

38

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES
OF THE COMMUNITY OF MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITIES (CMU)

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COLLECTION CUM / CMU SERIES

38

ATTI
DELLE ASSEMBLEE PLENARIE
VIII (Valencia), IX (Bari), X (Foggia), XI (Izmir)
DELLA COMUNITÀ
DELLE UNIVERSITÀ MEDITERRANEE
(CUM)

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VIII (Valencia), IX (Bari), X (Foggia), XI (Izmir)
DE LA COMMUNAUTE
DES UNIVERSITES MEDITERRANEENNES
(CUM)

a cura di, edited by, édité par

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ADDA
EDITORE

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CARLO DI BENEDETTA

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PREFACE

This volume is meant to be an account of the activities and of the scientific reports carried out during the Assemblies of the Community of the Mediterranean Universities (CMU) from 2000 to 2007.

This initiative, besides giving evidence for and witnessing the activity of the Community of the Mediterranean Universities, is also acknowledgement of a work performed all together aiming mainly at encouraging and strengthening the pluralistic dialogue in order to achieve conditions of fruitful cooperation among both the universities and the Mediterranean People, based upon mutual respect and friendship.

This sets out to contribute to the overall cultural growth of the Mediterranean area which, fortified by its millenary traditions, should find, within the civil society, inputs for the mutual respect among the peoples and their active participation in the building up of a peaceful and fruit-bearing area.

LUIGI AMBROSI

Università di Valencia, 18-20 Maggio 2000
Università di Bari, 20-22 Novembre 2003
Università di Foggia, 14-15-16 Ottobre 2004
Università di Izmir, 9-10 Maggio 2006

Valencia University, 18-20 May 2000
Bari University, 20-22 November 2003
Foggia University, 14-15-16 October 2004
Izmir University, 9-10 May 2006

Université de Valencia, 18-20 Mai 2000
Université de Bari, 20-22 Novembre 2003
Université de Foggia, 14-15-16 Octobre 2004
Université de Izmir, 9-10 Mai 2006

COMUNITÀ DELLE UNIVERSITÀ MEDITERRANEE
COMMUNITY OF MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITIES
COMMUNAUTÉ DES UNIVERSITÉS MEDITERRANEÉNNES

**OTTAVA ASSEMBLEA PLENARIA
EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HUITIEME ASSEMBLÉE PLENIÈRE**

**UNIVERSITÀ DI VALENCIA (Spagna),
18-20 Maggio 2000**

**UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA (Spain),
18-20 MAY 2000**

**UNIVERSITÉ DE VALENCIA (Espagne),
18-20 Mai 2000**

PROGRAMME
VIII ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMUNITY
OF MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITIES
VALENCIA, May 18th to 20th, 2000

18th MAY 2000

Arrival of participants. Documentation hand-out: Expo Hotel.
04:00 p.m. Council meeting.

19th MAY 2000

09:00 a.m. Opening ceremony. Expo Hotel.
Award to the Mediterranean Prize to Mr.
Naguib Mahfouz (Egypt)

10:30 a. m. Coffee break.

11:00 a.m. Address and Report by the President. Prof. Luigi Ambrosi

12:00 a.m. Cultural resources, common heritage of the Mediterranean Basin by
Prof. Mauro Civita (Italy).

01:00 p.m. Presentation of the Instituto Mediterráneo de Estudios Europeos by
Prof. Jorge Cardona Llorens (Spain).

02:00 p.m. Lunch

04:00 p.m. Round table: From multi-culturality to Mediterranean interculturality.
Chairman:
Prof. Josep Trilla (Spain)
Speakers:
Prof. Gúlsún Saglamer (Turkey) The role of the woman in the process
of interculturality.
Prof. El Sayed Selim (Egypt): Toward a viable dialogue in the Medi-
terranean.
Prof. Slomo Simonsohn (Israel): The Mediterranean: the tri-cultural
crossroads: Judaism, Christianity, islam.
Prof. Giovanna Trisolini (Italy): Multiculturalism within higher edu-
cation.

05:15 p.m. Coffee break.

05:30 p.m. Discussion.

07:00 p.m. Meeting of the National Groups for the appointment of the Represent-
atives of the different Countries in the Council.

