

ELIAMEP TIMES

July - August 2005



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KEY FORTHCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

- 7-11 16th Annual Halki International Seminar: *"Security Sector Reform in Southeast Europe and the Mediterranean: Lessons and Challenges."* A NATO Advanced Research Workshop organized by ELIAMEP in co-operation with the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan and *Eunomia*, a project managed by the Greek Ombudsman
- 21 Conference on *"Africa's Development as a Global Challenge"* in co-operation with the African Embassies in Athens and the British Embassy in Athens

OCTOBER

- 12 Lecture on Iran by Patrick Clawson, Deputy Director of Research, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, organized in co-operation with the US Embassy in Athens
- 14-16 Hydra Bilateral Meeting: The 6th Annual Greek-British meeting *"Towards a New European Society: Migration and Change."* Organized with the British Embassy in Athens, The British Council and with the support of the Hellenic Ministry of the Interior and the National Bank of Greece
- 17 – 21 American Marshall Memorial Fellows visit to Thessaloniki, Greece

*For information on our lectures, meetings and conferences, consult the ACTIVITIES section on our website or contact, Ms. Loukia Anagnostopoulou, Activities Department:
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We return from the summer break with a strong anticipation for the forthcoming activities and new research programmes we have scheduled for the coming months.

First in line is the **2005 Halki International Seminar**. The Halki International Seminars have now been running for sixteen consecutive years and remain the pride of ELIAMEP's contribution to forging regional co-operation. This year's Halki takes the form of a NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Security Sector Reform. We have placed the challenges and tensions of reforming the security sector in conflict or post-conflict regions at the centre of our workshop. This involves striking the balance between security and respect for civil liberties on behalf of the intelligence services in the post 9/11 era just as much as it involves the democratic control of the armed forces. By using focus case-studies, the workshop will examine specific democratic reforms of the armed forces in order to derive relevant conclusions for the neighbouring regions. The current challenges and dilemmas facing civil-military relations in the Arab world will also be studied, along with the security sector reforms of Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Serbia and Montenegro. The particular contribution of the Ombudsman as an institution promoting good governance will equally be examined alongside the role of the international community in promoting reform in SEE, the Black Sea and the wider Mediterranean.

ELIAMEP's conference on development challenges for the African continent falls within our heightened commitment to raising awareness for the need to develop a global partnership for development. With regard to the European continent, our focus over the coming months will continue to be on relations between the EU and its neighbouring countries and regions, the trials EU integration is up against following the Constitutional Treaty debacle, and migration trends and challenges

Finally, in the coming year, we aim to further concentrate on global issues and on non-traditional security concerns in southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

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NEWS ON ELIAMEP's RESEARCH PROJECTS



FORUM ON NEW SECURITY ISSUES: SHARED INTERESTS & VALUES BETWEEN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE & THE TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNITY

Funded by the German Marshall Fund of the US (GMFUS) and the NATO Public Diplomacy Division.

Website: <http://www.eliamep.gr/main.asp?cat=3&scat=4>

The 6th Workshop of the FONSI programme held in Belgrade 27-28 May 2005, was entitled "*A Euroatlantic Serbia & Montenegro: Moving Forward*." ELIAMEP organized this conference in co-operation with the Balkan Trust for Democracy, Belgrade. Participants included politicians, journalists, public officials, university professors and other researchers, and represented views of the Serbian intelligentsia and international organizations involved in the Balkan region.

Throughout the two-day meeting, there was fundamental agreement between all participants that Serbia & Montenegro's path ought to lead to Brussels. More explicitly, that it ought to eventually lead to the European Union and NATO. The Western Balkans, should not and cannot continue to be a permanent black hole in the heart of Europe.

There was also general accord that certain conditions have to be fulfilled before the process of Belgrade's pre-accession and accession negotiations for entry into the Euroatlantic institutional network begins. In effect, Serbia has three pivotal hurdles to surpass. And, it has to face these either together or separately from Montenegro. The first, and perhaps the most straightforward to overcome, is the Serbian obligation to arrest the Serbo-Bosnian General, Ratko Mladic and hand him over to the Hague International Criminal Court for former Yugoslavia. The second hurdle involves the dysfunctional –at least in its existing form- government in Serbia and Montenegro. The third, and certainly the most challenging obstacle involves the determination of Kosovo's future status.

