Perspectives on the Mediterranean World
Thematic Bibliography no. 3/11

Le monde méditerranéen en perspective
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Human Security: A New Perspective for Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation -
38 p.; 27 cm.
(10 Papers for Barcelon 2010 ; 3)
ISBN: 9788439381150
Author(s):
  1. Aliboni, Roberto
  2. Saaf, Abdallah
Subject(s):
  1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
  2. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
  3. HUMAN SECURITY--EU
  4. HUMAN SECURITY--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
  5. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
Added entry(s):
  1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'This paper looks at the perspectives for security cooperation
between the EU and its partner countries in the Mediterranean
region. The authors argue that security is a crucial area of
cooperation in Euro-Mediterranean relations and that there is a
need to reevaluate the EU's policies towards the region in the
light of the changing international context: a multilateralist
approach by the EU towards the partner countries is key to an
improvement of the security dialogue in the region. The authors
emphasise the need to go beyond conventional understandings of
security and to focus on human security in particular in order
to resolve the ongoing political conflicts in the
Euro-Mediterranean area. They put forward a number of
recommendations on how best to consolidate and deepen security
cooperation in Euro-Mediterranean relations.'
ID number: 80023145
Year: 2010
Type: M

* This list contains material received as of March 1st, 2011.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 1er mars 2011.
40 p.; 27 cm.
(10 Papers for Barcelona 2010; 1)
ISBN: 9788439381143
Author(s):
1. Asseburg, Muriel
2. Salem, Paul
Subject(s):
1. EU—MIDDLE EAST
2. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT—1993—PEACE—EU
3. EU—MEDITERRANEAN REGION
4. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
2. European Institute of the Mediterranean (SP)
Notes:
'This paper looks at the prospects for Euro-Mediterranean initiatives against the current troubled backdrop of the Middle East, and in particular the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It is clear that the long-term objective of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Community will not be fulfilled without a lasting peace being established in the region. The authors put forward a set of proposals on how Europe should contribute to resolving the Middle East crisis — and in particular on how to take advantage of the window of opportunity afforded by the change in American policy that has followed the election of President Obama.'
ID number: 80023108
Year: 2009
Type: M

xx, 1464 p.; 29 cm.
ISBN: 9781857435306
Subject(s):
1. MIDDLE EAST—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. MIDDLE EAST—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. MIDDLE EAST—SOCIAL CONDITIONS
4. AFRICA, NORTH—POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
5. AFRICA, NORTH—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
6. AFRICA, NORTH—SOCIAL CONDITIONS
ID number: 80023138
Year: 2009
Type: REF
2008

449 /00052
Union pour la Mediterranee : le potentiel de l'acquis de Barcelone - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne.
35 p.; 24 cm.
(ISS Report ; 3)
Subject(s):
  1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
  2. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
Added entry(s):
  1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)
Notes:
'Le sommet de l'Union mediterraneenne de Paris a cree les conditions politiques pour relancer le processus de Barcelone. Mais les grands defis identifies dans le present rapport demeurent; s'ils ne sont pas releves, il n'y aura pas d'integration regionale ni Nord-Sud ni Sud-Sud et les objectifs fixes par le sommet ne seront pas atteints.'
ID number: 80022097
Year: 2008
Type: M

355.4 /01583
66 p.; 21 cm.
(NDC Forum Paper ; 4)
Author(s):
  1. Iratni, Belkacem
Subject(s):
  1. AFRICA, NORTH--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
Added entry(s):
  1. NATO Defence College (IT)
Notes:
'Strategic interests are understood in terms of security matters that include military aspects (hard security) and other, different dimensions that are less military and increasingly societal (soft security). In the case of the Maghreb, security interests mean the preservation of territorial integrity, the assertion of national identity and cohesion, and the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation with other countries and regions. These concerns are better understood in the light of the perceived threats facing these states both internally and externally.'
ID number: 80022354
Year: 2008
Type: M
European Foreign Policy Making toward the Mediterranean - New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

Author(s):
1. Bicchi, Federica

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EEC--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
4. EU--ENP

Notes:

'A comprehensive and theoretically informed examination of European foreign policy making towards the Mediterranean, this book asks why, when, and how EU member states formulated new foreign policy initiatives toward their southern neighbors. By using a policy analysis approach, the book addresses the conditions that have led to new policy initiatives toward the Mediterranean non-member states. The book focuses on the reasons and the patterns of Europeans' actions, with a special emphasis on the early 1970s and on current times. It analyzes how interest in Europe for the Mediterranean has generally arisen out of a shared sense of puzzlement in front of challenges, such as terrorism or migration, originating from the Southern neighbors. The book casts new light on the role of member states as policy entrepreneurs in European integration, and explains European foreign policy as a way to collectively reconstruct a new understanding of Euro-Mediterranean relations.'

ID number: 80022563
Year: 2007
Type: M


Author(s):
1. Zuhur, Sherifa

Subject(s):
1. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--EGYPT
3. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--EGYPT
4. DEMOCRATIZATION--EGYPT

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 127-137.

