

May 2008 bring peace,  
freedom, prosperity,  
sustainable environ-  
ment, human dignity,  
mutual understanding  
and more!

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS:

**Athens, 8 February**  
Discussion on **Europeanisation: New research agendas** with **Dr. Paolo Graziano**, Assistant Professor, Istituto di Economia, Bocconi University, Milan.

**Athens, 18-22 February**  
ELIAMEP will host a group of **American Marshall Memorial Fellows** of the German Marshall Fund of the United States (GMFUS).

**Athens, 28 February**  
Lecture by **Prof. Theodore Skaltsas**, Professor of Ancient Philosophy, University of Edinburgh, in cooperation with the Greek Alumni Association of the University of Edinburgh on **Project Archelagos — Decision-making in the 21st century: Philosophy at the roots of decision-making trees**.



Dr. Thanos Dokos, Director General of ELIAMEP receives the Golden Stars Award from Ms. Brenda King, European Economic and Social Committee. From left to right Mr. Napoleon Xanthoulis, Students Association for International Affairs-SAFIA, Ms. Elli Siapkidou, ELIAMEP, and Professor Panagiotis Liargovas, Hellenic Center for European Studies-EKEM.



#### ELIAMEP priorities for 2008

2008 promises to be a special year for the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) as this is the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary since its establishment. For many of us who have had a professional association and at the same time a very strong personal attachment to the Foundation since the beginning, this is a very emotional occasion.

Indeed observing ELIAMEP's development during those 20 years and its evolution from a small institute with a largely domestic and regional focus, as necessity required during its infancy, to a European, outward-looking think tank is a cause for pride and satisfaction. We are well aware, of course, that there is considerable room for improvement.

A number of "special" activities have been planned to celebrate this special occasion for ELIAMEP and will be announced in due time. ELIAMEP will, of course, continue its "normal" activities, such as

the Halki International Seminars (the topic for the 2008 Seminars will be transatlantic cooperation in conflict regions: Kosovo, the "frozen" conflicts in the Black Sea and the Caucasus and the wider Middle East), the publication of a number of policy and working papers on EU issues, as well as its active participation in the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMesco), the Arab Reform Initiative (ARI) and the newly established Initiative for Peacebuilding (IFP) as well as EU research projects and networks.

In addition, we will launch a new bi-monthly publication, *ELIAMEP Focus*, of short and concise analyses on topical European issues. A major conference is planned with the participation of all major Southeast European research institutes, in the context of Greece's presidency of the Balkan Communication Network (BCN).

In 2008, and beyond, ELIAMEP will focus increasingly on the critical issue of climate change. A number of scholarly events on climate change and its impact on human security will be organized in the first half of 2008, culminating into an international conference, in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Another important priority will be a major fundraising effort for the establishment of a Regional Analysis Centre, focusing on regions of high or increasing importance for Greece and Europe such as: Southeastern Europe, Turkey, the Middle East, Russia and the post-Soviet space, and Asia. This will allow ELIAMEP to employ more in-house researchers and increase its scholarly and policy-oriented output in those fields.

Dr. Thanos Dokos  
Director—General

#### ELIAMEP's project receives European Commission's Golden Stars Award in the framework of the 'Europe for Citizens' programme

##### Brussels, 8 November 2007

ELIAMEP's project "Communicating EU values across Greece" was awarded a Golden Stars Award by the European Commission. The Golden Stars Awards were given to ten shining examples of projects around Europe that encourage active civic participation in EU issues. The winning projects come from Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, and the UK. The European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth, Mr Ján Figel, awarded the ten

projects at a ceremony held in the Commission's Charlemagne Building in Brussels on November 8th during the Europe for Citizens Forum 2007. Commissioner Figel remarked: "I am very pleased to see the levels of commitment and inspiration that characterise today's prize-winning projects. My warmest congratulations go to them. Their innovative character and enthusiasm clearly show the side of Europe which inspires, unites and spreads the message of tolerance and mutual understanding".

##### "Communicating EU values across Greece"

A well coordinated campaign targeted mainly to the three main immigrant populations in Greece -Albanians, Bulgarians and Russians- and to NGOs, immigrant organisations and audiences with a significant multiplier effect, on the substance of the EU Constitution, EU values and the future of the EU after the Constitution. Public meetings, a workshop and a final conference/debate on the EU image held in major Greek cities and in Athens, attracting major Greek media, as well as an "easy-reader" booklet contributed to this effort.