Opinions regarding Kosovo indeed differed significantly. The position of most foreign participants was that Belgrade ought to give up atavistic sentimentalisms of the past and realize that the current state of affairs in Kosovo is irreversible without the use of force. Such a development would imply Serbia's return to international isolation, and possibly also cause additional territorial losses.

At the other end of the spectrum, most Serb attendees held the view that an externally enforced Kosovo independence will prove to be dangerous for the

neighbouring areas. Special emphasis was placed on FYROM's separatist Albanian population. Therefore, by using a formula that postpones the direct proclamation of an independent 'final status' for Kosovo, it was argued that precious time will be gained so that simultaneously with the pre-negotiations procedure with NATO and the EU, Belgrade and Pristina will arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement which will lie somewhere between independence and enhanced autonomy.

The situation of Kosovo was overall underlined as being particularly disconcerting because the area is tormented by a very high rate of unemployment (approximately 60%), and organized crime is widespread and operating with the acquiescence of the international community. In addition, the Albanian population is growing at a very fast rate in contrast to the static Serbian one, while sentiments of mutual suspicion between the Serbs and Albanians unfortunately are still kept alive.

A significant breakthrough regarding Serbia's relationship with 'the West' was achieved with a statement on behalf of a prominent Serbian. He concluded that Milosevic's "most tragic mistake" was to isolate Serbia from its traditional Western allies of the first and second World Wars. He noted that even during the Cold War, the communist leader Marshall Tito, had asked for and secured the support of the Western world throughout his dramatic confrontation with Stalin and the Soviet Union. Currently, Serbia is faced with the challenge of rebuilding relationships with the transatlantic alliance.

It was thus argued that the key terms for today's Serbia are 'democracy' and 'economic development' within the framework of a wider European entity. The Copenhagen Criteria must without fail provide direction for the modernization of a new Serbia, which will implement civilian control over the armed forces, the intelligence services and the security agencies. All these reforms are central to a modern and consolidated democracy. The European Union and NATO can set the criteria, but at the end of the day, Serbia's transformation is a matter that concerns the Serbs themselves. It was argued that this path was in their country's best interests and that efforts had to be stepped up. It was strongly urged that if Serbia and Montenegro persevere along the path of democratic consolidation and Europeanisation, the country will be able to catch up on the lost opportunities caused by years of conflict and isolation and regain its pivotal role in the region of Southeast Europe.

Workshop VII will take place late next Autumn 2005.

For more information, please contact:

Ms. Elizabeth Phocas (elizabeth@eliamep.gr)

POLITIS - BUILDING EUROPE WITH NEW CITIZENS? AN INQUIRY INTO THE CIVIC PARTICIPATION OF NATURALISED CITIZENS AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN 25 COUNTRIES

Funded by the EU Commission DG RTD (6th Framework Programme, Thematic Priority 7, 2004 – 2007), The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Greek Project, Athens
Project site: <http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/politis-europe/>

POLITIS is a European research project focusing on naturalised and foreign immigrants from Non-EU countries in the 25 EU Member States. One of the innovative characteristics of the POLITIS project is that it incorporates the perspective of third-country nationals through including them in the research structure. For this reason, POLITIS recruited 70 students and young researchers from over 40 different countries around the world that are currently studying in an EU Member State. The objective was to create a network of student researchers that would be trained by the POLITIS team on issues relating to EU immigration, intercultural dialogue, civic participation and interviewing techniques in order for them to identify civically active immigrants (preferably from their national group) in their EU country of study and to interview them. The aim of the POLITIS summer school was to provide this training and prepare them for their role within the POLITIS project.