20th MAY 2000

09:00 a. m. Round table: The Virtual Observatory of Sciences for the Mediterra-
nean.
Chairman: Prof. Carlo Di Benedetto (Italy)
Coordinator CMU techno-Scientific Secretariat.

Participants: Rami Hamdallah, Daniela Piattelli, Francisco Pomer Murgui, Sreten Skuletic.

10:45 a.m. Coffee break.

11:00 a.m. Discussion.

12:00 a.m. Meeting of the new Council and appointment of the Councillors.

12:30 a. m. Closing of the Meeting.

01:00 p.m. Lunch.

SOCIAL EVENTS

MAY 18th, 2000

09:00 p.m. City Hall: dinner offered by the Mayor of Valencia.

MAY 19th, 2000

09:30 p.m. Cloister of "La Nau" Building : dinner offered by the Rector of the Universitat de València.

MAY 20th, 2000

04:00 p. m. Trip to Xàtiva.

06:00 p. m. Welcome by the Mayor of Xàtiva at the Castle.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT PROF. LUIGI AMBROSI BEFORE THE 8TH GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY OF MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITIES

(Valencia)

Authorities, Dear Colleagues,

due to causes out of our control we were unable to hold our VIII General Meeting at its natural deadline (1998). This was due to merely financial and organizational problems on the part of the candidate venues, thus testifying that in an area, which is still profoundly imbalanced because of financial and economic problems, it may sometimes be difficult to find the fund needed to organize a cultural event.

For this reason our Council agreed to reduce the economic burden of the hosting venues and invited each University to bear its own expenses to be disbursed to participate in the periodical meetings under our Articles of Association.

Sixteen years have by now elapsed since the establishment of our Community and, thanks to the prestigious University of Valencia, tanks to its Rector, Prof. Pedro Ruiz Torres, thanks to the very dear friend of mine Prof. Francisco Pomer, today we are able to renew our commitment to promoting the culture of the Mediterranean Basin looking at its future. This future will be built on the experience we have acquired over these sixteen years that, as far as we are concerned, albeit not exalting as ejected, have been very fruitful in terms of acquisition of knowledge, experiences and common ideas and proposals. Armed with our experience we cannot fail to hope for the best, for an even greater commitment to setting up a Mediterranean of peace and prosperity on the part of our Community.

This will only be possible if, it is worthwhile remembering it, we succeed in spreading our cultural experience which presupposes, even amid needful, irrefutable and positive differences, the capacity of pursuing, thanks to a great common commitment and hard work in all cultural sectors, the idea of a Mediterranean where words, dialogue and the culture of sharing constitute the foundations of our encounter, of our being together.

Inspired by this objective, we have been operating over the years of

ART. 4

The President, the Council and the Assembly of the adherents are organs of the Mediterranean Forums.

ART. 5

The Mediterranean Forums organise their activities through time-scheduled meetings, lectures, workshops, seminars, manifestations and cultural awards, and all suitable initiatives for the pursuit of the above mentioned aims. All these activities are publicized and open to the public.

ART. 6

Each Mediterranean Forum will be provided, upon notice of the CMU and in accordance with its aims, with a statute and with its own internal set of rules, in which the legal representative, the organs of government, the conditions of entry and of expiry from the Association, the conditions of participation and the budget are established. The Statute and the set of rules will be in conformity with the specific laws of the territory and of the Country where the Forum will be constituted. Consequently, every single Mediterranean Forum and its representatives according to statute are entirely and exclusively responsible for the activities and the actions which will be organized in order to achieve the social aim. Within the statute, the name of the association will result by the name of the place where the Forum will perform its activity (i.e. MEDITERRANEAN FORUM OF BARI).

ART. 7

Within the Mediterranean Forums a network will be constituted and it will be coordinated by a suitable council in order to give unity and coherence to their actions and their initiatives to accomplish the aims mentioned in Article 1. The President of the network of the Mediterranean Forums will be the President of the CMU. The CMU will take care of the setting of the rules of the network which will define the organs of government, the conditions of participation and the relationship between every single Mediterranean Forum and the network.

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Prof. JOSÉ VIDAL BENEYTO
with the following motivation

THE 2003 MEDITERRANEAN PRIZE
IS BESTOWED UPON

Prof. José Vidal-Beneyto represents an outstanding personality, in all the several appointments he is engaged in.

