

**EUROMED (INTERNE)**

DOC. DE SÉANCE N° : 10/08 REV

EN DATE DU : 20.06.2008

ORIGINE : Presidency/Commission

Supprimé : 4

Mis en forme : Barré

Supprimé : 18

Mis en forme : Bas : 2,22 cm

## Draft EU Guidelines

### Joint Declaration of the

### 1<sup>st</sup> Summit of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean

Paris, 13 July 2008

Euro-Mediterranean Heads of States and Government met in Paris on 13 July 2008. With the shared conviction that transforming the Mediterranean into an area of peace, democracy, cooperation and prosperity requires a renewed endeavour and resolve, and in order to provide an upgraded dimension to their relations, they agreed the following joint declaration:

The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean, building on the acquis of the Barcelona Process, is a multilateral partnership. It should increase the potential for regional integration and cohesion. It will encompass all EU Member States and the European Commission, together with the other States (members and observers) of the Barcelona Process<sup>1</sup>. The Barcelona Process :Union for the Mediterranean welcomes Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Monaco which have accepted the acquis of the Barcelona Process.

#### A strategic ambition for the Mediterranean

1. Europe and the Mediterranean countries are bound by history, geography and culture. More importantly, they are united by a common ambition: to build together a future of peace, democracy, prosperity, and human, social, and cultural understanding. To achieve these common objectives participants agree to continue with renewed vigour the quest for peace and cooperation, explore their joint problems and transform these good intentions into actions in a new partnership for progress.
2. To take advantage of the opportunities offered by an enhanced framework of multilateral cooperation, Heads of States and Government decide to create a reinforced partnership: the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean.
3. The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean is the result of the joint strategic ambition to tackle the political, economic, environmental and social challenges of the region. It is also the expression of a common aspiration to achieve peace; of the determination to favour economic growth and employment while fighting resolutely against poverty; of the common objective to enhance environment protection and the fight against climate change and cooperate in the fight against terrorism; of the ambition to build a common future based on shared values such as the full respect of human rights and democracy, the promotion of the rights of women, the respect of

<sup>1</sup> Albania, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Libya



minorities, the fight against racism and xenophobia, and the advancement of cultural dialogue and mutual understanding.

4. Heads of State and Government underline their commitment to strengthen democracy and political pluralism by the expansion of participation in political life and the embracing of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. They also reassert the central importance of the Mediterranean on the political agenda of all countries. They believe there is a need for better co-ownership by all participants. There is also a need for more pertinence for the citizens and better visibility.
5. Heads of State and Government underline the important role played by the Barcelona Process. Since 1995 the Barcelona Process has been the central instrument for Euro-Mediterranean relations. Representing a partnership of 39 governments and over 700 million people, it has provided a framework for continued engagement and development. The Barcelona Process is the only forum within which all Mediterranean partners exchange views and engage in constructive dialogue. It represents a strong commitment to regional stability and democracy through regional cooperation and integration. The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean aims to build on that consensus to pursue the path of cooperation, political and socio-economic reform and modernisation.
6. **[to be updated placeholder]**

#### Scope and main objectives

7. Heads of State and Government agree that the challenge of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean is to enhance multilateral relations, increase co-ownership of the process, set governance on the basis of the principle of equal footing and translate it into concrete projects, more visible to citizens. Now is the time to inject new and continuing momentum into the Barcelona Process. More engagement and new catalysts are now needed to transform the objectives of the Barcelona Declaration into tangible realities.
8. The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean will build on the acquis and reinforce the achievements and successful elements of the Barcelona Process. The political desire, expressed in the Barcelona Declaration, of efforts towards peace, stability and security remains key, and will continue to be promoted and strengthened by all available means. In the same vein, the Barcelona Declaration, its goals and its cooperation areas remain valid and its "three chapters of cooperation" (Political Dialogue, Economic Cooperation and Free Trade, and Human, Social and Cultural

