar is organized by the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies of the University of Malta under the auspices of the European Commission who assist in coordinating this official Euro-Mediterranean confidence building initiative.

Throughout the four-day seminar academic specialists and other professionals from 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. President Emeritus Professor Guido de Marco delivered the inaugural address.

Specific attention was dedicated to topics that included: The Euro-Med Partnership and the Czech EU Presidency, Economic Trends in the Euro-Med Area and the Global Crisis, Security Challenges in the Euro-Mediterranean Area, the Role of the Anna Lindh Foundation, and the Transfer of Technology in the Euro-Med Area.

Further topics included Climate Change and the Promotion of Women's Rights in the Mediterranean. The Seminar was also addressed Dr. Yossi Beilin, a leading proponent of peace initiatives in the Middle East.

The twenty-sixth Euro-Mediterranean Information and Training meeting, or Malta Seminar as the meetings have become more commonly known also featured Hon. Dr. Tonio Borg, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta, who delivered the keynote opening address.

Further information on the Euro-Mediterranean Seminars can be found at [www.euromed-seminars.org.mt](http://www.euromed-seminars.org.mt)



*Tom McGrath, EU Commission, Brussels, Prof Stephen Calleya, MEDAC, Malta, Dr Yossi Beilin, Israel.*



*Tom McGrath, EU Commission, Brussels, Prof. Fouad Ammor, Morocco, Amb. Alexander Slaby, Czech Republic, Dr. Andreu Claret, Anna Lindh, Foundation, Prof. Stephen Calleya, Malta, and the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tonio Borg.*





## MEDAC Human Rights Summer School

*By Dr. Omar Grech*

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

The tenth edition of the MEDAC Human Rights Summer School took place between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of July 2009. The theme of this year's summer school revolved around the issue of identities and how the multiple identities which we have as human beings impact upon human rights. Particular attention was paid to gender as an identity that both shapes and is shaped by human rights norms. The participants were diplomats, NGO activists as well as university students coming from 12 different countries including Armenia, Albania, Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Egypt, Greece, Georgia, Morocco, Malta, Jordan, Serbia and the United Kingdom.

The summer school was composed of a series of lectures, seminars and activities which were led by academics and practitioners and included the following:

### *Introducing International Law*

Professor David Attard, Director IMO - International Maritime Law Institute

### *Human Rights and Identities*

Dr. Omar Grech, MEDAC

### *Human Rights and Nationalism*

Professor Jurg Martin Gabriel, Professor Emeritus, ETH, Zurich

### *Masculinities and Human Rights*

Dr. Colm Regan & Bertrand Borg, 80:20 Educating and Acting for a Better World, Ireland

### *The Role of the Media in Combating Stereotyping*

Thomas McGrath, DG RELEX, European Commission

### *Gender Issues in the Euro-Mediterranean Area*

Dr. Mejda M'Rah, Expert, International Labour Organisation, Geneva

### *Democracy and Human Rights: Is there an Arab exception?*

Professor Bichara Khader, University of Louvain, Belgium

Apart from the formal lectures, workshops and seminars the participants also had the opportunity to engage in a drama and human rights workshop led by drama therapist Daniel Mercieca. During these sessions the use of drama as a human rights education methodology was explored in the context of identities. Another three sessions were devoted to an exercise, that allowed all who took part the possibility of investigating their personal links to human rights and to assess how their multiple identities, both chosen and received, shape their attitude to human rights issues.

