

AIACE VOX

Association Internationale des Anciens de l'Union européenne

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About this issue

Maruja Gutiérrez

As I am writing these lines, the results of the 2024 European Parliament elections are coming out. Now the critical process by which EU top level responsibilities are filled out starts. Jean-Guy Giraud provides a full guide of this process – more about its outcomes on next issue. The future of the EU faces, as Christian Falkowski explains, changed realities, requesting changed politics.

This year we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the 2004 enlargement, which took the number of EU Member States from 17 to 27. Alexandra Cas, who participated in the management of this massive enlargement explains how did it go and draws our attention to its challenges and results. There is still a long list of countries asking for accession; this is a key European challenge for the near future.

Our cultural section is much appreciated. On this issue we have three historical pieces. One on lessons from history, by Piero Soave, looking back at Julius Caesar; one on the amazing life of Archduke John of Austria, by Christiane Walcher; and a new chapter on the history of Europe as told by music by Francesca Rea. Virginija Langbakk writes about a sad lesson from history: violence against women. Although it has taken the EU a number of years to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (June 2003), the European Parliament has adopted on April 24, 2024, the EU directive on combating violence against women, a groundbreaking achievement. At a personal level, the article by Alexander von Witzleben “When grief strikes” may help those facing sad events.

AIACE International section is full of interesting news. First, about the 2024 Assises, which will take place next October in Catania, Sicily. This year will see the change from past practice to a new formula by which the General Assembly

and the Assises are organized separately. The first event sees to statutory matters, the second one is more a conviviality celebration, Both have a clear European flavour, represented by distinguished speakers with solid experience in European affairs. Catania is a lovely city in wonderful Sicily, and the programme is very attractive. You have still the time to register, but be fast; places are filling up.

Then there is a lot of practical information on the digital tools that are rapidly replacing traditional ones. AIACE International Help Desk is doing an excellent work preparing short, clear guides to get the most of them, and it will also be present at Catania. May I call your attention to the article on Art. 72/3 of the Staff Regulations concerning special reimbursement if expenses due to sickness are higher than half of the monthly Basic pension. Its calculation is not simple – the article explains it and also how to ask PMO to do a precise calculation.

The Vie des sections is, as usual, full of stimulating information about the social, cultural and European activities of national sections, ranging from festive trips and celebrations to thoughtful and important information to members, such as the UK day seminar on dementia. This year, a number of them (LUX, A, FR, ES) have also had elections. And so have we.

The last item to be published in AIACE-VOX 129 is the result of AIACE International elections.

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Si vous êtes pensionné(e) et que vous souhaitez adhérer à l'AIACE, ayez l'obligeance de remplir le formulaire sur le site web <http://bit.ly/2sW8zPk>, et de le renvoyer à l'adresse figurant au bas du formulaire.

If you are retired and wish to join the AIACE, please complete the form on the web site <http://bit.ly/2sW8zPk> and return it to the address at the bottom of the form.

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A l'heure où j'écris ces lignes, nous ignorons toutes et tous les résultats des élections qui vont porter au pouvoir 720 eurodéputés.

Nous pouvons espérer que les résultats de ces élections qui vont décider de l'orientation politique de l'Union européenne seront à la hauteur des enjeux considérables et des graves défis auxquels nous sommes toutes et tous confrontés.

Ces défis, certains internes à l'Europe bien sûr, et ceux liés à la grave situation internationale, souvent si proche de nous sont énormes.

Non, ce n'est pas « la faute à Bruxelles » comme on l'entend si souvent... Ce n'est pas de moins d'Europe dont nous avons besoin, c'est de plus d'Europe.

Comme ce message est difficile à faire passer, tant les scepticismes à l'égard de l'Europe et les méconnaissances de son fonctionnement se développent autour de nous.

Or l'Europe peut constituer un vecteur comme remède aux crispations identitaires.

Au moment où nous fêtons les 20 ans d'un Elargissement historique, les élections devraient précisément être l'occasion pour chacun de dire clairement dans quelle Europe il veut vivre.



The elections for renewal of AIACE Management board were held at its meeting on June 17th, 2024. We are pleased to report that Dominique Deshayes, as President, and Panos Carvounis, as Vicepresident, were re-elected by unanimity.

Our congratulations and our gratitude to Dominique for her excellent leadership on her past mandate, and our best wishes for her new one.



The European Union and its Enlargement policy

20 years after the fifth enlargement

The vision for an enlarged and deeper European Community, foreseen already in the Schuman Declaration (1951), is reaffirmed a year later in the first Treaty of Paris (ECSC). Enlargement ground zero occurred when the six founding countries decided to pool together their most strategic industries – coal and steel – placing them under a common High Authority to ensure delivery of their common plans.

This approach was eventually extended to other economic and political activities. Starting in 1958 with the entry into force of the Treaties of Rome, the six deepened their economic cooperation with much success. They demonstrated to their citizens and to the rest of Europe that cooperation was possible.

Twenty-one years later, in 1973, the first enlargement took place. Three states – Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom – joined, with the EC enlarging at the same time as it was deepening. This process has continued for 72 years with seven enlargements already taken place and others in the pipeline, while European integration has continued to deepen.

The first enlargement took time to be delivered partly due to French objections. However, the second – Greece in 1981 – followed 8 years later; the third – Spain and Portugal – in 1986 after a further 5 years; and the fourth – Austria, Finland and Sweden – in 1995, 9 years later. On 1 May 2004, the fifth and largest ever enlargement, opened the doors of the EU to 10 states – Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The sixth enlargement in 2007 – Bulgaria and Romania – was really a completion of the fifth, as they were considered not sufficiently prepared to join in 2004. The seventh enlargement, 6 years later in July 2013 saw Croatia join the Union.

This May, the EU commemorates the 20th anniversary of the fifth enlargement. As well as being the most numerous it was also the most significant accession to the EU. With the fall of the Berlin Wall came that of the Iron Curtain. Eight countries knocked at our doors. Three countries, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, were part of the former USSR and their joining extended the existing border between the EU and Russia. Five, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia, had been in the orbit of the former USSR. The transformation from communist



*Alexandra
Cas Granje*

dictatorships to democratic, market-oriented countries needed to be realised. The desire of these countries to become EU Members also represented a challenge to the EU – the enlargement had a clear geopolitical dimension.

Member States and EU institutions could not refuse the call of history for a reunited Europe. Fulfilling the Copenhagen criteria adopted by the European Council in 1993 became the key for candidates to enter. A new accession methodology was developed whose purpose was to transform the political, economic, legal and institutional framework of accession countries to those of the EU. From then on, any candidate country must meet these criteria to enter. Overtime, this comprehensive methodology has been revised to take account of changes within the EU, or in the initial conditions of the candidates and of lessons learned in the process.

With hindsight, we can say that the fifth and six enlargements have been a success. A success not only for the overall development of the new members as they catch up with the rest, but also for the EU as a whole. In twenty years, the GDP of the new Member States has reached levels between 70% and 85% of the EU15 average. Without enlargement and deepening, the EU would not have the geo-political importance it has in the world today. The EU would possibly not be among the five hegemonic leaders in terms of population, wealth, FDI flows, technology, technological transfers and innovation. Enlargement of the European Union and the deepening of EU policies such as the Single Market and external Trade, Security and Defence, are among the main contributing factors

to regain the EU's privileged position in the world, lost after WWII, and boost our strategic autonomy. And there is more. Looking at the current frontier between the EU and Russia, and at Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, one wonders what could have happened in the last two decades in the absence of EU enlargement to the Eastern countries. The geo-strategic importance of the 5th and 6th enlargements is unquestionable, even if at the time the implications were not fully recognised.

Waiting in the accession pool are Turkey, the six Western Balkans countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia – together with the recent arrivals in the queue – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. All of these countries except Kosovo have the status of candidate countries and negotiations are open to all except Kosovo and Georgia. Setting aside Turkey and Ukraine, the EU faces the institutional conundrum of an enlargement consisting of small countries with small populations, not always with clearly defined borders and with weak rule of law. We face again an important geo-strategic enlargement which will reinforce the position of the EU in the world and deliver enormous value to the EU as the destination of former European empires and countries. The place where we all meet. However, it will require institutional EU reforms.

What do Europeans think of Enlargement today? According to the Eurobarometer (Spring 2023), "A majority of 53% in Member States continue to support further enlargement of the EU to include

other countries in future years". However, scores are lowest in some major Member States: Austria (29%), France (35%) and Germany (42%). Although the times of Member States' deep dissatisfaction with enlargement seem to have passed, the same cannot be said about the Balkan candidates. Most have been in the accession process for over 20 years and have endured the effects of the Member States' requirement for unanimity resulting in the vetoing of their progression. It is to be seen if recent changes to the accession methodology – making it more complex but also introducing gradual integration – will help. After 20 years of disappointments, the credibility of this policy in the region is low, as is the political commitment of a handful of Member States.

The question we all have in mind is: when will enlargement come to an end? According to article 49 of the Treaty,

“Any European State that respects the values mentioned in Article 2 and undertakes to promote them may apply for membership in the Union (...).”

This article is an open invitation to any European country which is not a member to apply. It is in our Treaty because the Member States and the EU institutions desire to keep European integration as a policy tool. Enlargement could, in principle, continue until all the European States wishing to enter, and which comply with the club's conditions, are members.

However, the presence and expected growth of far-right political parties in the EU, some even in the governments of founding members, is likely to act as a brake to the enlargement process. Being an external policy, enlargement requires unanimity. This unanimity will be hard to get from Member States that do not welcome enlargement and would like to limit European sovereignty.

Finally, in order to continue to reap the benefits of enlargement, the EU will require an in-depth reform of its institutional and legal framework, including Treaty changes, while candidate countries must fully meet the accession criteria. Unanimity must be abandoned in favour of qualified majority voting and MS representation in the EU institutions revised. The current institutional framework constrains the capacity of the EU to be a major actor in the world and its capacity to manoeuvre in a timely manner, while giving excessive power to MS. It is surely for these reasons that the December European Council concludes by stating:

“Looking ahead to the prospect of a further enlarged Union, both future Member States and the EU need to be ready at the time of accession. Work on both tracks should advance in parallel.”





Changed realities - changed politics?



*Christian D.
Falkowski*

In his speech on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the German Basic Law on May 23, German Federal President Steinmeier spoke of a radically changed reality: "After decades of more prosperity, more democracy, more Europe, more peace, the happiness of German unity, we are experiencing an epochal break. With Russia's brutal attack on Ukraine, war has returned to Europe... This is not only changing the priorities of politics... We live in a new state of confusion: pandemic, inflation, economic crisis, the consequences of climate change... we live in a time of testing." He then rightly speaks of the need for a strong democracy.

However: a strong democracy is only possible in a strong Europe.

The major challenges for a strong Europe lie with the member states, but Europe's security, stability and prosperity also depend on factors that lie outside our own borders, determined by the geopolitical ideas of our neighbours, the resulting tensions and conflicts and the influence of new global powers on international politics and the world economy.

In his book "World in Turmoil", political scientist Herfried Münkler describes an order of power in the 21st century in which Europe is likely to play a minor role at best, a Europe with only limited global influence. If that were to apply to the entire European Union, what about the individual member states, what about Germany?

The changed, new realities are not only evident in Russia's historical revisionist policy, but also in the truly global challenges, climate change, the increasingly fierce fight for water, land and natural resources, and a world population that continues to grow.

Europe must come to terms with the fact that it is being pushed to the margins of world events. For the first time in 500 years, Europe's security is no longer the focus of world interest. While Russia is trying to turn back the wheel of history and in doing so is becoming completely dependent on China, Europe is trying to preserve the promise of peace, prosperity and freedom, i.e. to preserve the prosperity and lifestyle it has achieved—in the face of global instability and chaos.

The cohesion in the Union has weakened, also because some member states prefer to move in the world of yesterday with nationalism, protectionism and isolation towards a collective downfall, instead of tackling the challenges of the future together.

The global security situation is critical. With the return of power politics in and around Europe, the global world has noticeably arrived here. Putin's ethnic nationalism as a declaration of war on the values and achievements of the Union should give us all something to think about. It should be an incentive to remember that the European Union is above all a political project.

The right answer to such a challenge is a massive internal strengthening of the Union. The European Union is crucial for the security of all of us. Only a strong, united Europe can react appropriately to an aggressive Russian petrostate. A collection of quarreling nation states certainly cannot.

The European Union is the collective project to strengthen common sovereignty. The individual member states can only really protect their citizens, their interests and democracy if the member states pool their power, present a united front and act together.

In the interconnected, complex world in which

everything—especially our prosperity and our security—is being called into question, a strong, common Europe is more necessary than ever.

This means above all the reduction of internal contradictions, the still extreme wealth gap with massive social differences within the Union.

Jacques Delors was aware of this when measures for a social Europe were adopted to accompany the European internal market.

Without social justice and social cohesion in our societies, European integration cannot succeed in the long term!

If social cohesion in societies crumbles, dangerous nationalisms will continue to increase and the willingness to cooperate across borders will significantly decline. Moscow has a clear interest in such a development.

European values must be preserved, but attitudes must change. The Union is rooted in political, not monetary options

The European operating system is not the euro, but a strong democracy.

We must not repeat yesterday's discussions, but rather have discussions about the future. This includes a reversal of political priorities: valuing the workforce over the financial world, integrating the younger generation into society, reducing social inequality and a fair distribution of the

tax burden, including a financial transaction tax and a European Monetary Fund.

Europe does not need a discussion about exit strategies, about building fences, about demarcations or about assigning blame.

No, instead we need agreements about a social Europe, about inclusion, especially of employees, the unemployed, pensioners and refugees.

The preamble to the Swiss Constitution of 1999 states: "Aware of our common achievements and our responsibility towards future generations, certain that only those who use their freedom are free, and that the strength of the people is measured by the well-being of the weak..."

This important motto must also apply to the European Union. Only a social and fair Europe is a truly democratic Europe. A Europe that is committed to the interests of all citizens, the interests of the poor and the rich, the strong and the weak.

Once again, European solidarity must take precedence over national self-assertion. Solidarity means acting together in the awareness of a common fate, a common dependence.

Solidarity is a political obligation without which the right to freedom and the principle of human dignity and equality of people are unlikely to last for long.

NOMINATION DE LA PROCHAINE COMMISSION : **RISQUES ET ENJEUX**



Jean-Guy
Giraud

Selon le calendrier prévisionnel officiel ⁽¹⁾, **la nouvelle Commission** devrait être investie vers le 20 décembre 2024 après un vote d'approbation du Parlement européen suivi d'une nomination formelle par le Conseil européen.

En vertu de l'article 1757 du Traité de Lisbonne TUE, cette nomination devrait clore **une procédure de plusieurs étapes** comportant notamment le choix et l'élection du **Président** de la Commission ainsi que le choix des membres du **collège** par le Conseil puis leur audition par le Parlement européen (prévus pour Octobre/Novembre).

En amont et en marge de ces étapes officielles, des négociations et consultations devraient avoir lieu tant au sein du Conseil européen que du Parlement—ainsi qu'entre ces deux Institutions.

Mais c'est **le résultat des élections européennes** des 6/9 Juin qui marquera le point de départ politique de cet exercice et en influencera le déroulement.

Profondément modifiée par le Traité de Lisbonne à partir de janvier 2009, cette procédure a été pleinement appliquée à deux reprises pour les Commissions Junker (2014) et Von der Leyen (2019).

Le but de la présente note est de **rappe-
ler les dispositions précises du Traité
de Lisbonne** en la matière—fruits de compromis et d'équilibres politiques délicats—et d'apprécier dans quelle mesure **leur mise en oeuvre effective** par les Gouvernements et les Institutions respecte à la fois la lettre et l'esprit des règles fixées par ce Traité. On s'inspirera pour cela tant de l'expérience passée que des informations disponibles sur la préparation de nomination de la prochaine Commission ⁽²⁾.

Cette analyse s'articule autour des trois principales étapes de la procédure :

1. La nomination du Président
2. Le choix des membres
3. L'organisation du collage

L'élection du Président

Le choix du candidat-Président appartient au seul **Conseil européen** qui doit « tenir compte du résultat des élections européennes ». Il statue à la majorité qualifiée de ses membres. Il propose ensuite son choix au **Parlement** qui se prononce à la majorité de ses membres (cad au moins 360 voix). Des consultations préalables entre les deux Institutions sont formellement prévues ⁽³⁾.

Si cette procédure a bien été globalement respectée lors de la nomination du **Président Junker en 2014**, elle a connu quelques dérives pour celle de la **Présidente Von der Leyen en 2019**. Le Parlement a alors tenté d'imposer son propre candidat en la personne du président du parti majoritaire (PPE) issu des élections. D'autre part, le choix final de Mme Von der Leyen par le Conseil européen ne semble pas avoir fait l'objet des consultations préalables mentionnées ci-dessus.

Le choix du **futur Président fin 2024** pourrait accentuer ces dérives. Avant même les élections, les négociations officieuses entre les gouvernements (au niveau diplomatique) sont déjà bien entamées et reprises par les médias. Plusieurs candidatures ont été annoncées dont celle de la Présidente sortante—encore en fonction...

De fait se crée l'impression que les gouvernements assimilent le choix de la présidence de la Commission à celui des hauts responsables d'autres organisations européennes ou internationales—voire l'incluent dans une forme de partage global

des postes à ce niveau. Une telle approche n'est conforme ni à la lettre ni à l'esprit du Traité.

Plus gravement, les gouvernements en place tentent ainsi d'obtenir en amont des gages du futur Président tant sur ses orientations politiques que sur le choix des membres du collège et sur la répartition des portefeuilles au sein du collège (voir ci-dessous). Ils affaiblissent ainsi un principe cardinal : celui de **l'indépendance de l'Institution vis à vis des États membres**.

Le choix des membres

Le choix préliminaire est fait « *sur la base des suggestions faites par les États membres* » et la liste des commissaires est établie « *d'un commun accord avec le Président élu* » de la Commission. Il est basé sur « *les compétences générales et l'engagement européen* » des candidats qui doivent, par ailleurs « *offrir toutes garanties d'indépendance* ».

L'interprétation de ces dispositions en **2019** semble déjà avoir été quelque peu laxiste. Les critères rappelés ci-dessus (notamment celui d'indépendance) n'ont pas toujours été respectés. Les gouvernements ont d'autre part considéré que leurs « suggestions » de candidatures nationales équivalaient à un quasi choix discrétionnaire et sans appel de leur part. L'influence de la Présidente élue sur ces choix s'est révélée marginale.