Participants in the symposium discussing key issues.

## Breaking the waves - Rethinking the labour market

Athens, 7 November 2007

The Danish Embassy in Greece in cooperation with ELIAMEP and KANEP (Greek Labour Academy) organised a symposium on **Breaking the Waves – Rethinking the Labour Market**. The purpose of the conference was on the basis of the successful Danish labour market model, the so-called **flexicurity** model, to provide inspiration to the ongoing Greek labour market reform processes as well as to facilitate discussions of the Greek labour market challenges and the possibilities to use the Danish experiences in Greece. High level key note speakers from Denmark and Greece participated. Around 100 participants representing a broad range of the relevant labour market actors in Greece attended the conference, including the labour unions, parliamentarians, civil servants, organizations, academics, media etc.

After opening remarks by the Danish Ambassador to Greece, Tom **Norring**, and the chairman of the plenary session, Professor Loukas **Tsoukalis** of ELIAMEP, key note addresses were given by:

- Mr. Jan **Petersen**, MP, former Spokesman of the Social-democratic Party on Labour Market Policy as well as Finance.
- Mr. Dimitris **Kontos**, Secretary General, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
- Mr. Stephanos **Manos**, former minister, independent.
- Mr. Henning **Gade**, Chief Consultant in the Danish Employers' Confederation (DA).
- Mr. Michalis **Kouroutos**, Chief Consultant and Secretary of Education of The Labour Academy KANEP.
- Mr. Christian **Sølyst**, Political Consultant in the Danish Employees' Federation LO.

After the key note speeches - in order to facilitate in-depth discussions - the conference was divided into two workshops:

**Workshop 1** on "Dialogue between Labour Market Parties

- Boxing or Dancing Relations" was chaired by Professor Vasilis Rapanos, Athens University.

**Workshop 2** on "Prerequisites for Returning to the Labour Market – Life Long Learning" was chaired by Chief Consultant Gert Peuliche, LO.

### Central discussion points:

The Danish flexicurity model has been a great success and crucial to the very positive economic development in Denmark, including the low rate of unemployment/high level of employment, a long period of strong and stable economic growth and the development of a strong welfare society with a low level of inequality.

- The flexicurity model is characterised by a unique combination of a very high level of social security (to the benefit of the employees) and a very high level of flexibility for the enterprises to reorganise the production, including a very high level of mobility among the employees (to the benefit of the employers). It was a central conclusion that these two main elements of the flexicurity system are mutually dependent.
- The flexicurity model is a product of and has only been possible due to an extensive and equal social dialogue between the labour side and the employers directed at all different aspects concerning the work place from working hours and salary levels to a broad range of issues concerning working conditions.
- Particular attention was given to the Danish experience of a common understanding between the two parties on the labour market of the necessity to invest massively in education during the whole working life on the basis of the principle "it is never too late to learn".
- The Danish corporatism requires a high degree of organisation of the members on both sides. Only through a high level of organisation each side gains the power to negotiate fair but good compromises to the benefit of the respective members.
- It was generally agreed that the flexicurity model as such cannot be exported as a final package to Greece (or any other country for that matter). One of the major obstacles to flexicurity in Greece was expected to be the lack of social dialogue, the high level of conflict and thus the absence of a consensus mentality on the labour market. Another central factor expected to cause problems for flexicurity was the existence of a big "black" labour market in Greece without regulation and social security.
- However it was also agreed that the Danish experiences and the different elements of the flexicurity model can provide a fruitful basis for inspiration and reflections for Greece in her endeavour to development successful labour market policies. Many concrete examples of this were given and discussed through the conference.
- Challenges in terms of increased global competition are felt in Greece as well as in Denmark. Though the national responses might differ there will also be similarities. Flexicurity could potentially inspire Greece with regard to what reforms are necessary in order to prepare for globalisation, e.g. in the area of education.
- As the final statement on the conference the Danish Ambassador to Greece proposed to consider how the good and constructive cooperation - on the flexicurity conference as well as in general - between the Danish Embassy and its' Greek partners could be further developed in the future to the benefit of both sides.