In co-operation with the POLITIS research team from the University of Oldenburg, Germany, the European University Institute of Florence, Italy, and the CCME, Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe, the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy organized the first POLITIS Summer School at the European Cultural Centre of Delphi, Greece between the 12-17th July 2005.



Plenary discussion on Active Civic Participation

One of the Summer School's primary objectives was to concentrate on intercultural communication and to raise awareness of the way stereotypes and institutionalised prejudices alongside cultural background and language may influence the way we communicate and perceive others through a series of practical exercises.

The student researchers were also divided in small focus groups to discuss perceptions of the EU and Europe while concentrating on three sets of statements relating to: a) the concept of Europe, b) what they consider the central features and values of Europe to be, and c) issues of exclusion and diversity in Europe. The statements were modified excerpts from the students' essays on "What does Europe mean to you personally?" that had been submitted when the student researchers had applied to participate in the POLITIS project in December 2004.



Lecture on Representing Migrants' Interests at the EU level

The Summer school programme included a lecture on the representation of migrants' interests at the European level aimed at providing insight into lobbying in Brussels based on firsthand experience.

The core of the programme focused on 'active civic participation' and how this relates to immigrant groups and the POLITIS project. The situation of immigrants and immigrant activism in the 25 EU Member States was approached from a comparative perspective. Part of the workshop concentrated on cross-country comparisons serving to identify: a) the most civically active immigrant group and the most defining reasons for this activism in each Member State; b) the main obstacles for immigrants' involvement in public life; and c) a special element or feature relevant for immigrants' involvement in public life in each Member State.

Finally, two days were attributed to a highly interactive training of the student partners on the actual procedure of identifying, contacting and interviewing civically active immigrants for the POLITIS project. More details about the Summer School programme can be found on the project's official website and on ELIAMEP's website.

A follow-up Summer School is planned to take place in Germany in July 2006 and will be organised by the University of Oldenburg.

For more information, please contact:

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Dr. Ruby Gropas (ruby@eliamep.gr)

EUROREG - CHANGING INTERESTS AND IDENTITIES IN EUROPEAN BORDER REGIONS: EU POLICIES, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND SOCIO-POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION IN MEMBER STATES AND ACCESSION COUNTRIES

Funded by the European Commission, DG RTD under the Sixth Framework Programme, Thematic Priority 7, 2004-2007

Project website : <http://www.eliamep.gr/main.asp?cat=3&scat=4>

Field research in Western Thrace, Greece

In late April 2005, the project co-ordinators made their first trip to Komotini, to begin the field research planned for the second phase of the EUROREG project.

Komotini is the central town of the Rhodope prefecture in Thrace, which together with the contiguous one of Xanthi, is part of the Administrative Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. This Region is home to over 90% of the Turkish-speaking Muslim population of Greece. The purpose of the visit was to make an initial round of contacts with representatives and officials from local government, prefecture and the region, as well as to carry out pilot research by collecting information and conducting a number of interviews.

Even at first glance, the transformations with regard to Thrace's economic development, the improvement of the region's infrastructure and the institutional modernization that has taken place in the last fifteen years or so, are striking. Far from becoming an advanced regional-local economy, or from having all of its problems redressed, Thrace has nonetheless significantly moved away from being a border area of agricultural backwardness and 'restricted zones' to become a rather average, middle-of-the-road region of Greece. This has not been accidental. It is the result of a gradual turnabout in the way in which Greek government authorities began to perceive the security of border areas in marked contrast to the past. In effect, the security of border areas has increasingly been tied to development and to the social and economic well-being of local society.

The tensions in inter-communal relations between the Turkish-speaking Muslims and the Christians co-habiting the region in January 1990, were a turning point. In an effort to address the crisis, the Greek government decided to tackle the minority issue and the inter-communal tensions by calling for a new development strategy for the region. Having achieved cross-party consensus, this new approach was introduced with the Findings of the Inter-party Committee for Border Regions submitted to the Greek Parliament in February 1992.

The Findings called for regional development as 'armour' for defence of state security and territorial integrity, through upgrading the region's economy, reducing inequalities between Christians and Muslims and promoting social and economic integration of the minority.