Pour **2024**, cette dérive semble devoir s'aggraver. Bien en amont des élections et du choix du Président élu, la plupart des chancelleries ont déjà annoncé plus



ou moins ouvertement leurs probables candidats—choisis en fonction des équilibres politiques du moment dans chaque pays et sans considération particulière pour les critères fixés par le Traité. Ils créent ainsi une situation de fait qui risque de **mettre en doute la légitimité et l'indépendance du collège ainsi d'ailleurs que l'autorité de son Président.**

Cependant, en 2024 comme en 2019, **le rôle du Parlement** pourrait permettre d'atténuer ces dérives. Il lui revient en effet in fine d'approuver non seulement la nomination du Président mais aussi celle de l'ensemble du collège. L'expérience a montré que le Parlement—à travers la procédure des « auditions individuelles »—était en mesure de contester certaines candidatures jugées inappropriées. La perspective de ce « screening » très élaboré pourrait à nouveau s'avérer dissuasive dans certains cas limites. À condition toutefois que cette procédure (non prévue par le Traité) ne soit pas indûment influencée par des considérations politiques à caractère partisan (comme ce fut le cas en 2019) et qu'elle se limite réellement à l'appréciation des critères fixés : compétence, engagement européen, indépendance.

Une mention particulière doit être faite au sujet du **Haut Représentant** de l'Union pour les affaires étrangères : l'actualité la plus récente a montré l'importance de préserver son indépendance face aux divisions nationales qui paralysent le Conseil. Nommé par le Conseil européen avec l'accord du Président de la Commission, il doit encore être investi par un vote du Parlement (en même temps que l'ensemble du collège). L'Assemblée dispose ainsi d'un moyen de contrôle sur l'attribution de ce poste et de cette fonction stratégiques à une personnalité capable d'assumer une telle responsabilité—ainsi que l'a fait le Haut Représentant sortant.

L'organisation du collège

On entend ici par « organisation » la nature et l'étendue des **portefeuilles** (politiques agricole, régionale, sociale, etc ...) de chaque « commissariat » et leur répartition entre les membres du collège. Le Traité attribue cette responsabilité au seul Président. Elle est prévue par les Traités dans un article distinct de celui relatif à l'élection de la Commission⁽⁴⁾.

Or on sait que ces "portefeuilles" ont été **en 2019** largement pré-négociés au sein du Conseil—et en partie imposés à la Présidente élue—en même temps que l'adoption de la liste des membres. Le Conseil a même cherché à influencer a priori l'organisation du collège quant au nombre et la répartition des Vice Présidences. Dans une certaine mesure, le Parlement a aussi cherché à s'immiscer dans cet exercice.

D'ores et déjà, il apparait que cette dérive puisse s'accroître **en 2024**. Plusieurs gouvernements ont déjà—avant même les élections—fait connaître leurs « préférences » quant au portefeuille revendiqué pour leur candidat pré-désigné (voir ci-dessus). Il est d'ailleurs probable que les chancelleries (en la personne des « sherpas ») sont déjà à la manoeuvre pour tenter d'organiser un exercice qui s'avèrera d'une redoutable complexité ... et qui n'est pas de leur compétence.

Le résultat risque d'être non seulement une attribution sub-optimale des responsabilités au sein du collège mais aussi **un affaiblissement de l'autorité du Président sur l'ensemble de l'Institution.**

Au total, on ne peut manquer de constater à quel point **des dérives croissantes ont éloigné cette procédure des règles précises fixées par le Traité.** Celles-ci ont pourtant une valeur et une autorité de nature constitutionnelle. Elles

déterminent en réalité—dès le début de l'exercice—la répartition et l'équilibre des pouvoirs entre les Institutions et notamment—rappelons-le—le principe central de l'indépendance de la Commission. Elles sont donc d'application stricte et leurs modalités de mise en oeuvre—fussent-elles prises de commun accord—ne peuvent pas avoir pour effet de les dénaturer. À cet égard, d'éventuels litiges qui seraient soumis à l'arbitrage de la Cour de Justice pourraient aboutir à l'invalidation de tout ou partie de la procédure.

Plus généralement, on voit que cette évolution résulte d'une **excessive « politisation » de cette procédure**—aux deux sens du terme : celui des oppositions /rivalités entre les États ainsi que celui des affrontements partisans et idéologiques. Deux phénomènes que les règles très précises du Traité ont précisément pour objet d'éviter. D'autre part, la « démocratisation » de l'exercice à travers l'intervention du Parlement ne devrait pas aboutir à accentuer cette dérive mais au contraire à y faire obstacle.

Cette politisation est susceptible d'**embarrasser, de retarder et même de bloquer l'entrée en fonction de la prochaine Commission**—provoquant ainsi une grave crise politique interne pour aboutir éventuellement à la nomination d'un exécutif affaibli, contesté voire délégitimé. Dans la situation actuelle prévalant tant au sein de l'Union que dans son environnement international, un tel blocage pourrait avoir de sérieuses « unintended consequences ».

La première exigence serait, dès le début de la procédure, de doter cette Commission d'un **Président doté d'une**

autorité morale, d'une expérience et d'un engagement incontestables—libre de liens nationaux aussi bien que partisans. Il serait ainsi en mesure de jouer pleinement le rôle que lui attribue et lui confie expressément le Traité à la fois dans la composition et l'organisation du collège mais aussi dans la direction de l'Institution tout au long de son mandat. Une telle personnalité serait aussi susceptible de gagner l'estime—et le cas échéant le soutien—de l'opinion publique au niveau européen.

Tout ceci indique que **la nomination de la prochaine Commission** ne se fera pas tout à fait dans l'ordre et selon la règle qu'envisageaient les auteurs du Traité. Les circonstances politiques du moment qui affecteront les élections (montée des extrêmes au sein même de l'Union et graves crises internationales) compliqueront aussi l'exercice. Certes, sur la base d'un « acquis considérable » et appuyée sur des services administratifs permanents et solides, l'Institution Commission est résiliente. Mais sans doute des leçons devront être tirées pour l'avenir—notamment dans la perspective redoutable d'une UE 36 ou 37 qui exigera une réforme plus large de l'organisation institutionnelle de l'Union.

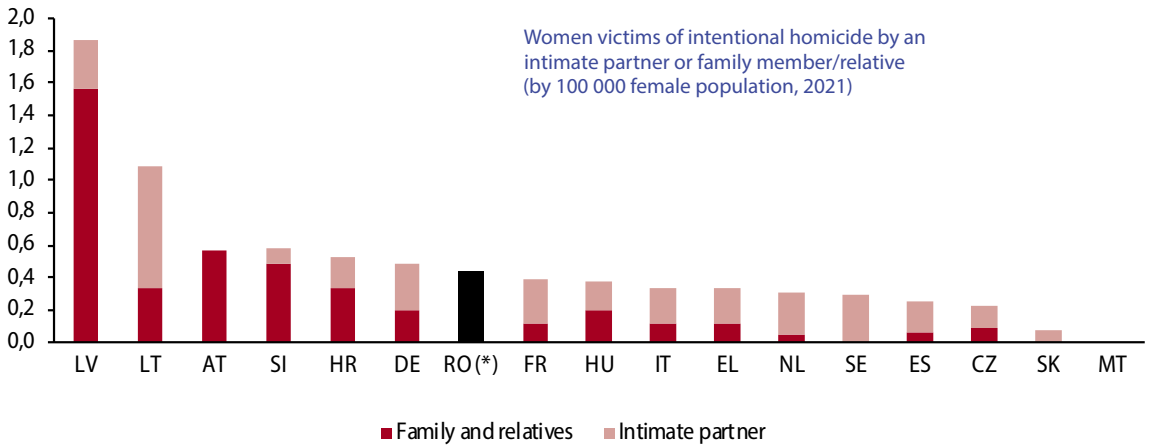
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Cette politisation est susceptible d'embarrasser, de retarder et même de bloquer l'entrée en fonction de la prochaine Commission
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(1) [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/762293/EPRS_ATA\(2024\)762293_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/762293/EPRS_ATA(2024)762293_EN.pdf)

(2) nous reprenons ici certains éléments d'une précédente note relative à la nomination de la Commission en 2019 : [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/762293/EPRS_ATA\(2024\)762293_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2024/762293/EPRS_ATA(2024)762293_EN.pdf)

(3) voir la déclaration n° 11 annexée au Traité : https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2bf140bf-a3f8-4ab2-b506-fd71826e6da6.0002.02/DOC_5&format=PDF article 17§6 b) et c) : « *Le Président décide de l'organisation interne de la Commission* »

(4) « *et « nomme des vice-présidents parmi les membres »* »



Violence against women - is it gendered?



Virginija Langbakk

Former Director of EIGE (European Institute for Gender Equality)

Since the day a girl is born, she faces a much bigger risk than her male sibling, of being exposed to violence, in most cases by the closest people or partners around her. It is always about complying with the norms defined for women, which are much more liberal for men.

Although a relatively small percent of men is also subject to domestic violence, the global evidence points to its root cause being highly gendered and primarily targeting women (one in three women having experienced violence in their lifetime).

It has always been around

For centuries, violence against women was deliberately ignored. Defined strictly as a private matter, domestic violence was seldom reported, and other forms (e.g.,

economic or psychological violence) were not substantiated to deserve attention. The awareness campaigns of individual women advocacy groups were labelled as ungrounded claims of angry feminists and dismissed by media, political and executive power.

The shift to intersectionality (intersection of one's gender with age, disability, sexual orientation, etc.), made threats to specific groups more visible. UN Women and WHO, for example, discovered a data gap in covering types of violence specific to women older than 60 and women with disabilities, generally not captured in existing prevalence surveys. As the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) points out, the only regularly available data in the EU is on femicide (killing of a woman because of her gender). (figure 23)

Source: Eurostat (crim_hom_vrel).

Note: Data on the number of women victims of international homicide by an intimate partner in 2021 is not available for Austria. Data on the number of women victims of intentional homicide by family and relatives in 2021 is not available for Sweden and Slovakia. Malta recorded zero women killed in 2021.

(*) Romania (RO) provided the total number of women victims of intentional homicide, but the data was not disaggregated by type of perpetrator.

In 2009, the Spanish EU Presidency challenged the EU with a request to establish a Violence-Against-Women observatory. To my knowledge, this was the first EU-level initiative calling for a coordinated gathering of data to monitor the prevention and elimination of violence against women. As a result, the Fundamental Rights Agency developed the first data on prevalence of violence against women.

When the European Institute for Gender Equality got established some years later, it dived deeper onto domestic and other forms of violence (e.g., female genital mutilation, femicide, psychological violence), analysed the national legislation, developed a methodology to assess the cost of violence and produced several sets of gender data on gender-based violence against women.

Although it took the EU a number of years to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (June 28, 2023), on April 24, 2024, the European Parliament overwhelmingly adopted the EU directive on combatting violence against women. Despite compromising on such aspects, as rape, the Directive is a groundbreaking achievement.

The directive: progress secured

It is the first ever declaration of a political will obliging the Member States to deal with violence in a coordinated way; to assign resources, to monitor and evaluate the effects of the measures. As never before, the Member States shall have to adopt national action plans, bring into force laws and implementing provisions.

Penalties for the offences will be defined and levels for the maximum term of imprisonment shall be set for natural persons, including the maximum terms of imprisonment provided for at least to the most serious forms of such offences.

Except for rape, most forms of violence are covered, the approach of intersectionality allows highlighting the impact of one's sex on one's age, disability, sexual orientation, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion or membership of a national minority.

The Directive regulates handling of criminal offences earlier dealt with in a random manner, i.e., female genital mutilation, forced marriage, the non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated material, cyber stalking, cyber harassment, cyber flashing and cyber incitement to violence.

“
It is the first ever declaration of a political will obliging the Member States to deal with violence in a coordinated way ...

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Competence-raising and training of all relevant authorities is (finally) made compulsory in all Member States.

the directive: newer elements

In addition, the right to get support in your own language, the Directive ensures that victims who are third-country nationals, irrespective of their residence status, are not discouraged from reporting instances of violence and are treated in a non-discriminatory manner.

Stronger focus on children who witness domestic violence within the family or domestic unit is expected to decrease the risk of or prevent long-term psychological damage to children and facilitate the prevention of domestic violence.

Cyber violence is profoundly covered by the Directive, defining all types of offences and situations where making the material accessible to the public by means of ICT occurs without the victim's consent, is punishable. Cyber stalking to intensify coercive and controlling behaviour, manipulation and surveillance, thereby increasing the victim's fear, anxiety and gradual isolation from friends, family and work shall have defined minimum rules.

the directive: elements that could be enhanced

Research evidence states, that a good prevention is seven or more times worth any support measure. Although the Directive suggests prevention and information campaigns, attitudes and stereotypes are rooted in every facet of our lives, therefore, mainstreaming the prevention approach in all the actions taken, would hardly fail. Producing data to feed into the third-tier indicators of the domain of Violence of EIGE's Gender Equality Index would enable measuring the change in the contextual factors that shape the attitudes, awareness, tolerance and acceptance of society of violence against women.

Extremely gender, sexual harassment at work would gain from more elaborate standards and guidance. The Directive recommends internal or external counselling services or- and remedies to remove the offender from the workplace, where sexual harassment at work is specifically criminalised under national law, however, in a local context, without a uniform approach, Member States might choose to twist or ignore the measures.



Erzherzog Johann – Ein alter Hut?

Archduke John of Austria – an old hat?

Such was the title of a recent beneficiary event about Archduke John of Austria (1782-1859) organised by the town museum of Mariazell: A small town in a gorgeous area in the north of Styria and to this day Austria's most important centre of pilgrimage. When I started my research on this exceptional personality and his relation to this region, I realised that his values, visions and long-term achievements are relevant to this day, for us all, especially in the times we live in, with war at EU borders and a growing risk of social division and unrest.

When being asked about important members of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, I suppose that Archduke John of Austria will not necessarily come to your mind in the first place. You will probably think of Emperor Francis Joseph I., Archduke John's nephew, and his wife Elisabeth of Bavaria, better known as 'Sisi', to this day powerful motors of Austrian tourism and self-presentation. Or Maria

Theresia, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria called erroneously Empress due to the Austrian tradition to extend a husband's title to the respective wife. She was grandmother to many offsprings of her 16 children, Archduke John being one of them.

Let us start with resurfacing Archduke John's father, third born son of Maria Theresia, namely Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany. To this day "Pietro Leopoldo" is remembered for his courageous and far-reaching reforms as enlightened ruler in this part of the Habsburg – Lorraine dominions, including the abolition of death penalty and torture for the first time in modern history. His constitutional concept – never executed during his lifetime – was based on respect for the political rights of citizens and on harmony of power between the executive and the legislative. In 1790 he succeeded his brother Joseph II who died without

Christiane Walcher



heir, as Leopold II, 44th Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria and Grand Duke of Tuscany.

We can only speculate about the course that European history would have taken had he not died unexpectedly 2 years later, but chances are high that he would have been a driving force in most necessary economic, social and judicial reforms at times when war and social conflict started to shake the European continent.

Let us now turn to number 13 of his overall 16 children from his marriage to Maria Ludovika of Spain: Named after the patron saint of his birthplace Florence, Johann ('Giovanni') Baptist Josef Fabian Sebastian was born on 20 January 1782 at Palazzo Pitti. His baptism should already turn out to be programmatic for his later life: his god fathers were not, as for his elder siblings, representatives of Europe's high aristocracy, but an ordinary citizen of Florence and an unknown monk.

Early youth in Tuscany and adolescence in Vienna

John's early education at Palazzo Pitti in Florence reflects the enlightened ideas of his father and was shaped by liberal tutors. His life changes drastically when the family moves to Vienna after Emperor Joseph II's death, exposing him not only to a completely new environment and the strict protocol of the Viennese Court, but leaves him orphan at the age of 10 years after the sudden and unexpected death of both his parents in 1792. Henceforth his brother Francis determines his life not only as Holy Roman Emperor, to be addressed as 'Your Majesty', but also as Head of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine. The relationship is strained, Francis being jealous of his popular and talented brothers Carl and John. Despite being regularly misunderstood as rebel by his contemporaries and until today, John remains loyal to his brother and family throughout his life.

Amongst his Viennese tutors he is strongly influenced by the historian Johannes von Müller, whose works on the history of Switzerland bring to life his youthful admiration for alpine regions, mountains, their inhabitants and the simplicity of their lifestyle. What starts with his passion for Switzerland and Tyrol will become his destiny later in his life, in the province of Styria. A first testimony to this passion is the 'Tirolerhof' – an original farmhouse from Tyrol which young John has transferred to the park around Schönbrunn castle in Vienna.

His robust value system is being forged during his youth in Tuscany and later during his adolescence in Vienna: Respect for other people, independently of their rank; freedom from prejudice; truthfulness and dutifulness. His is also a deep and personal faith which goes beyond the traditional devotion of the Habsburgs to Catholicism, the main source of legitimacy of their rule.

These values and his faith will guide him through the difficult times of his military career and become the cornerstones for the achievements of his later years, which survive him and thrive until today, 165 years after his death.

Military career and wartime

Contrary to his elder brothers, Archduke John does not receive the education of an officer: He undergoes the hard service of an ordinary recruit at a boot camp close to Vienna. What can certainly be interpreted as humiliation for a person of his rank sharpens his eye for the tasks, needs and behaviour of regular army soldiers. A next career step makes him – without any significant and relevant experience – Chief Commander of the Austrian army against the French under General Moreau at the age of 18 years. This sudden and seemingly steep promotion reflects Emperor Franz's intention to sideline brother Carl – experienced and popular amongst the military – whilst keeping another





representative of the house of Habsburg at the top of the army. At least on paper, because John has the instruction to sign off exclusively on orders prepared by a certain General von Lauer. The result is a devastating defeat of the Austrian army at Hohenlinden close to Munich on 3 December 1800 – linked in history books until today as defeat of Archduke John.

His nomination in 1801 as Director General of the Engineering and Fortification Service corresponds to his great interest in science and technology, a duty he will exercise until late in his life. It allows him too to get acquainted with the mountainous areas of Austria and their inhabitants. And it is the beginning for his interest in and support for the Tyrolean popular liberation movement against occupation from Bavaria which during this period sided with Napoleon's regime.