He is presently Catedrático of the *Universidad Complutense of Madrid*, Director of the *Collèges des Hautes Etudes Européennes Sorbonne*, Paris and, amongst other prestigious appointments, Director of the *Club Europeo de Rectores Paris*.

He is regularly collaborating with newspapers and magazines such as *El País*, *Le Monde Diplomatique* and *Europa Zeitung*.

Moreover he is member of several editorial and scientific boards of many outstanding journals like *Media, Culture and Society, Londres, Sociétés, Paris, Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid; European Journal of Communication, Londres y Amsterdam, Revista Valenciana d'Estudios Autonomics, Valencia*.

From a political point of view he has been former President of the *Junta Democrática de Madrid-Región (1975-1976)* and of the *Delegación exterior de las Juntas Democráticas (1975-1976)* and also former councillor of the *Ministro español de Educación (1980-1982)* and of the *Ministro español de Asuntos Exteriores (1982-1985)*.

He has been called to participate in international organization such as *Council of Europe, European Union* and in particular *UNESCO*, where he is President of the *Consejo Mediterráneo de la Cultura*.

All these engagements substantiate the outstanding role of Prof. José Vidal Beneyto as politician, academician and intellectual.

For all these reasons the Community of Mediterranean Universities is honoured to assign him the *2003 Mediterranean Prize*.

LES BIENS PUBLICS DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

1. INTRODUCTION: *contexte mondial et méditerranéen*

Trois grandes contradictions président aux destinées des sociétés contemporaines. Tout d'abord, celle représentée par la multiplication des guerres et des conflits, aujourd'hui plus nombreux que jamais, déclenchés par des pouvoirs et des factions antagonistes, conflits qui coexistent avec une conscience très largement répandue de la perversité de tout affrontement guerrier et de la volonté de faire prévaloir la paix, dont nous avons pu constater la force et l'ampleur à l'occasion des mobilisations contre la dernière guerre d'Irak.

Deuxièmement, la tendance, chaque jour plus effective, vers l'uniformisation de la vie et des existences des êtres humains, conséquence des principaux processus de globalisation économique, sociale, politique, actuellement à l'oeuvre, qui ont produit une extrême homogénéisation des valeurs, des institutions, des pratiques et des usages, sans réussir à affaiblir la revendication des différences et des identités, ni à tarir la demande de diversité géopolitique et culturelle que nous voyons émerger partout.

Finalement, l'extraordinaire production de richesses, à laquelle nous assistons partout dans le monde, production qui a quintuplé depuis 50 ans le PIB mondial, a été simultanée d'une insupportable aggravation des inégalités à l'intérieur de chaque pays et entre les pays et régions de notre planète.

Ces paradoxes, dont les effets sont si dramatiques pour le bien-être de l'humanité, ne sont pas le fruit du hasard, mais plutôt le résultat d'un certain modèle de société et d'une série de décisions et de conduites, que les économistes appellent les externalités négatives, qui se traduisent par des coûts – sociaux, économiques, écologiques – de plus en plus insupportables.

Cette situation, nous la retrouvons bien entendu en Méditerranée. Cet espace qui, comme nous rappelle Edgar Morin, fut un océan que la pous-

sée convergente de trois continents a transformé en mer close, coincée entre Nord Afrique, Sud Europe et Est Asie, ce qui lui a conféré, du même coup, une condition essentiellement tricontinentale, multicivilisationnelle, et une vocation de pont, de communication, de contact. Cet espace modeste à l'échelle du monde, à peine trois millions de Km², comparés aux 106 millions de l'Atlantique et aux 180 millions du Pacifique, a été néanmoins pendant longtemps le centre du monde.