As a member of the EU, Greece has been a prime beneficiary of structural funds. Increased resources have been allocated to Thrace as a border region of strategic importance in the post-Cold War Balkans making possible intensified development efforts and infrastructure investments. Of the 13 regional development programmes under the Community Support Frameworks for 1989-93, 1994-9, and 2000-2006, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace received the third largest fund in Greece. The two major urban areas of Athens/Attiki and of Thessaloniki in Central Macedonia have consistently topped the ranks.

The significance of structural funds for Greece and for Thrace, both in size but also political importance, cannot be underestimated. In fact, it is questionable whether in their absence, regional development policy would have been viable at all in the 1990s. While they did not motivate or in any way lead the government to adopt a new approach to border regions and to the minority, their influx made it possible to put to practice a comprehensive policy of regional development for Thrace, and to firmly anchor the minority issue within it.

Interviews conducted during the EUROREG team's first visit to Thrace aimed at testing the appropriateness of a preliminary interview questionnaire, and at obtaining substantial and useful information about the kind and size of EU-funded programmes and development projects that are currently operating in the region. A fairly comprehensive picture of how structural funds are implemented locally, the processes and criteria on the basis of which they are allocated among municipalities within the region and each prefecture, the participation of Christians and Muslims, as well as the extent of involvement of the region, the prefecture, and the local government were also achieved during this fieldwork. Contacts were also established with local journalists and researchers who are well networked among the minority, and with other individuals from the public and private sector who are involved in the implementation of structural funds.

This fieldwork served as a pilot phase that helped to refine and finalise EUROREG's research plan. The project's second meeting took place at Kingston University in the UK on 5-7 May 2005 and focused on the findings and conclusions of the Thrace pilot research. In terms of the project's next steps, the empirical research is scheduled to take place through

the end of 2005 and the case study reports presenting EUROREG's findings will be ready by February 2006.

For more information, please contact:

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NEW RESEARCH PROJECT ON EUROPEAN POLITICS

The General Secretariat for Research and Technology, of the Hellenic Ministry of Development, has awarded a three-year grant for doctoral research on European public opinion.

This research will be undertaken by Ms. Elli Siapkidou, Junior Research Fellow with ELIAMEP and PhD candidate at the University of Athens. The research will concentrate on trends in public opinion in relation to core EU milestones (i.e. Maastricht, the Constitutional Treaty ratification, etc).

This project will be carried out under the supervision of Professor Loukas Tsoukalis, President of ELIAMEP and in collaboration with Assistant Professor George Pagoulatos (Athens University of Economics and Business) and Dr. Ruby Gropas, (Research Fellow, ELIAMEP).

OTHER ELIAMEP ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE BALKANS

THINK EUROPE NETWORK (TEN)

ELIAMEP is one of the founding members of TEN. TEN is a network of think-tanks advocating for an increased role of the EU at its border regions.

TEN's work will focus on two core areas: on the Europeanization of what is now the European periphery (emphasis on the Western Balkans and the Black Sea area); and on the deepening of Europeanization in the countries already integrated in the European wider security community. TEN will advocate common positions, it will organize comparative research on European integration and extract recommendations based on best practices, and will advocate them both at the European level and at the country level. TEN aims at linking the first wave accession countries with candidate countries and with Brussels. Drawing on the experience of previous enlargements, TEN will identify and promote successful strategies for the next ones.

The secretariat of TEN is based at Romanian Academic Society (SAR) in Bucharest (www.sar.org.ro). The founding members that constitute the Board of TEN are: the Romanian Academic Society (SAR) Romania, the Institute for Regional and International Studies (IRIS) Bulgaria, the Center for Liberal Strategies (CLS) Bulgaria, the Institute for Development and social Initiatives (IDIS) Moldova, the Institute for Public Affairs (ISP) Poland, the Center for International Relations (CIR) Poland, the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) Greece, the Ukrainian Centre for Economic and Political Studies (UCEPS) Ukraine, the Ukrainian Centre for Independent Political Research (UCIPR) Ukraine, the Institute for Public Affairs (IVO) Slovakia, the Partnership for Social Development (PSD) Croatia, Institute for Contemporary Studies (ICS) Albania, the European Stability Initiative (ESI) Germany/Turkey/Kosovo, Freedom House Europe (FH) Hungary, and European Movement (EMINS) Serbia-Montenegro.