In the following years of coalition wars against Napoleon's troops John will mark a victory against Joseph Beauharnais, Napoleon's stepson, at Sacile close to Verona. Yet he is being remembered as the one to blame for the defeat of the Austrian army in July 1809 at the battle of Wagram. Today's historians are largely of the opinion that his late arrival at the battlefield did not change anything about the already hopeless situation of the Austrian army, but John, again, is a welcome scapegoat.

Humiliated and devastated, the young Archduke withdraws from mundane life at the Viennese Court and takes refuge at his castle Thernberg south of Vienne. He starts first agricultural experiments and links up with like-minded friends. This will also be the start of his network inside and outside of Austria which-over time-will become an essential asset in all his important undertakings.

The loss of Tyrol against the Bavarian troops associated to France at this time, the death of the leading figure of the Tyrolean liberation movement

Andreas Hofer, shot by a firing squad at Mantua in 1810 weigh heavily on the young Archduke. But things are not to get better yet: The treason in 1813 of the "Alpenbund", a secret cross-border community in which he is involved with like-minded friends to prepare a popular uprising in alpine regions against Napoleon's troops ends with prison or expulsion for his friends and a ban to enter his beloved Tyrol for him personally. A ban which will not be lifted before 20 years. This must have been the absolute low point in his life, when we read in his diary that his only wish is *"to be- at least in death- united with my old friend Andreas Hofer et consorten .. in Tyrolean soil"*.

His last – successful – intervention as commander of the troops liberating the Hüningen fortress close to Basel in Switzerland in 1814 is reflected with the following remarks in his diary and illustrates perfectly well the human being John of Austria: *"At 4 o'clock in the morning I entered Hüningen, what a beautiful sight! But when the enemies left town, looking so humiliated, their relatives in tears, all my joy was gone. I imagined myself as a human being in their position. If only the endless wars would end. How wonderful the world would be, if people were doing good to each other!"*

England and the technical revolution

In 1815, at the age of 33, he undertakes a study tour to England upon invitation of King Georg IV. An eye-opening trip in many ways for the Archduke so fond of natural sciences and technical progress: He discovers most recent industrial developments and methods in mining and metallurgy, the railway, steam energy. He is profoundly impressed and inspired by the extraordinary potential which opens before his eyes. At the same time, –very characteristic for him–he identifies clearly the risks for social division and unrest at the wake of the industrial

revolution. His visionary thoughts will be proven right some decades later with the Vormärz events in the middle of the 19th century.

Life and achievements in Styria

Back in Austria, he draws a line under his life so far and turns to Styria, which he has chosen as his main area of activity. With growing self-assurance he directs all his seemingly endless energy and devotion to the country and the people of this province. Mature and clear in his visions and values, authentic, without official instruction or position, he follows his personal goal of contributing personally to rebuild economy and society after the long and exhausting years of war, leading by example. He is wearing the simple grey gown of alpine hunters. Always on the move, in coaches or by foot, abstaining from any luxury, staying in simple guest houses, farms and mountain refuges, he earns the trust and wins minds and hearts of Styrians.

He settles initially in Vordernberg where he buys and exploits a blast furnace and convinces other owners in the area to cooperate and rationalise extraction and transport of the metal.

His first real home will be the “Brandhof”, a simple farmhouse dating back to the 14th century, at 1080 m on top of Seeberg close to Mariazell. The choice of the site is a statement: He wants to demonstrate that farming with modern methods and plants is possible in tough climate conditions. But Brandhof is much more: an experienced alpinist, the 2.277 m nearby Hochschwab mountain is just one of the numerous summits he will climb in his lifetime. Passionate about wildlife, he introduces strict methods in his hunting grounds which are respectful of the animals. His approach which will later impress his nephew emperor Francis Joseph and inspire official hunting regulations valid until today.

Brandhof is also special for very personal reasons: Its chapel is the place of his wedding to Anna Plochl, a commoner and daughter of a postmaster from Aussee in Styria. It took the couple over 6 years to get the consent for their morganatic marriage from Emperor and brother Franz, and it had to be carried out in secrecy.

John of Austria expands his industrial and agricultural experiments to other Styrian regions on his growing number of personal possessions he acquires over time. Yet his ambitions go beyond his personal circumstances. To this day he is remembered for his foundations and being inspiration, motivation and support to many initiatives. What follows are only the most important ones:

The ‘Joanneum’ is an early foundation of the 29 years old Archduke in 1811, based on his personal collections of minerals. It is today the most important universal museum in Central Europe, hosting since recently a part devoted exclusively to the Archduke. It will become predecessor of other institutions like the Technical University in Graz, Styria’s capital, and Montanuniversität Leoben, the latter offering education and research in mining, metallurgy and materials science. All these institutions are still thriving and are testimony to the strategic and visionary endeavours of the Archduke.

His role in the routing of the Austrian Southern Railway between Vienna and Trieste across the Semmering mountain is often forgotten: A courageous technical undertaking at the time, allowing the province of Styria to benefit from a strategically important traffic connection until now.

The central piece of John’s Styrian undertakings is the “Society for Agriculture”, providing and supporting new sustainable methods and equipment for farming. Its members are representatives of aristocracy, clergy, citizens and farmers. With its 50 branches across the country – which the Archdukes

visits personally once per year – the Society is instrumental in modernising the country’s agriculture and exists until today as Styrian Chamber of Agriculture.

The “Grazer Wechselseitige” fire damage Insurance Company is another foundation of the Archduke from 1828 with lasting success until today.

In 1838 he initiates a so-called “Bruderlade”: An institution financed by mining and metallurgy workers to take care of colleagues unfit for work or sick, later including also their family members: A kind of predecessor for social security.

When famine hits the country in 1817, he organises import, distribution and plantation of potatoes for the most affected people in Styria. Regularly, he is personally present in the distribution centres where the population shares openly their problems and fears.

The list could be made much longer. It is worthwhile to mention his interest in ethnology and folk music, as initiator of vast statistical studies and collections. He manages documentation, understanding and preservation of the past next to his visionary engagement in future oriented and sustainable activities. In addition to his duties as member of the imperial family, he is at the same time farmer, businessman, industrialist, scientist, never losing the social component and the people engaged in all his activities out of sight.

The unofficial “Prince of Styria” is already a myth at his lifetime. His wife, by now member of nobility, will give birth to the couple’s only child and son Franz in 1839. Today’s numerous descendants of this first “Earl of Meran” keep the memory of the Archduke John and his wife Anna alive and in high esteem.

Return on the world scene

Archduke John’s reputation inside and outside Austria make him – even in the eyes of his old opponent State Chancellor Metternich – an excellent candidate for sensitive diplomatic missions, as in 1837 to Russia, Constantinople and Greece. His assessment of the relation Russia-Europe: *“By its activities, Russia belongs to the East. All powers should agree and set boundaries to Russia. From there nothing good will arrive: Neither for mankind, nor for civilisation, concerning Europe..”*

During the “Vormärz” riots in Vienna in May 1848 he is appointed viceroy in the absence of Emperor Ferdinand who fled the city. In July of the same year, at the age of 66, the Archduke will embark to Frankfurt as elected Imperial Regent of the short-lived German Empire, on his last “mission impossible”. The time and the actors are not ready for such an undertaking. Exhausted, John returns to Styria and accepts – as first and only member of the Imperial family- the office of mayor of Stainz, a small Styrian town of which he was formerly landlord. He exercises this task dutifully until his death in Graz on 11 March 1859. It is only 10 years later that he is buried in Schenna, now Southern Tyrol, reunited with his companion Andreas Hofer in Tyrolean soil.

For us all to keep in mind and to bring to life are two major guidelines of John of Austria:

“Tätig zu sein ist unsere Bestimmung”: To be active is our destiny

and

„In der Eintracht Vieler liegt die Kraft, die das Gute bewirkt. Dazu beizutragen ist eines Jeden Aufgabe“
In the unity of many lies the force that brings about good. Contributing to this is everyone’s task.



Rossini

Europa in Musica 7



Francesca Rea

Musicista di importanza capitale nel panorama europeo, fu definito da Giuseppe Mazzini «un titano. Titano di potenza e d'audacia [...] il Napoleone di un'epoca musicale».

Gioachino Rossini, o Gioacchino, al battesimo Gioacchino Antonio Rossini compositore italiano nasce a Pesaro, 29 febbraio 1792 e muore a Passy, 13 novembre 1868. Figlio di due musicisti, il padre Giuseppe Antonio suona il corno e la madre Anna Guidarini è cantante, Gioacchino Antonio Rossini mostra immediatamente uno spiccato talento musicale. Dal 1804 al 1810 frequenta il Liceo musicale di Bologna studiando Haydn e Mozart con padre Mattei. Due anni dopo è già una celebrità: La pietra di paragone, l'opera buffa con cui debutta al

Teatro alla Scala il 26 settembre 1812 a soli vent'anni, è la sua settima opera e il suo settimo successo.

Nel 1813 due capolavori di Rossini: la prima opera seria, il melodramma eroico in 2 atti Tancredi, e il dramma giocoso in 2 atti L'italiana in Algeri, in cui esplose, per la prima volta nei due finali d'atto, il gusto rossiniano per il gioco di parole e ritmi che si fanno motore irresistibile e travolgente. Seguono Il Turco in Italia, nel 1816 Il barbiere di Siviglia e nel 1817 La Cenerentola. Negli anni seguenti, Rossini si dedica all'opera seria, rallentando i ritmi di lavoro e cominciando a godere i frutti, anche economici, di un successo diventato, nel frattempo, internazionale. Dopo un viaggio a Londra, dal 1824 al 1829 è a Parigi, dove ottiene lusinghieri successi ma anche pungenti

critiche: viene considerato “sorpasato”, perché incapace di adattarsi al nuovo clima romantico. Agli attacchi Rossini risponde con il Guglielmo Tell andato in scena il 13 agosto 1829, all'Academie Royale de Musique di Parigi. È la sua ultima opera, scritta secondo i canoni della “nuova” musica, con forme aperte, esaltazione del patriottismo e della natura. A soli 37 anni abbandona le scene. In seguito, amareggiato e per lunghi periodi sofferente, scrive soltanto composizioni brevi da camera (che raccoglie in 14 volumi sotto il titolo di Peccati di Vecchiaia) e alcune opere sacre, fra cui uno Stabat mater (1841) e, soprattutto, la bellissima Petite Messe Solennelle, assoluto capolavoro anticipatore di alcune soluzioni tipiche del '900, terminata quattro anni prima di morire e dedicata direttamente “al buon Dio”.

Rossini ha guidato l'opera italiana attraverso la transizione dal Settecento all'Ottocento. Nel 1812 a Venezia iniziò la sua carriera con l'opera in un atto solo “L'inganno felice” e proseguì, sempre nello stesso anno, con la farsa comica “La scala di seta”. Raggiunge fama europea con l'opera seria “Tancredi” e con “l'Italiana in Algeri”, fama confermata dal successo del “Barbiere di Siviglia” un capolavoro immortale di opera buffa. Addentrandoci nello stile del compositore si può subito notare che le sue opere sono solitamente divise in due atti: il primo è più lungo, ampio e complesso, e comprende un finale che occupa quasi un terzo dell'atto stesso: nel primo finale, quindi, si raggiunge l'apice il punto di massima dell'intreccio e di massima elaborazione formale. Il secondo atto, invece, è più breve e ha carattere liberatorio. Il

tutto poi è tenuto insieme da un'architettura musicale possente, ricavata da una concezione classica del teatro d'opera. Tema fondamentale dell'opera buffa rossiniana è l'incompetenza dell'uomo di fronte ai fatti e agli imbrogli in cui si trova coinvolto al di là della sua volontà. La poetica rossiniana sembra essere lontana dal nuovo clima romantico che affidava alla musica il compito di esprimere emozioni: il ruolo di voce dell'anima. La sua musica è prevalentemente strutturata con il belcanto. Un'altra caratteristica è l'estrema brillantezza ritmica. Infatti, molte delle sue pagine sono caratterizzate da un ritmo agitato in completo contrasto con lo stile del Settecento dove, comunque, il compositore seppe apprendere stili e convenzioni formali.

Rossini, fu anche il primo compositore a scrivere per esteso le fioriture (abbellimenti) dei cantanti. Inserì nelle sue composizioni il famoso crescendo rossiniano caratteristico stile che donò alla sua musica un tratto unico; infatti, si combina perfettamente con il teatro comico ma offre contemporaneamente interranti e originali combinazioni con soggetti tragici. Rossini, aveva una capacità compositiva e una freschezza melodica che, unita alla cura per l'orchestrazione, quale chiarezza e luminosità nelle opere buffe, senso malinconico e di inquietudine nelle opere serie e un'attenzione particolare per l'armonia, riuscì a sviluppare una perfetta padronanza del linguaggio sinfonico e contrappuntistico, appreso in gioventù alla scuola di Stanislao Mattei e sulle partiture di Mozart e Haydn, che consentirono al Rossini operista di giocare le sue carte migliori, non tanto nelle arie, quanto nelle celebri sinfonie e nei

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Rossini ha guidato l'opera italiana attraverso la transizione dal Settecento all'Ottocento.”



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La
famosissima
Overture del
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è originale ...
”

concertati. Quando si traferì dall'Italia a Parigi il suo linguaggio musicale e teatrale subì un cambiamento. Le ultime due opere, *Le Comte Ory* e *Guillaume Tell*, in lingua francese, presentano una libertà formale e una ricchezza timbrica del tutto nuove, e si aprono per molti versi alla sensibilità più autentica del romanticismo; nel *Guillaume Tell* si sviluppano tematiche di stampo nazionalistico, inconsuete per un uomo così legato, per indole pacifica e tranquilla, all'ordine imposto dalla Restaurazione. L'opera che andremo a scoprire è *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. Questa composizione, è una delle opere più importanti di Gioachino Rossini tratta dalla commedia omonima francese di Pierre Beaumarchais. Fu Giovanni Paisiello nel 1782 a mettere in scena per primo l'opera riscuotendo un forte successo. Dieci anni dopo il duca Francesco Sforza Cesarini, impresario del teatro Argentina di Roma, commissionò la stessa opera a Rossini per celebrare il carnevale. La prima rappresentazione, che ebbe luogo il 20 Febbraio 1816 con il titolo "Almaviva, o sia l'inutile precauzione", fu sommersa da moltissime critiche ma già dalla seconda

esecuzione il pubblico cambiò opinione tanto che oggi è l'opera maggiormente eseguite in tutto il mondo. *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* di, Gioachino Rossini, si divide in due atti preceduti da una sinfonia (overture) che hanno come protagonista Figaro, barbiere e factotum della città.

La famosissima Overture del *Barbiere di Siviglia* non è originale; infatti, il compositore l'aveva composto in precedenza per l'opera seria "Aureliano in Palmira". Il brano inizia con un'introduzione lenta e solenne, basata sul continuo alternarsi tra accordi molto sonori, eseguiti dall'intera orchestra, e parti quasi sussurrate. All'introduzione segue il primo tema, in modo minore, allegro e facilmente orecchiabile.

La melodia inizia pianissimo, ma ben presto sfocia in un episodio dal carattere deciso e irruente. Queste scene tempestose sono frequenti nelle composizioni di Rossini. Il ritorno ad un'atmosfera più tranquilla annuncia la comparsa del secondo tema nel modo maggiore affidata ai legni

Questo tema, si evolve in un “crescendo”, un’altra tecnica musicale caratteristica delle ouvertures rossiniane. L’ouverture prosegue con la ripresa del primo e poi del secondo tema, questa volta affidato a due strumenti solisti clarinetto e fagotto. Un nuovo crescendo e accelerando improvviso conduce al grandioso finale.

La tecnica del crescendo rossiniano consiste nella ripetizione di alcune battute da parte dell’orchestra, nelle quali le sezioni di strumenti entrano gradualmente e, allo stesso tempo eseguono un crescendo dinamico (dal pianissimo al fortissimo), accompagnato spesso da un accelerando. L’effetto generato all’ascoltatore è quello di una fretta e di una concitazione crescenti che trasportino verso l’esplosione finale.

Nel I atto Il Conte d’Almaviva corteggia la bella Rosina e si propone come suo pretendente ma, il dottor Bartolo, tutore della ragazza, vuole impedire il fidanzamento per continuare ad amministrare il patrimonio della giovane. A questo punto Figaro, barbiere e tuttore della città, consiglia al Conte di spacciarsi per un soldato ubriaco sotto il falso nome di Lindoro. Intanto Bartolo propone a Rosina di sposarlo ma il Conte, con l’aiuto di Figaro, riesce ad introdursi in casa di Rosina e a farla innamorare. Il piano purtroppo fallisce e l’atto si conclude con l’intervento dei gendarmi.

Nel II atto Il Conte d’Almaviva decide di usare un nuovo travestimento per farsi nuovamente accettare in casa da Don Bartolo e si mette nei panni di Don Alonso, un finto insegnante di musica. Poco dopo la farsa viene smascherata così



Rosina si convince a sposare il suo anziano tutore. Successivamente il Conte d’Almaviva, con l’aiuto di Figaro, arriva di nuovo in casa di Bartolo, svela la sua identità e chiede la mano della ragazza che accetta subito. Dopo diverse vicissitudini, i due riescono a coronare il loro sogno d’amore e a sposarsi davanti al notaio e ai due testimoni, Figaro e Don Basilio.

Il Barbiere di Siviglia rientra nella tradizione dell’opera buffa, che inizia già nel ‘600, si sviluppa nel ‘700 e poi culmina con le opere di Rossini nel primo ‘800. Nell’opera buffa si richiedeva agli interpreti in particolar modo abilità sia nel canto sia nella recitazione; una notevole importanza hanno i bassi, che si suddividono nel ruolo di basso cantante (come Figaro), che deve essere abile nel canto, e basso parlante (come Don Bartolo), che deve essere bravo come attore e deve saper parlare e cantare molto rapidamente. Sterbini fu il librettista che trasse dalla commedia di Beaumarchais, *Le barbiere de Seville*, del 1775, ma fu certamente

influenzato anche dal *Barbiere di Paisiello*, il cui libretto fu composto dal librettista Giuseppe Petrosellini (o forse, più probabilmente, da un anonimo librettista della corte di Russia, visto l'incerto italiano). Lo sviluppo della vicenda viene mantenuto, ma furono aggiunte situazioni non presenti in Paisiello, e ci fu anche qualche piccolo "strappo alla regola", qualche inosservanza di certe convenzioni melodrammatiche: ad esempio, la Cavatina di Rosina, che tutti si aspettavano dopo quella di Figaro, si fa attendere un po' di più, per rispondere ad esigenze sceniche.