'This monograph approaches three issues in contemporary Egypt: failures of governance and political development, the continued strength of Islamism, and counterterrorism. The Egyptian government forged a truce with its most troublesome Islamist militants in 1999. However, violence emerged again from new sources of Islamist militancy from 2003 into 2006. All of the previously held conclusions about the role of state strength versus movements divisions that led to the truce are now void as 'Al-Qa'idism' continues to plague Egypt. The even more
pressing need for democratization has been setback by the security situation. Yet political pressures might threaten the country's stability more thoroughly, in the longer run, than the sporadic terrorist attacks. Widespread political discontent has been expressed for the last several years and, unless uneven economic conditions improve and greater consensus is achieved, Egypt could move in one of three different directions.'
2005

355.4 /01444
153 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
(Seminar Report Series ; 22)
ISBN: 888796727X
Subject(s):
1. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
4. NATO--MIDDLE EAST
Added entry(s):
1. NATO Defence College (IT)
2. College de Defense de l'OTAN (IT)
Notes:
ID number: 80020007
Year: 2005
Type: M

449 /00047
xxviii, 167 p.; 24 cm.
(Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 22)
ISBN: 0714654124
Author(s):
1. Calleya, Stephen C.
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
'What are the prospects for the future of the Euro-Mediterranean area and what relevant role can the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) play in this future? After decades of a Mediterranean policy that was actually focused more on improving economic relations between Europe and the Mediterranean riparian states than anything else, the EU launched a more comprehensive Mediterranean policy in November 1995, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP). The EMP has embraced political and security relations and socio-cultural relations as well as taking economics into account. As the tenth anniversary of this partnership approaches, this book discusses measures that could help transform this multilateral initiative from a boundary management exercise to a process that focuses more on encouraging boundary transformation. Euro-Mediterranean initiatives in the pipeline, such as the enhanced political dialogue, the Charter for Peace and Stability, the creation of a free trade area, and justice and home affairs cooperation are also discussed.'
ID number: 80020048
Year: 2005
Type: M
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Added entry(s):
1. Institut Aspen France (FR)
2. Instituto de Estudos Estrategicos e Internacionais (PT)
Notes:
ID number: 80022491
Year: 2005
Type: M

Subject(s):
1. AFRICA, NORTH--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. AFRICA, NORTH--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
Added entry(s):
1. NATO Defence College (IT)
2. College de Defense de l'OTAN (IT)
ID number: 80020125
Year: 2005
Type: M
2010

Moment in the Sun.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 17-18.)
Author(s):
  1. Spencer, Claire
Subject(s):
  1. TUNISIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
  A week on from the ousting of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali from the presidency of Tunisia, a semblance of calm appeared to be returning to Tunisian streets. Protests may continue over details of the transition, but the next few weeks will determine whether the 'Jasmine revolution' can prove that peaceful change is possible in North Africa and the Middle East.
ID Number: JA027487
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

(SOUTHEASAT EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 4, December 2010, p. 457-473.)
Author(s):
  1. Bilgic, Ali
Subject(s):
  1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
Notes:
  Trust-building creates puzzles for analysts in relation to what kind of trust is built in world politics, between whom, and to what end. This article studies two types of trust in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: rationalist trust which characterizes inter-state cooperation to protect order and cosmopolitan trust which reveals the emancipatory potential of political structures that aim to achieve more security for individuals. In this study, two types of trust are illustrated in the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation by analyzing the link between security and trust. It is argued that while rationalist trust between states with 'security as order' rationality reconstructs the status quo in North African countries, cosmopolitan trust with 'security as emancipation' rationality

* This list contains material received as of March 1st, 2011.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 1er mars 2011.
toward North African individuals has the potential to transform these countries' political structures.


Author(s):
1. Pace, Roderick
2. Stavridis, Stelios

Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP

Notes:

Building the Mosaic of Mediterranean Integration.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 21, no. 3, Summer 2010, p. 1-7.)

Author(s):
1. Frendo, Michael

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

Mediterranee : etat des lieux.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 730, mai 2010, p. 79-86.)

Author(s):
1. Benchenane, Mustapha

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:
En revenant de facon detaillee sur les differentes etapes d'une introuvable integration strategique mediterraneenne, l'auteur nous invite a depasser les racines de la conflictualite intrinseque de cette zone cle, a la fois forum de peuples et passerelle de continents, par une recherche resolue de solutions mutuellement favorables.

Notes:
The Union for the Mediterranean: Views from the Southern Shores.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 41-50.)

Author(s):
1. Khatib, Kamleh

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:
Through a series of open-question interviews carried out with those responsible for the UfM between late 2008 and early 2009, some undeniable and unanimously accepted merits were voiced. However, views from the southern shores of the Mediterranean appear to be multifaceted and not uniform with only one dominant common trait echoing in all interviews and shaping negative perceptions, namely, the weight the Arab-Israeli conflict exerts in hampering the initiative. While a Union of projects could address the architectural deficit that has prevented the Mediterranean from becoming a coherently functional economic space, high politics emerge, yet again, as an inescapable reality that demands prioritisation.

ID Number: JA027240
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Need for Triangulation.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 45, no. 3, September 2010, p. 27-39.)

Author(s):
1. Youngs, Richard
2. Echague, Ana

Subject(s):
1. EU--MIDDLE EAST
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. EU--AFRICA, NORTH

Notes:
European Union policy towards the Middle East and North Africa suffers from geographic fragmentation and an increasing functional imbalance which reflects a growing trend towards securitisation. While policy towards the Mediterranean is highly institutionalised, the Gulf Cooperation Council states receive much less attention and policies towards Iran, Iraq and the occupied Palestinian territories exist in isolation. A narrow focus on an exclusionist approach to security has taken over to the detriment of political and economic concerns. The shortcomings in European foreign policy towards the broader Middle East in terms of lack of breadth and coherence need to be addressed in order to forge a more cohesive and effective policy.