This initiative has been undertaken because it is strongly believed that the perspective of European integration seems to have been the strongest incentive for democratization ever. The EU has to conserve its potential as a model for its neighbouring countries and must not isolate itself behind its Schengen borders.

The EU membership incentive or the conditionality criteria are not, however, sufficient to bring about substantial democratization in countries with legacies of authoritarianism and ethnic conflict. The civil societies in these countries must take advantage of the framework of European integration and push from the bottom for further political and economic modernization.

The countries currently aspiring to future EU membership have difficult legacies and structural constraints to overcome. They risk facing far more difficulties in their EU accession process than the first wave countries, and the assistance they need might be of a different type. Consequently, the EU is faced with the challenge of further enhancing its role as a 'development agency' and a 'democracy promoter,' able to successfully assist unfinished transformations including complex state building tasks, economic and political transformations.

The founding members of TEN consider that contemporary challenges require unremitting and open-minded reflection on Europe's future, on how contemporary trends affect Europe and how Europe can shape these trends. Think Europe Now (TEN) is an initiative that hopes to contribute to addressing these challenges in a meaningful manner.

FEATURED EVENTS:

BRIEFING WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF ROMANIA, MR. CALIN CONSTANTIN ANTON POPESCU-TARICEANU - Athens, 5 July 2005

The meeting began with a comprehensive presentation on behalf of the Romanian Prime Minister of his government's main political and economic objectives. Mr. Tariceanu confirmed his strong commitment to Romania's EU membership and focused on the efforts to fulfill Romania's accession commitments and close negotiations with the EU. He also expressed his hope that Romania will become a full member of the EU by 2007.



Former Prime Minister of Romania, Mr. Popesco Tariceanu

The Prime Minister recognized Justice and Home-Affairs, Competition and Environmental Protection as the main problematic issues to be tackled. In effect, in reference to the widespread criticism regarding Romania's extensive corruption problem, Mr. Tariceanu insisted on his administration's political will to bring an end to the era of corruption and pointed out that an extensive anti-corruption reform programme has been launched. The PM underlined that there already were noticeable results while also stressing his country's rigorous co-operation with the European Commission in developing a Joint Strategy aiming at combating corruption – mainly involving EU guidance in drafting laws on the reform of the judiciary and the legal framework of private property.

Emphasis was placed on the substantial reforms that have already been achieved in the area of competition regulations, while the fiscal reforms and the results of the innovative introduction of a flat tax (16% for both corporate and income taxation), were highlighted. In addition, Mr. Tariceanu noted the progress that had been accomplished in the privatisation process, while he did not omit to mention that Romanian growth rate has increased to 8,3% over the past year. In effect, the size of Romania's market makes it particularly interesting for European investors. Underlying all these accomplishments was the acknowledgement that there is still much scope for

improvement. Moreover, infrastructure development, enhancement of environmental protection and health care advancement were identified as the government's top priorities.



Round table discussion with Mr Popescu-Tariceanu co-ordinated by Prof. Veremis, Vice-President of ELLAMEP Board of Directors

In the context of Romania's regional policy considerations Mr. Tariceanu expressed concerns about the pending issue of Kosovo and the unstable political environment of its eastern neighbours, Moldova and Ukraine, and most importantly the troubled region of Transnistria (Trans-Dniester). The need for closer regional co-operation in tackling threats to stability and in fostering regional development was repeated. Broader regional co-operation, particularly in projects involving the energy sector was called for by all participants in the discussion. In the context of Romania's bilateral relations with Greece, Mr. Tariceanu identified potential for co-operation in the transportation and energy sectors (electricity) as priority projects and specifically noted the efforts for the completion of Corridor no.4.