Si nota anche che nell'opera di Paisiello il focus è più sull'amore contrastato, mentre nel libretto di Sterbini si mette in evidenza la vis comica della pièce, l'umorismo delle situazioni. Ed è anche per questo che il *Barbiere* di Rossini è passato alla storia come emblema dell'opera buffa, l'opera buffa per eccellenza, "la più buffa tra le buffe". Nell'opera buffa solitamente i personaggi presentano caratteri abbastanza cristallizzati, ma nel *Barbiere* ci sono degli elementi innovativi che fanno acquisire ai personaggi uno spessore nuovo e, questo avviene grazie alla musica che completa e quasi veste il personaggio come se fosse un costume di scena, conferendogli dei tratti di personalità. Anche senza vedere i personaggi, anche senza capire ciò che dicono, si potrebbe indovinare il loro carattere anche solo dalla musica. Andiamo a scoprire la musica che Rossini composta per ogni personaggio.

Rosina: con Rossini diventa una donna "amorosa" ma anche 'vipera' "Una voce poco fa; è una donna femminile, ma anche intelligente, vivace, briosa; ed inoltre

si dichiara apertamente innamorata e pronta a combattere, anche giocando d'astuzia, contro chi ostacola il suo amore e la sua libertà. Ciò la rende un personaggio femminile molto moderno e fuori dagli schemi.

Figaro: prima di Rossini c'è stato il Figaro di Beaumarchais, di Paisiello, di Mozart. Beaumarchais che, aveva creato il personaggio di Figaro cucendolo addosso ad un celebre attore del tempo, Prévile, di cui era anche amico. Il Figaro di Rossini si distingue per lo straordinario vitalismo, per la gioia di vivere, che subito è chiara fin dalla sua celebre cavatina "Largo al factotum". Di buon cuore, ma anche molto astuto, è un deus ex machina, un personaggio che fa girare l'azione teatrale; attorno a lui si muovono tutti gli altri personaggi.

Don Bartolo: lui fa il tutore, un "tipo" conosciuto nel teatro italiano; ma quando canta "A un dottor della mia sorte", nella seconda parte, nell'*Allegro vivace* "Signorina un'altra volta...", Rossini gli fa fare una "forma sonata", una costruzione musicale "pedante", che contribuisce a caratterizzare il personaggio; sicuramente questo particolare veniva colto dal pubblico dell'epoca.

Conte: questo è il personaggio in cui Rossini ha potuto sfogare le sue abilità di caratterizzazione musicale; il conte è infatti un personaggio che si traveste varie volte; e ogni sua maschera è caratterizzata da Rossini con peculiari mezzi musicali. Il conte assume queste varie identità: Se stesso, quando il conte appare in scena la prima volta, lo vediamo per quello che è; un conte, un nobile che

“
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assolda alcuni musicisti per fare la serenata a Rosina. Il suo è un cantar da nobile: la sua serenata "Ecco ridente in cielo" è dolce, ispirata, romantica, sì, ma anche un po' aulica, metastasiana, ricca di abbellimenti, fredda.

Lindoro: l'identità da povero studente che assume il conte per farsi amare per ciò che è, non per il suo titolo. Qui, su suggerimento di Figaro, canta "una canzonetta" per presentarsi a Rosina "Se il mio nome saper voi bramate". Qui c'è solo la chitarra che accompagna il canto. Il conte parla semplicemente, presentandosi e parlando dei suoi sentimenti in modo sincero e meno costruito.

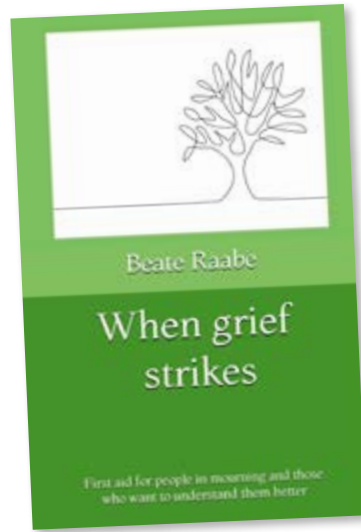
Soldato ubriaco: il primo travestimento con cui si presenta in casa di Don Bartolo; cammina barcollando, chiama a gran voce "Ehi di casa" e poi, siccome non gli rispondono, insulta gli abitanti della casa. La musica è molto marziale, richiama la

musica da banda, ma anche l'andamento barcollante di un ubriaco; è molto marcata, ma grottesca, parodistica e caricaturale, per rendere la buffoneria di questa situazione.

Don Alonso: il secondo travestimento vede il conte nei panni di un pretino smielato, pieno di salamelecchi e modi cerimoniosi e affettati "Pace e gioia" La musica esprime tutto ciò con la grazia galante settecentesca. Don Bartolo gli sta dietro per un po' rispondendo anche lui a queste cerimonie, ma poi si spazientisce. Negli "a parte", invece, i personaggi esprimono i loro veri pensieri e musicalmente ciò è reso con un sillabato molto veloce; l'effetto di contrasto che si viene a creare è teatralmente molto efficace.

Il sipario si chiude con un crescendo rossiniano che esprime la maestosità dell'essere artista nella totale colorazione timbrica e compositiva.





When grief strikes

Restarting life after loss

Alexander
von Witzleben

The death of a close person can hit any one of us any time, particularly at our age. It can leave us stunned, lost, lonely, vulnerable, depressed ... or all of it at once. Do we go about it as we would in the case of physical injury? See a specialist and/or start therapy of some kind? Most of us would probably try to come to terms with it on their own, hoping that time heals all wounds.

Many of us consider the pain caused by the loss of a loved one a personal matter that we share with very few people, possibly worrying about burdening them with our grief. Indeed, as a listener, we may feel awkward because we do not know what to say to comfort the bereaved, but lending an ear and expressing sympathy may be enough to help.

It is high time we broke with a few taboos: Yes, we can do something about our grief and talking about it—to relatives, friends and/or a coach or psychologist—is part of that. The first step is to address the subject head-on. This is easier said than done because we naturally dislike talking about death unless we are affected or otherwise interested by it. Our survival instinct seems to give us a natural aversion. We may also be averse to looking ahead when we have just lost a close person. We may be overwhelmed by our emotions, we may not be able to imagine ever being light-hearted again, and we even may see it as a betrayal of the deceased and what we had together. In such a situation, three “As” form an effective way forward: awareness, acknowledgement, action.

Awareness relates to becoming conscious of what is happening in and around us. What are we actually feeling? What are we really missing? Increasing awareness is also a matter of taking note of what has changed. Lots of things may be different or lost after the death of a loved one: Activities that we used to do together or for one another, mutual mental support, tenderness . . . The most trifle things such as shopping, preparing meals, tidying up, cleaning, tending the garden etc. may seem senseless and may require an enormous effort because we feel drained of our energy. People around us might change their behaviour towards us, even abandon us because they do not come to terms with our (or their own) grief or because their interest was in the person who is no longer there.

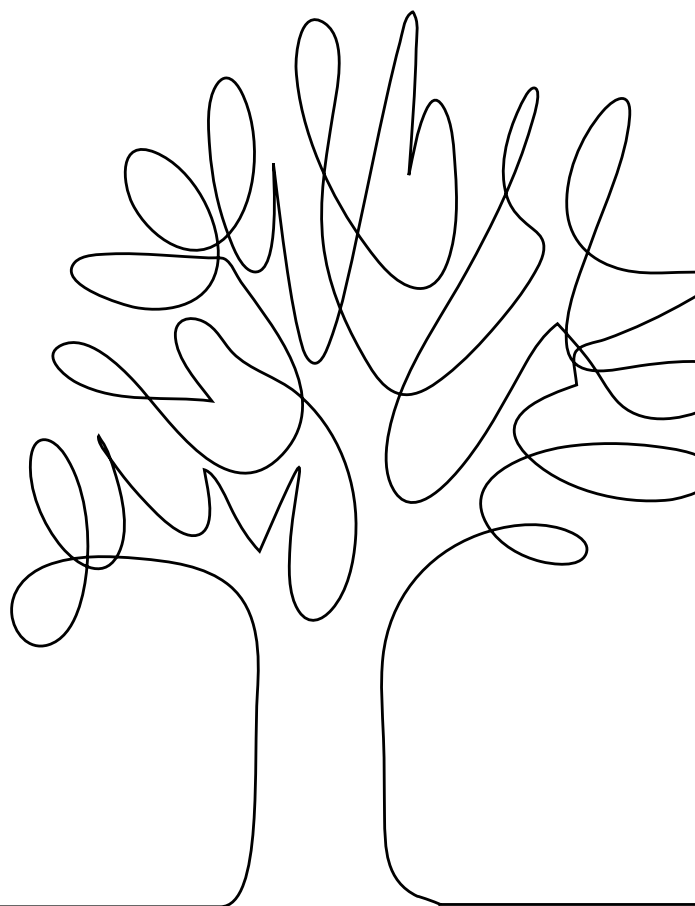
Acknowledgement: The only thing that is certain in life is change. As human beings, we tend to loathe change. However, by acknowledging what has changed in our situation, it can become less frightful. Change can even be bliss: If good things can change for the worse, bad things can change for the better. In grieving we can acknowledge that we feel awful and that the world around us is no longer familiar. At the same time, we can recognise that, as things change, so will our depressing feelings and worries.

Action: Step by step we can build a new life, starting with something fairly easy today and going on to something a bit more difficult tomorrow. The loss of a close person is as much a blow as it can be an opportunity to start anew as we build up energy by making ourselves aware of what we need, acknowledging our situation and taking

action to get out of it. The opportunities lie in doing new things and dropping others, meeting new people or intensifying existing relations, learning to enjoy activities on our own, making changes to the way we live, think and behave.

I was inspired to write this article by the book "When grief strikes – First aid in mourning and those who want to understand them better" by Beate Raabe. It not only provides comfort but also describes a practical approach to moving forward and out of grief.

When grief strikes is available from Amazon. It is also available at the German bookshop in Stockel



Assemblée générale AIACE Internationale 20



Didier Hespel

Secrétaire général
AIACE internationale

L'AIACE internationale a tenu son assemblée générale les 27 et 28 mai.

Comme c'est la tradition, la première matinée a d'abord été consacrée aux points classiques d'une AG (rapport d'activités de la présidence et dossiers budgétaires avec l'adoption des comptes 2023 et du budget 2024).

Puis nous avons eu le plaisir et l'honneur d'écouter, Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, ancien Directeur général de la Commission et chef de la Maison civile du Président de la République portugaise.

Ce dernier a fait une intervention remarquable et provocatrice sur le thème « Les élections européennes et après ... ». Il a dressé un panorama très exhaustif de la situation politique dans chacun des 27 Etats européens et des prévisions probables. Il s'en est suivi des échanges riches et intéressants avec les participants.

Le lendemain, la réunion avec les représentants des administrations de toutes les Institutions a permis d'aborder un grand nombre de sujets d'intérêt. Nous avons eu le plaisir de présenter le nouveau Directeur du PMO, Christian Levasseur.

L'enregistrement de la réunion peut se retrouver sur le site de l'AIACE international.

<https://aiace-europa.eu/fr/events/https-aiace-europa-eu-fr-les-elections-europeennes-et-apres/>

24 General Assembly AIACE International

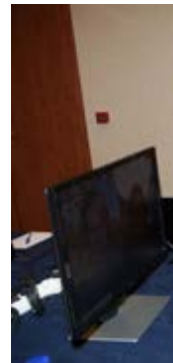
AIACE International held its General Assembly on 27 and 28 May.

As is tradition, the first morning was devoted to the usual business of a General Assembly (report on the Presidency's activities and budgetary matters with the adoption of the 2023 accounts and the 2024 budget).

We then had the pleasure and honour of listening to Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, former Director General of the Commission and Head of the Civil Household of the President of the Portuguese Republic.

He gave a remarkable and provocative speech on the theme of "The European elections and beyond". He gave an exhaustive overview of the political situation in each of the 27 European States and their likely forecasts. The following day, the meeting with representatives of the administrations of all the institutions provided an opportunity to discuss a wide range of subjects of interest. We had the pleasure of introducing the new Director of the PMO, Christian Levasseur.

The recording of the meeting can be found on the AIACE international website.



Voulez-vous recevoir du support informatique en « face à face » avec les collègues du Help Desk de l'AIACE Internationale ? *Martine Platteau-Guillaume et Eveline Lang seront à votre disposition en marge des Assises de Catane du 12 au 15 octobre prochain.*



*Martine
Platteau-
Guillaume*

Etes-vous intéressé :

- de régler un souci avec votre **compte EU Login** ?
- d'ajouter un numéro de téléphone à votre accès EU Login ?
- d'installer l' « **EU Login mobile app** » sur votre smartphone pour vous connecter plus vite ?
- de connaître toutes les ficelles de l'application « **RCAM en ligne** » ?
- de découvrir ou approfondir « **MyPMO** » (= PMOMobile) ?
- d'explorer « **Sysper Post Activity** » ?
- de découvrir « **Teams After EC** », le réseau spécialement dédié aux anciens des Institutions Européennes ?
- ou toute autre question connexe

Pensez à apporter votre tablette ou laptop et bien sûr votre téléphone portable !

Comme aux Assises précédentes, vous pouvez profiter du coaching individuel :

- toute la journée du samedi 12 octobre 2024
- les 13, 14 et 15 octobre : avant, pendant ou après les excursions et conférences avec Martine et Eveline qui adapteront leurs explications à vos questions ou difficultés précises

Vous trouverez toutes les infos sur les Assises de l'AIACE Int

<https://aiace-europa.eu/fr/assises/2024-yearly-congress/>

<https://aiace-europa-assises.eu/?lang=fr>



Would you like to receive personalised IT support from the AIACE International Help Desk colleagues? *Martine Platteau-Guillaume and Eveline Lang will be available during the Catania Conference from 12th to 15th October.*

Are you interested to :

- solve a problem with your **EU Login account** ?
- add another phone number to your EU Login access ?
- install the « **EU Login mobile app** » on your smartphone to connect faster ?
- know all the tricks of the application « **JSIS online** » ?
- discover or learn more about « **MyPMO** » (ex PMOMobile) ?
- explore « **Sysper Post Activity** » ?
- discover « **Teams After EC** », the social network specially dedicated to former members of the European Institutions?
- or any other related issue

Don't forget to bring your tablet or laptop and, of course, your mobile phone!

As at previous Congresses, you can take advantage of individual coaching:

- all day Saturday 12 October 2024
- on 13, 14 and 15 October: before, during or after the excursions and conferences with Martine and Eveline, who will tailor their explanations to your specific questions or difficulties.

You will find all the information on the AIACE Int:

<https://aiace-europa.eu/congress/2024-yearly-congress/>

and <https://aiace-europa-assises.eu/>

AVEC L'ÂGE, NOS FRAIS MÉDICAUX NE FONT QU'AugMENTER...

Savez-vous que dans certains cas un remboursement spécial au titre de l'article 72§3 du Statut peut être possible ?

Même si nous gardons la forme, nous rendons de plus en plus souvent visite à notre généraliste, cardiologue, ophtalmologue, dermatologue, etc. Le nombre de médicaments prescrits augmente également d'année en année

Si de plus, nous passons par la case « chirurgie », cela commence à chiffrer au niveau des frais médicaux ...

Lors de gros frais médicaux, du temps de notre activité, nous recevions parfois de la Caisse Maladie un document proposant un remboursement spécial au titre de l'article 72§3 du Statut. Ceci était calculé pour les frais restants à notre charge (les 15 ou 20%, parfois plus) cumulés sur 12 mois **s'ils dépassaient la moitié de notre salaire de base mensuel.**

Cet article 72§3 s'applique aussi aux anciens en prenant comme référence le montant de leur pension de base, mais la différence est que **le PMO ne nous informe plus de cette possibilité.** Pourtant c'est au 3ème et 4ème âge que nous avons le plus de dépenses médicales...

Bien entendu, tout dépend du montant des frais médicaux NON remboursés par le RCAM et **surtout du montant de notre pension de base.** Plus notre pension est faible, plus il y aura de possibilités d'octroi d'un « remboursement spécial ». Attention qu'il faut exclure du calcul les médicaments non-remboursés, les frais de voyage et toute prestation qui ne donne pas droit à un remboursement, ainsi que les remboursements déjà obtenus via une assurance personnelle.

Comment évaluer si on aurait éventuellement droit à un certain remboursement ?

Il faut reprendre ses décomptes (papier ou à l'écran) des 3 dernières années. Noter les dates des prestations individuelles car tous les frais des divers reçus/factures/attestations d'un décompte n'ont pas été exposés à la même date. Évaluez le montant total pour une période de 12 mois consécutifs au cours de laquelle la partie à votre charge est la plus élevée (souvent des factures d'hospitalisation ou de soins dentaires). Pour les prestations de cette période, additionner les montants de l'avant-dernière colonne « Montant à charge de l'assuré en EUR » et déduire ceux de la dernière colonne « Exclus de l'Art 72§3 ».

Vérifiez ensuite si pour **12 mois consécutifs**, le résultat obtenu excède la moitié de la pension de votre base mensuelle.

Attention, le calcul à faire peut se révéler très complexe et ne donnera qu'une **indication** sans correspondre au calcul précis du PMO qui tient compte de l'évolution de la pension de base, des dates de prestation (qui ne sont pas nécessairement du même mois dans un même décompte), des prestations refusées d'abord et remboursées ultérieurement malgré tout, etc.

Toutefois, si vous pensez entrer dans ce cas de figure, vous pouvez demander au PMO d'établir votre calcul précis :

- Soit en remplissant/envoyant le **formulaire** « Demande de Remboursement Spécial Art 72§3 du Statut » qui est disponible **sans login ni mot de passe** sur le site de l'AIACE Internationale <https://aiace-europa.eu/site-content/uploads/2022/08/demande-remspecial-fr.pdf>



- Soit encore plus rapide, **via l'application « RCAM en ligne »** où cela vous prendra quelques minutes seulement. La manipulation est décrite en pages 2 et 3 du document toujours sur le site de l'AIACE Internationale toujours **sans login ni mot de passe** https://aiace-europa.eu/site-content/uploads/2023/09/RCAM-REMB-SPECIAL-ART-72-3-FR_v3.pdf D'autres remarques et détails importants sont expliqués dans ce même document.



- Toute la **réglementation se trouve sur le site de MyIntraComm/Staff Matters**, avec **accès EU Login**. N'hésitez pas à consulter : <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/staff/FR/health/reimbursement/special-rules/Pages/special-reimbursement.aspx>



WE AREN'T GETTING ANY YOUNGER ... BUT OUR MEDICAL COSTS KEEP GROWING !