Foyer de tant d'émergences où, depuis sept mille ans, l'homo sapiens, faber, ludens et demens, a développé tant de potentialités humaines depuis les créations philosophiques de Héraclite, Aristote, Plotin, Averroès et Avicenne, jusqu'à l'humanisme de la Renaissance; ainsi que les constructions mathématiques d'Euclide et de Ptolémée; les contributions à la géographie d'Eratosthène et à la médecine de Erasistrate; sans oublier les apports politiques et juridiques de Grèce et de Rome, point de départ de toutes les structures institutionnelles postérieures. Mais cet impressionnant essor n'a pas empêché l'apparition de nombreuses phases de fer et de sang, "de bruit et de fureur", les répétées et cruelles expériences de fanatisme et de violence, de déferlements incessants de destruction et de folie, qui ont accompagné en permanence l'Histoire de la Méditerranée. Et n'a pas évité, bien sûr, la présence dans notre région des contradictions existant au niveau mondial dont il a été question plus haut, ni des tentatives et réalisations cherchant à les surmonter. Très proches de nous, les projets promus par le Partenariat Euro-méditerranéen, dont il sera question ci-après, sont des initiatives qui méritent d'être examinées et poursuivies en y incorporant les dernières contributions économiques et les derniers instruments politico-institutionnels dont nous disposons. Parmi eux, les biens publics et les biens communs, dont l'utilisation est vivement encouragée par les Organisations Economiques Internationales et les Nations Unies.

2. LES BIENS PUBLICS

2.1 *Nature et caractéristiques des biens publics*

Comment caractériser, comment appeler, comment promouvoir et comment gérer cet ensemble de biens et services qui n'appartiennent pas à une ou plusieurs personnes ou groupes, ce patrimoine qui est à tous, dont nous tous sommes responsables et sur lequel nous avons tous les mêmes droits et accès? Leur problématique ne date pas d'aujourd'hui, et déjà au XVII^{ème} siècle Hume, dans son "Treaty on the Human Nature" et Adam Smith dans ses considérations sur "The Wealth of Nations" s'occupent de

ce type de biens qui ne sont pas de condition privée et dont, d'une certaine manière, la nature est publique et collective.

L'économiste Paul Samuelson, dans un article pionnier publié dans la *Review of Economics and Statistics* (n° 36, 1954), présente les biens publics en fonction d'un double paramètre, la non-rivalité – ils ne sont pas concurrents d'autres biens ni quant à la production ni quant à la consommation –, et la non exclusion – personne ne peut être privé de leur usage et jouissance –. **L'absence de bénéfices directement afférents à leurs auteurs élimine la possibilité pour les biens publics d'être négociés dans le marché et réclame une initiative publique/collective pour leur production.**

Mais c'est surtout la 2^{ème} moitié des années 90, quand le PNUD commence à s'occuper systématiquement de ce domaine, qu'il devient un thème majeur aussi bien des études économiques et sociales que dans la préoccupation institutionnelle. En 1999, Inge Kaul, Isabelle Grunberg et Marc Stern, sous l'impulsion et dans le cadre du PNUD, publient le livre "Global Public Goods. International Cooperation in the XXI Century", qui deviendra l'oeuvre de référence en la matière¹. Depuis lors, une importante bibliographie étoffe et développe le nouveau concept et lui assure une notable circulation académique et politico-économique. Les écologistes et environnementalistes revendiquent la désignation de biens communs (John Vogler: "The Global Commons. A regime analysis", John Wiley and Sons, Chichester 1995; Susan S. Buck: "The Global Commons. An Introduction", Earthscan, London 1998; Michael Goldman: "Privatizing nature. Political struggles for the Global Commons", Transnational Institute (TNI), Pluto Press, London 1998) et imitent sa portée aux ressources ou objets utilisés par un group humain donné, dans une perspective écologiste. Pour Susan Buck, «common goods are substractable resources managed under a property regime in which a legally defined user pool cannot be efficiently excluded from the resource domain. Commons are resource domains in which common pool resources are found. They may be very small (the parking lot for an apartment complex) or quite large (the high seas or the solar system). The very large resource domains that do not fall within the jurisdiction of any country are termed international commons or global commons. International are resource domains shared by several nations, such as the Mediterranean Sea and the Antarctica. Global commons are resource domains to which all nations have legal access, such as outer space....».

¹ Dernier en date: "Providing Global Public Goods: managing Globalization", PNUD 2003.

Ils insistent à juste titre sur le niveau pertinent de gestion du bien concerné (biens communs locaux, régionaux, nationaux, plurinationaux ou mondiaux), qui détermine les caractérisations de l'interdépendance. Par ailleurs, celle-ci a également une dimension temporelle qui peut viser les générations futures et il s'agira alors de biens publics intergénérationnels.