In the discussion that followed and against the background of current developments in the EU, concerns were raised about the future of the Union, and its implications for further enlargement. There was optimism all around that the EU would overcome the current crisis and that the integration momentum will soon be re-launched.

With regard to Romania's relations with the US, it was stressed that this should be seen in strategic terms – since both countries have a common interest for stability in the Black Sea – and by no means should this be perceived as detachment from EU objectives

Two days after this meeting, on 7 July 2005, the Romanian Prime Minister resigned and called for early elections. This decision was reached after the Romanian Constitutional Court rejected three important draft-laws on the judiciary's reform. Mr. Tariceanu decided to resort to early elections since the justice reform process – aimed at combating

corruption and strengthening the independence of the judiciary – that had been blocked by the Court, hindered Romanian chances of joining the EU on 1 January 2007 even further.

DISCUSSION ON SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WITH DR. IAN O. LESSER ONASSIS FELLOW WITH ELIAMEP - Athens, 23 June 2005

Security challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean and the implications for Greece were the focus of Dr. Ian O. Lesser's presentation to research associates and external collaborators of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP).

Ian Lesser argued that the wider Eastern Mediterranean is currently the centre of gravity for strategic studies. The region is rather volatile, the rate of change in certain cases has become exceptionally fast, and overall, US foreign policy towards the region has changed with evident implications for all concerned. Lesser argued that the US has shifted towards a greater preparedness to take risk in order to generate political change, and its foreign policy is currently viewed more as an extension of homeland defence. The EU on its side is currently wrapped up in internal turmoil and though it has declared its willingness to take on a more active role in the Israel-Palestinian issue, it remains to be seen whether its internal crises may hinder its international role. Overall, it was argued that failure to achieve progress with regard to Palestinian-Israeli relations will have consequences for other states in the region.

A nuclear-armed Iran was identified as another security threat for the region and clearly relevant for Greece and the entire EU. This is not only because of geographic proximity but also because of the trigger affect that may be caused. If Iran achieves nuclear capacity, Turkey and Russia will be expected to react.

Turkey's relations with Greece and with the rest of the EU were also at the core of the discussion. Greek-Turkish détente was identified as the most important development on the region but the question that was tabled was whether this is tenable under conditions of tension between Turkey and the EU and in view of increasing nationalism within the neighbouring country.

Finally, a series of options for Greece's foreign policy were discussed not only with regard to Greek-Turkish relations, but also with regard to Greece's potential to contribute to the Israeli-Palestinian issue in the European context, Greece's contribution to European maritime security, and Greece's relations with the US.

The overview of the main security challenges in the region, along with a series of policy relevant

conclusions will be published in late 2005 in **ELIAMEP's Policy Paper** that will be authored by Ian O. Lesser.

DISCUSSION AT ELIAMEP WITH DR. ROBERT MCRAE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POLICY PLANNING SECRETARIAT AT THE CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY- Athens, 23 June 2005

The discussion between Dr. McRae and a select group of Greek academics and practitioners focused on the foreign policies of Canada and Greece against the background of current international relations.

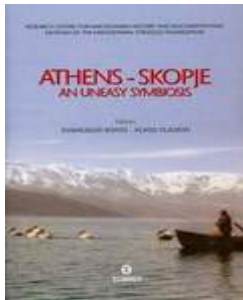
Dr McRae argued that Canada has an important international role to fulfill. Regional foreign policy was never an option for Canada, yet now, more than ever, countries should have a foreign policy with inherent global dimensions. This is even more the case for Canada today, given that immigration has altered its population profile. It is estimated that one quarter of the population is born outside the country, while the largest percentage of immigrants comes from Asia, followed by immigrants from Russia and from the Middle East. However, immigration in the country is targeted, meaning that immigrants are selected based on specific criteria (education level, age, etc) while political refugees are also accepted. This targeted immigration policy has largely contributed to the country's economic strength and it also influences Canada's global outlook.