ID Number: JA027239
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
Egyptian-Iranian Relations : Retrospect and Prospect.
(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2010, p. 11-22.)
Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat
Subject(s):
1. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
Notes:
Egypt and Iran are two major Middle Eastern powers. Mutual suspicion and occasionally open hostility have largely characterized the relations between the two nations. Diplomatic ties were severed shortly after the 1979 Iranian Revolution and efforts to restore them have yet to succeed. This essay examines the two nations' stance on major issues such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and proliferation of nuclear weapons. The analysis suggests that a thaw is unlikely in the foreseeable future.
ID Number: JA026673
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

The West and Russia in the Mediterranean : Towards a Renewed Rivalry ?.
Author(s):
1. Lutterbeck, Derek
2. Engelbrecht, Georgij
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
While Russia during the Yeltsin period was largely relegated to a spectator role in the Mediterranean, under Vladimir Putin it has emerged as an increasingly significant player in the region. In particular in the energy and military sectors, Russia has shown a renewed interest in the Mediterranean and also stepped up its efforts to establish closer relationships with the countries of the southern shores of the Mediterranean sea. This in turn has been of considerable concern to Western, and in particular European, countries, which at least to some extent have seen Russia's growing activism in the Mediterranean as a challenge to their interests. As a result, there now appears to be a renewed rivalry between Western countries and Russia in the region - rivalry predominantly over oil and gas supplies, as well as military cooperation, in particular arms sales, with the countries south of the Mediterranean. This renewed, but transformed, geopolitical contest between East and West seems to have been, at least to some extent, an empowering development for the countries along the southern rim of the Mediterranean, enhancing their leverage both vis-a-vis Western countries and Russia.
ID Number: JA026419
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Relations between the European Union and North Africa have veered away from the political vision expounded under the Barcelona Process. The Union for the Mediterranean will likely deepen this trend. The Euro-Mediterranean space is increasingly characterized by competitive, containment-based and exclusionary security strategies. The more political dimensions of the partnership are now given short shrift and the EU appears inattentive to the dynamics of change within North African societies. Countries such as Spain and the UK have been overly passive in rescuing the Euro-Med vision from French diplomacy and the nature of relations between Europe and North Africa are increasingly out of sync with the changing international system.

Greening the Mediterranean: Europe’s Environmental Policy toward Mediterranean Neighbors.

The Transformation of the Union for the Mediterranean.
Das Projekt Mittelmeer-Union: ein französischer Vorschlag europäischer Nachbarschaftspolitik.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 47. Jg., Heft 5, September – Oktober 2009, S. 547-556.)
Author(s):
1. Brill, Heinz
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
ID Number: JA026166
Year: 2009
Language: German
Type: ART

The Union for the Mediterranean: An Exercise in Region Building.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 4, Fall 2009, p. 49-70.)
Author(s):
1. Calleya, Stephen C.
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
ID Number: JA026432
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

(DEMOCRATIZATION, vol. 16, no. 1, February 2009, Special Issue.)
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
ID Number: JA025600
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Le rôle de l'OTAN en Méditerranée et au Moyen-Orient.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 73, printemps 2009, p. 43-55.)
Author(s):
1. Saidy, Brahim
Subject(s):
1. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. NATO--PERSIAN GULF REGION
Notes:
L'OTAN a connu des changements majeurs pour s'adapter aux nouveaux enjeux sécuritaires mondiaux issus de la fin de la guerre froide. L'Alliance a étendu sa compétence géographique devenant une alliance militaire mondiale. Afin de faire face aux menaces sécuritaires en Méditerranée et au Moyen Orient, l'OTAN a lancé le Partenariat méditerranéen de l'OTAN (PMO) et l'Initiative de coopération d'Istanbul (ICI). Or, le développement de ces deux partenariats se heurte à la spécificité de la conflictualité régionale, aux intérêts divergents des Allies, au conflit israélo-arabe et à la mauvaise image de l'OTAN dans le monde arabe.
L'approfondissement du rôle de l'OTAN dans la région nécessite que l'Alliance se dote d'un support politique visant à denouer les conflits régionaux et reévalue les mécanismes de coopération.
ID Number: JA025742
Year: 2009
Language: French
Egypt and Iran.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 4, Winter 2009, p. 47-54.)

Author(s):
1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):
1. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT

ID Number: JA026446
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Winrow, Gareth M.

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. ENERGY POLICY--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
4. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:
This article examines the evolving relationship in the energy field between states north and south of the Mediterranean. The focus is on energy security, with North African energy producers eager to export their hydrocarbons to European consumers, and EU member states keen to diversify their energy suppliers, and, in particular, avoid overdependence on Russia for natural gas imports. There are separate discussions on trade in crude oil, natural gas and liquefied natural gas. Concerns over terrorist attacks on energy infrastructure and the heightened interest of NATO on issues of energy security in the Mediterranean are also examined.

ID Number: JA025506
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The Region-Building Practices of the EU in the Mediterranean : The EMP and ENP, What is Next ?.

Author(s):
1. Guney, Nursin Atesoglu

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
3. EU--ENP

Notes:
In this paper, the focus will be on the EU's region-building practice in the Mediterranean via an evaluation of the successes and failures of the EMP, ENP and operations under the ESDP. With this aim in mind, some general approaches to region-building and how the Mediterranean is defined will be briefly examined. Drawing on the experiences of the Union on the ground, an assessment will be made as to what the next move of the Union in the Mediterranean will be in order for it to realise the aims stated in the Union's Security Document.