Did you know that in certain cases, you might be entitled to an additional 'special reimbursement' of your costs ?

We may still be fit and young at heart, but we pay more and more frequent visits to the doctor's, the cardiologist, the ophthalmologist, the dermatologist .. And the number of pills which the doctor prescribes seems to increase every year ! And if on top of all that we also have to undergo surgery, then our medical costs really begin to swell ...

When we were still working, if we had had hefty medical bills, JSIS might occasionally inform us that we were entitled to an additional reimbursement under Article 72(3) of the Staff Regulations. The additional reimbursement was calculated on the basis of the amount which was left at our own expense after we had received the normal reimbursement (the remaining 15 or 20%, sometimes more), if the sum of that amount over a period of 12 consecutive months **exceeded half of our monthly basic salary**.

Article 72(3) also applies to pensioners, based on our monthly basic pension, but **PMO no longer informs us about this possibility**. And yet, it is precisely at our age that our medical costs are the highest ..

It should be noted that all depends on the sum of the medical costs which have NOT been reimbursed by JSIS, in relation to **our monthly basic pension**. The lower our pension, the greater the chance that we will qualify for the 'special reimbursement'. **NB!** Certain costs are excluded from the calculation, such as non-reimbursable pharmaceutical products, travel costs, costs which have been deemed 'excessive' by JSIS as well as amounts already reimbursed via another personal insurance.

How do I know if I might be entitled to an additional reimbursement?

First, gather all your account sheets (on paper or on screen) three years back. **Note the dates of the individual bills** – not all bills from an account sheet may have been from the same month. Assess the size of the bills and try to work out the period of **12 consecutive months** in which you have been left with the largest amounts to cover yourself (most often from surgery or dental bills). Now, for the bills from that period, **add up the amounts from the second-but-last column** ('Expense to insured person in EUR'). **Next, again only for bills from the same period of**

12 months, deduct the sum of the amounts from the last column ('Excluded from Article 72(3)'. Now check whether the resulting amount left for you to pay over 12 consecutive months exceeds half of your monthly basic pension over the same period.

This is a complex calculation, and your result will only give you an **idea** of whether you might be entitled. It cannot replace the exact calculation done by PMO, where they will check your precise monthly basic pension at the time, the exact dates of each bill, bills which might have been introduced twice because they were first refused and then accepted in the end etc.

Nevertheless, if you think that you are in fact entitled to such a reimbursement, you can ask PMO to do a precise calculation for you :

- Either by filling in/sending the **form 'Application for Special Reimbursement Art. 72(3)3 of the Staff Regulations'** which you will find at AIACE International's website <https://aiace-europa.eu/site-content/uploads/2023/05/demande-rembspecial-en.pdf>, **without any password or log in formalities** or



- even faster, **via JSIS online** where it will only take you a couple of minutes. The procedure is explained on p. 2-3 in a document which you will also find at AIACE International's website https://aiace-europa.eu/site-content/uploads/2023/08/JSIS-SPECIAL-REIMB-ART-72-3-EN_v3-1.pdf, again **without any password or log in formalities**. You will also find other important remarks and details in that document.



- You will find **all the detailed rules on MyIntraComm/Staff Matters**, if you have **EU Login**: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/Staff/EN/health/reimbursement/special-rules/Pages/special-reimbursement.aspx?ln=en>

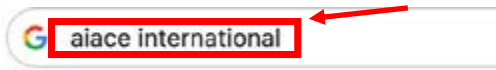


COMMENT EXPLOITER LA RECHERCHE ET LES FAVORIS D'UN « NAVIGATEUR INTERNET » ?

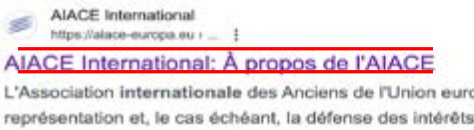
Les illustrations ci-dessous sont de Chrome et Safari mais les mêmes principes s'appliquent à d'autres navigateurs

Un favori—ou marque-page ou signet selon le navigateur—permet d'enregistrer l'adresse précise d'un site ou d'une page de site pour la retrouver rapidement plus tard, sans faire de recherches.

- Exemple de recherche à taper dans la barre d'adresse, en haut de l'écran que vous connaissez l'adresse précise : <https://aiace-europa.eu/> ou pas, comme illustré ici :



- Le résultat s'affiche, il suffit de cliquer sur le « lien » proposé en mauve...



- ... et le site recherché s'affiche. Il propose en 3 langues, différents sujets :



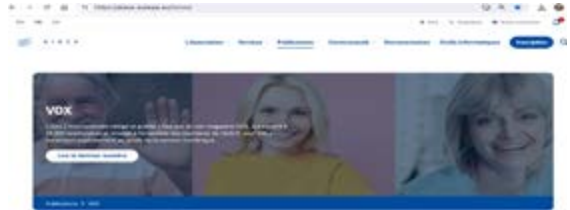
- Si ces options ne s'affichent pas (par manque de largeur d'écran), un clic sur les 3 lignes horizontales (appelées aussi « burger ») et les options apparaîtront.



- Pour retrouver, par exemple, un ancien Vox, clic sur Publications + VOX



- La page s'ouvre avec tous les numéros du Vox depuis 2008 :



- Vous pouvez sauver cette page pour la retrouver ultérieurement, en cliquant soit :

- Dans Google Chrome : clic sur Favoris + « Ajouter cet onglet aux favoris »

- OU clic sur l'étoile en haut à droite + OK

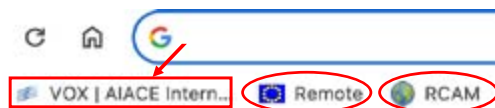


- Dans Safari : clic sur Signets + « Ajouter un signet »

- OU clic sur + « Ajouter un signet »



- A la prochaine connexion, un clic sur le Favori/Signet VOX ... amènera immédiatement à la page souhaitée



N'hésitez pas à rechercher et mettre en favori les liens vers les différentes applications de la Commission également :

MyRemote, SYSPER : <https://myremote.ec.europa.eu>

RCAM : <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/RCAM>

MyPMO : <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/MYPMO>

HOW TO USE THE SEARCH AND BOOKMARK FUNCTIONS OF A WEB BROWSER?

The illustrations below are from Chrome and Safari, but the same principles apply to other browsers.

A bookmark (or favourite) allows you to save the precise address of a site or a page of a site so that you can easily return to it later, without having to search for it.

- **Example of a search to be typed in the address bar, at the top of the screen, whether or not you know the precise address, in this case <https://aiace-europa.eu>:**



- **The result is displayed, just click on the "link" in purple ...**



- **... and the website you're looking for appears in 3 languages. It offers a range of subjects:**



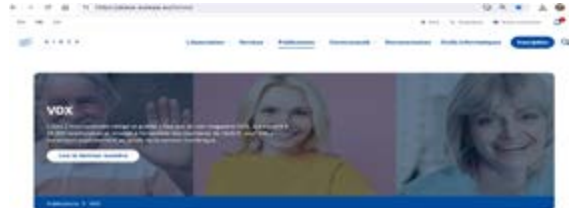
- **If these options are not displayed (due to a lack of screen width), click on the 3 horizontal lines (also known as the "burger") and the options will appear.**



- **If, for instance, you want to find an old issue of VOX, just click on Publications + VOX**



- **The page opens with all issues of Vox since 2008:**



- **you can save this page for later use by**
- **In Chrome: clicking on Bookmark + "Add this tab to favourites"**

- **OR click on the star top right + OK**



- **In Safari: clicking on Favourites + "Add a favourite"**

- **OR click on**  **+ "Add a favourite"**

- **Next time you log on, clicking on the VOX.. bookmark will take you there immediately.**



Now consider bookmarking these links to the Commission's various applications for easy access:

- MyRemote, SYSPER : <https://myremote.ec.europa.eu>
- RCAM : <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/RCAM>
- MyPMO : <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/MYPMO>



Karl Kellner

Präsident

Wenn diese Ausgabe von VOX erscheint, werden die Resultate der Europawahlen 2024 vorliegen und hoffentlich die aktuellen Umfragen nicht widerspiegeln. Allerdings ist zu befürchten, dass zu vielen Wählerinnen und Wählern die Dramatik der europa- und welt-politischen Situation nicht bewusst ist und die EU-Wahl in Österreich als eine "Denkzettelwahl missbraucht" wird, um die Bundesregierung vor der Nationalratswahl im Herbst "abzustrafen". Wir haben jedenfalls als kleine, feine Sektion versucht, unser "Scherflein" zu einem positiven Europabild, vor allem bei der Jugend, beizutragen.

Nach einem Besuch des neuen „Erlebnis Europa“ des Europäischen Parlaments in Wien organisierten wir im Jänner als Auftaktveranstaltung in ein sehr wichtiges Wahljahr einen Vortrag Roland Adrowitzers, der uns eine Tour d’horizon seiner langjährigen Erfahrung als ORF Korrespondent präsentierte. Man war versucht zu fragen, was an Positivem es denn in dieser Zeit multipler Krisen gibt!

Im Feber organisierten wir gemeinsam im Haus der EU eine sehr gut besuchte Veranstaltung mit hochrangigen ehemaligen Politikern, die beim EU-Beitritt Österreichs 1995 verantwortlich waren



insb. dem früheren Kommissar Fischler, sowie jungen Polit-Kandidatinnen. Man war einig, dass eine Stärkung der Zusammenarbeit der Mitgliedsstaaten notwendig und den zunehmenden Nationalisierungstendenzen entgegenzutreten ist. Schon ein Blick auf die Weltkarte und eine Analyse von relevanten ökonomischen, sozialen und ökologischen Indikatoren müsste sofort klar machen, dass die einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten im Alleingang in einer globalisierten Welt, insb. auch gegen Bedrohungen von außen (Russland!) nur wenig ausrichten können.

Mehr denn je ist auch die Zivilgesellschaft gefordert, ihren Beitrag zur weiteren Entwicklung der Europäischen Union zu leisten – frei nach Charles de Gaulle und Karel Schwarzenberg: Europa ist zu wichtig, um es den Politikern allein zu überlassen!

Im März machten wir uns mit dem alle betreffenden Klimawandel durch einen Vortrag von OSR Januskowecz zur Klimapolitik der Stadt Wien vertraut, die ein sehr ambitioniertes Klimaschutzprogramm umsetzt, das auch für die Erreichung der sehr anspruchsvollen Klimaziele Österreichs eine enorme Bedeutung hat.

Zu unserer Stellung als EU-Versicherte im österreichischen Krankenversicherungssystem haben wir im Berichtszeitraum ein wegweisendes Urteil des Landesverwaltungsgerichts Niederösterreich in unserem Sinn für ein Sektionsmitglied (Unionsbürger) erzielt. Danach sind allerdings das Land NÖ und dessen Landesgesundheitsagentur gewissermaßen „aufgewacht“ und haben das Urteil durch eine sogen. „Revision“ beim Verwaltungsgerichtshof, dem zuständigen Höchstgericht, beeinsprucht. Das Verfahren geht also zum zweiten Mal zum Verwaltungsgerichtshof und es ist zu hoffen, dass es dann endlich eine Entscheidung in unserem Sinn gibt. Selbst im 5. Jahr der Verfahren – ein zweites Verfahren meiner Ehefrau läuft gewissermaßen im Schlepptau ab – gibt es also eine weitere, unerwartete Wendung.

Eine positive Schlußnote ist der Ausblick auf unsere Generalversammlung Ende Juni auf Schloß Drosendorf im Waldviertel, unmittelbar an der Grenze zu Tschechien, die uns wieder einmal Gelegenheit zu Vorträgen, Besichtigungen und einem persönlichen Austausch in angenehmer Runde geben wird.

„Besser gemeinsam als einsam“



ANNUAL MEETING OF AIACE NL

Bastiaan Van Helden

On April 25 and 26 AIACE Netherland held their Annual Meeting, this year in the "European Capital of the Netherlands" which is Maastricht. This most cosmopolitan city with its historical, cultural and political background was the setting of our meeting. It was noticed as before that the annual meetings appeal to our members, not only to be informed about latest issues in their interest, but because they have an important social aspect as well. A "gala" dinner and excursions form part of this. In this program a visit to the newly established mining museum in Heerlen was an important part. The participants learned that the

closing of the mines in the 1970's did not only have economic implication, but also severe social implications, hardly thought of by outsiders. Heerlen also played an important role in the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community in the early fifties, the forerunner of the European institution which we know today. Apart from this, our members enjoyed visiting the relatively new Limburg vineyard. The actual meeting took place in a stately university building in the center of Maastricht. All in all a maybe traditional, but very successful concept which is appreciated by the members of the Dutch AIACE section.



La section italienne a élu son nouveau CA, à majorité féminine (4 sur 7)



*Franco
Rinaudo*



REPRÉSENTANTS AU C.A. INTERNATIONALE : **ANNA SILVANO ET SILVIA FABIANI**





DESCENDÊNCIA DE JOHANN CASPAR HEINRICH GIFFENIG



Pedro Telleria Teixeira

Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo



*Ricardo
Charters
d'Azevedo*

Surpresas da Genealogia

Estou reformado faz vinte anos este ano. O meu médico insistiu comigo para que caminhasse, socializasse e fizesse exercícios mentais tais como palavras cruzadas. Disse que fazia tudo isso, mas que preferia escrever, e publicar estudos de genealogia, que fazer palavras cruzadas; respondeu: melhor!

Daí que já publiquei quase um livro por ano de reforma e o último que preparo é sobre um meu 6º avô, um oficial alemão Johann Caspat Heinrich Giffening (ou Giffenicht, ou Gebenicht) que veio para Portugal por indicação do Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe no final do século XVIII e a pedido do Marquês de Pombal que era o 1º ministro do rei D. José I.

Esta investigação levou-me a pesquisar os seus descendentes, listando-os todos os cerca de 2000 indivíduos (com a indicação, quando possível das datas de nascimento, casamento e falecimento). Mais importante e interessante foi descobrir quem eram os seus antepassados. Esta família tem origem na zona de Bremen/Minde, na antiga Prússia e consegui descobrir

quem é o meu 13º avô, um tal Heinrich Von Gebernicht que faleceu em 1627 casado com Ottilie Von Dahlen.

Descobrir que a dr.^a Úrsula Gertrud Albrech, por casamento Von der Leyen, Presidente da Comissão Europeia, tem um 7º avô, Johann Caspar Giffenig, casado com Helena Jacobea Marten, ele de Westerkert (Amesterdão) e ela de Bremen, que são igualmente são meus 7º avós foi a cereja no cimo do bolo.

A partir daqui pode-se ainda afirmar que a mulher do general Humberto Delgado, candidato a presidente da República de Portugal no tempo do ditador Salazar e mandado matar por este em 1965, é igualmente nossa prima, havendo ainda um diretor na Comissão Europeia, neto do general que é igualmente nosso primo.

Assim se passam os tempos de reforma...

(Esta investigação genealógica é o tema do livro "Descendência de Johann Caspar Heinrich Giffenig", da autoria do nosso colega Ricardo Charters-d'Azevedo. O livro pode ser descarregado em <https://bit.ly/3voBHEU> ou obtido enviando mensagem para AIACE-PT@ec.europa.eu)



Alan Huyton

Coordinator,
Scotland Region,
ahuyton@gmail.
com

Football commentators might have described our recent meeting in Scotland as “a game of two halves”. A good turnout in the Scotland region of AIACE-UK listened intently to a superb lecture on the important subject of ‘Preventing Dementia’ on a sunny April morning in the beautiful coastal town of St Andrews. The second half was a convivial lunch in the town where our loyal and friendly group enjoyed the company and conversation of colleagues old and new.

Why did we choose such a potentially depressing subject for our biannual gathering?

I had been struck by how unpredictable is the condition of dementia. One of our Scottish members, sadly, recently died, essentially because of his dementia, yet for years had been intellectually active. From a very different profession, returning to the football analogy, there is a growing scandal and shock here over the fate of old footballing stars who spent years of their life constantly knocking their heads against a tough leather ball and who now pay the price. It seems that nobody is exempt from the condition. I was also intrigued by the contradiction in our society that we have hugely expensive health systems designed to keep us all living longer while the key cause of dementia, as we learned from our speaker, is... age, living longer. And to make matters worse, certainly in this country, we have a crisis of provision of care and nursing homes due to their enormous cost and staffing needs.

Innovative communication and respect

A few words about our speaker, Dr Maggie Ellis MBE. She is a young and talented researcher from St Andrews University who is doing groundbreaking work in the field of non-verbal communication with sufferers of dementia. More broadly, she has written: ‘My main career ambition is to

improve the lives of people with dementia, their friends, families and caregivers... to put the results of research into real-life practice to that end’.

She has worked with caregivers to raise awareness that even sufferers with severe dementia can still take pleasure from life. Finding the key to communication with them is essential. As readers surely know, dementia sufferers can often retain their long-term memories long after their short-term memory has collapsed. So reminiscing about the past will bring pleasure and can be informative and educative for the caregiver as well. And Maggie emphasised the importance of respect for the person with the condition. Maggie received the MBE (a medal) for her work in the community.

If you would like to know more please feel free to look up Dr Ellis. She has written many articles on the subject which you can access. I can also send readers from outside the UK a copy of my summary of her lecture if you like.

Our Meeting

We had a lively discussion on the subject, illustrating the great interest in what is a tough subject. The group raised £130 which will be donated to a local ‘Memory Cafe’, designed to welcome dementia sufferers and their carers.

A final word

As a resident of Edinburgh, I can inform readers, who perhaps intend to come to Scotland, that the city is incredibly busy with visitors. You should come anyway, but why not add St Andrews to your itinerary? It is easy to get to and has historical buildings (ruins really) and a pleasant University atmosphere. It is on the North Sea coast and has some notable, if windy, beaches to enjoy.



FULL SPEED AHEAD!

Spring in Denmark has become the dry spell – after the wettest winter in history, we are now basking in sunshine from a cloudless sky. If only it could last through the summer, with the occasional shower overnight for the garden! Alas, that is not the way things work, certainly not with climate change.

Meanwhile, AIACE-Danmark is continuing to grow, and our Members seem to like socialising! After a delightful Christmas lunch attended by over 100 people, we have had visits behind the scenes of the Royal Danish Theatre and been on a tour of the old Copenhagen Town Hall. In April, we had our Annual General Assembly which is always combined with a social outing exploring the various corners of our country – this year it was on the islands South of Sjælland, where among other things we had a tour of the huge infrastructure project which will in due course connect Denmark and Germany via a road and train tunnel, a fascinating experience.