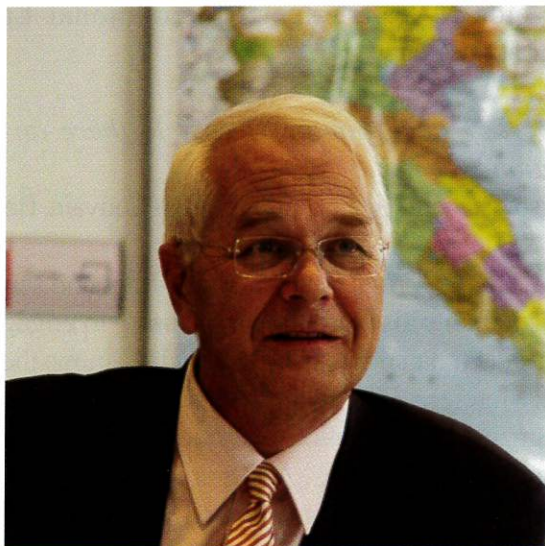


*Students during one of the working groups of the Summer School.*



# A Tribute to Ambassador Bruno Spinner

*Former Ambassador of Switzerland to Italy, Malta and San Marino*



*Ambassador Bruno Spinner.*

The Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies (MEDAC) would like to pay tribute to Ambassador Bruno Spinner, former Ambassador of Switzerland to Italy, Malta and San Marino whose untimely death on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July 2009 deeply saddened us all.

In recent years the students and staff at MEDAC had the wonderful opportunity of meeting Ambassador Spinner and his staff at the Embassy of Switzerland in Rome during our annual study visits. The open and extremely informative sessions at the Embassy were one of the highlights of our academic programme, which the young diplomats attending our postgraduate programme from all over the world always greatly appreciated. At the start of our last academic year Ambassador Spinner visited MEDAC and delivered the inaugural Ambassadorial lecture to our students. His brilliant insight on international relations and Swiss foreign policy, as well as his sincere commitment to sharing his views with others, was a unique characteristic that all of us appreciated enormously.

Ambassador Spinner has had a most distinguished diplomatic career, which started in 1978 when he served as Secretary to the Embassy at the Swiss Mission to the European Union in Brussels. He then held various high-ranking positions including those of Legal Counsellor to the Head of the Swiss Delegation at GATT negotiations, President of the Group of Legal Experts of the European Free Exchange Association (AEELS) and Minister, acting Head of the Swiss Mission to the European Community, Brussels. He was also a key player during sectoral negotiations between Switzerland and the European Community. During the period 2000 – 2004 he served as Ambassador of Switzerland to the United Kingdom. In October 2004 he was appointed Ambassador of Switzerland to Italy, Malta and San Marino. Ambassador Spinner was a lawyer by training, and for a number of years, he lectured European Law at the University of Zurich.

All of us at MEDAC express our condolences to Ambassador Bruno Spinner's family. We are grateful to have been inspired by such a great diplomat and assure that his legacy will live on through our service to the world of diplomacy.



*Ambassador Bruno Spinner presenting his credentials to the Maltese President Dr. Edward Fenech Adami.*





## The Union for the Mediterranean: Southern Perspectives

**By Professor Fouad M. Ammor**

*Groupement d'Études et de Recherches sur la  
Méditerranée (GERM), Morocco*



*President Nicolas Sarkozy of France, President Bashar Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt at the launch of the Union for the Mediterranean, Paris, 13 July 2008*

Since Israel's attack on the Gaza strip in January 2009, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) has practically been in a standby mode. The Arab partner countries are skeptical about a project which does not address the core conflict of the region, i.e. the Israeli-Palestinian struggle. While the initial rationale of the UfM was to begin with mainly technical projects of common interest, leaving aside difficult political issues, politics seems to have caught up with economic-technical cooperation which, given the current global economic crisis, has itself become increasingly difficult to achieve.

The Union for the Mediterranean is meant as a renewed attempt to strengthen the ties between the two shores of the Mediterranean. It also seeks to give true ownership to the southern partner countries, in particular through the institutionalization of a co-presidency of the Union. However, the initiative has met with mixed responses from the countries along the southern rim of the Mediterranean. While some countries (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia) have expressed support for the project, others (Algeria) have been reluctant, and some (Libya, Syria) have rejected the initiative outright.

A key challenge for the Union for the Mediterranean remains the deep economic and social cleavage between the two shores of the Mediterranean. First and foremost, the economies of the countries south of the Mediterranean are experiencing insufficient economic growth rates which would allow them to absorb a constantly growing working-age population.