ID Number: JA025504
Year: 2008
From the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to the Union for the Mediterranean.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2008, p. 87-115.)
Author(s):
1. Suel, Asli
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
3. EU--ENP
Notes:
The Euro-Mediterranean relations advanced at a relatively slow pace and shallow depth under the Cold War dynamics. After the end of the bipolar structure, European strategists found room to revitalize the relations. These efforts culminated in the Barcelona Process, which fell behind in meeting expectations. The latest attempt, the Union for the Mediterranean, confronts severe setbacks in achieving the goals set by the Barcelona process. Its future depends on the partners' ability to overcome major weaknesses stemming from the institutional set up and the impact of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Deadlocked by interrupted dialogue, the prospect of cooperation is bleak. The article presents the evolution of the Euro-Mediterranean relations from the Barcelona Process to the Union for the Mediterranean. The first part focuses on the objectives and institutions of the Barcelona Process. Following a brief discussion on the European Union Neighbourhood policy, the Euro-Mediterranean partnership-European Union Neighbourhood policy association and the performance of the former are introduced. Finally, the 2007 Union for the Mediterranean is scrutinized.
ID Number: JA027188
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

L'Union pour la Mediterranee : un defi europeen.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 51-64.)
Author(s):
1. Bauchard, Denis
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
La fracture mediterranenne - economique, politique, culturelle - est une donnee que ne reduisent pas les actuelles cooperations avec l'Union europeenne. Le projet d'Union pour la Mediterranee a donc pour objectif de developper de nouveaux mecanismes de cooperation entre les pays riverains, sans aller jusqu'a l'integration. La reussite de ce projet exige des pays riverains une confiance mutuelle, et celle des Europeens eux-memes, ainsi que la mise en place d'une methode specifique.
ID Number: JA024647
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART
The Union for the Mediterranean: A Genuine Breakthrough or more of the Same?


Author(s):  
1. Bechev, Dimitar  
2. Nicolaidis, Kalypso

Subject(s):  
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

The new French scheme for a Union for the Mediterranean (UFM), officially inaugurated on 13 July, has stirred up a great deal of controversy inside the EU. Even in its watered-down form, the initiative promises to relaunch the stalled relations between the two sides of the Mediterranean in the context of the Barcelona Process. Though vulnerable to all manner of external shocks linked to the multiple inter- and intra-state conflicts around the Mediterranean, the Sarkozy plan is a welcome move to a greater degree of 'co-ownership' through the institution of a joint presidency. Of great importance in the interest of overcoming at least some of the problems that have bedeviled the Barcelona Process is further 'decentring' of Euro-Med politics away from Brussels and more comprehensive trade opening by the EU.

ID Number: JA025247
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Du bon usage de l'Union pour la Mediterranee.


Author(s):  
1. Claude, Gerard

Subject(s):  
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

Several months after the Paris summit of July 13 that marked the beginning of a Mediterranean Union, what is the state of this ambitious project? Was the idea, launched during the French presidential campaign, merely an electoral gambit? Or is it a coherent, consistent plan, designed to revive a ten-year-old European-Mediterranean partnership, constantly patched together with a string of additions and corrections until it broke down? What, concretely, does this project amount to, following several months of exchanges, negotiations, compromises and adjustments? And why did Nicolas Sarkozy make it one of the two key plans of his foreign policy? Is it a mere presidential desire to write his chapter of history, as did the founding fathers of the European Union, or is there some hidden strategic agenda of a quite different nature? The author explores the underside of this vastly ambitious project.

ID Number: JA025334
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART
La iniciativa de Sarkozy de una Unión Mediterránea no convence ni a la UE ni a los países de las orillas este y sur. El gran proyecto exterior del presidente francés ha abierto un debate sobre la política de la UE hacia el Mediterráneo articulada en el Proceso de Barcelona.

Notes:
Since the end of the Cold War, the discourses and practices of the EU towards the Mediterranean have emerged as an important area of study with regard to attempting to explain and analyse how Europe and the Mediterranean are reconstructed. This mutual reconstruction of two selves in the so-called Mediterranean relationship appears as a new type of praxis, a broadened self, following the model of European success in forming a regional security community. However, since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Mediterranean idea has been constructed by exploiting the new threats facing the West and Europeans. In this paper it is assumed that the discourse and practice of the EU in constructing the Mediterranean self can be seen as an extension of long-standing European policies of constructing Europe as an area of security. In the light of this evaluation, this paper focuses on the threat perceptions of the EU, the related power asymmetries in the Mediterranean relationship and the enduring asymmetry in the perception of the European and Mediterranean self in the face of the 'new' insecurities.

Notes:
Eying Other Shores.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 7, July 2008, p. 8-10.)

Author(s):
1. Spencer, Claire

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:
Ahead of the French holiday rush for relaxation in warm waters, President Nicolas Sarkozy has flung himself into the Mediterranean policy pool. Not content with existing arrangements, plans and processes for dealing with those on the other shore, the President has built his own scheme, now adopted by the European Union. But the tides have not been altogether kind.

ID Number: JA025039
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

L'OTAN et le monde arabe : peur, dialogue et partenariat.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 119-130.)

Author(s):
1. Bouhou, Kassim

Subject(s):
1. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:

ID Number: JA024651
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Twenty Years of Change : Tunisia's Journey of Progress Continues.

Author(s):
1. Hachana, Mohamed Nejib

Subject(s):
1. TUNISIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:
Since 7 November 1987, Tunisia has embarked on an ambitious undertaking framed by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, aiming to position the country among the developed nations. From the beginning, President Ben Ali has been aware of the condition of success of this enterprise : a comprehensive and gradual development approach, taking into consideration the interdependent and complementary nature of the political, economic, and social dimensions.

ID Number: JA024909
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
The Russian-Libyan Rapprochement: What Has Moscow Gained?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 3, Fall 2008, p. 122-128.)

Author(s):
1. Katz, Mark N.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
2. LIBYA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--LIBYA
4. LIBYA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA025157
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Libya and the United States: A Faustian Pact?.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 133-148.)

Author(s):
1. St John, Ronald Bruce

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
2. LIBYA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024704
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

2007

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 12, no. 2 - 3, Summer - Autumn 2007, p. 49-70.)