Mr. McRae underlined Canada's strong humanitarian concerns noting that Canadian aid largely concentrates on failed and fragile states and on human security issues. Afghanistan is currently one of the top recipients for Canadian aid, while its Peace and Security Fund provides assistance to pre- or post-conflict societies that need it, by maintaining an international police, lawyers, judges and even civilians who can supply some kind of support.

The discussion concentrated on *The New Diplomacy* scheme according to which all global issues –from climate changes to health issues- are interconnected and cannot be viewed independently. Given the importance of non-state actors in contemporary international relations and in addressing global security challenges, McRae argued that NGO and IGO activity needs to be rationalized into a more result-oriented approach., and that the UN's effectiveness and transparency have to be upgraded. Particularly with regard to humanitarian intervention, Robert McRae argued that this has always been part of the UN's agenda and that increased realism is required in all phases of the crises and of international intervention. The discussion was concluded with the role of the EU in international relations and Mr McRae restated Canada's strong support for further European integration.

ELIAMEP PUBLICATIONS

Recent ELIAMEP publications:



"Athens – Skopje: An uneasy symbiosis"

Kofos E. & Vlasidis V. (eds.). – Athens: ELIAMEP in co-operation with the Museum of the Macedonian Struggle Foundation, 2005.

Other recommended publications:

"Στρατηγική Εθνικής Ασφάλειας: Οικοδομώντας το Ελληνικό Μοντέλο στον Εικοστό Πρώτο Αιώνα"
Ντόκος Θ. & Τσάκωνας Π., Αθήνα: Παπαζήση, 2005 (in Greek).

"Ο Τρίτος Κόσμος: Πολιτική, Κοινωνία, Οικονομία, Διεθνείς σχέσεις"
Σωτηρόπουλος Δ. Α., Χουλιάρας Α., Ρούσος Σ., Σκλιάς Π., Αθήνα: Παπαζήση, 2005 (in Greek).

"Fighting Organized Crime in Southeast Europe"
Athanasopoulou E., London: Routledge, 2005.

ELIAMEP Occasional papers:

OP05.01. *"We and the others: Greece's image in FYROM's press and education system (1995-2002)"* by Vlasidis

ELIAMEP Postgraduate notes:

PN05.06 *"What happened to the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe?"* by Chrysoula Diakatou

PN05.05 *"A small actor within an institutionalized group of states: Institutional-realism as a framework of analysis."* by Tasos Karakatsanis

JOIN ELIAMEP'S INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS NETWORK

ELIAMEP is launching a new initiative for private sector entities, domestic and foreign corporations, diplomatic representations in Athens, foundations, business associations and other public institutions.

Operating since 1988 as an independent, non-profit research and training institute, ELIAMEP has come to be considered as Greece's leading think-tank on European and international affairs. We wish, however, to encourage a deeper involvement of our institutional partners in our activities and a more inter-active relationship.

With an annual subscription, ELIAMEP offers its institutional partners:

- participation in closed meetings focusing on current issues of political or business interest with distinguished guests from the political, academic and business communities;
- briefings from ELIAMEP's team to foreign guests on Greece's EU and regional role and Greece's outlook on international affairs;
- consulting services in the geographic and thematic areas of ELIAMEP's focus upon request;
- distribution of ELIAMEP's activities schedule and new publications and access to ELIAMEP's library resources.

For additional information on how to become a member of ELIAMEP's Institutional Network, please contact:

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INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES WITH ELIAMEP

ELIAMEP offers part-time unpaid internships for undergraduate and graduate students interested in a practical learning experience with a foreign policy research institute. Tasks and responsibilities are assigned by the individual department co-ordinators and will vary according to project needs. Interns also have the opportunity to attend seminars, lectures and other activities with policy-makers, academics and other specialists from Greece and abroad.

30th September 2005 is the closing date for applications for the next internship period starting in January 2006.

If you are interested in applying for ELIAMEP's internship programme, please download our [application form](#) from our website (www.eliamep.gr) and send it along with your CV and cover-letter to Ms. Areti Konte, Head of Administration (areti@eliamep.gr).