While these countries grew on average around 2.5% per year in recent years, this is not enough to even maintain their already high levels (around 15%) of unemployment. Slow economic growth has been further compounded by very low levels of foreign direct investment in the region. The MENA region attracts less than 1% of all foreign direct investments globally, and less than 5% of the EU's foreign direct investments. Another detrimental factor has been the high levels of military spending in the MENA countries, which by far exceed defense expenditures in other developing countries. Finally, on the scale of the UNDP Human Development Index, which is based on the indicators of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living, most MENA countries occupy rather low rankings, many of them figure among the lowest third of all countries.

In the end, the success of the UfM will depend on the extent to which both the EU and the Mediterranean partner countries will be able to address the socio-economic, political and identitarian challenges confronting the region. This means that the EU, and the UfM, cannot focus on security alone—even though often privileged by the North, security issues, can only be one element of the “Euro-Mediterranean puzzle”. It also means that the UfM will need to go beyond the current economic-technical approach to cooperation across the Mediterranean and pursue a truly political project based not only on a common strategic vision but also on the common values of democracy, freedom and respect for basic human rights.



# Guest Lecturers



Address by **Ambassador Pedro Aguirrebengoa**, Spain 20-21 April, 2009 lecturing at MEDAC on *Spanish foreign policy*.

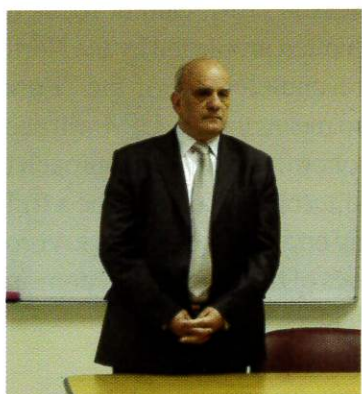


**Professor Ludger Kuehnhardt**, Director of the Centre for European Integration Studies (ZEI), University of Bonn, Germany lecturing at MEDAC on *Regional Integration*, 27-30 April, 2009



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Developi

**Dr. Andri Bisaz** Former Head, Middle-East and North Africa Division, Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation lecturing at MEDAC on *Development Co-Operation*, 4 -7 May, 2009.



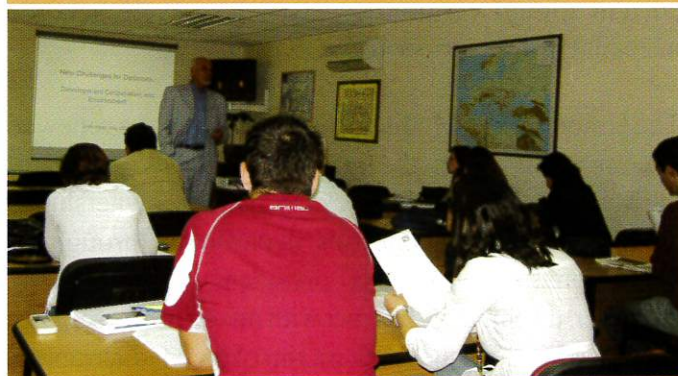
**Dr. Costas Apostolides**, Senior Civil Servant of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus lecturing at MEDAC on *Diplomacy and Negotiation*, 23 - 25 March, 2009



MEDAC students during Amb.Aguirrebengoa's address.



MEDAC students during Prof. Kuehnhardt's lectures



MEDAC students during Dr. Bisaz's lectures



MEDAC students during Dr. Apostolides' simulation exercise



# Alumni News



**Mr. Romuald Bolliger**

*M.A. Alumni from Switzerland  
Class 2008 - 2009*

I spent almost twelve months in Malta and truly this time will remain an academic and human enrichment far beyond my expectations.

I wanted to render my English language operational and discover the basics of diplomacy. Now, in order to satisfy both conditions I had to look for the best environment possible. I knew that a great deal of challenges to Swiss foreign policy are to be found in the South of the Mediterranean. What better place to study diplomacy than Malta, where north and south meet together? At the same time I wanted to interact in English and meet with young people from all over the Mediterranean world and beyond. Luckily, English is one of the official languages of Malta, besides Maltese.