Author(s):
1. Eylemer, Sedef
2. Semsit, Suhal

Subject(s):
1. EU--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
2. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
3. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
4. EU--ENP

Notes:
Securitisation on the issue of the migration in Euro-Mediterranean relations has mainly started in the 1990s. Due to this securitisation, the issue has been perceived as a 'threatening' factor especially for the public order, cultural identity, and the domestic stability in the EU. Imbalanced securitised approach of the EU and increasing militarisation of border controls have created a self-reinforcing dynamic rather than limiting the migratory pressure from the southern Mediterranean countries. The tendency of the EU to securitise migration issues both in its internal and external affairs, putting most emphasis on irregular migration and readmission agreements, rather than the other aspects of visa facilitation and legal migration might form an impediment to the success of cooperation with Mediterranean countries. What the EU needs to regulate migration in the Mediterranean is a more cooperative approach rather than the overemphasis of restrictive migration policies.

ID Number: JA026164
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Mapping a Regional Institutional Architecture: The Case of the Mediterranean.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 12, no. 3, November 2007, p. 317-337.)

Author(s):
1. Sabic, Zlatko
2. Bojinovic, Ana

Subject(s):
1. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Notes:
Intra-regional international institutions are important for the development of a region because they facilitate its coherence and the build-up of common values. The Mediterranean region lacks a strong institutional infrastructure, which contributes to the fact that many states in the Mediterranean region, especially the poorer ones, play only a marginal role in Mediterranean affairs. Yet there are some positive developments. The analysis of the existing web of intra-Mediterranean international non-governmental institutions shows that it has been growing stronger since the end of the cold war. Unfortunately, this development has not been matched by the growth of a web of intergovernmental institutions. This makes the contemporary Mediterranean institutional architecture incomplete, and the population there vulnerable to interest from external actors.

ID Number: JA024199
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

France, Europe, and the Mediterranean in a Sarkozy Presidency.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 1-16.)

Author(s):
1. Bowen, Norman

Subject(s):
1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE

Notes:
Personal relations between the leaders of the United States and France are likely to improve under President Sarkozy and Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner. French-American military and diplomatic cooperation will continue in the war on terrorism and in places of mutual interest like Lebanon. The United States may even find France a military partner in future unilateralist ventures. France would be open to helping with an Iraq exit strategy. Consensus on missile defense will also be easier to reach. However, on most of the pressing foreign policy issues that divide the United States and France, including trade, EU-NATO relations, and combat troops for Afghanistan and Iraq, Sarkozy will most likely sustain long-standing French positions. France's Mediterranean strategy will be complicated by greater US interest in the region; success will require a reinvigorated Euro-Med Initiative shepherded by effective French leadership.

ID Number: JA024325
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
La politica mediterranea de Espana.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 116, marzo - abril 2007, p. 137-147.)
Author(s):
1. Iranzo, Alvaro
Subject(s):
1. SPAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SPAIN
Notes:
En los ultimos anos han surgido en el Mediterraneo foros multilaterales para la defensa y la promocion de los intereses conjuntos a traves del dialogo y la cooperacion. En este esfuerzo creativo, Espana ha dado muestras de su capacidad de liderazgo y vision innovadora.
ID Number: JA023543
Year: 2007
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Between a Rock and a Hard Place : Euro-Mediterranean Security Revisited.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 12, no. 1, March 2007, p. 1-16.)
Author(s):
1. Heijl, Nicklas Bremberg
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
3. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
The study of the EU's relations with its near abroad is increasingly important in the wake of the 2004 enlargement of the Union because it directly relates to the question whether the EU might help to foster peace and stability in its neighbourhood. Euro-Mediterranean relations are highly interesting in this regard since the EU has a rather long, but not entirely successful, history of trying to promote security and cooperation in its southern vicinity. In this article the Regional Security Complex Theory, developed by Buzan and Waever (2003), is applied to shed new light on security aspects of Euro-Mediterranean relations. The article's main argument is that the 'ups and downs' of Euro-Mediterranean security cooperation is better understood if the Mediterranean is not considered as a region in itself but rather as a link between two separated regional security complexes.
ID Number: JA023393
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Europe in the Middle East and Northern Africa : The Subtle Quest for Power.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 75-88.)
Author(s):
1. Saleh, Nivien
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
Notes:
The author investigates here whether the EU has been intent on boosting its future power and whether its regionalist ventures, specifically the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, have served the purpose of accumulating capabilities. The discussion therefore addresses three questions : 1) First, motivation : Is there evidence that the EU, as it engaged in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, was motivated by the goal of boosting its future power ?; 2) Second, capabilities : What
Trouble in the Neighborhood: The Proposed Mediterranean Union Will Not Strengthen Europe.

(Internationale Politik, vol. 8, no. 4, Winter 2007, p. 84-86.)

Author(s):
1. Longhurst, Kerry

Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Notes:
French President Nicolas Sarkozy is pushing for a Mediterranean Union modeled on European integration. While greater engagement and cooperation with the European Union's southern neighbors is a goal shared by many, the idea of an exclusive Mediterranean club has rightfully met with skepticism among France's EU neighbors.

ID Number: JA024351
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Minuto Rizzo, Alessandro

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION

ID Number: JA024027
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Stalled Reform: The Case of Egypt.


Author(s):
1. Mustafa, Hala
2. Norton, Augustus Richard

Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--EGYPT
2. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
4. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
As Washington shows renewed interest in stability, have authoritarian regimes resumed their repressive ways?

ID Number: JA023298
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
The purpose of this article is to discuss America's developing regional policies in North Africa. In an attempt to treat U.S. policy holistically, this article explores three overarching themes in American foreign policy toward this region and their impact on past, current and future policies: North Africa as an area of secondary American security interests; the dominance of energy in U.S.-North African economic relations; and the constant American preference for what it regards as moderate regimes, even if those regimes are less than democratic. While certainly interrelated, these themes were selected to correspond to the three central issues for U.S. policy in North Africa and beyond as they deal with determining America's security interests, and the place of American values in the nation's foreign-policy hierarchy.