**Mis en forme :** Police :Non Gras

**Supprimé :** <#> Heads of State and Government are aware that the persistence of the conflict in the Middle East has challenged and stretched the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to the limit of its abilities to preserve the channels of dialogue among all partners. In this context they reaffirm their commitment to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, consistent with the terms of reference of the Madrid conference and its principles, including land for peace and based on the relevant UNSC resolutions and the Road Map. Partners also call for the reinvigoration of efforts to promote progress in the Middle East Peace process on all its tracks. Heads of State and Government welcome the positive role played by the EU in the Middle East, notably in the framework of the Quartet. They reaffirm their commitment to support the ongoing negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians on all outstanding issues, including all final status issues, with a view to concluding a peace agreement before the end of 2008 as agreed in Annapolis last November. They recall that peace in the Middle East requires a comprehensive solution and in this regard welcome the announcement that Syria and Israel have agreed to initiate peace negotiations under the auspices of Turkey. They also recall the importance of the Arab Peace Initiative as a major element in moving the Middle East Peace Process forward.



Dialogue) will continue to remain central in the Euro-Mediterranean relations. The 5-year work programme adopted by the 10th Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit held in Barcelona in 2005 (including the fourth chapter of cooperation on "Migration, Social Integration, Justice and Security" introduced at that stage), the 2008 annual work programme adopted by the 9th Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Lisbon in November 2007, and the conclusions of all sector ministerial meetings will remain in force. Heads of State and Government acknowledge the progress and economic benefits of the creation of a Free Trade Area in the Euromed region by 2010 and beyond. They support a full, fair and business-friendly implementation of the trade agreements and enhance civil society ownership of the trade liberalisation objectives in the Mediterranean. **[to be updated after EuroMed Trade Ministerial of 02/07].**

9. The current structures of the Barcelona Process, and in particular the Euro-Mediterranean Senior officials meetings, the Euro-Mediterranean Committee meetings and the experts' meetings should be preserved and, where necessary, reinforced. Dialogue on political and economic matters is a major feature of the Euro-Mediterranean relations and should be continued.
10. The Barcelona Process : Union for the Mediterranean will be complementary to EU bilateral relations with these countries which will continue under existing policy frameworks such as the European Neighbourhood Policy, and, in the case of Mauritania, the African, Caribbean, Pacific framework. It will also be coherent and complementary with the Joint Africa-EU Strategy . While complementing activities concerning its regional dimension, the Barcelona Process : Union for the Mediterranean will be independent from the EU enlargement policy, accession negotiations and the pre-accession process..
11. The Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean gives a new impulse to the Barcelona Process in at least three very important ways:
  - by upgrading the political level of the EU's relationship with its Mediterranean partners;
  - by providing for greater co-ownership to our multilateral relations; and
  - by making these relations more concrete and visible through additional regional and sub-regional projects, relevant for the citizens of the region.
12. All dimensions of the process will be open to all participants on an equal footing.

### **Upgrading of relations**

13. Heads of State and Government agree to hold biennial summits. The summits should include a political declaration, and a short list of concrete regional projects to be set in motion. The conclusions should be adopted by consensus endorsing a broad two-year work programme for the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean. Annual Foreign Affairs Ministerial meetings will review progress in the implementation of the summit conclusions and prepare the next summit meetings and, if necessary, approve new projects.
14. The summit meetings should take place alternately in the EU and in Mediterranean partner countries. All countries party to the initiative will be invited to Summits, Ministerials and other meetings of the BP:UfM.
15. The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly will be the legitimate parliamentary expression of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean. Participants strongly support the strengthening of the role of the EMPA in its relations with Mediterranean partners.

#### **Increased co-ownership**

16. Heads of State and Government agree on the creation of a co-Presidency and also decide that a joint secretariat will be established. Participation in the co-presidencies and the secretariat will be open to all members of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean.

#### **Co-Presidency**

17. Heads of State and Government believe that establishing a co-presidency will increase and improve the balance and the joint ownership of our cooperation. The co-presidents will assume the co-presidency of the Partnership as a whole. One of the co-presidents will be from the EU, and the other from the Mediterranean partner countries. The co-Presidency shall apply to Summits, all Ministerial meetings, Senior Officials meetings, Euromed Committee and the Joint Permanent Committee.
18. The establishment of a co-presidency
  - from the EU side must be compatible with the external representation of the European Union in accordance with the Treaty provisions in force;
  - from the Mediterranean side, partners shall, by consensus, alternate in this position for a period of two years.