## What does the Reform Treaty mean for the EU?

**Athens, 17 December 2007**

Professor Yiannis **Valinakis**, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs introduced the discussion, by stressing that the Reform Treaty ends the process of institutional reform and opens the way for a more optimistic course for the European Union. However, he underlined, the Reform Treaty is only the starting point for a wider discussion on the prospects of the European Union and Europe's role in the world. European integration is facing new challenges in an ever-changing globalized world. The EU is composed of 27 member states, which are politically, economically, socially and culturally distinct and the political will of the 27 cannot always be taken as a given. Can the EU speak with one voice and can the Reform Treaty contribute to the promotion of European values worldwide? Professor Valinakis emphasized that the Reform Treaty, by keeping the larger part of the European Constitution, is the necessary step for addressing the challenges the EU faces at present and in the immediate future. He argued that although the Reform Treaty is not a perfect text, and is unavoidably a compromise between the 27 member states, it will make the EU more effective, more efficient and more flexible, while addressing the needs of European citizens. However, as the European Constitution ratification crisis showed, citizens' levels of trust towards the European Union are diminishing and Europe needs to come closer to its citizens and restore these bonds of trust. Europe was built on values (peace, prosperity, human rights, rule of law) and therein lies its strength.

In the opening of his speech, Professor Panayiotis **Ioakimides**, University of Athens and Member of the Board of Directors, ELIAMEP, reflected on the length of the EU's institutional reform. The Reform Treaty is the final point of a long process of reform which started 7 years ago with the Declaration of Nice. At the

same time, it brings to an end a series of constant change, negotiating and reshuffling, which began in 1985 with the Single European Act. He highlighted the text's complexity: The Reform Treaty consists of 312 pages, of which 86 are protocols, 25 are annexes and 26 are declarations. Secondly, the language of the text is highly technical and difficult, constantly referring to the Treaties of Rome and Maasticht. The Reform Treaty, though, provides a new institutional setting which will allow the EU to become more effective and democratic. In particular, Professor Ioakimides focused on ten points:

- The Reform Treaty simplifies the EU by abolishing the structure of the three pillars and providing the EU with a single legal personality.
- It foresees a President of the European Council for 2 ½ years, which will provide the EU with continuity. In addition, it introduces the "group presidency" of the EU, to be run by three member states for 18 months.
- The Reform Treaty creates a Foreign Minister position, albeit under the name Higher Representative for Common and Foreign Security Policy which will chair the General Affairs Councils. He will be assisted by an EU External Service (not to be called diplomatic, at the insistence of the British).
- Under the Reform Treaty, the European Commission's size is reduced. The number of Commissioners will be equal to the 2/3 of the number of member states – although this will take effect in 2014. The President of the European Commission will be approved by the European Parliament, following a proposal by the European Council.
- The current complicated voting system which is provided by the Treaty of Nice will be replaced by a new "double-majority" system (55% of member states, 65% of the EU's population).
- The scope of Qualified Majority System (QMV) will be extended to new policy areas.
- The European Parliament becomes the co-legislator in European legislation, on an almost equal footing as the Council.
- The role of national parliaments will be strengthened.
- The EU competences will be clarified (areas of exclusive or shared EU action).
- The Charter of Fundamental Rights, although not being part of the Reform Treaty text, gains legal validity.

However, how are these reforms going to be put into practice? Professor Ioakimides stressed that to a large extent the implementation of the reforms will depend on the interaction and personalities of the President of the European Council, the Commission President and the Higher Representative. The interplay between the three positions and the three personalities will determine the final equilibrium, if there is one. At the same time, it will determine the final outcome between two competing trends for the EU's future: the supranational one (e.g. in the form of a political union, supported by France and others), or the more inter-governmental, strictly economic one (supported by the UK).

In his speech, Mr. Stavros **Lambrinidis**, Member of the European Parliament, Socialist Group concentrated on three issues, in the form of open questions: In a EU of 27 member states, is Europe going to be more united or more fragmented along national lines? Will Europe manage to move towards greater homogeneity among its member states? Secondly, where is Europe heading in terms of its social dimension? Is the EU going to be an entity supportive of the weakest countries, regions and groups? Will it contribute to the protection of the environment and will Europe address climate change? Thirdly, what kind of Europe do we want in terms of its democratic



From left to right: Professor Yiannis Valinakis, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Professor Panayiotis Ioakimides, University of Athens, Professor Loukas Tsoukalis, University of Athens and President, ELIAMEP, Mr. Stavros Lambrinidis, Member of the European Parliament, Socialist Group.

deficit? European citizens do not seem convinced that the EU can protect their rights. Mr. Lambrinidis argued that the Reform Treaty provides some answers to these questions. The text provides some references to a social Europe while the strengthening of the European Parliament's role addresses the EU's democratic deficit. However, more challenges lie ahead and what remains to be seen is whether national governments will be willing and able to promote both their interests but also the common European interest.