ID Number: JA024396
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

While differences in governing styles distinguish each of the four Maghrebi states, the fundamentals of power and the mechanisms of control remain unchanged. The rule of law is virtually nonexistent, separation of powers is a chimera, pluralistic politics is a sham, competitive elections are severely constrained, and individual liberties are continuously under threat of usurpation, compromise or elimination.

ID Number: JA024390
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Over recent years, there has been growing concern in European countries with irregular migration and other - supposedly related - transnational challenges from across the Mediterranean, which have come to be seen both as a security risk as well as a humanitarian challenge. In response, European countries have been stepping up their efforts to police their Mediterranean borders. This has involved both an increasing militarization of migration control in the Mediterranean, in the sense of the deployment of semi-military and military
forces and hardware in the prevention of migration by sea, and an intensification of law enforcement cooperation between the countries north and south of the Mediterranean. This article discusses the evolution of these policing activities in and across the Mediterranean, as well as some of its perverse side effects, such as the growing involvement of human smugglers, and the diversion of the migratory flows towards other, usually further and more dangerous, routes across the Mediterranean sea.

US Interests in the Mediterranean.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 7-16.)
Author(s): 1. Dillery, C. Edward
Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes: The United States continues to have major interests in the Mediterranean region. The countries of the littoral are very important in the struggle against world terrorism. As the place where the Muslim world meets the Western-oriented nations, the region is vital to the US goal of encouraging participatory democracy as a means to foster world peace and stability. This will not be an easy goal to achieve, but it appears that the current US administration will continue to devote a large measure of intellectual and physical capital to it.

Transnational Islam and Regional Security : Cooperation and Diversity between Europe and North Africa.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 11, no. 2, July 2006, Special Issue.)
Subject(s): 1. MEDITERRANEAN REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes: L'Union europeenne a pris conscience de la gravite de la menace du terrorisme et des armes de destruction massive (ADM) et s'est donnee une strategie pour s'en prevenir, en particulier dans le

La securite dans le Bassin mediterraneen : terrorisme et armes de destruction massive.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 8 - 9, aout - septembre 2006, p. 105-118.)
Author(s): 1. Benoit, Loick
Subject(s): 1. TERRORISM--EU COUNTRIES--PREVENTION
2. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--EU
3. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
4. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes: L'Union europeenne a pris conscience de la gravite de la menace du terrorisme et des armes de destruction massive (ADM) et s'est donnee une strategie pour s'en prevenir, en particulier dans le
Author(s):
1. Vieira, Telmo J.
Subject(s):
1. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
2. EU--PERSIAN GULF REGION
Notes:
The European Union as an international actor has slowly been incorporated into geopolitical reality, by academics and other international actors. This makes it all the more important to understand how the EU sees the world in which it interacts and what role security matters play in this construction. In this article the author analyses how the EU constructs regions. He looks at how the Mediterranean and the Gulf in particular are represented as regions by the EU. The EU relationship with the Mediterranean is quite developed, but as to the Gulf there is still much to do. This is slowly changing: recently the EU began considering a regional approach due to increasing security concerns. The current trend in discourse incorporates the Gulf countries into a wider Middle East, perhaps signalling the beginning of a coherent regional strategy for what could become another area of insecurity in EU eyes.

NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue: More than Just an Empty Shell?.
(MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS, vol. 11, no. 3, November 2006, p. 419-424.)
Author(s):
1. Musu, Costanza
Subject(s):
1. NATO--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
The author gives a brief overview of the 'state of play' of the Mediterranean Dialogue 12 years after its creation in 1994, with the objective of trying to understand the limits, and the potentialities, of an initiative that could, if effectively developed, contribute to the creation of the desired 'area of security and stability' in the Mediterranean.
The United States and Libya: From Confrontation to Normalization.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 48-70.)

Author(s):
1. Zoubir, Yahia H.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
2. LIBYA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Relations between the United States and Libya have experienced a staggering improvement since the close of the 1990s. The normalization that has taken place in a relationship characterized by three decades of mutual hatred is the result of a multitude of factors. The objective of this paper is to provide an analysis of these factors.

ID Number: JA022599
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Egypt's Unwavering Path to Democratic Reform.

Author(s):
1. Fahmy, Nabil

Subject(s):
1. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA022847
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Congress and the Arab Heavyweights: Questioning the Saudi and Egyptian Alliances.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 3, Fall 2006, p. 88-100.)

Author(s):
1. Dumke, David T.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SAUDI ARABIA
4. SAUDI ARABIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EGYPT
6. EGYPT--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The 9/11 attacks were a dramatic shock to the American psyche and led to much soul-searching, making questions about America's most important Arab allies all the more relevant. As the Bush administration tried to manage the war on terrorism and promote regional democracy, Congress embarked on a fundamental reevaluation of its position on the Arab world. It remains to be seen where this process will lead over the long run, but to date it has effectively cooled relations with Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and complicated the Bush administration's dual policy of fostering regional stability and promoting reform, while also managing with increasing difficulty the complex problems in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Sudan, and the Holy Land.

ID Number: JA023049
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Evolución de las economías del Magreb (2000-05).
Author(s):
1. Khader, Bichara
Subject(s):
1. AFRICA, NORTH--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Notes:
A pesar de su apertura económica y de las reformas de la última década, Marruecos, Argelia, Tunez, Libia y Mauritania tienen graves problemas de desempleo y de pobreza. Su reto es lograr una mayor integración regional y unas relaciones con la UE más equilibradas.
ID Number: JA022556
Year: 2006
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e année, no. 4, 2006, p. 1017-1029.)
Author(s):
1. Fargues, Philippe
Subject(s):
1. AFRICA, NORTH--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
2. MIDDLE EAST--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
Notes:
La distinction pays émetteurs/pays récepteurs tend à s'effacer au sud de la Méditerranée. Si les pays pétroliers deviennent plus restrictifs vis-à-vis de l'immigration, nombre d'autres pays doivent se transformer en pays d'accueil, ou de transit, d'une immigration mondialisée. Partout se pose donc le problème des politiques nécessaires : au niveau international pour réunir les questions de l'émigration et de l'immigration, au niveau national pour intégrer les populations nouvelles.
ID Number: JA023150
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

2005

Barcelona + 10 : Spain's Relaunch of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
Author(s):
1. Barbe, Esther
2. Soler i Lecha, Eduard
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
Notes:
This article evaluates the Spanish government's initiative to organise a new Euro-Mediterranean conference in Barcelona to relaunch the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The authors start out by assessing the main changes in the global, Mediterranean, European and Spanish contexts that have influenced the development of the EMP in the last ten years. Today's drastically changed environment could both restrict the margin of manoeuvre for advances in the EMP and open up new opportunities for progress. The authors then turn to an analysis of the elements that convinced the Spanish government to ask to hold a second Barcelona conference, also called Barcelona + 10. They survey the issues that will be given priority by the Spanish diplomacy, the instruments that have been set up to organise the conference and how the organisers
have internalised the constraints and opportunities of the 2005 context.

Dix ans après le Sommet de Barcelone, les relations entre l'Europe et les pays de la rive Sud de la Méditerranée semblent être au point mort, les déclarations d'intentions ayant laissé la place à un déficit de coopération entre les deux rives de la Méditerranée. Les attentats du 11 septembre, l'échec des Accords d'Oslo entre Israéliens et Palestiniens ainsi que l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à l'Est ont modifié le cours des relations euro-méditerranéennes. Afin d'enrayer cette tendance et de mettre un terme au repli identitaire qui frappe une grande partie de l'opinion arabe, l'Europe doit donc s'engager plus activement dans la coopération qu'elle a mise en place avec les pays de la rive Sud de la Méditerranée, partenaires naturels d'un Vieux Continent qui semble avoir tourner ses regards vers l'Est.


This special issue explores the achievements and failures of the third 'basket' of the Social, Cultural and Human Chapter of the Barcelona Agreement.
L'UE et la relance du volet 'politique et securite' du Processus de Barcelone.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 10, octobre 2005, p. 149-158.)
Author(s):
1. Coustilliere, Jean-Francois
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
2. EU--ESDP
3. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
Quelles que puissent etre les appreciations sur le bilan du Processus de Barcelone, il semble evident, compte tenu de la complexite de l'exercice et des enjeux en cause, qu'il est necessaire de poursuivre la demarche entreprise. En effet, la voie empruntee vers un reel partenariat, dans la co-responsabilite, conserve toutes ses qualites et sa pertinence. Il convient donc de rechercher les moyens de relancer le Processus et de renforcer ses chances de succes. Cette ambition suppose sans doute de lever quelques ambiguities et de lui attribuer les moyens de son autonomie.

ID Number: JA021866
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

L'Euromediterranee, dix ans apres.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 59, automne 2005, p. 139-143.)
Author(s):
1. Halevi, Ilan
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
Depuis sa creation lors de la Conference de Barcelone des 27 et 28 novembre 1995, l'Euromediterranee peine a prendre forme. Malgre l'affirmation de valeurs et de principes a mettre en commun autant qu'a defendre, et qui sont a l'origine du Partenariat euro-mediterraneen (Processus de Barcelone), bon nombre d'incomprehensions et de malentendus demeurent. La question palestinienne se trouve au coeur de cette relation, de telle sorte que l'avenir de l'Euromediterranee semble dependre en grande partie de la resolution du conflit au Proche-Orient. Or, sur ce point, la voix de l'Europe apparait bien timide et quelque peu resigne au regard de celle des Etats-Unis. D'ou la necessite de redefinir les objectifs regissant les relations entre les differentes rives de la Mediterranee, afin d'effacer, ou tout au moins d'attenuer, les sources de tensions.

ID Number: JA022659
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART
De Barcelona a Luxemburgo: la politica euromediterranea.
Author(s):
  1. Jerch, Martin
  2. Lorca, Alejandro V.
  3. Escribano, Gonzalo
Subject(s):
  1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
  2. EU-MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
En noviembre de 2005 se cumpliran 10 anos de la Conferencia de Barcelona que dio lugar a un nuevo sistema de cooperacion entre la Union Europea y los Paises Terceros del Mediterraneo. Un repaso de la ultima decada transmite cierta frustacion sobre lo poco alcanzado pero demuestra la necesidad de continuar ese camino, aunque sea de forma diferente.
ID Number: JA021815
Year: 2005
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

Espana y el proceso euromediterraneo.
Author(s):
  1. Leon, Bernardino
Subject(s):
  1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
  2. EU-MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
La UE y sus socios del sur y el este del Mediterraneo revisan en Barcelona un proceso de cooperacion en los ambitos politico, economico y cultural, cuya finalidad es construir una zona de prosperidad compartida. Los fundamentos del vinculo euromediterraneo son hoy mas solidos.
ID Number: JA022108
Year: 2005
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

