

**EIN SUMMER UNIVERSITY**  
**22-24 September 2011, Palace of the Parliament**  
**Bucharest, Romania**

**A Centre Right Answer to the Political and Social Crisis: a Project for Europe**

**Round Table: The Black Sea region: Building up European influence**

Chairman: Ioannis KASOULIDES MEP, Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group in the European Parliament, Member of the EP Committee on 'Foreign Affairs'

Guest Speakers:

Tigran SARGSYAN, Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia  
Teodor BACONSCHI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Romania  
José Ignacio SALAFRANCA MEP, Member of the EPP Group in the European Parliament, Coordinator of the EP Committee on Foreign Affairs  
Leonard ORBAN, Minister for European Affairs

Panellists:

Leonid GUSEV, Senior Research Fellow, Political Analyst from the Moscow State Institute of International Relation  
Mark C. FISCHER, Program Director, The German Marshall Fund of the United States  
Iurie LEANCĂ, Minister of Foreign Affairs & European Integration, Republic of Moldova

Rapporteur: Traian UNGUREANU MEP, Member of the EPP Group in the European Parliament, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation to the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly; Author of the report on Black Sea Strategy

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Besides the economic and social crisis we have now a strategic crisis, which is insufficiently understood. History proved that The Black Sea region is a collection of crisis. The question is where is the EU situated in this story? President Martens spoke about a crucial point and president Daal asked for "more Europe". I agree, we need more Europe around the Black Sea region.

A lot of discussions are about the Southern dimension, and that is rightfully so. However, the South is not per se a problem; the additional idea that the Eastern dimension is the solved matter in Europe represents the true problem. And this approach is completely wrong. How do these conclusions appear? Do we base our conclusions on the frozen conflicts that still exist in the region and which are ready to burst at any time? Do we base our conclusions on the existence of the Georgian war? Or do we base our conclusions on the presence of the extended Russian fleet in Sevastopol?

The debates in this panel have been extremely rich and dynamic. The Romanian Minister of Foreign affairs, Mr Baconschi spoke about a key element, the increase in power regarding the role of a mediator of the EU in the Black Sea region.

Mr Salafranca brought into discussion the differences in approach regarding the Black Sea region from a NATO-EU and Russian perspective. Mr Orban spoke mainly about the importance and efficiency of the regional approach model, which has already been used in the Baltic and the Danube Strategies. Last but not least I have to come back to the bold intervention of Mr Mario Monti that highlighted the enormous mistake of postponing Romania and Bulgaria into the Schengen area. My line of thought regarding this postponement is that the blocking of the access of Romania and Bulgaria from the Schengen fortress is directly conducive to a dilution of trust of the Eastern flank of the EU. And if we allow such evolution to continue we will bare severe consequences regarding the EU security.