*The Reform Treaty, officially called the Lisbon Treaty, was signed on 13 December 2007. It ended a two-year "reflection period" on the future of Europe which followed the rejection of the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe in the spring 2005, in the French and Danish referendums. The Lisbon Treaty retains most of the institutional reforms and clauses of the Constitutional Treaty, however it does not replace all the existing treaties. It will come into force, as soon as it is ratified by the 27 member states, preferably ahead of the European elections in June 2009. While most countries seem willing to ratify the new EU Treaty through their national parliaments, some countries have come under pressure to hold referendums (Denmark, UK). The full text of the Treaty can be found at:*

*<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/cg00014.en07.pdf>*

## ELIAMEP's team in 2007

### Some news about us

On 21 September 2007, **Dia Anagnostou**, Research Fellow, participated in the seminar "*L'Europe des Cours: Loyautés et Résistances*" organised by the Institute of European Studies at the Free University of Brussels. She presented her paper "Domesticating the European Court of Human Rights: Political approaches to supranational judicial impact at the national level", to be included in French in the volume "*L'Europe des Cours*" forthcoming by Bruylant (2008). In October, within the frame of the JURISTRAS project, she conducted interviews at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, and participated in 19-21 October at the JURISTRAS consortium meeting in Vienna.

Professor **Theodore Coulombis**, Vice-President, was part of a team of Greek academics who visited Taiwan in October to be briefed on the status of its economic relations with the rest of the world. In November Professor Coulombis lectured at the Foreign Service Institute, US Department of State on "Greek-Turkish relations in the Aegean".

In September **Thanos Dokos**, Director-General of ELIAMEP, presented a paper on WMD proliferation developments at the Halki International Seminars. In November he participated in a meeting of the Greek Turkish Forum in Athens and the Tbilisi Summit 2007 organised by GMFUS and the government of Georgia and organised a training seminar for military officers in the city of Kozani. He also participated in the annual conference of the EU-ISS on "Effective Multilateralism and engaging with the new global

players" in Paris, where he also attended the Arab Reform Initiative's Secretariat meeting. In December he organised a training seminar for military officers in Athens and participated in a conference organised in Athens by the University of California (UCLA) on Middle East Regional Security and Cooperation. He also attended two management committee meetings of the Initiative for Peacebuilding in Brussels (in October and December 2007).

**Janis A. Emmanouilidis** started to work as Stavros Costopoulos Research Fellow at ELIAMEP in October 2007. In November he participated in a conference organised by the European Centre on Foreign Relations (ECFR) in Sofia, Bulgaria. The event covered the political developments in Georgia, the EU-Russian relations, the EU perspectives for the Western Balkans, and the potentials for synergy in the Black Sea region. On 21 November 2007 he took part in a meeting of the *L'Esprit de Sel Group*, a small advisory group to Marek Siwiek, Vice-President of the European Parliament. The Group discussed the details of a joint report on Europe 2020, which is scheduled to be published in early 2008. At the end of November 2007 he participated in a meeting of the European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN) in Brussels, where more than 30 EU experts discussed the perspectives of a (further) politicisation of the EU. In December 2007 a paper he wrote together with Franco Algeri (CAP, Munich) on the capacity of the EU 27 to act in a changing international environment was published in an edited volume called *Das neue Europa*.

**Daniel Faas**, Marie Curie Research Fellow (FP6), presented a paper on racialised discourses amongst fifteen-year-olds in four English and German schools at the European Sociological Association Conference in Glasgow and the British Educational Research Association Conference in London in September 2007. On 5-6 October, he took part

in the third EMILIE project meeting in Barcelona where he also gave a talk on educational policies regarding migration-related diversity in England, Germany and Greece. On 1 December 2007, Dr. Faas chaired a panel on 'Migration, Mobility and Social Inclusion' during the third European Education Policy Network Meeting in Leuven. His latest article 'Turkish Youth in the European Knowledge Economy: an exploration of their responses to Europe and the role of social class and school dynamics for their identities' was published in *European Societies*, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 573-599 (September 2007).

**Ioannis N. Grigoriadis**, Research Fellow and Lecturer at the Department of Turkish & Modern Asian Studies, University of Athens, co-authored with Mr. Antonis Kamaras a study entitled "Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Turkey: Historical Constraints and the AKP Success Story," which was published at *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 44, No. 1, January-February 2008, pp. 51-66. He also authored an article entitled "On the Europeanization of Minority Rights Protection: Comparing the Cases of Greece and Turkey," which appeared at *Mediterranean Politics* Vol. 13, No. 1, March 2008. On 9-10 November 2007, he participated in the Turkey-EU Observatory Conference in Lisbon. On 20 November 2007, he presented a paper entitled "Friends No More?: The Rise of Anti-American Nationalism in Turkey", at the 13<sup>th</sup> Middle Eastern Studies Association (MESA) Annual Meeting, Montreal. On 23 November 2007, he presented a paper on "Greek-Turkish Cooperation in Natural Gas at the Energy Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection International Conference organized by EURISC in Bucharest.

**Ruby Gropas**, Research Fellow, has been a Southeast Europe Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars since August 2007. During this fellowship in Washington DC, Ruby has been working on Transatlantic relations particularly in

the context of Southeast Europe. She presented a paper at the Wilson Center on "America and Europe: The Impact of EU Enlargement on Trans-Atlantic Relations" on September 13, 2007. Ruby also participated in the conference organised by the Woodrow Wilson Center (the East European Studies programme and the Southeast Europe Project) in cooperation with Anatolia College of Thessaloniki on 'Greece, the Western Balkans and the European Union' on November 30<sup>th</sup> - December 1<sup>st</sup> in Thessaloniki, Greece.

**Nikos Koutsiaras**, Senior Research Fellow, participated in the annual meeting of the EU-CONSENT Network in Brussels. He also wrote a paper on "How to spend it: Replacing the Globalisation Adjustment Fund with a Labour Market Modernisation Fund" for Team 3 of EU-CONSENT.

**Thanos Maroukis**, Research Fellow, is currently working on the research project CLANDESTINO regarding estimates on undocumented migration. In the EuroMesco annual conference in October he presented a paper on the conflicting co-existence of migration and economic policies and its consequences for both the migrants and the ageing EU. He also participated in the third EMILIE project meeting in Barcelona. In the context of the interim ELIAMEP seminars, he presented the paper 'Informal Domestic Labour and Migration: an opportunity for a different labour market perspective' to be published within 2008. During November he presented a study on the methodological challenges of conducting research on the field of State Immigration Services, in the Conference 'International Practices on the Economic and Social Integration of Migrants' organised by KEPET, University of Crete. In December he participated in the Conference-Workshop 'Untold Stories of FP7' regarding proposal preparation and management matters of EC Calls, in Budapest.

During October - November 2007, **Elizabeth Phocas**, Dep-

uty Director of ELIAMEP participated as a Senior International Fellow at a graduate level seminar on the third sector, philanthropy and community foundations at the Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society of the City University of New York. In December she participated in the Conference-Workshop 'Untold Stories of FP7' regarding proposal preparation and management matters of EC Calls, in Budapest.

**Evangelia Psychogiopoulou**, Research Fellow, joined the European Commission's Directorate General Education and Culture as a policy officer from June 2007 to December 2007. Her main responsibilities regarded the accommodation of cultural diversity concerns in the EU's internal market, competition, information society and external policies. Evangelia also took part in the third consortium meeting of the JURISTRAS research project, held in Vienna on 19-20 October 2007. She presented a draft paper on 'Supranational rights litigation, implementation and the domestic impact of Strasbourg Court jurisprudence: a case study of Greece', co-authored with Dia Anagnostou.

**Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos**, Research Fellow, co-organized with Attila Eralp (METU, Ankara) a workshop on the Europeanization of Greece, Turkey and Cyprus in February 2008 in this year's "Mediterranean Workshops", which took place at the European University Institute in Florence and in Montecatini Terme. In May Dimitri gave a paper on civil society and NGOs active in migration policy in a conference on migration at the University of Athens and also gave a paper on social capital in Greece in a conference organized at the University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki. In June Dimitri participated in a conference which took place in Warsaw and was organised by the network "Reconciling Work and Welfare" (RECOWOE). ELIAMEP is a partner of this network, and the paper presented at the conference was co-authored with George Pagoulatos and Myrto Stassiopoulou. In the same month

Dimitri travelled to Hong Kong and participated in a conference on comparative public administration, where he delivered a paper on the administrative models of Western Europe. In September Dimitri participated in the bi-annual conference of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR) which took place in Pisa and delivered a paper on governance in Southern Europe. In June and in November he participated in two conferences which took place in Bratislava and in Budapest on the comparative study of European parliamentary and business elites. Dimitri is in charge of a similar study in Greece and throughout 2008 conducted interviews with Greek parliamentarians and businessmen, with the help of a team of colleagues. In November he gave a paper on Greek civil society and political patronage at a conference which was organized by the University of the Aegean in Mytilini. Finally, in December he gave a paper on the "Bologna Process" in a conference on European educational policy, which took place in Brussels.

**Anna Triandafyllidou**, Senior Research Fellow, participated at an International Policy Workshop on 'Inequalities of Integration. The British Experience in Comparative European Perspective,' organised by the think-tank Policy Network in London, on 27 November 2007 with the participation of the UK Minister for Welfare and several migrant integration experts and NGO representatives from Britain and other countries. She was also invited to speak on the topic of 'Naturalisation and Migrant Participation in Public Life' at a Conference on *International Practices for the Socio-economic Integration of Migrants* organised by the Xenios Dias consortium in Athens on 22-23 November 2007. Triandafyllidou was a Guest Plenary Speaker, at a Training Seminar, on the Writing and Evaluation of Research Project Proposals for the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission, organized by Q Platon and the Alba Business School for Graduate Studies with the participa-

tion of the European Commission, in Athens, on 22 September 2007.

**Loukas Tsoukalis**, President of ELIAMEP, participated in a seminar organised by Policy Network and the Center for American Progress on *Globalisation, Growth and Social Equity* in Washington, D.C. on 1-2 October, which brought together senior policy makers and academics from the two sides of the Atlantic. He lectured at the Hertie School in Berlin on 17 October, he spoke on *L'Europe sera sociale ou ne sera pas* at the plenary conference of the EU-Consent programme in Brussels on 19 October, and on *L'Europe et la mondialisation* in a panel discussion with the French Minister for European Affairs at the annual congress of the European Movement-France in Rennes on 24 November. He chaired the plenary session in a seminar on flexicurity organised by the Danish Embassy in Athens, in collaboration with ELIAMEP and KANEP on 7 November. He took part in a panel discussion on Greek higher education on the same day. He also chaired the discussion on European budget reform led by Commissioner Grybauskaitė, with the participation of leading Greek politicians and representatives of the social partners, held in Athens on 30 November. He also took part in the seminar organised by BEPA of the European Commission on *Change, Innovation and Distribution: Social, Political and Economic Trends and Threats* held at Lac de Genval (Brussels) on 4-5 December, and in the seminar on *Globalisation, Risk and Inequality* organised by Policy Network in Brussels on 5 December.

**Stefanos Xenarios** attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference of European Development Days, devoted to economic development and climate change effects. The European Commission through the Commission for Development and Humanitarian Aid organised the second edition of the European Development Days 2007, which took place in Lisbon between the 7th and the 9th

of November 2007. The aim of the European Development Days was to bring together stakeholders, practitioners and policymakers from developing and developed countries for the confrontation of the climate change effects and also to promote developing strategies with specific attention to African countries. Xenarios also attended the Economics of Climate Change Seminar at the British Ambassador's Residence in Friday 23 November 2007. The conference was focused on the economic impacts of climate change by referring to the Stern Review (2006) and the disproportional costs of inaction in relevance to the lower cost required for adaptation and mitigation measures. Stefanos developed an extended report for the Conference "Linking Environment, Development, Stability and Security" organised by ELIAMEP and the Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage (ELLINIKI ETAIRIA) in 15<sup>th</sup> June 2007 at Athens Electra Place Hotel.

#### New members and interns

**Vicky Florou** who has worked at ELIAMEP since February 2007 on a part time basis has assumed the position of a full-time programme officer starting on January 2008. Vicky will coordinate the organization of ELIAMEP's events in the framework of its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Two new interns have joined ELIAMEP's team in December, **Dina Karydi** and **Alexandros Simoglou**, who will be assisting ELIAMEP staff on coordination and administrative tasks.

#### ELIAMEP Times

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## Climate Change and Human Security

The Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in the context of Greece's presidency of the Human Security Network for 2007/8 asked ELIAMEP to coordinate the development of four policy studies with regard to climate change effects in vulnerable groups.

In particular, the MFA together with ELIAMEP decided on the development of four separate studies regarding the climate change effects in women, children and environmentally forced migrants in developing regions as well as an overall study about the global cooperating strategies for the confrontation of climate change effects in vulnerable groups. The studies will be between 15,000 and 25,000 words, while representative countries will be used as case studies to support the general conclusions. The studies have been already assigned to the following highly accredited organizations:

- The Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations University (UNU-EHS) has undertaken the study of climate change effects and human security at volatile regions with specific reference to environmentally forced migration. The case of Egypt and Mozambique will be examined for potential drought and flood intensifications respectively. Also, the case of Vietnam will be investigated in SE Asia.
  - The Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) is commissioned to develop a policy paper regarding the climate change effects and human security at volatile regions with specific reference to gender equality and women. The case studies adopted by WEDO will be the countries of Ghana, Senegal and Bangladesh correspondingly.
  - UNICEF will also elaborate a study about the climate change effects in children and broadly in childhood while the case studies to be adopted, will be assigned rather soon.
  - Finally, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for the Change and Human Security study will prepare a study about the international cooperating strategies required for the confrontation of climate change effects in global level.
- An edited policy paper will be presented by ELIAMEP at the annual meeting of Human Security Network in May 2008. The policy paper will be presented to high ranking officers, experts, NGO representatives and other relevant stakeholders as a useful guideline for the aiding of vulnerable groups with the appropriate instruments and measures.

## New publications by our research team

### Security Sector Transformation in Southeastern Europe and the Middle East

Edited by Thanos Dokos, 2007, IOS Press

The security sector of a state may be defined broadly as encompassing those elements granted a legitimate and exclusive role in the exercise of coercive power in society to deal with external and internal threats to the security of the state and its citizens. As such, security sector reform (SSR) encompasses all those organizations that have the authority to use, or order the use of force, or the threat of force, as well as those civil structures that are responsible for their management. The organizations concerned include: military and paramilitary forces, intelligence services, police forces, both national and local, together with border guards and customs services, judicial and penal systems, and the civil authorities mandated to oversee these agencies.



### European Immigration

A Sourcebook

Edited by Anna Triandafyllidou and Ruby Gropas, 2007, Ashgate Publishing

'This book provides an up-to-date and often lively account of immigration in all 25 countries of the European Union. There are still enormous difficulties of comparison arising from the mutual unintelligibility of competing definitions and incommensurate statistics. However, the editors and authors have dealt with these problems confidently and imaginatively. The balance between established and emerging scholars is also impressive. The result is that in just about every country study – including those I know well – I discovered new insights and information.' – Robin Cohen, University of Oxford, UK.



### The Integration of Cultural Considerations in EU Law and Policies

Evangelia Psychogiopoulou, 2007, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Pursuant to Article 151(4) EC, when exercising its competences under the various policy areas within its purview, the European Community must heed the cultural repercussions of its activities, so as to refrain from jeopardising the preservation and further enhancement of Member States' cultural diversity. Evaluating the degree of accommodation, or lack thereof, of cultural considerations in EC law and action, this book offers valuable insight into the plethora of ways in which the European institutions seek to balance cultural with other legitimate EC policy objectives. The study draws upon a series of policy areas that are (or can be) enriched with a cultural dimension and examines concrete judicial and legislative instances attesting to the efforts deployed to deliver coherent, culture-sensitive policies at EC level.



### Islam in Europe: Diversity, Identity and Influence

Edited by Aziz Al-Azmeh and Effie Fokas, 2007, Cambridge University Press

Events over recent years have increased the global interest in Islam. This volume seeks to combat generalisations about the Muslim presence in Europe by illuminating its diversity across Europe and offering a more realistic, highly differentiated picture. It contends with the monist concept of identity that suggests Islam is the shared and main definition of Muslims living in Europe. It also addresses the wider framework of uncertainties and unease about religion in Europe.