I came to Malta with such ideas in mind. The Academy offered me the opportunity to share a rewarding academic experience with my fellow students. Throughout the year we were confronted with a wide array of conferences (e.g. Euromed conferences) and diplomatic events (e.g. speeches by ambassadors) in addition to the already demanding curriculum. Such complementary interactions between theory and practice contributed to my highly stimulating and uniquely rewarding experience at MEDAC.

Further, various visiting lecturers gave us an insight into state-of-the art aspects of diplomacy such as climate change, water and peace diplomacy.

More than twenty students of different nationalities, cultures, languages and visions contributed to the Academy's uniqueness. We had numerous debates about various topics, and even though we often had diverging positions, everyone learned something at the end. The combination between "young professionals" and "students" gave us the opportunity to start our own "diplomatic network". In my opinion, MEDAC is at the core of the ongoing Mediterranean dialogue.

Malta is a microcosm of its own, with a very rich cultural heritage and impressive diversity, which recalls that borders are alive and cooperation more necessary than ever. This makes Malta a unique place and MEDAC a cutting-edge institution, which both deserve to be advertised. Overall, the Mediterranean way of life met my expectations with lots of sun and good mood on a day-to-day basis. In other words the Maltese and Mediterranean warmth will not soon be forgotten!



*In a study workshop in the MEDAC Library*



*With fellow students on the Study Visit to Bern*





### **Ms. Faten Bahri**

*M.Dip. Alumni from Tunisia*

*Class 2007 - 2008*

*Diplomat working at the Embassy of Tunisia in Washington DC*

Being part of a multicultural group of brilliant students and young diplomats was not only a valuable opportunity for interaction and exchange of experiences and ideas but it was also a dense space of sweet moments and memories. Besides, MEDAC, this innovative and pioneering initiative, offered us a unique experience both on the level of theoretical knowledge as well as in exploring and discovering practical know-how that will be part of one's diplomatic career.

In fact, most of the lectures were based on a mixture between historical and theoretical aspects on the one

hand, and an analysis of the current situation and its implications and perspectives, on the other hand.

Words of thanks will not be enough to express the deep respect and esteem I have for all MEDAC professors and visiting lecturers who helped us broaden our vision about the main facets of this fine and complex career we are about to start. I would also like to express my gratitude to the professional, helpful and friendly staff of MEDAC administration who were always there to provide us with accurate information and advice.



### **Ms. Karen Camilleri**

*M.A. Alumni from Malta*

*Class 2004 - 2005*

*President of MEDAC Alumni Association and Deputy Director of the Alliance Française, Malta*

I graduated from MEDAC in December 2005, yet the memories of that scholastic year remain as clear and vivid as if it were last year. Articles from alumni as well as participation at the activities organized by MAA are testimony to the success and positive impact MEDAC has on each and every student that has the opportunity to live that experience.

Once I left MEDAC I wanted to remain in touch with all that was going on at the Academy. It was then that Alessandro Giuliano, founder of the MEDAC Alumni Association, approached me and asked me to become a member of the MAA committee. This was my chance to help increase the network of alumni and participate actively in organizing activities to bring alumni, students and MEDAC lecturers and staff together. Since then the MAA has grown and we are succeeding in reaching out to alumni across the world. Last June I succeeded David Cassar as President of the Medac Alumni Association. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank both my predecessors for their valuable contribution, past and present.

The next academic year is going to be an exciting one for MEDAC. 2009 is MEDAC's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. It is also 20 years since the Bush - Gorbachev Summit in Malta and the end of the Cold War. For this occasion, MEDAC will be organizing a grand reunion. We are already working hard on calling upon all alumni to grab this opportunity and sign up to this event. An exciting and interesting program is in the making. I hereby encourage all alumni to register by filling in the application form which is available from the MAA page on facebook, or from our website [www.medacalumni.org](http://www.medacalumni.org).