La définition de biens publics dépend de deux grands critères. Premièrement, économiques. Dans cette hypothèse il revient à la théorie économique (au marché) de définir les paramètres dominants, et parmi eux les *défaillances du marché* dessinent le territoire à occuper. Par contre, l'économie politique internationale aura la responsabilité de déterminer, en fonction des rapports de force et des déséquilibres internationaux, les objectifs et les modalités de la coopération internationale et les biens publics qu'il faudra mobiliser à cet effet.

Le deuxième grand critère est constitué par les *valeurs collectives* qui priment dans chaque contexte socio-historique; il s'agit donc de constructions sociales – "social constructs" en termes du RNUD –, qui expriment les valeurs éthiques et politiques prévalant dans une société à un moment donné. Les biens publics, résultat de cette domination axiologique et symbolique, reflètent en conséquence un vrai choix de société.

2.2 Les Biens Publics de la Méditerranée

En ce qui concerne la Méditerranée, les Biens Communs dans notre espace me semblent être les suivants:

1. Immatériels ou symboliques

- Paix et sécurité
- Normes et principes universels : les droits humains et autres formalisations
- Connaissance et éducation
- Justice sociale, égalité et solidarité
- Développement durable: soutenabilité et équité
- Information et communication
- Patrimoine culturel et création artistique

2. Physiques et naturels

- La mer et les côtes
- L'eau
- La biodiversité
- L'atmosphère

- La santé
- Les aliments

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA: THE EU-ROMEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP

3.1 *The beginnings: Barcelona 1995*

After 20 years of increasingly intensive bilateral trade and development cooperation between the European Union (the 15 Member States) and its 12 Mediterranean Partners, the Conference of EU and Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in Barcelona (27-28 November 1995) marked the start into a new "partnership" phase of the relationship, setting up the frame for bilateral and regional cooperation.

This new frame has been given the name of the Barcelona Process or, in general, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Key objectives:

The partnership was launched with the purpose of a common commitment for promoting peace, prosperity and dialogue, in a region too often affected by conflicts, poverty and division.

Therefore, the *Barcelona Declaration* (adopted at the Barcelona Conference) expresses the 27 partners' intention to:

1. Establish a common Euro-Mediterranean *area of peace and stability* based on fundamental principles including respect for human rights and democracy (political and security partnership),
2. Create an area of shared prosperity through the progressive establishment of a *free-trade area* between Partners and among the Mediterranean Partners themselves,
3. Develop human resources, promote *understanding between cultures* and peoples in the Euro-Mediterranean region as well as to develop free and flourishing civil societies (social, cultural and human partnership).

3.2 *Evaluation: achievements, limits*

Today, 8 years later, we have to assert that the achievements have not been sufficient. Above all, the partnership needs today a strong political impulse from the EU.

Realizations: the MEDA programme

The MEDA programme is the principal financial instrument of the European Union for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and going far beyond traditional development aid, MEDA is comparable to the RHARE and TACIS programmes in that it makes economic transition and free trade the central issue of EU financial cooperation with the Mediterranean region.

• MEDA Figures

For the period 1995-1999 MEDA accounted for € 3.435 million of the € 4.422 million of budgetary resources allocated for financial cooperation between the EU and its Mediterranean Partners. For 2000-2006 MEDA is endowed with € 5,350 million. To these grants from the Community budget we have to add lending from the European Investment Bank (EIB) for the period 2000-2006 in amount of € 7,400 million.

During the period 1995-1999, some 86% of the resources allocated to MEDA were channelled bilaterally to the partners (this relates to Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority). The other 12% of the resources were devoted to regional activities.

For this period financial commitments went to four main types of operation:

- > Support to structural adjustment: 15% of total commitments;
- > Support to economic transition and private sector development: 30% of total;
- > Classical development projects (mainly education, health, the environment, rural development): 41% of total;
- > Regional projects: 14% of total (including 2% technical assistance).

• The MEDA System

The legal basis of the MEDA Programme is, as you know, the 1996 MEDA Regulation amended in November 2000 and usually called MEDA II

The main areas of intervention and objectives are directly derived from those of the 1995 Barcelona Declaration.