The Commission is making it increasingly complicated to use their services without an EU Login, so we are continuing to help Members create their account. In April we had yet another EU Login user course where we explained how to use JSIS online, consult your pension slip or change your bank account, to mention but a few points. A number of Members brought their spouses, something which we will continue to encourage. Two minds are (usually) better than one!

As there is still quite a waiting list for these courses, we expect to organise another one in late summer – we are lucky to be able to count on the Environment Agency to kindly accommodate us on their premises in the center of Copenhagen.

Late May, our Members were given a guided tour of the Central Police Station in Copenhagen – a sinister building with a lot of history!

In June, we will be digging out our warm clothes again for a trip to the Faroe Islands where we will be exploring the extraordinary nature of this remote corner of Denmark. We will be departing on the very day when the elections for the European Parliament are taking place, so participants will have to vote in advance – fortunately that is easy in Denmark.

In between all these activities, AIACE-Danmark is keeping Members informed of all the latest developments in areas of interest to them. We have been sending out newsletters almost once a month, predominantly by email, and there are always new things to tell. Sometimes we think it would be nice if things could just stay the way they are, so we would have the time to master them properly before they are changed again .. but that seems to be wishful thinking!

AIACE-Danmark wishes everybody a wonderful summer.

Eva Dudzinska

President AIACE DK

Le Comité nouveau est arrivé !

Le changement dans la continuité !

Lors de son Assemblée générale du 7 mars 2024, l'AIACE-section Luxembourg a élu 8 candidats qui souhaitent intégrer le nouveau Comité de notre section. Vous trouverez la composition de ce Comité sur notre site (<http://aiace-luxembourg.eu>). Taper sur « Comité » suffira pour connaître sa composition. Quelques clics et au revoir la fracture numérique ! Si la petite souris n'est pas votre amie, voici cette composition : Président : Daniel Delmée ; Vice-Président : Costas Popotas ; Secrétaire : Marta Manté ; Trésorier : Marc Meert ; Membres : Eva Kastrinaki (Assistante administrative), Bettina Knauth, Marco Fiorani et Giovanni Schettini.

Je me réjouis de continuer à travailler avec six membres de l'ancien Comité, qui ont fait leurs preuves au cours des dernières années, toutes spécialités confondues (finances, voyages et excursions, informatique, assistance administrative, organisation de conférences ou bénévolat social, une liste loin d'être exhaustive) et nous accueillons avec enthousiasme un nouveau membre, dont les compétences juridiques nous seront très utiles, notamment auprès de l'Organe (autrefois appelé « Conseil ») d'administration de l'AIACE Internationale.

Notre souci restera le même : être au plus près de nos membres, les aider dans la plus large mesure possible et répondre de façon concrète à leurs diverses demandes. Nous continuerons à venir en aide aux retraité(e)s en difficulté. Le bénévolat social, c'est du donnant-donnant : vous donnez de l'écoute et de l'empathie et, en

retour, vous recevez une reconnaissance inestimable ! Nous continuerons à gérer nos finances, dont vos contributions, en « bon père de famille ». Nous continuerons à vous faire voyager et « excursionner ». Nous continuerons à vous proposer des thèmes de conférence éclectiques. Nous continuerons à vous accueillir, notamment auprès de notre permanence téléphonique (du lundi au vendredi, de 9 heures à 17 heures, au 352 621 410 660). Nous continuerons à vous mettre le pied à l'étrier informatique et, sur le plan juridique, nous serons présents et bien présents !

Petit appel du pied : l'équipe de bénévoles sociaux vous ouvre grand(es) ses portes et des relecteurs francophones (articles, communications, etc...) sont toujours les bienvenus !

Je m'en voudrais, avant de conclure ce premier éditorial, de ne pas remercier chaleureusement Gloria Peres et Rosella Testi, respectivement la présidente et la vice-présidente de l'ancien Comité, pour le travail de fond et désintéressé qu'elles ont accompli des années durant. Nous nous appuyons sur les bases solides qu'elles ont contribué à jeter et à affermir !

Que cette année 2024 vous soit bénéfique et soyez convaincu(e)s que nous aurons à cœur de défendre au mieux vos intérêts ! Au plaisir de vous rencontrer lors des Assises de Catane du 12 au 15 octobre prochains !



Daniel Delmée

Président

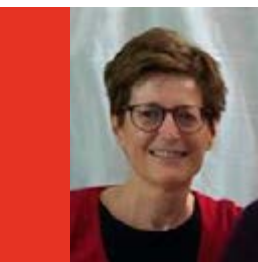


Assemblée Générale

Bordeaux 2024



AIACE
Section France



*Hélène Clark
Dageville*

Plus de 130 adhérents de l'AIACE France étaient au rendez-vous à Bordeaux le jeudi 30 mai pour l'Assemblée générale de l'AIACE France, à l'Hôtel de Région de la Nouvelle-Aquitaine (NA).

Représentant le Président de Région Alain Rousset, Isabelle Boudineau, Conseillère régionale, a rappelé en ouverture les fortes convictions européennes de ce dernier et le rôle important de la Région dans la gestion des fonds européens. Dominique Deshayes, Présidente de l'AIACE internationale est venue évoquer les priorités de l'association, mentionnant notamment les défis de la fracture numérique et de la reconnaissance du RCAM par les systèmes nationaux de santé. La préparation d'un « Vademecum des familles » commun à toutes les sections et complété avec les spécificités nationales a été annoncée.

Après les mots de bienvenue de René Guth, Président de l'AIACE France, Carine Verhnes, Déléguée régionale « Europe et International » a brossé un tableau de **la gestion des fonds européens par la Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine**. La fusion des régions françaises en 2016 leur a donné plus de visibilité au niveau européen. La Région Nouvelle-Aquitaine, qui a une taille supérieure à celle de plusieurs Etats membres de l'UE, occupe le plus important Bureau de représentation régional à Bruxelles parmi les régions françaises. Devenue « autorité de gestion » à partir de 2014 grâce à l'action d'Alain Rousset en tant que Président de l'Association des Régions de France, la NA a géré des fonds d'un montant total de 2.6 milliards € pour la période 2014-20, et de 1.3 milliards € pour 2021-27 (baisse liée à une réforme de la gestion des crédits de la PAC) au titre du FEDER, du FEOGA, du FSE et du FEAMP. La Région contractualise une

part substantielle de ses crédits FEDER et LEADER avec 54 territoires, pour être au plus près des besoins locaux. Les coopérations entre NA et d'autres régions européennes ont été évoquées. La Région soutient également les activités des six centres Europe Direct et trois Maisons de l'Europe présents sur son territoire.

A quelques jours des **élections européennes** (le 9 juin en France), les enjeux de ce scrutin étaient ensuite l'objet d'une table ronde en présence d'Alain Lamassoure, ancien Ministre français et ancien député européen, de Jean-François Pons, ancien Directeur à la DG II/ECFIN de la Commission et aujourd'hui chercheur associé au think tank Europe Jacques Delors et d'Isabelle Boudineau. Les intervenants ont unanimement souligné le bilan remarquable du mandat 2019-24, rappelant la capacité des institutions à se mobiliser face aux crises de la Covid ou de l'Ukraine, le lancement inédit d'un grand emprunt pour financer le Plan de relance, l'adoption de nombreuses mesures législatives relatives au Pacte Vert ou celle du Pacte Asile et Migration. Les échanges-modérés par Hélène Clark Dageville et Olivier Brunet-ont permis d'aborder les grands défis qui se présentent pour le prochain mandat : guerre en Ukraine, défense européenne, poursuite du Pacte Vert, réponse au décrochage économique de l'UE, élargissement, ressources propres et nouveau cadre financier pluriannuel... En conclusion, les intervenants ont appelé à une mobilisation-en particulier des jeunes-pour inciter à voter aux élections européennes.





Le début de l'après-midi, animé par Jacques Babot (Secrétaire général AIACE France) et Isabelle Tranchant (Bénévole de l'AIACE France), a été consacré au thème «**La dépendance, il faut s'y préparer!**», en présence de Christian Levasseur, tout nouveau Directeur du PMO, et de son collègue Roberto Rotter. Face aux difficultés **d'articulation entre RCAM et systèmes nationaux**, Christian Levasseur a rappelé les trois pistes sur lesquelles travaille en parallèle le PMO : 1) la préparation d'un projet de Règlement du Conseil et du PE qui concernerait tous les régimes nationaux des EM 2) la conclusion d'accords bilatéraux avec les EM: après les Pays-Bas, un accord avec la Belgique devrait très prochainement être mis en œuvre et une signature avec l'Italie est activement recherchée. Le PMO traitera ensuite la France 3) la conclusion d'accords avec des hôpitaux et centres de dépistage. Le PMO travaille également à la révision des DGE pour adapter les **taux de remboursement** des prestations, reconnaissant entre autres le besoin de mieux gérer les hospitalisations à domicile. C. Levasseur a

souligné toutefois que le RCAM devrait se limiter à rembourser des frais prévus aux DGE. Certaines dépenses liées à la dépendance ne rentrent pas dans le cadre des DGE (ex : aménagement des logements). Le maintien au domicile étant la priorité des collègues retraités et des services sociaux des institutions, il y a urgence dans l'adaptation des DGE à cette priorité.

Il est aussi prévu d'améliorer le système de **procuration** permettant à des proches d'effectuer des démarches pour les affiliés. Par ailleurs, une nouvelle application **MyPMO** (remplaçant PMO Mobile) est dès à présent téléchargeable sur Google Play et sur l'App Store. Interrogé sur ce point, C. Levasseur a confirmé qu'il n'était pas envisagé de supprimer la possibilité d'envoyer au PMO des **demandes de remboursement sur papier**.

Les représentants du **Centre Communal d'Action Sociale de Bordeaux (CCAS)** sont ensuite venus présenter les dispositifs en place dans la ville en fonction des différents degrés de dépendance des



personnes âgées. Ces services sont accessibles indépendamment du régime d'affiliation de sécurité sociale des personnes concernées. Tous les services offerts par les CCAS de toutes les communes sont donc ouverts aux pensionné(e)s des institutions. Certains, comme le portage des repas, sont payants, d'autres entièrement gratuits comme par exemple l'étude de l'adaptation des logements à la dépendance.

Enfin, **l'AG formelle** a donné lieu à une adoption à l'unanimité du rapport annuel et des comptes. La consolidation de la situation financière de la section a été soulignée. Une simplification du rapport annuel basé sur les rapports d'activité des bénévoles est envisagée pour les années à venir. L'AIACE International souhaiterait utiliser le modèle français de rapport des bénévoles comme base d'une approche harmonisée dans toutes les sections, ces rapports constituant – outre un moyen de saisir l'évolution de l'AIACE et de ses enjeux – un élément essentiel pour justifier les aides financières apportées à l'AIACE par la Commission en échange de ses services.

L'AG a été suivie par un riche programme culturel de 2 jours organisé totalement par 6 bénévoles locaux et notre secrétaire de AIACE France, avec notamment une croisière sur la Garonne, une réception à la Mairie, des visites guidées de Bordeaux, du château de la Brède où vécut Montesquieu, et des célèbres vignobles Bordelais...

Rédactrice : Hélène Dageville Clark

Signataires de l'article :

GO de Nouvelle Aquitaine : Matthias (Ruete), Jacques (Babot), Laurence (Lamaison), Guérolée (Legros), Peter (Johnston), Francine (PetitPierre) et Hélène(Dageville)





A Day of Europe Many Spanish Youngsters Will Not Forget

*David
Leal García*

In the southernmost corner of the Iberian Peninsula, in Andalusia, bathed in the bright sunlight of the Costa del Sol, over a thousand secondary education students from various high schools in Estepona (Málaga) enjoyed a memorable celebration of the Day of Europe on May 9th. As someone who regularly participates in forums discussing the idea and future of Europe, I must say I have never witnessed such a heartwarming expression of the European spirit, with community engagement at its core.

The celebration of the Day of Europe in Estepona began six years ago when Benedicta Miguélez, a retired European Commission official, noticed how little the new generations knew about Europe and how distant its institutions might feel to them. Therefore she decided to try something different and bring her colleagues from Brussels to give talks directly in high schools. **The first edition was so successful that it quickly spread to many other high schools and cities in Andalucía.** Thanks to the **firm support** of the Estepona City Council and its Mayor, José María García Urbano, and the assistance given by AIACE-Spain Territorial Delegation in Andalucía, the celebration soon became a beloved and rooted tradition in the city.

The Day was packed with activities, beginning early in the morning with a number of talks from active and retired professionals of European institutions, movements and think tanks, who engaged in dialogue with the teenagers directly at their schools. We were received with curiosity and enthusiasm and were mesmerized by the lively exchanges with the youngsters that followed. We not only shared our experiences and views on working at the European institutions, but also asked: *“what does it mean to you, and to all of us, to be European?”*

The children were eager to learn more about how to engage in youth exchanges or volunteering programs, how to travel and study in other countries, and what it takes to work in European institutions—a professional path many seemed intrigued by. One young student confidently stated his intention to become an engineer and start his own company in the future, inquiring about how he might think of his business as a Europe-wide enterprise, exporting and hiring beyond borders.

We were particularly struck by how engaged the community of teachers was. They not only include content about European history, institutions, and values as part of their curriculum but also facilitate their students' participation in international programs. In one high school,

they carry out a full-fledged representation of the European Parliament work, providing brilliant training for future leaders. One of the core insights of the day for me was that teachers can be thought of as leaders and dialogue facilitators in the construction of Europe, and that their potential and role are far from being sufficiently recognized and taken advantage of.

After midday a public gathering took place by the beautiful beach of Estepona, where the Mayor greeted hundreds of people to celebrate Europe. He gave the floor to children from different schools who spoke about European history and values, not only in Spanish but also in English, Italian, French, and German, to everyone's surprise.

The European anthem was sung in a choir, and the golden stars over the blue flag raised high on the flagpole.

In the evening, AIACE-Spain's president Joaquín Díaz Pardo, chaired a panel of experts. Alejandra Cas (Commission), José Isaías Rodríguez (Movimiento Europeo), and David Leal (The Innovation in Politics Institute), critically reflected on the European project past, present and future. There was consensus that the European project is a valuable legacy that requires care and deserves credit for all of its achievement, but also an acknowledgment of its current crisis and the big challenges ahead.

When new generations have never directly experienced a war, the promise of peace alone is not enough to justify the

construction of a supranational European government. Therefore, citizen participation, especially among the youth, is essential to finding new goals and a new horizon of meaning for the European project in our time. Challenges such as building more effective governance, increasing citizen participation, restoring and maintaining peace, promoting a fair ecological transition, creating an innovative and ethical European approach to AI, and generally responding to our contemporary challenges in line with European values of democracy, human rights, freedom, equality, solidarity, and respect for the rule of law, were laid forth as the greatest tasks ahead.

The engagement of the entire community—students, teachers, parents, and professionals from all walks of life—gave us hope that the European spirit is alive in the hearts of the people, and that citizen engagement may well be the driving force that builds the Europe of tomorrow.

David Leal Garcia is an economist, PhD in Sociology, Country Representative in Spain of The Innovation in Politics Institute, speaker and podcaster on European affairs





Das Phantom des Parlaments

Hatto **KÄFER**
www.buchschmiede.at

On a whim, Franz Mödlhammer, a university lecturer from Vienna, has had himself locked in the European Parliament in Brussels, lives unrecognized in the office of an absent member of parliament, and through unforeseeable twists of events he ends up taking on the role of a parliamentarian himself. In this role he opposes the financial sector's plan to keep its profits for itself and pass its losses on to citizens and taxpayers. Written with expertise, subtle irony and realistic, knowledgeable descriptions, *The Phantom of Parliament* is an entertaining read that provides insights into the unique engine room of European politics.



We are Europe: Encounter with a Continent

Lieve **BLANCQUAERT**

The fall of the Berlin Wall motivated photographer and journalist Lieve Blancquaert to set off on an epic tour of Europe in her campervan. She visited all 27 member states of the European Union in search of the origins of this identity. She wanted to hear and feel what holds us together and what divides us. Her many personal encounters reveal time and again that our own language, history, concerns, desires and dreams are far more universal than we might at first think. Europeans as such don't exist, and yet we are connected in many different ways, whether we like it or not. Through hundreds of penetrating images and dozens of colorful stories, Lieve Blancquaert shows, as in a travel diary, the complexity, diversity and beauty of this vulnerable continent. With a foreword by Hendrik Vos.