La politique europeenne de voisinage: un depassement du partenariat euro-mediterraneen.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 3, 2005, p. 535-544.)
Author(s):
  1. Mahjoub, Azzam
Subject(s):
  1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
  2. EU-MEDITERRANEAN REGION
  3. EU-ENP
Notes:
La politique europeenne de voisinage peut approfondir le partenariat euro-mediterraneen et aider plus decisivement a la reforme des societes du Sud. Mais il faudrait reconnaître le droit au development comme objectif central, avec les consequences qui en decoulent; clarifier l'horizon du rapprochement avec l'acquis communautaire; et que les membres de l'Union acceptent de s'ouvrir dans deux domaines essentiels pour leurs partenaires: les produits agricoles et l'immigration.
ID Number: JA021888
Year: 2005
Language: French
Le partenariat, une méthode européenne de démocratisation en Méditerranée ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e année, no. 3, 2005, p. 545-557.)
Author(s):
1. Schmid, Dorothee
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
2. EU--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
3. DEMOCRATIZATION--MEDITERRANEAN REGION
Notes:
Le projet de Barcelone vise à stabiliser la région méditerranéenne par la diffusion de la démocratie, elle-même inseparable de l'ouverture économique. L'activisme américain eclipse actuellement les efforts européens en matière de démocratisation; les stratégies américaine et européenne ont en fait chacune leur logique, mais se heurtent aux mêmes dilemmes. La montée en puissance du débat démocratique pesera sur le sommet de Barcelone et pourrait inspirer un renforcement du volet politique du partenariat euro-méditerranéen.
ID Number: JA021889
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Seimenis, Ioannis
2. Makriyannis, Miltiadis
Subject(s):
1. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP
ID Number: JA021648
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

La inmigracion y las relaciones hispano-marroquies.
Author(s):
1. Pino, Domingo del
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
2. SPAIN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MOROCCO
3. MOROCCO--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SPAIN
Notes:
Los asaltos de inmigrantes a las vallas fronterizas de Ceuta y Melilla son el último de los imponderables que, con carácter cíclico, ponen a prueba las relaciones hispano-marroquies. Ni España ni Marruecos pueden afrontar solos la inmigracion masiva hacia la Union Europea.
ID Number: JA022109
Year: 2005
Language: Spanish
Type: ART
Who 'Won' Libya? The Force-Diplomacy Debate and Its Implications for Theory and Policy.


Author(s):
1. Jentleson, Bruce W.
2. Whytock, Christopher A.

Subject(s):
1. LIBYA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--LIBYA
3. COERCIVE DIPLOMACY--USA

Notes:
The debate over credit for Libya's shift away from 'rogue state' policies, most especially by settling the Pan Am 103 Lockerbie terrorism case and abandoning its weapons of mass destruction programs, is lively politically and challenging analytically. It has important implications for theories of force and diplomacy, particularly coercive diplomacy, and policy debates including such cases as Iran and North Korea. US coercive diplomacy against Libya can be divided into three phases: the Reagan strategy of unilateral sanctions and military force, which largely failed; the mixed results from the more multilateral strategy of the George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton administrations; and the substantial success achieved through the secret direct negotiations initiated along with Britain in the latter Clinton years and furthered under George W. Bush, which culminated in Libya closing down its WMD programs. These differences in success and failure are principally explained by (1) the extent of 'balance' in the coercer state's strategy combining credible force and deft diplomacy consistent with three criteria - proportionality, reciprocity, and coercive credibility - taking into account international and domestic constraints; and (2) target state vulnerability as shaped by its domestic politics and economy, particularly whether domestic elites play a 'circuit breaker' or 'transmission belt' role in blocking or carrying forward external coercive pressure.

Libya's Rising Star: Saif al-Islam and Succession.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 3, Fall 2005, p. 136-144.

Author(s):
1. Ronen, Yehudit

Subject(s):
1. LIBYA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA022356
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
Egypte : la boîte de Pandore.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 109, automne 2005, p. 201-218.)
Author(s):
  1. Pommier, Sophie
Subject(s):
  1. EGYPT--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
  Events are accelerating in Egypt. Since 1981, the country has been stalled under the iron rule of the seemingly indestructible Hosni Mubarak. But this year, under pressure from his American allies and also from an ever-growing and diversified domestic opposition, the Egyptian president organized for the first time ever a presidential election with multiple candidates. The election was preceded by a more open political policy - relatively speaking - which allowed the holding of demonstrations and publication of articles against the regime. Mubarak hopes that this will show him in a modernizing light and give him a certain legitimacy. But although he won almost 90 percent of the votes, the very weak turn-out marked the failure of this initiative. In the eyes of the people, he is no more legitimate than before, and the opposition, which had called for a boycott of the elections, can now hope to stop Mubarak handing over the reins to his son Gamal. Will the aging leader now 'tighten the screws', or will he continue along the path of democratic reform ?
ID Number: JA022004
Year: 2005
Language: French
Type: ART

The Democratic Imperative vs. the Authoritarian Impulse : The Maghrib State Between Transition and Terrorism.
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 537-558.)
Author(s):
  1. Entelis, John P.
Subject(s):
  1. AFRICA, NORTH--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
  Despite public promises to the contrary, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia continue to be ruled autocratically even as their civil societies aspire to greater public space. Rather than promoting concrete steps towards democratization including institutionalizing freedom of speech, association, and pluralistic political practices, the three states of the Maghrib are pursuing survivalist strategies leading to a robust authoritarianism that seems unlikely to be overturned anytime soon. Yet failure to transform authoritarian politics dramatically and decisively into a sustainable democracy will not only hamper long-term socioeconomic development but, more ominously, foster an environment within which radical forces will emerge to threaten domestic as well as regional and global stability. Current American efforts to promote democratic reform in the region must evolve more imaginatively if they are to meet the challenge of global terrorism that itself is so deeply embedded within the authoritarian impulse that can only be overcome through the democratic imperative.
ID Number: JA022195
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
### Previous Issues

### Anciens numéros

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