MEDA resources are subject to programming: Strategy papers covering the period 2000-2006 are established at national and regional level, on the base of three-years national indicative programmes (NIPs) for the bilateral channel, and of three-years regional indicative programme (RIP) for the multilateral activities.

The Commission's External Relations Directorate-General is responsi-

ble for drawing up the strategy papers and the three-years indicative programmes.

• Bilateral Cooperation

The priorities for MEDA resources at the bilateral level are:

- support to the economic transition;
 - strengthening the socio-economic balance
- Examples of projects financed by MEDA are:
- structural adjustment programmes in Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan; Syrian-Europe Business Centre;
 - the social fund for employment creation in Egypt; rehabilitation of the public administration in Lebanon; rural development in Morocco;
 - basic education in Turkey.

Examples of loans signed by the EIB are:

- projects to improve waste water treatment and management of water resources in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Morocco;
- measures to reduce pollution and modernisation of traffic control systems at airports in Algeria; renovation of a train line in Tunisia; reconstruction of infrastructures and industry in Turkey following the 1999 earthquake.

• Regional Cooperation

Regional programmes operate in all three domains of the Barcelona Declaration, namely the political and security dimension; the economic and financial dimension; the social, cultural and human dimension. Regional activities are open to all 27 partners.

Examples of projects financed are:

- the EuroMeSCo network of foreign policy institutes,
- the Famine network of economic research institutes,
- the SMAP environmental programme,
- the Euromed Heritage programme,
- the Euromed Audiovisual programme

3.3 *The future of the Partnership*

The coming meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership that will take place in Naples, on the 2-3 December, will be the 6th since Barcelona 95. On this occasion, the Ministers in charge will

certainly send a message of solidarity between Europe and its Southern neighbours; to reaffirm their joint interest in reinforcing security and stability in the region; and to ensure that extreme fundamentalism and terrorism will not interfere in the way of progress in political and economic reform.

Beyond the political message of solidarity, Ministers will review progress in the partnership on three specific issues, that were already set during the last Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Valencia, on the 22-23 April 2002:

- The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly
- An EIB majority owned subsidiary Euro-Mediterranean Bank or a reinforced EIB lending Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment
- The Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures

Agreement on these three issues will foster greater political co-operation; more focussed support for economic reform and private sector development; and promote inter-cultural dialogue and understanding.

The new framework for the EU relations with its Eastern and Southern neighbour countries, in order to promote on the one hand, stability and security, and on the other hand, sustainable economic development, has been called Wider Europe. It should help to provide the Union with new impetus and more ambitions, for realizing the agenda of the Barcelona Declaration. Thus, the Mediterranean region appears today as a priority to the foreign policy of the EU, as it is willing to strengthen the relations with all its neighbouring countries.

CONCLUSIONS

Il est évident que les objets, que nous venons de décrire, couverts par ce nouvel instrument que représente les Biens Publics de la Méditerranée sont déjà objet d'attention, soit sous forme de protection, de promotion ou de gestion, par une série d'institutions méditerranéennes dont l'importance et l'effectivité varient suivant les cas. En conséquence, il me semble que la première tâche devrait être de déterminer, à l'intérieur du Partenariat Euro-méditerranéen, les actions et les projets ayant trait à la problématique des BPM et de leur contenu, afin d'essayer de créer une synergie maximale entre eux.

Néanmoins, il conviendrait à mon avis de prévoir la création d'un outil institutionnel spécifique que nous pourrions appeler "Conseil pour la protection et le développement des Biens Publics de la Méditerranée". Son parrainage et lancement devraient trouver sa place au sein de la CUM,

même si l'organisation et la gestion du dit Conseil étaient confiées à une autre institution.

Dès maintenant, je souhaiterais vous informer de ce que les services de la CEE responsables du Partenariat Euro-méditerranéen, auxquels j'ai fait part de la proposition que je viens de vous présenter, se sont montrés très réceptifs et se sont déclarés disposés à étudier sa prise en compte, sans exclure la possibilité d'incorporer l'évaluation de la réflexion et des actions concernant les Biens Publics de la Méditerranée réalisées par le Conseil, aux travaux de leur Département et de la porter à l'attention de leurs autorités, sous forme d'un point de l'ordre du jour des réunions futures des Ministres des Affaires Etrangères dans le cadre du Partenariat Euro-Méditerranéen.