With alumni from numerous countries, I am sure many have dreamt of an event like this and the opportunity to meet alumni past and present. This event, the first of its kind in the 20 year history of MEDAC, is sure to be a memorable one. So sign up today! I look forward to seeing you in December.



# Farewell

## *Master in Diplomacy*

Mr. Sokol Beja, Albania  
 Ms. Lorena Gjara, Albania  
 Mr. Mahmoud Omar, Egypt  
 Mr. Sami Youssef Osman, Egypt  
 Ms. Natia Sekhniashvili, Georgia  
 Ms. Rama Halaseh, Jordan  
 Mr. Gerald Farrugia, Malta  
 Ms. Salima Lyousoufi, Morocco  
 Ms. Nadine Abu Swai, Palestine  
 Ms. Mona Mahecha, Tanzania  
 Mr. Mondher Rejeb, Tunisia  
 Ms. Sihem El Hamdi, Tunisia  
 Mr. Tutku Inam, Turkey

## *Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies*

Ms. Ivana Sterbova, Czech Republic  
 Mr. Georgi Engelbrecht, Germany  
 Mr. Anthony Attard, Malta  
 Ms. Federica Aquilina, Malta  
 Ms. Lorna Buttigieg, Malta  
 Mr. Jean Claude Cachia, Malta  
 Mr. Gabriel Camenzuli, Malta



*Students at the Farewell Dinner, 4 June, 2009*

Mr. Andrew Caruana Galizia, Malta  
 Mr. Abraham Cassar, Malta  
 Mr. Peter Paul Muscat, Malta  
 Ms. Lourdes Pullicino, Malta  
 Mr. Nikol Sammut, Malta  
 Mr. Andrew Valenzia, Malta  
 Ms. Ruth Vella, Malta  
 Ms. Christine Vella Walbank, Malta  
 Ms. Chinwe Onyes, Nigeria  
 Mr. Milos Radakovic, Serbia  
 Mr. Romuald Bolliger, Switzerland

# Welcome

## *Master in Diplomacy*

Ms. Fabiola Duro, Albania  
 Ms. Viola Kaloshi, Albania  
 Mr. Rustan Rustamanov, Azerbaijan  
 Mr. Guo Taojie, China  
 Ms. Heba El-Tahan, Egypt  
 Mr. Hamdi Ibrahim Osama Mohamed, Egypt  
 Ms. Sofiko Balanchivadze, Georgia  
 Ms. Mira Dasic, Montenegro  
 Mr. Mohammed J. M. Al Majdalawi, Palestine  
 Mr. Ihab R. S. Abu Dalfa, Palestine  
 Mr. Elibahati Ngoyai Lowassa  
 Mr. Akram El Aatar, Tunisia  
 Mr. Mohammed Amine Boussabat, Tunisia  
 Mr. Celil Erdogan, Turkey

## *Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies*

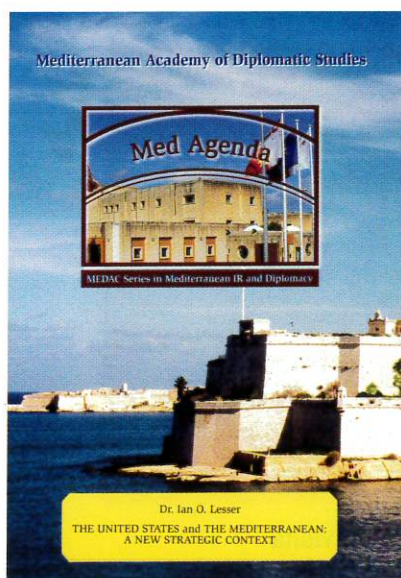
Ms. Kirk Daisy, UK  
 Ms. Barbara Christopher, Canada  
 Ms. Petra Dolezelova, Czech Republic

Ms. Urska Cehner, Germany  
 Mr. Johannes Vollertsen, Iceland  
 Ms. Francesca Abela, Malta  
 Ms. Ilaria Aquilina, Malta  
 Mr. Sammy Bishwati, Malta  
 Ms. Loredana Bonello, Malta  
 Ms. Deborah Maria Borg, Malta  
 Mr. Ian Borg, Malta  
 Ms. Elizabeth Bugeja, Malta  
 Ms. Claire Bugeja Desain, Malta  
 Ms. Daniela Maria Callus, Malta  
 Ms. Francine Caruana, Malta  
 Mr. Alan Cordina, Malta  
 Ms. Roseanne Cortis, Malta  
 Ms. Amber Marie Darmanin, Malta  
 Mr. Albert Delia, Malta  
 Ms. Mandy Falzon, Malta  
 Ms. Kristina Farrugia, Malta  
 Ms. Christabel Grech, Malta

Ms. Charlene Grima, Malta  
 Mr. Ryan Mercieca, Malta  
 Mr. Mauro Miceli, Malta  
 Mr. Joseph Pisani, Malta  
 Mr. Kevin Pulis, Malta  
 Ms. Laura Sammut, Malta  
 Ms. Nicole Sarsero, Malta  
 Ms. Maya Schembri, Malta  
 Ms. Chirelle Sciberras, Malta  
 Ms. Katya Scicluna Bartoli, Malta  
 Ms. Audrey Shandler, Malta  
 Ms. Maria Spiteri, Malta  
 Ms. Chantelle Tabone, Malta  
 Ms. Marilyn Tanti, Malta  
 Mr. Malcolm Luke Vassallo, Malta  
 Ms. Christine Xuereb, Malta  
 Mr. Claudiu Alexandru Hurban, Romania  
 Ms. Ekaterina Gorbunova, Russia

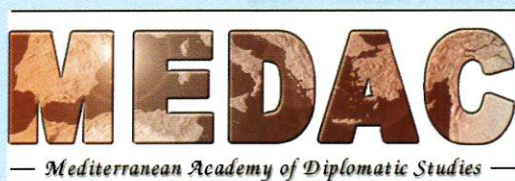


## Recent Publications



The fourth issue of the Med Agenda, entitled *The United States and the Mediterranean: A New Strategic Context* was written by Dr. Ian O. Lesser, a Senior Transatlantic Fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States in Washington.

The 'Med Agenda' Series in Mediterranean International Relations and Diplomacy is aimed at publishing and preserving distinguished studies, speeches and articles dealing with international relations, diplomacy and security in the Mediterranean region. The authors are invited speakers, academics and diplomats at MEDAC conferences and lectures, as well as MEDAC experts.



### MEDAC's 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary – International Conference / Alumni Reunion

MEDAC is announcing an International Conference and Alumni Reunion on the occasion of the Academy's 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, and of the historic Malta summit of December 4th 1989 which brought the Cold War to an end. The Conference and Alumni Reunion will be held in Malta on December 4th and 5th, 2009. The theme of the Conference will be: *The end of the Cold War and the Mediterranean 1989-2009*. The Conference will feature a number of high-level policy makers and distinguished academics from around the world.

All MEDAC alumni are invited to attend this international conference and reunion. For more information contact us on the following e-mail: [medaclibrary@um.edu.mt](mailto:medaclibrary@um.edu.mt) or by filling in the application form which is available from the MAA page on facebook or from the alumni website at [www.medacalumni.org](http://www.medacalumni.org).

### FOR THOSE SEEKING TO PREPARE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CAREER

The Academy offers the following courses:

One year Full-time Postgraduate Studies: *Master in Diplomacy* and *Master of Arts in Diplomatic Studies*  
Two year Part-time *Diploma in Diplomatic Studies*

For more details on these courses and various activities of the Academy write to:

The Director, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, University of Malta, Msida, MSD 2080, Malta.

Tel: (+356) 2340 2821

Fax: (+356) 2148 3091

E-mail: [medac@um.edu.mt](mailto:medac@um.edu.mt)

Website: <http://www.med-academy.org/>