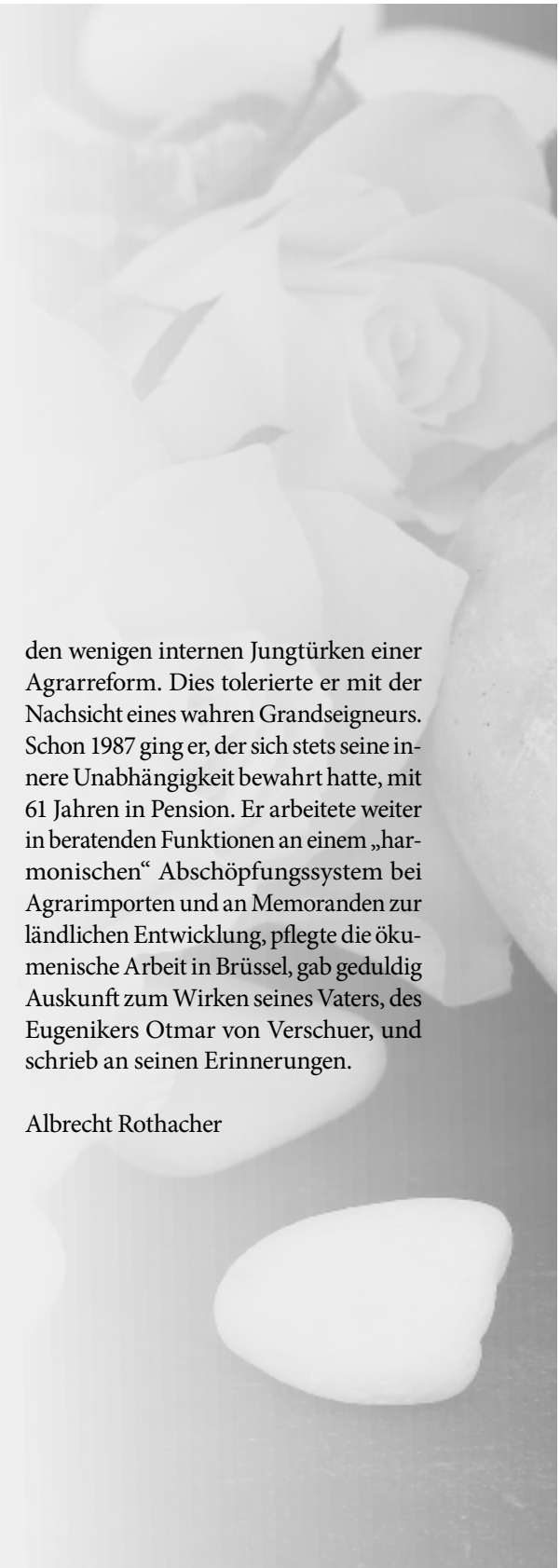
This book is available in NL, FR and EN

Helmut von Verschuer

(1926-2024)

Helmut von Verschuer hat im Verlauf seines langen und erfüllten Pensionistenlebens seine vielfältigen beruflichen Erinnerungen und lesenswerten Reflektionen zu einer wünschenswerten Agrarpolitik und der Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes zu Papier gebracht und dankenswerterweise auch veröffentlicht. Aus seinem ausführlichen Interview zur Geschichte der europäischen Kommission mit dem historischen Archiv des EHI schildert er offen und anschaulich die Anfänge der gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik, in die er als junger frankophoner Agrarökonom und Beamter des Landwirtschaftsministeriums in Bonn eher zufällig geriet. In jenen Pionierzeiten, als es noch kein Beamtenstatut und keinen Concours gab, die gesamte Kommission im Joyeuse Entrée unterkam und der Rat in der Rue Ravenstein tagte, begann er als Assistent des Generaldirektors Louis Rabot, wurde bald Direktor in der damaligen GD VI mit ihrer Handvoll an Beamten, die dort ihre Marktordnungen zimmerten, die

damals die der EWG wohlwollend gesonnenen Amerikaner auch noch nicht sonderlich störten. Ebenso wie der ihm über die Europaschule und evangelische Kirche persönlich gut bekannte Ernst Albrecht legte von Verschuer nach heutigen Maßstäben eine Blitzkarriere hin und war schon 1972 stellvertretender Generaldirektor. Mit allen heute mythisch gewordenen Gründervätern der Kommission: Walter Hallstein, Sicco Mansholt, Hans von der Groeben, Edmund Wellenstein, Emile Noel und Max Kohnstamm pflegte er einen engen kollegialen Umgang. Dabei blieb er seiner GD VI mit seinem kenntnisreichen Engagement Zeit seines Berufslebens treu. Den Wahn eines Rotationszwangs gab es damals noch nicht. Von Verschuer wurde dann bald für die Außenbeziehungen der Agrarpolitik zuständig. Von der Uruguay-Runde des damaligen GATT bis zu den Beitrittsverhandlungen mit den ersten EFTA Ländern – wobei er durchsetzte, daß die EG damals die britische Bergbauernförderung für



die gesamte Gemeinschaft übernahm – und den Endlos-Verhandlungen mit Portugal und vor allem Spanien um Mittelmeerprodukte, die eine ungeheure Geduld voraussetzten. Eine seiner jungen Verhandlerinnen war die temperamentvolle, leider zu früh verstorbene Françoise Gaudenzi. Ich erinnere mich, als sie damals den Gang des 5. Stockes des Berlaymonts (wo die GD VI damals residierte) entlangstürmte und rief: „C'est louche, c'est louche!“. Ich schaute dann im Wörterbuch nach „louche“ nach. Von Verschuer dagegen waren solche Aufgeregtheiten fremd. Ich selbst war von meinem späteren Chef Mogens Marcussen im Sommer 1984 engagiert worden und mußte mich auch von Verschuer vorstellen. Er empfing mich mit väterlicher Güte und lobte mein Soziologiestudium, das ich selbst unter den ganzen Agrarökonomen als wenig hilfreich empfand. Da ich für Beziehungen zur OECD zuständig war, gehörte ich angesichts wachsender Rindfleischberge und Milchseen bald zu

den wenigen internen Jungtürken einer Agrarreform. Dies tolerierte er mit der Nachsicht eines wahren Grandseigneurs. Schon 1987 ging er, der sich stets seine innere Unabhängigkeit bewahrt hatte, mit 61 Jahren in Pension. Er arbeitete weiter in beratenden Funktionen an einem „harmonischen“ Abschöpfungssystem bei Agrarimporten und an Memoranden zur ländlichen Entwicklung, pflegte die ökumenische Arbeit in Brüssel, gab geduldig Auskunft zum Wirken seines Vaters, des Eugenikers Otmar von Verschuer, und schrieb an seinen Erinnerungen.

Albrecht Rothacher

Dr Michael Rogers

Michael Rogers, who held a number of distinguished positions both in the Commission and in the wider scientific world both in the private and public sectors, passed away in early June 2024.

Trained as a physicist and gaining his doctorate at the University of Wales, Michael served as Counsellor in science and technology at the British Embassy in Tokyo and as Counsellor for science and technology at the Commission's delegation in Washington DC. This was followed by an extensive period in the Bureau of European Policy Advisers which works closely with the President of the Commission. He was Secretary of the European Group on Ethics in Science and Technology. His wider professional experience included membership of Prince Laurent of Belgium's Scientific Advisory Board of the Royal Institute for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources.

In the academic world, Michael held positions at King's College London's Centre for Risk Management, as visiting professor at the University of Tokyo from 2007 to 2014, President of the International Council on Amino Acid Science and European Union Fellow at Duke University North Carolina. His speciality became public policy on managing risk in the scientific field. He had extensive experience of public policy and risk both in the United States and Japan and especially the interface of risk, ethics and law.

Michael Rogers was a delightful and erudite friend and colleague and a huge asset to the European institutions. There were few, if any, who could rival his scientific knowledge which he coupled with sound advice and policy input.

Richard Lewis

In memoriam

Nom, Prénom	Date de naissance	Date de pension	Date de décès	Institution
AELAERTS Marc	06/03/1960	01/05/1996	03/05/2024	COM
AHRENDT Inge	28/12/1938	01/07/2010	23/05/2024	COM
ALBERTINI-ROTH Hilde	30/10/1935	01/08/1997	23/05/2024	COM
ALEMANNI Miriam	27/04/1936	01/11/1987	01/04/2024	COM
ANDERSON Jacques	01/08/1944	01/12/2006	01/06/2023	COM
ANDREOLLI Giannina	06/07/1929	01/12/1986	11/02/2024	COM
APPLEBEE Lynn	22/10/1950	01/11/2015	17/01/2024	COM
ARMAND Jeanine	01/09/1939	01/05/2000	28/03/2024	COM
ARNO Anna-Maria	26/07/1935	08/05/1998	29/01/2024	PE
ARNOLD Barbara	29/06/1943	01/04/2021	16/04/2024	COM
BAHLS Alda	01/12/1966	01/02/2024	09/02/2024	CM
BANDILLA Ruediger	20/08/1936	01/09/2001	02/03/2024	CM
BARNARD Paul	10/07/1952	01/01/2018	11/05/2023	PE
BASTERRA TUR Maria Jose	09/07/1955	01/09/2007	21/01/2024	PE
BEGUIN Odile	30/03/1930	01/04/1994	29/01/2024	COM
BELLARDI RICCI Andrea	14/01/1943	01/01/2019	07/03/2024	COM
BENOIST-LUCY Odile	25/03/1921	01/11/1976	08/03/2024	COM
BERGQUIST Aasa	03/04/1955	01/05/2020	04/04/2024	COM
BERNARD Gisele	16/05/1939	01/11/2017	29/04/2024	COM
BIANCHI Nelly	29/10/1959	01/02/2018	17/05/2024	COM
BIANCHINI-CARBONE Concetta	02/09/1932	01/10/1982	01/03/2024	COM
BIRKLUM Inger	06/12/1949	01/01/2006	08/02/2024	COM
BLAABJERG SORENSEN Tove	23/03/1948	01/06/2008	30/04/2024	COM
BOCHOLIER Emoke	02/04/1975	01/03/2015	17/02/2024	PE
BODE-LIECK Maria Elisabeth	03/10/1925	01/07/2011	01/02/2024	COM
BOITE-STIEVENARD Gilberte	30/08/1941	01/03/2007	11/02/2024	COM
BONANNI Elena	25/05/1930	01/06/1995	15/02/2024	COM
BONFANTE Ester	20/12/1933	01/05/2013	14/06/2023	COM
BONINO Anna	30/01/1942	01/04/2002	19/05/2023	COM
BORGOGELLI-AVVEDUTI Isabella	27/02/1932	01/01/2021	27/01/2024	COM
BOSMAN-BLOCK Marie-Louise	02/03/1929	01/04/1989	19/03/2024	CM
BOSMAN-BLOCK Marie-Louise	02/03/1929	01/03/2017	19/03/2024	CC
BOTELHOIRO MORENO Carlos	30/03/1941	01/04/2004	08/04/2024	CC
BROKMANN HANSEN Helle	21/03/1953	01/07/2014	06/03/2024	CM
BRONQUARD Paul	24/01/1957	01/05/2021	05/04/2024	COM
BRUBACH Jacques	02/12/1951	01/01/2018	24/05/2023	PE
BRUESER Antonius	20/12/1949	01/03/2011	19/05/2024	COM
BURATTINI Marcello	16/10/1935	01/04/1998	14/05/2024	COM
BUUR Maria	06/03/1942	01/10/2018	08/04/2023	COM
BUYASSE Elsa	16/04/1934	01/08/1985	01/04/2024	COM
CAHN Rosa	27/03/1922	01/03/2014	24/02/2024	COM
CALIGARA Marilisa	07/08/1927	01/02/2003	13/03/2024	COM
CAMACHO-FERNANDES Ivo	23/12/1935	01/01/2001	13/05/2024	COM
CAMBINI-TOGNAZZONI Paola	27/11/1938	01/04/2002	20/05/2024	COM
CAPUANA Giuseppe	01/02/1945	01/03/2010	17/04/2024	CM
CARDOT Bernard	22/02/1952	01/09/2015	10/05/2024	COM
CARNEIRO Maria Rosario	05/10/1958	01/01/2000	19/02/2024	COM
CASBARRO Giovanni	15/04/1947	01/01/2011	04/06/2023	COM
CATALAN TOLENTINO Genoveva	07/04/1956	01/09/2016	25/01/2024	COM
CHACON MARTIN Jose	09/12/1936	01/01/2002	04/12/2022	CC
CHAIZE Suzanne	23/07/1932	01/05/1993	17/06/2023	COM
CHARLIER Myriam	10/06/1959	01/07/2021	07/02/2024	COM
CLEONICE Amabile	06/10/1932	01/06/2019	05/02/2024	COM
CLERICI Libero	20/07/1941	01/09/2005	30/03/2024	COM
CLINTON-DAVIS Stanley	06/12/1928	06/12/1993	11/06/2023	COM
COLARIETI Bernardino	19/09/1932	01/10/1997	11/02/2024	COM
COLOMBO Roberto	01/04/1935	01/05/2000	07/03/2024	COM
CONIGLIONE Alfio	09/05/1931	01/12/2020	13/06/2023	COM
COSSA Sante	06/12/1942	01/08/2004	10/05/2024	PE
COVALERO-MOREAU Lucienne	28/06/1928	01/04/1985	03/04/2020	COM
CRASNER Anthony	09/01/1945	01/02/2010	01/05/2024	COM
CREMONA Ena	17/11/1936	01/04/2015	24/05/2024	CJ
CUNNINGHAM Thomas	24/03/1946	01/08/2003	10/06/2023	COM
DAGIANNI Styliani	09/06/1952	01/10/2011	21/05/2023	CM

Nom, Prénom	Date de naissance	Date de pension	Date de décès	Institution
DAL CERO Joseph	05/04/1927	01/10/1991	05/04/2024	COM
DALEY-BRUSSELMANS Yvonne	28/09/1931	01/02/1981	10/03/2024	COM
DALL'OSTERIA Renata	25/01/1925	01/02/1990	01/05/2024	COM
DANIS-LEVY Marcelle	01/06/1935	01/11/1996	09/06/2023	COM
DAOOUT Roger	02/07/1937	01/08/2000	27/05/2023	COM
DE BERTI Germana	03/04/1930	01/07/2018	30/05/2023	COM
DE BLUST Emile	05/04/1931	01/05/1996	12/03/2024	COM
DE CEUSTER Joannes	04/07/1954	01/08/2019	27/02/2024	COM
DE HOOP Baukjen Wilhelmina	13/06/1934	01/04/2013	26/05/2024	COM
DE LEBOFF Denise	13/01/1941	01/09/1994	04/04/2024	COM
DE NOBELE Nicole	07/05/1932	01/06/2009	12/04/2024	COM
DE SANTIS Raffaele	25/08/1936	01/09/2001	23/03/2024	COM
DEBOTH Antoine	27/09/1937	01/10/1997	30/05/2023	COM
DECOCK Francine	13/05/1935	01/12/2023	27/01/2024	COM
DEKKERS Johannes	30/05/1939	01/05/2002	25/05/2024	CM
DEL BINO Luigi	11/06/1943	01/01/2006	09/02/2024	CES
DELBES Marinette	09/04/1931	01/01/2009	01/06/2023	COM
DEMOL-PORREZ Yvonne	10/08/1931	01/08/2005	20/03/2024	COM
DENIS Irene	31/10/1934	01/11/1984	12/02/2024	PE
DI RENZO Aldo	06/08/1937	01/09/2002	03/05/2024	PE
DI TOMASSO- VAN ACKER Jeannine	29/01/1938	01/11/2015	19/02/2024	CES
DIAZ SELVA Marcelino	12/11/1957	01/12/1997	12/10/2023	COM
DIERCKX Jos	15/02/1942	01/03/1997	12/02/2024	COM
DO JOGO Armando	23/10/1952	01/06/2017	18/04/2024	CC
DONIE-PICCARDO Josiane	18/05/1950	01/05/1991	13/01/2024	COM
DUNSTAN Paul Philip	10/09/1955	01/08/2014	13/05/2024	PE
DUPONT Lucienne	30/10/1938	01/06/2017	26/01/2024	COM
DUSCHL Ingrid	08/06/1938	01/07/2003	11/06/2023	OHIM
EBERT Hedwig	22/10/1939	01/11/2004	05/04/2024	COM
EDDE Micheline	20/01/1929	01/05/2019	31/03/2024	COM
EMER Gerarda	24/09/1936	01/10/1996	14/04/2024	COM
ERNST Sonja	12/04/1933	01/05/1998	11/06/2023	COM
EVERARD Patrick	13/03/1940	01/04/2000	11/03/2024	CC
FASSOTTE Edmond	12/01/1932	01/02/1993	18/02/2024	COM
FENSKE Eckhard	25/03/1940	01/05/2000	28/02/2024	COM
FIAMOZZI Ezio	03/11/1938	01/12/1998	18/02/2024	COM
FLAMANT Daniel	19/06/1947	01/07/2012	01/06/2023	CM
FORMET Pierre	12/05/1934	01/09/1995	14/06/2023	PE
FORTI Claudio	11/07/1955	01/07/2014	09/05/2024	COM
FRANCIOSA Cosmo	27/09/1941	01/10/2001	07/02/2024	COM
FRANZETTI Michele	30/03/1941	01/01/2003	17/02/2024	COM
FRAYSSE-IZARN Jacqueline	09/10/1929	01/09/1996	25/04/2024	COM
GALANTINO MONEGO Carla	13/02/1950	01/04/2010	13/04/2024	COM
GALLO Giuseppe	02/07/1933	01/01/1994	23/03/2024	PE
GAMBAROTA Fiorella	11/10/1964	01/11/2022	08/02/2024	EEAS
GARCIA DOMINGUEZ Gerardo	02/11/1947	01/11/2012	09/03/2024	COM
GENSON Roland	25/11/1964	01/09/2023	12/02/2024	CM
GERNER Hans	07/01/1934	01/02/1999	05/04/2024	COM
GESNOT Jeannine	01/09/1933	01/06/1983	01/02/2024	COM
GHIRALDINI Vittorio	07/02/1947	01/03/2012	04/06/2023	COM
GHIRINGHELLI-PERAZZOLO Attilia	29/05/1928	01/12/2002	10/02/2024	COM
GIRAUDON Jacques	01/07/1937	01/07/2000	31/03/2024	COM
GIULIANI Silvano	11/09/1936	01/10/1996	27/04/2024	COM
GODELLE Maurice	06/12/1930	01/01/1996	02/05/2024	COM
GOEBBELS Annette	11/08/1945	01/01/2007	16/05/2024	PE
GOEDECKE Elvira	01/08/1936	01/09/1996	02/04/2024	COM
GONANO Giuseppe	08/03/1936	01/07/1999	09/03/2024	COM
GOVAERTS Francois	19/07/1944	01/03/2006	21/04/2024	COM
GRAEBER Hans	03/04/1931	01/05/1986	16/04/2023	COM
GRAILLOT Muriel	08/05/1953	01/12/2013	17/06/2023	CES
GRASSI Sergio	24/01/1933	01/02/2005	03/02/2024	COM
GREVINK Hans	11/04/1927	01/01/1992	04/02/2024	COM
GROSSO Liliane	16/04/1936	01/09/2019	01/03/2024	PE
GUARENA Christiane	04/10/1937	01/04/1999	16/01/2024	COM