#### **Institutional governance and Secretariat**



19. Heads of State and Government agree that another key instrument for enhancing co-ownership and promoting a more balanced partnership will be an improved system of institutional governance as well as the creation of a new secretariat which, given its strong project focus, will make the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean more visible and relevant.
20. Heads of State and Government agree to set up a Brussels-based working group called the Joint Permanent Committee composed of representatives from all EU Member States, Mediterranean Partners and the Commission.
21. The Joint Permanent Committee:
- will be steered by the representatives of the co-presidencies;
  - will prepare the meetings of the Senior Officials and Euro-Mediterranean Committee meetings and ensure the appropriate follow up;
  - will assist the Senior Officials and the Euromed Committee in the preparation of the Summits and Foreign Affairs and thematic Ministerial meetings;
  - may also act as a mechanism to react rapidly if an exceptional situation arises in the region that requires the consultation of Euro-Mediterranean partners at technical level;
22. The Secretariat will be tasked
- To contribute, in liaison with the Joint Permanent Committee and the Euro-Med Committee, to the preparation of project related proposals for the Euromed Sectorial Ministerial meetings;
  - to perform the role of making proposals for joint projects initiatives and
  - to propose the necessary steps for follow-up of project-related decisions taken by the Heads of State and Government.
23. The Secretariat would have a separate legal personality with an autonomous status. Detailed modalities including oversight mechanisms will be submitted for approval by the Euro Mediterranean Foreign Affairs Ministers in November 2008 on the basis of the following guidelines:
- Tasks: The Secretariat should gather project initiatives (from various sources such as sector ministerial meetings, national or regional authorities, regional groupings, private sector, civil society), examine them, and suggest projects to the Euro-Mediterranean Committee that will act as a clearing house. Once the projects are accepted by the Euro-Mediterranean Committee they will be submitted for approval, to a Euromed Sectorial Ministerial Meeting or to the Foreign Affairs Ministers conferences, who will, if necessary, refer any such decision to the Summit. If these projects are endorsed, the Summit, the Foreign Affairs Ministers Conference or the appropriate Euromed Sectorial Ministerial Meeting will instruct the Secretariat to propose the necessary follow-up in terms of initiating the

promotion of the projects, and the search for partners for their implementation. The funding and implementation of projects will be pursued on a case-by-case basis by the various interested partners and by ad hoc sub groups, if necessary according to their own procedures. The secretariat will inform the Joint Permanent Committee and report to the Euro-Mediterranean Committee. The Secretary General of the Secretariat will be a non-voting member of the Euromed Committee.

Supprimé : , if necessary by ad hoc sub-groups, of

- **Composition:** The Secretariat will be composed of officials seconded from participants in the Process. The objective is to achieve a sufficiently higher level of involvement of Mediterranean partners to increase co-ownership and participation. There will be one General Secretary from one side and a Deputy Secretary General from the other side to be selected by consensus. The staff of the Secretariat will be appointed on the basis of competence and geographical balance. The organisation of the secretariat and the composition of the staff will be examined by the Euro-Mediterranean Senior Officials.
- **Funding:** The seconded officials will be funded by their respective administrations. The running costs of the Secretariat (support staff, equipment etc) will be funded on an equal basis by the EU and the Mediterranean partners.
- The seat of the headquarters will be decided by consensus. In submitting their candidature, potential host countries will be expected to provide the premises for the Secretariat free of charge.

## Projects

24. Heads of State and Government agree that the project dimension should be at the heart of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean. The programmes developed under this initiative should further the objectives of the Barcelona Process and have a strong potential to promote regional cohesion and economic integration, and to develop infrastructural interconnections, enhancing at the same time project governance. They should constitute visible and relevant projects for the citizens of the region.

25. The selection process will take into account:

- the regional, sub-regional and trans-national character of proposed projects,;
- their size, relevance and interest for all involved Partners;
- their potential to promote balanced and sustainable development, regional and sub-regional integration, cohesion and interconnections;
- their financial feasibility including the maximisation of private sector financing and participation; and
- their maturity or degree of preparedness to be rapidly launched.



26. Heads of State and Government consider that the future of the Mediterranean lies in better economical growth, solidarity, regional integration, sustainable development and knowledge. They undertake to increase co-operation in areas such as, business development, trade, the environment, energy, water management, agriculture, food safety and security, transport, maritime issues, education, culture, justice, security, migration, , health, civil protection, urban planning, decentralised co-operation, the information society and competitive clusters.. They acknowledge the importance of water and welcome the Euro-Med Ministerial Conference on water in Amman in October 2008. They express their determination to translate the goals set by the Barcelona declaration of 1995 and the work program of 2005 into major regional concrete projects. As a first stage, they decide to launch a number of key initiatives in the Annex which they mandate the future Secretariat to detail.

Supprimé : 26.

Mise en forme : Puces et numéros

27. The projects developed and implemented within the framework of the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean will be based on co-operation between governments and also with all Mediterranean stakeholders, in particular, local and regional authorities, non-governmental actors and the private sector.

Supprimé : 27.

28. Heads of State and Government take note that the priorities set out in the European Commission's Regional Indicative Programme, as well as those of future programmes, will continue to apply and any potential Commission contribution to the new regional projects in Annex I will not be financed at the expense of the existing bilateral allocations under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument or the Pre-accession Instrument (or in the case of Mauritania the European Development Fund)<sup>2</sup>.

Supprimé : 28

Mis en forme : Retrait :  
Gauche : 0 cm, Numéros + Niveau : 1 + Style de numérotation : 1, 2, 3, ... + Commencer à : 1 + Alignement : Gauche + Alignement : 0,32 cm + Tabulation après : 0,95 cm + Retrait : 0,95 cm, Tabulations : 0,63 cm, Tabulation de liste

Mis en forme : Police par défaut

## Funding

29. To bring added value to existing arrangements, the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean will mobilise additional funding for the region, mainly through regional projects. Its added value will very much depend on its capacity to attract more financial resources for regional projects.

Supprimé : 29

Mis en forme : Retrait :  
Gauche : 0 cm, Numéros + Niveau : 1 + Style de numérotation : 1, 2, 3, ... + Commencer à : 1 + Alignement : Gauche + Alignement : 0,32 cm + Tabulation après : 0,95 cm + Retrait : 0,95 cm, Tabulations : 0,63 cm, Tabulation de liste

30. Additional funding for regional projects and activities should come mainly from the following sources for which the normal selection and procedural rules will continue to apply:

Supprimé : 30

- Private sector participation;
- Contributions from EU MS;
- Contributions from Mediterranean partners;
- Contributions from other countries
- International financial institutions and regional entities;

<sup>2</sup> Commitments as specified in the EU budget Financial Perspectives 2007-2013 will be guiding.

- the Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership Facility (FEMIP);
- The ENPI Euro-Med envelope, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility and the cross-border cooperation instrument within the ENPI, as well as the other instruments applicable to the countries covered by the initiative. While there can be no prior earmarking of EU funds, certain projects which fit with the objectives of EU programmes can be considered for funding..

31. The Secretariat, the participating States and the European Commission will ensure a high degree of donor coordination. This coordination will ensure regular consultations and frequent exchanges and shall include proper coordination and cooperation with multilateral and regional organisations and other donors.

### Conclusions

32. The Participants stress that the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean is an historic opportunity to raise Euro-Mediterranean relations to a new level. The ultimate success of the initiative also rests in the hands of citizens, civil society, and the active involvement of the private sector.

33. Heads of States and Government invite Ministers of Foreign Affairs to finalise during their next meeting in November, the modalities for the institutional set up of the initiative. The new structures for the initiative should be fully operational before the end of 2008. EU Member States, Mediterranean Partner countries and the European Commission will work in close coordination to achieve this objective.

\*\*\*

**Supprimé : 31**

**Mis en forme :** Retrait : Gauche : 0 cm, Numéros + Niveau : 1 + Style de numérotation : 1, 2, 3, ... + Commencer à : 1 + Alignement : Gauche + Alignement : 0,32 cm + Tabulation après : 0,95 cm + Retrait : 0,95 cm, Tabulations : 0,63 cm, Tabulation de liste

**Supprimé : 32**

**Mis en forme :** Point 0, Retrait : Gauche : 0 cm, Espace Après : 12 pt, Numéros + Niveau : 1 + Style de numérotation : 1, 2, 3, ... + Commencer à : 1 + Alignement : Gauche + Alignement : 0,32 cm + Tabulation après : 0,95 cm + Retrait : 0,95 cm, Tabulations : 0,63 cm, Tabulation de liste

**Supprimé : 33**

**Mis en forme :** Point 0, Retrait : Gauche : 0 cm, Espace Après : 12 pt, Numéros + Niveau : 1 + Style de numérotation : 1, 2, 3, ... + Commencer à : 1 + Alignement : Gauche + Alignement : 0,32 cm + Tabulation après : 0,95 cm + Retrait : 0,95 cm, Tabulations : 0,63 cm, Tabulation de liste



## ANNEX

- **De-pollution of the Mediterranean:** The Mediterranean is resonant with culture and history. But it is much more than a symbol or an icon for the region. It also provides employment and pleasure for its people. However, its environmental quality has suffered serious degradation in recent times. The de-pollution of the Mediterranean, including coastal areas, particularly in the water and waste sector, will therefore be of major benefit for the lives and livelihoods of its people.
- **Maritime and Land Highways:** The Mediterranean is a sea that joins, not separates, its people. It is also a highway for commerce. Easy and safe access and flow of goods and people, on land and sea, is essential for maintaining relations and enhancing regional trade. The development of major highways of the sea, including the connection of ports, throughout the entire Mediterranean basin as well as the creation of coastal motorways such as the trans-Maghreb motorway, will both increase the flow and freedom of the movement of people and goods. Particular attention should be devoted to the specific dimension of maritime safety. We have to accelerate the work under way notably within the 5+5 Transport (GTMO) aiming at advancing the co-operation in the field of transport in the Mediterranean region through projects such as Highways of the seas, modernisation of the trans-Maghreb train or building the Maghreb highway, in a perspective of global integration in the Mediterranean region.
- **Civil Protection:** The global landscape is littered with examples of the devastation caused by man-made and natural disasters. The effects of climate change are evident for all. The Mediterranean region is particularly vulnerable and exposed to such disasters. A joint Civil Protection programme on prevention, preparation and response to disasters is, therefore, one of the main priorities for the region.
- **Alternative Energies: Mediterranean Solar Plan:** The current dependence on oil and gas as energy resources entail enormous risks with production predicted to fall dramatically in the near future. Research and development of all alternative sources of energy are therefore a major priority in efforts towards assuring sustainable development. The Secretariat is tasked to explore the feasibility, development and creation of a Mediterranean Solar Plan.
- **Euro-Med University:** A Euro-Mediterranean University (with its seat in Slovenia) can contribute to the understanding among people and encourage cooperation in higher education, following up on the objectives of the Catania Process and the Cairo Conference (June 2008). Together with partner institutions and networks of existing universities from the

Euro-Med region, the Euro-Med University will develop postgraduate and research programmes.

- The Mediterranean Business Development Initiative is an initiative aimed at assisting the existing entities in partner countries operating in support of micro, small and medium sized enterprises by assessing the needs of these enterprises, defining policy solutions and providing these entities with resources in the form of technical assistance and financial instruments. It will be based on the principle of co-ownership and its activities are expected to be complementary to those of the existing entities working in the field. Contributions by countries from both rims of the Mediterranean will be done on a voluntary basis.

\* \* \*

**Mis en forme :** Police :(Par défaut) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Gras, Anglais (États-Unis)

**Mis en forme :** Anglais (États-Unis)

**Supprimé :** The Mediterranean Business Development Agency will be a second-tier institution that will assist the existing entities in the partner countries operating in support of micro, small and medium sized enterprises by assessing the needs of these enterprises, defining policy solutions and providing these entities with resources in the form of technical assistance and financial instruments