Nom, Prénom	Date de naissance	Date de pension	Date de décès	Institution
GUARRIELLO Raffaele	27/03/1954	01/04/2019	18/06/2023	COM
GUILLAUME Lucienne	15/03/1935	01/12/2011	04/03/2024	COM
GUINEE ENZA Marga	14/07/1942	01/06/2022	25/04/2024	COM
HARTLEY Geoffrey	19/06/1937	01/05/1993	14/02/2024	COM
HATTON Paul	16/09/1961	01/12/2021	17/01/2024	EASA
HAUERSLEV Inge-Lise	02/01/1933	01/04/2020	14/02/2024	COM
HEAVEY Breda	06/02/1938	01/05/2022	02/05/2024	COM
HEITING Christine H.	28/09/1943	01/06/2007	27/01/2024	CM
HELCKE George	25/06/1936	01/05/1997	30/01/2024	COM
HENKELS-WEYERMANN Helga	11/12/1935	01/08/2003	29/05/2023	COM
HENZ Werner	20/09/1939	01/04/1998	12/04/2024	PE
HERVO Georges	29/06/1937	01/07/1997	25/02/2024	COM
HOJEN Lone	13/11/1965	01/06/2021	20/01/2024	COM
HOOGSTEDER Mara	16/05/1941	01/02/2013	08/08/2023	PE
HOUYET Robert	27/06/1935	01/05/2018	28/02/2024	COM
HUCK Hans-Juergen	03/06/1932	01/08/1995	01/04/2024	COM
IMARISIO Giancarlo	23/04/1930	01/03/1992	14/06/2023	COM
JACOBS Paul	07/01/1926	01/02/1991	09/02/2024	COM
JAGODZINSKI Ingeborg	15/07/1951	01/03/1993	03/02/2024	COM
JONCKERS Ingrid	09/09/1955	01/02/2017	11/03/2024	COM
JUNGER Louis	30/08/1922	01/09/1987	01/02/2024	COM
JUNIOR Inge	21/04/1932	01/12/2021	04/05/2024	COM
KECK Charlotte	03/02/1935	01/11/2010	19/02/2024	COM
KEGELS Johanna	06/07/1927	01/08/1992	19/12/2023	COM
KELLY Timothy	02/01/1937	01/03/2001	09/06/2023	COM
KEMMERLING-LALEURE Marc	10/02/1943	01/03/2008	31/03/2024	CJ
KIESEWETTER Annelene	26/08/1939	01/07/2023	23/03/2024	COM
KLEIN LEBBINK Leo	26/01/1947	01/08/2009	27/02/2024	PE
KLUTH-HUCK Anna	20/07/1933	01/08/2013	02/02/2024	COM
KNOEPPLER Gela	03/03/1944	01/07/2007	18/05/2023	COM
KOCH Joern-Volker	13/05/1942	01/06/2007	27/11/2023	COM
KOENNER Georg	07/05/1923	01/06/1988	03/04/2024	COM
KOKKINOS Nikos	12/12/1937	01/01/2003	30/04/2024	COM
KONTOULIS Christoforos	02/02/1942	01/09/2021	22/01/2024	CM
KRIMPHOVE Elisabeth Franziska	09/04/1933	01/07/2019	14/04/2023	COM
KUIJPERS Ingrid	16/05/1959	01/09/1996	24/04/2024	PE
LAEVAERT Christiaan	30/12/1960	01/08/2022	28/02/2024	COM
LAMPO Johannes	05/08/1942	01/08/2006	10/02/2024	PE
LANGENAKEN Monique	22/03/1936	01/10/2018	20/04/2024	PE
LAURISCH Sabine	11/02/1949	01/01/2010	07/03/2024	CM
LAVALL Alice	11/07/1940	01/08/2000	24/05/2023	CJ
LEBRUN Nicole	19/07/1932	01/08/1997	17/01/2024	COM
LEHNEFINKE Baerbel	14/11/1936	01/12/2013	13/12/2023	COM
LEHTOVIRTA Tapani	22/04/1951	01/05/2016	17/02/2024	PE
LEIDERT-SEEMANN Marlies	07/05/1938	01/05/2001	30/01/2024	COM
LEPOITTEVIN Anne-Marie	06/01/1937	01/03/2021	24/02/2024	COM
LHOEST Holde	11/04/1942	01/05/2007	09/04/2024	COM
LIBERT CERUTTI Michelle	16/11/1937	01/12/2002	25/05/2024	COM
LIBERT Yann	08/04/1935	01/06/1996	29/02/2024	COM
LIEVRE Marie Jose	04/08/1938	01/12/2014	08/02/2024	COM
LONSTED Knud	27/02/1942	01/02/2005	14/04/2024	COM
LOOS-BOUR Martine	04/09/1954	01/07/2014	08/05/2024	PE
LOPARCO-LANDINI Leonilde	19/08/1940	01/12/1997	21/05/2024	COM
LOTTEAU Bernard	26/12/1942	01/01/2010	01/06/2023	COM
LOUWAGE Marie-Therese	02/02/1927	01/03/1992	09/03/2024	COM
MAES Luc	20/10/1951	01/11/2016	04/02/2024	COM
MANDALIS Helene	23/07/1953	01/08/2018	07/06/2023	COM
MARBEUF Karen	10/04/1955	01/05/2020	02/06/2023	COM
MARENGO Maria Emilia	19/06/1937	01/07/1996	14/02/2024	COM
MARENGO Maria Emilia	19/10/1935	01/12/2021	21/03/2024	COM
MARMISA LOPEZ Maria Del Carmen	22/12/1952	01/09/2013	28/02/2024	COM
MARTINOIA Leonardo	09/11/1934	01/12/1999	20/03/2024	COM
MASLIAS Xanthoula	24/08/1957	01/09/2022	27/05/2024	PE
MAZZACCARO Antonio	24/10/1950	01/06/2009	11/03/2024	CM

Nom, Prénom	Date de naissance	Date de pension	Date de décès	Institution
MCDERMOTT George	30/03/1936	01/10/1996	27/04/2024	COM
MEISTER Herbert	28/10/1946	01/11/2009	04/04/2024	OHIM
MELCHERT Karin	02/06/1944	01/11/2005	10/03/2024	COM
MICHELETTI Giuseppina	03/09/1927	01/02/2021	19/05/2024	COM
MICHIELS Elisabeth	22/10/1942	01/01/2004	21/03/2024	COM
MILLAN Gwendoline May	13/02/1927	01/03/2013	05/05/2024	COM
MILLICH ENZO	08/10/1937	01/11/2002	13/02/2024	COM
MOENIG Susanna	19/04/1937	01/10/1997	15/01/2024	COM
MOINIL Paul	19/11/1936	01/06/1999	17/06/2023	COM
MOLEMA Sebo	04/08/1930	01/08/1993	27/05/2023	COM
MOLLER Bent	14/04/1929	01/05/1994	05/02/2024	PE
MOLLING Guy	07/01/1946	01/02/2006	16/05/2024	PE
MONNOYE André	17/04/1943	01/09/2004	29/05/2023	COM
MORELL Denise	12/05/1931	01/02/2023	11/04/2024	COM
MORENO PUCHE Juan	24/06/1958	01/03/2021	24/05/2023	COM
NAGEL Friedrich	25/11/1940	01/10/2005	02/02/2024	COM
NAPOLITANO Anna-Maria	06/02/1948	01/01/1989	16/05/2023	PE
NEBREDA Benigno	04/05/1937	01/06/2002	10/06/2023	CM
NEWLOVE Anthony	19/09/1946	01/10/2006	26/01/2024	COM
NIESSEN Inge Margarete	25/08/1931	01/04/2020	16/03/2024	COM
NOLAN John	15/07/1943	01/04/2006	12/06/2023	COM
NUTTALL Mary	15/08/1942	01/09/2007	30/05/2023	CM
OBST Dieter	17/06/1937	01/07/2002	29/03/2024	COM
OCCHIONORELLI Mario	02/11/1933	01/10/1995	06/01/2024	COM
ONGENA Nadia	29/10/1958	01/11/2011	09/06/2023	COM
ORTI CODINA Maria-Jose	08/10/1949	01/01/2006	26/04/2024	COM
OTT Manfred	29/05/1944	01/09/2006	05/02/2024	PE
OTTOMAYER Hans-Jurgen	12/04/1936	01/03/2001	14/01/2024	COM
PARADIS Beatrice	15/02/1957	01/08/2018	29/02/2024	PE
PARIGOT Andree	04/09/1936	01/02/2011	24/04/2024	COM
PARRAVICINI Rose Anne	14/04/1931	01/05/1993	03/05/2024	COM
PECORARO Rosolino	11/05/1949	01/01/2009	05/06/2023	CM
PEE Wilhelmina	25/06/1942	01/09/2021	27/01/2024	COM
PEREZ SIMON Maria Del Carmen	16/07/1942	01/08/2007	10/05/2024	COM
PHLYPO Jacques	05/12/1951	01/07/2012	18/06/2023	COM
PIAT Huguette	03/07/1930	01/09/2017	31/03/2024	COM
PIRAULT Vincent	18/02/1965	01/12/2022	19/04/2024	PE
PRAET Colette Marie	14/05/1938	01/01/2017	23/02/2024	CM
PRYCE Roy	04/10/1928	01/08/1987	04/06/2023	COM
PUSATERI-MARRUCCI Marcella	29/01/1926	01/08/1992	02/04/2024	COM
QUARESIMIN Dino	07/03/1957	01/04/2017	05/06/2023	PE
QUEMENER Daniel	30/08/1941	01/11/2004	30/03/2024	PE
RAMPINI-WEBER Cécile	10/10/1934	01/11/1998	15/05/2024	PE
RAPISARDI Marco	20/12/1957	01/05/1996	14/06/2023	PE
REBENTISCH Michael	09/07/1956	01/08/2020	24/04/2024	ERA
RIBOT-MOREAU Marcelle Lucienne	05/02/1927	01/04/2011	21/05/2024	COM
RIVALET Pasqualina	11/04/1946	01/04/2002	30/05/2023	COM
RIVAT Charlotte	14/05/1927	01/11/1990	12/05/2024	CM
ROBERTS David Francis	28/08/1941	01/09/2006	19/04/2024	COM
ROGERS Michael	04/10/1940	01/03/2006	05/05/2024	COM
ROGGELIN Walter	27/07/1932	01/08/1997	31/03/2024	COM
ROGGEN Renny	29/09/1935	01/08/2012	23/02/2024	COM
ROGUSZCZAK Marianne	16/12/1940	01/01/2001	18/02/2024	COM
ROMEO ANDRES Antonio	12/06/1963	01/06/2023	05/01/2024	PE
ROSENBERG Marie-Anne	08/10/1926	01/11/1991	26/05/2023	COM
ROTA Antonio	27/07/1932	01/01/1994	02/02/2024	COM
ROTHER-LANDBURG Ingrid	13/11/1948	01/11/2001	15/02/2024	COM
RYAN John	08/08/1958	01/09/2023	02/02/2024	COM
SANZ Liliane	01/07/1932	01/10/1996	12/05/2023	COM
SASSE Gisela	01/01/1939	09/10/1985	02/11/2023	COM
SAUERBREY Dieter	18/12/1936	01/07/1999	22/05/2024	COM
SCHAUS Marguerite	31/08/1931	01/09/1996	07/01/2024	COM
SCHENK-DENAU Helga	06/04/1933	01/09/1998	21/05/2024	COM
SCHEPERS Godelieve	30/09/1954	01/11/2011	11/05/2023	COM

Nom, Prénom	Date de naissance	Date de pension	Date de décès	Institution
SCHIERTZ Robert	05/06/1949	01/07/2009	12/05/2024	COM
SCHOELLER Lydia	20/11/1933	01/10/2008	03/04/2023	PE
SCHWARZ Susanne-Barbara	01/03/1937	01/09/1998	27/03/2023	COM
SCRIVENER Christiane	01/09/1925	01/02/1998	08/04/2024	COM
SHEPPARD Michael	18/09/1945	01/10/2010	02/02/2024	CFCA
SILURI-MANGIAROTTI Rosanna	28/02/1939	01/10/1984	26/06/2023	COM
SILVESTRI Gianfranco	09/02/1936	01/07/1993	13/05/2023	COM
SLADE Malcolm	21/03/1954	01/01/2011	16/03/2024	COM
SLEGGERS Jeanine	26/07/1943	01/08/2008	22/05/2024	COM
SMIDT Steffen	08/10/1945	01/11/2010	29/02/2024	COM
SOERENSEN Grethe	15/02/1948	01/12/2012	01/03/2024	CM
SOUBIES Michel	31/05/1944	01/04/2008	09/02/2024	COM
SPENCE David	31/07/1932	01/08/1997	19/03/2024	CM
SPERNOL-DOERR Hildegarde	19/07/1930	01/04/2006	10/05/2024	COM
STACCHIOTTI Anna Maria	30/08/1944	01/05/2020	09/06/2023	COM
STEINFORT Roland	15/05/1954	01/08/2012	15/04/2024	COM
STREA Roger	02/09/1927	01/10/1992	05/02/2024	COM
STYLIANIDIS Athanassios	05/08/1960	01/10/2018	24/02/2024	COM
SULEAU Carmen	13/03/1956	01/06/2017	19/02/2024	COM
SUPPONEN Matti	09/12/1953	01/01/2019	12/03/2024	COM
SVALDI Antonio	06/02/1940	01/03/2005	15/03/2024	COM
SWALUS Anna Maria	29/12/1944	01/02/2021	15/05/2024	COM
SZELES Joseph	06/10/1944	01/05/2004	20/02/2024	COM
TANGUY Rosalyn	07/12/1944	01/01/1998	23/02/2024	COM
TSOUKAS George	14/11/1942	01/12/2002	14/03/2024	COM
TURNER Paul	26/11/1946	01/03/2010	05/04/2024	CM
VALLEJO DE OLAVARRIA Francisco	14/05/1934	01/06/1999	21/03/2024	CES
VAN AGT Andreas	02/02/1931	01/03/1996	05/02/2024	COM
VAN BAELEN Anna Marie	02/06/1925	01/01/1997	18/02/2024	COM
VAN CAUWENBERGH William	16/05/1930	01/09/1986	16/02/2024	COM
VAN DE VELDE Liliane	13/04/1929	01/04/1985	25/03/2024	CM
VAN DEN MEERSSCHAUT Gabriella	26/08/1930	01/05/2010	28/01/2024	COM
VAN DEURSEN Theodoros	11/03/1939	01/04/1999	15/03/2024	COM
VAN DORPE Paul	13/05/1949	01/05/2010	31/05/2023	COM
VAN EGMOND Johanna	15/03/1932	01/04/1997	05/06/2023	PE
VAN GORP-EHNINGER Anny	18/07/1927	01/08/1992	16/02/2024	CM
VAN LANDEWYCK Claudine	11/07/1934	01/08/1999	30/01/2024	COM
VAN LIERDE-VAN DER STEE Adriana	14/08/1930	01/03/1976	28/02/2024	COM
VAN MELKEBEKE Charles	07/05/1938	01/01/2001	30/01/2024	COM
VAN NES Chantal	16/05/1948	01/12/2011	28/02/2024	COM
VAN RIJ Erwin	18/09/1951	01/10/2016	01/05/2024	CM
VAN ROMPAEY-DE SCHRYVER Jenny	24/07/1933	01/08/2008	08/02/2024	COM
VAN SAAGSVELT Margaretha	12/11/1944	01/05/2007	07/04/2024	CM
VANDENBULCKE Walter	01/10/1948	01/05/2001	25/04/2024	COM
VASCONETTO Amelia	22/07/1940	01/07/2013	08/02/2024	PE
VEGLIANTE Angela	24/02/1947	01/10/2010	07/05/2024	EACEA
VERDERAME Angelica	01/10/1922	01/08/1997	13/02/2024	COM
VERHAEGHE Jacques	18/11/1934	01/06/1998	28/03/2024	CM
VERMEULEN Jean	16/11/1946	01/12/2006	23/01/2024	COM
VIDAL MILLAN Miguel	01/02/1955	01/05/2015	13/04/2024	COM
VINCHE Claude	16/09/1938	01/10/1998	28/03/2024	COM
VITALI Christiane	25/06/1933	01/03/1998	10/06/2023	PE
VITANOVA Ekaterina	15/08/1959	01/12/2022	23/02/2024	COM
VON MOLTKE Christa Maria	17/05/1933	01/03/2020	24/02/2024	COM
VON VERSCHUER Helmut	06/12/1926	01/08/1989	15/03/2024	COM
WALDRON Michael	28/10/1944	01/09/2007	18/06/2023	CM
WAXWEILER Paul	26/07/1952	01/02/2012	01/05/2024	COM
WEISS Jacqueline	03/06/1929	01/07/1994	18/02/2024	COM
WEISSENBERG Peter-Heinz	05/04/1938	01/06/1998	02/03/2024	COM
WENDLER Eberhard	06/11/1923	01/12/1988	31/05/2023	COM
WORTMANN Herman	27/06/1931	01/03/1986	14/02/2024	COM
WUEST Reinhard Juergen	28/06/1942	01/08/2005	27/02/2024	PE
YAXAS Angeliki	07/12/1944	01/03/2020	11/03/2024	COM
ZUTHER Horst	24/12/1941	01/05/2016	26/03/2024	COM



AIACE

**ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES ANCIENS DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FORMER STAFF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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(à ne compléter que si vous n'êtes pas encore membre/to be filled in only if you are not yet a member)

Nom et Prénom (+ Nom de jeune fille pour les femmes mariées):

Name and Forename (+ maiden name where applicable):

.....

N° de pension/Pension Nr: Nationalité/Nationality :

Date de naissance/Date of birth : Sexe/Sex : M F

Domicile (adresse complète/Full home address):

Rue/Street

N°/Nr Bte/Box.....

Code postal/Postcode: Localité/Town:

Pays/Country:

Téléphone/Telephone: GSM/Mobile:

Courriel/Email:

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J'autorise / Je n'autorise pas l'AIACE à utiliser mon adresse de courriel pour l'envoi d'informations

I hereby give permission / I do not give permission to AIACE to use this email address to send me information

Dernière Institution dans laquelle vous avez travaillé/Institution where this post was held:

.....

Période de service/Period of service: Du/From au/to

Est-ce que vous avez une expérience/expertise particulière que vous souhaitez mettre à la disposition de l'AIACE si le besoin se présente? / Do you have any particular experience or skill that you would like to offer to AIACE if the need arises?

.....

Fait à/Place Date

SIGNATURE:

A RENVoyer A / PLEASE SEND TO:

- Par mail/By email : AIACE-GENERAL@ec.europa.eu (à l'attention de Fabrizio Gariazzo)
- **Ou** par courrier postal/**Or** by post :
AIACE INTERNATIONALE (Secretariat)
Commission européenne VM18 03/013
1049 Bruxelles-BELGIQUE

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Adresse administrative : Commission européenne, VM18 03/013, 1049 Bruxelles, Belgique
Téléphone : ligne directe (+32-2) 295.29.60 standard (+32-2) 299.11.11
Adresse électronique : aiace-int@ec.europa.eu Site Web: www.aiace-europa.eu
N° d'entreprise : 040899411

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Secrétariat de l'AIACE internationale
Anne-Pascale Descamps et Fabrizio Gariazzo



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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION