

ΕΛΙΑΜΕΠ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΙΔΡΥΜΑ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ
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ELIAMEP
HELLENIC FOUNDATION
FOR EUROPEAN & FOREIGN POLICY

Forthcoming events and meetings:

- 18-19 Nov:

EU-CONSENT Kick-off meeting in Brussels

- 21-24 Nov:

Training seminar: Human rights and cross border movements

- 12-16 Dec:

Training Seminar to officers and officials of the Greek Ministry of Defence

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It's not about political will, it's about confidence

On 3rd October 2005, two decisions of crucial importance were taken by the Council of the EU: accession negotiations with Turkey were launched and the go-ahead for accession negotiations with Croatia was given.

With regard to the latter, the membership path of the Western Balkans has been underlined once again since this decision has knock-on implications for the other countries of the region in line for candidate status. With regard to the former, the ramifications are more extensive.

Opening accession negotiations with Turkey has served as a catalyst for honest and insightful discussions on the kind of Turkey that will eventually join the EU, and on the kind of Europe that will be able to incorporate Turkey. The debate about the future of Europe has increasingly shifted from what to do with the European Constitutional Treaty and how to best manage the 'messages' of the French and Dutch referenda, to whether there are limits to enlargement, what might these limits be, and where all this might this lead?

On the one hand, adamant supporters of continued EU enlargement point to a range of geo-political, economic, strategic, symbolic and security reasons. Indeed, given that there exists no viable alternative to membership yet, creating new dividing lines across the European continent goes against the very principles of European integration. Enlargement-skeptics on the

other hand are hesitant as to how much more the EU institutions and the EU system of governance is able to take before it implodes.

Linked to this is the unavoidable question of Europe's long-term mission. If it is an ever closer union ultimately aiming to a political union then it is fair to say that the system has been stretched rather far. And, if the EU is to accomplish this aim, then deepening is a sine qua non condition. If however, the mission is to promote and spread democracy, peace, stability and economic growth, then the EU's recent big-bang enlargement is likely to be repeated.

In both cases, a solid political commitment by the Member States is required. The economic growth and political stability that EU integration has been able to construct over the decades have rendered the EU to function as a magnet and have made enlargement its most successful foreign policy.

But, for EU-membership to continue to be an attractive end-goal, and thus be able to meet the expectations of both new and older Member States, and to exert its influence on regional challenges and international relations, then the political dimensions of the European project need to be revitalized.

It has become commonplace to argue that this is a matter of political will, which is unfortunately presently lacking in the EU, along with inspiring political leadership.



Hesitant political leadership, therefore, is identified as a core problem of Europe. But is this really the case?

Perhaps with a more critical look at today's realities, we may see that the will is there. The 'there' is most vivid in the medium and smaller sized countries, in the countries of the periphery and also among the newer member states. The desire to take the EU project further and to continue spreading the values that have made EU membership attractive appears to be there. What is lacking however is confidence to pull it through. The traditional reliance on the larger member states to take the lead and trigger the push towards further integration should not restrain the smaller and medium-sized member states from taking bold initiatives.

EU integration has developed incrementally, largely without a compass but mainly with a significant degree of confidence. It is high time to bring the confidence back in again.

ELIAMEP Times

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HYDRA 6th Annual Bilateral Meeting between Britain and Greece



6th Hydra
Bilateral Meeting

14 — 16 October, Hydra: Bilateral meeting co-organised with the British Embassy in Athens and the British Council.

With the support of the Hellenic Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation and the National Bank of Greece.

Approximately 20 British and 20 Greek members of parliament, journalists, academics, policy-makers, NGO and IGO representatives, and diplomats met to exchange views on Europe's changing societies. Finding the balance in multicultural societies, addressing security at the global and local levels, new forms of migration and mobility, as well as Europe's labour markets and the Lisbon Agenda were the core themes. The question of Europe's identity, as well as the kind of Europe that Greece and the UK aspire to, were at the centre of the debate.

Europe's multi-dimensionality may be at times contradictory. Europe's 'world cities' epitomise multiculturalism while other, more peripheral areas may feel threatened by diversity and the 'other.' The pressing issue is how to best manage change.

Recent terrorist attacks have sparked the debate on the extent to which European societies are managing challenges relating to multiculturalism, while the sensitive balances between new waves of immigrants and the older arrivals are not always easy to strike. One of the most sensitive equilibria to be managed is between integration and assimilation while the challenge, faced by both old and new migration receiving societies, is how to avoid de facto segregation of the immigrant communities.

Concurrent with this are global security challenges that im-

pact the local levels and vice-versa. For instance, the networks upon which international terrorism relies within Western societies cannot be addressed without understanding the causes of social frustration and exclusion that certain segments of the population feel in a fast-changing, globalised world. To respond to the non-traditional military security challenges, the security sector must be able to adapt and respond to these new realities, while greater cooperation and trust between the intelligence services, the police and the justice systems across Europe is required.

Europe's identity and its borders are issues that have long been approached in a rather vague manner; a greater preparedness to be able to discuss these might be a sign of political maturity within Europe. It will necessarily lead to the issue of the limits of enlargement and the definition of the EU's mission. Does it involve exporting peace and stability to its periphery? And, how much more diversity is the EU political system able to take? These questions make the need of institutional reform pressing and they also raise the question of what kind of financial burden the European economies are able, and prepared to shoulder? The limits and capabilities of Europe are intricately connected with the kind of Europe that the Member States and their people aspire to.

The choice involves charting a course between options involving a more or less political Europe, a more or less economically and socially connected Europe, a more parochial or more extrovert Europe. It equally involves deciding on the pace of enlargement and reforms, and investing in educational systems able to develop European citizens and residents that can constructively and effectively adapt to change and diversity.

Brainstorming on EU's social future with European Council President, Mr. Tony Blair

21 October, London:

ELIAMEP's President, Prof. Loukas Tsoukalis, participated in a brainstorming session with Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair and leading European academics on the future of Europe's social model.

In view of the Hampton Court Special Summit, the challenge of globalisation and managing its pressures has been topping the agenda. In this context, the kind of reforms that are necessary and the ways through which reform measures can be embraced are at the core of the debate about Europe's future directions. This involves identifying the values that are common to European social models and the possible initiatives that can be taken at the European level.

Balancing social values and employment protection with competition pressures make this one of the most sensitive and controversial items on Europe's agenda. The challenge that lies ahead is to improve Europe's competitiveness while preserving, and indeed strengthening, the main instruments of solidarity and welfare.

Professor Tsoukalis has argued in favour of the Commission's proposal for a **Globalisation Adjustment Fund**. He was asked to write a paper on this subject to which British Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair referred in his speech to the European Parliament on 26th October 2005. This has been circulated by the British Presidency as a Discussion Paper and is also available from ELIAMEP's website.

Discussion paper:
[Why we need a Globalisation Adjustment Fund](#) by Loukas Tsoukalis
(www.eliamep.gr)

Managing
changing
societies and
inter-related
security
challenges

How can the EU move ahead?

Brainstorming Meeting with the Bureau of Policy Advisers of the European Commission (BEPA) and leading European think-tanks

12 – 13 September, Gravenhof, Belgium

BEPA and ELIAMEP brought together representatives from European think-tanks, journalists from leading European newspapers and members of BEPA. The aim was to reflect on the core issues on the EU agenda and the main challenges facing the European Commission.

Any assessment of the EU, however critical, cannot but recognise wide-ranging accomplishments, particularly over the past couple of decades. From monetary union, to Schengen, to big-bang enlargements and increasing co-operation on security and defence matters, the European political and economic map has changed radically. These achievements ought not be underestimated, nor should they be taken for granted.

The EU level of governance has been used all too easily as a 'scapegoat' by politicians at the national or local levels when they have had to undertake unpopular policies. This has been a short-sighted approach that has gnawed at popular support for the European project across all Member States.

The EU Commission has to tackle co-ordinating procedures and decisions within a Union of 25 Member States and it has to manage the 'period of reflection' on the ECT. It is monitoring Bulgaria and Romania's accession paths while preparing the negotiations with Turkey and eventually Croatia. It is confronted with discussions on the financial perspectives and their implications for the Lisbon agenda, the application of the revised Stability and

Growth Pact (SGP) and the Services Directive. Finally, it is trying to contribute to the long-overdue and much-feared reform of the European Social Model(s).

There is a serious risk of 'indigestion' in the Member States' societies of issues associated with Europe, even more so since important decisions have often been poorly explained, while others have simply been oversold. Enlargement, in particular, has never been properly discussed in the national public spheres, and at the same time, 'double-talk' on structural reform is common with the discourse in the capitals differing significantly from the talk in Brussels.

The aim of Europe should not be to resist change, but rather to manage it and it appears that this can best be done collectively. So, how can the EU become an agent of reform again? What role does the EU Commission have in this politically and economically still volatile Union of 25? Can the EU project become relevant again for the European citizens, and in particular for the younger generations that appear to be taking much of the EU's *acquis* in the fields of peace, security, and co-operation for granted?

First, the Commission needs to *re-work the connection with the Member States*. An open debate within the Council is necessary to remind the Member States that they are the stakeholders of the European project and that they must take it on more actively at the domestic level.

The Commission also needs to demonstrate *flexibility, pragmatism* and *initiative* in areas

in which it does have expertise and in which its contribution can bring added value (for instance, energy policy, the globalisation adjustment fund, supporting democratisation in the Balkans and in Africa). Completing the Single Market and further supporting the redistributive dimension of the EU across all Member States and regions are priorities.

Equally important are initiatives aimed at *reconnecting the younger generations with the European project*. First, the practical advantages of the EU need to be made more visible (for example, benefiting from low-cost airlines, cheap telephone calls and internet access, travelling without visa and passports, etc.) Second, a visionary project that will engage young persons with the values of Europe is necessary (for instance, by creating a European peace-corps that will work in areas of need across the third world). Third, a more *European education at all levels* must be encouraged (i.e. increasing foreign-language learning, including courses such as European history, reinforcing the mobility of students across Europe—SOCRATES, ERASMUS, etc).

Finally, on the subject of enlargement, EU efforts should support the candidate states while also addressing the concerns of EU citizens. Thus, communicating the benefits and advantages of further enlargement needs to be complemented with clear messages on the benefits of previous enlargements. In parallel, given that the path to EU membership will most likely last for a decade or two, the 'meantime' needs to be made more interesting for accession and candidate states.



Making the European project relevant again to all Member States—whether in the centre or the periphery, new and old, big and small — and connecting with the European citizens are the two core challenges ahead for the EU

Do Iran's nuclear ambitions matter?

Roundtable discussion with: Mr. Patrick Clawson, Deputy Director of The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Dr. Thanos Dokos, Director of Studies, ELIAMEP and Dr. Michalis Myrianthis, Member of the Board of Directors, Hellenic Petroleum S.A.



From left to right:

**Dr. Michalis Myrianthis,
Dr. Thanos Dokos,
Dr. Patrick Clawson and
Prof. Theodore Couloumbis**

12 October, Athens: Roundtable discussion organized by ELIAMEP and the American Embassy in Athens

Nuclear capabilities and intentions, as well as energy security challenges were at the focus of this round-table discussion that brought together a large and diversified group of participants. In effect, four security issues for the wider area were prioritised: 1) energy security, 2) the stabilization of Iraq, 3) Iran's nuclear ambitions, and 4) tensions within domestic politics.

Iran's regional aspirations were at the epicentre of Patrick Clawson's presentation, as was the concern of whether Iran's nuclear ambitions might in fact lead neighbouring countries to expand their own nuclear activity. On the matter of whether the US is considering

a military intervention against Iran, Patrick Clawson responded that future developments would largely depend on Iran's position. It was underlined that the importance of the EU successfully brokering the nuclear deal with Iran is central not only for regional security but also for the EU's global clout.

Against this background, Thanos Dokos pointed to the shift in EU policy that has been increasingly involved in this region, traditionally considered as falling within the US sphere of influence.

It was stressed that the major challenge ahead is to effectively co-ordinate diplomatic pressure and economic measures in order to successfully address the aforementioned security challenges; military action should only be an alternative of last resort.

Michalis Myrianthis focused on the area's oil and gas supplies and their international importance not only in terms of production capacity and oil stocks, but also in terms of the pressing environmental constraints. Given that Iran ranks second in oil production after Saudi Arabia, the country's importance for Europe is unquestionable. The Gulf States and Iraq are also strategically important, particularly given the growing international energy needs. In effect, the so-called 'hyper-markets' of India, China and Russia are 'thirsty for energy' and one of the core challenges that lies ahead is how to meet these needs.

In light of global interdependencies, concerted action in the Middle East was called for. Finally, it was underlined that the nuclear issue posed by Iran cannot be seen independently from the region's other challenges.

Africa's Development as a Global Challenge

21 September, Athens: Conference co-organised by ELIAMEP, the African Embassies and the British Embassy in Athens

The challenges confronting the African countries, the scope of long-term development co-operation and the nature of poverty in much of the Third World were the focal points of this conference attended by journalists, diplomats, and civil society actors working in development co-operation, gender equality and human rights matters.

For Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Stylianidis the size of the financial aid and quality of development programmes are equally critical. He called for a greater involvement on behalf of civil society and the business sector.

South Africa's Ambassador of to Greece, Mr Momberg, emphasised that capacity-building and leadership are significant to transform the continent. Equally significant is the need for African states to assume their responsibilities and demonstrate initiative. Expectations for the New Partnership for Africa's Development - an innovative framework to face the challenges of poverty, corruption, poor governance, pandemics, and to coordinate the various aid efforts taking place in Africa — were set high and a better integration of NEPAD into national development programmes was called for.

Mr. Oyenwole, Executive Director, Centre for African Policy and Peace Strategy, London, welcomed the fact that since 2004, poverty and underdevelopment in Sub-Saharan Africa

have come to the international spotlight in an unprecedented manner, but argued that we remain still far off track from the Millenium Goals in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Dr. Dokos from ELIAMEP noted that while Africa's problems have long been neglected, globalisation pressures no longer permit the indifference of the international community to continued civil wars, organised crime, state failure, environmental degradation and forced or other migrations due to poverty, and pandemics. It is thus important to manage and resolve these challenges. African states were called to take the lead, and the EU to use its 'soft power' and economic assistance, in co-operation with the Union of African States, and other institutions.



From left to right:

**Dr. Thanos Dokos,
Deputy Minister of Foreign
Affairs Mr. Euripides
Stylianidis and
Mr. Stavros Tsimas**

Security Sector Reform

Why is it necessary and what does it imply?

The overall aim of security sector reform (SSR) is the transformation of security institutions so that they play an effective, legitimate and democratically accountable role in providing external and internal security for their citizens. Institutional reform focuses upon building up their capacities in line with the standards assumed appropriate to the democratic political context. The need for SSR is particularly acute in countries wishing to join eventually the EU or NATO, transition countries, former failed states that are currently under reconstruction or countries facing serious internal challenges.

The main objective of the 2005 Halki International Seminar (HIS) was to analyze the lessons learned from SSR efforts in Southeast Europe and the Black Sea Region and discuss whether these lessons could be applied to the Mediterranean/ Middle East. This year's HIS, was organized by ELIAMEP as a **NATO Advanced Research Workshop** in co-operation with the **Center for Strategic Studies of the University of Jordan** and *Eunomia*, a project managed by the **Greek Ombudsman**.

Prominent among the several countries discussed was Turkey, where it was emphasized that the military has this special "guardianship" role, but there have been efforts, in the context of the 7th Harmonization Package, to promote reforms such as removing military representatives from certain governmental bodies and bringing the defense budget under greater scrutiny by 2007 in front of the Parliament.

The case of Russia was also discussed quite extensively. Russia is a rather unique case, as it lacks any clear external incentives for security sector reform. Inhibiting factors include Russia's involvement

into the war in Chechnya, its traditional insecurity, the weak Parliament and civil society, the perceived role of the security sector as the guardian for Russia's longer term and the fact that under President Putin, who came to power very much relying on the security sector, the military and particularly the security sector, particular the security service and the interior ministry have become part and parcel of the new Russia State, of the centralized state model. The existence of the petroleum state also clearly encourages much stronger control from the centralized security sector that is particularly true for police and the security service, and much more non transparent funds and resources being put into the security sector by passing the scrutiny of the Parliament, bypassing the scrutiny of the governments.

Despite the important remaining problems, countries in Southeastern Europe have promoted efforts for SSR. This has, unfortunately, not been the case so far in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), where in many cases there is a very deep and historic role of the military and other security agencies in state formation. There are states in the region which are often described as being armies with a state, rather than a state with an army. Furthermore, the war in terrorism increasingly is allowing local governments to disregard the security sector reform and governance issues.

External support to SSR will be important. Currently, the US have a rather bad public image in the region and are thus in a difficult position to deliver reform support. The EU is generally better posed to support SSR although it is largely perceived as lacking the necessary political clout. A possible avenue for future external support to SSR could be the Euro-Mediterranean Partner-

ship (EMP). However, it was agreed that in the light of the multiplicity of existing cooperation mechanisms- Barcelona Process/EMP, NATO Mediterranean Dialogue, Istanbul Cooperation Initiative - any duplication of reform initiatives should be avoided (as there is a degree of "initiative fatigue" and limited human resources in the countries concerned). Rather, institution-building within the framework of these initiatives should be made the priority. Finally, there is no one-fits-all approach with regard to SSR in the Middle East. Although the countries in the region have in some ways similar political, economic and social structures and also similar mechanisms of security governance, each country faces its own peculiar challenges. It has been suggested that a profound analysis of how security works in individual Middle Eastern countries, should be undertaken in terms of its structures, budgets and personnel.

SSR has been identified as a priority area by ELIAMEP and we plan to continue working on this issue over the coming months. The support of all actors that contributed to this highly successful 2005 Halki International Seminar is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

Special thanks are due to the Dodecanese Prefecture in Rhodes, the EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris, the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission (EuroMeSco) in Lisbon, the Friederich Ebert Stiftung, Greek Project in Athens, Hellenic Aid of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens, the Kosova Foundation for Open Society in Prishtina, the Ministry of Culture in Athens, the NATO Programme Security through Science in Brussels, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo, and the Public Affairs Section of the US Embassy in Athens.



**Halki
International
Seminars 2005**

**Security Sector
Reform in SEE
and the
Mediterranean:
Lessons and
Challenges**



From left to right:

Mr. Josef Janning, Bertelsmann Stiftung (Munich), Dr. Henry Siegman, Council on Foreign Relations (New York), Dr. Fred Tanner, Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Geneva), and Mr. Marcin Koziel, NATO HQ (Brussels)

ELIAMEP will be conducting a training seminar on human rights and cross-border movements for EU Commission officials

New research project on migration systems and the impact of national migration policies

Human Rights and Cross Border Movements

Training Seminar to EU Commission Officials

21-24 November, Athens

ELIAMEP's bid to a Commission call for a training seminar on Human Rights and Cross-Border Movements was successful. This seminar is being offered to 15-20 Commission officials that have a specialist knowledge of human rights and democratization issues, or whose work is related to the movement of persons across borders.

The four-day seminar aims at:

- Familiarising the participants with the legal entitlements that persons crossing international borders have depending on their status;
- Exploring the current security challenges to efficient cross-border management and the tensions relating to the respect and promotion of human rights;
- Examining EU legislation and practices regarding cross-border movement and challenges to creating a Euro-

pean area of freedom, justice and security.

- Special focus will be placed issues of racism, discrimination, trafficking and corruption that may affect border-crossing through specialized presentations and case-studies.

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New project on Migration: MIGSYS

ELIAMEP is launching a new research project on **Immigrants, policies and migration systems: An ethnographic comparative approach (MIGSYS)**.

MIGSYS is expected to start in February 2006 and is funded by The Population, Migration and Environment (PME) Foundation & the International Metropolis Project. This pro-

ject is co-ordinated by ELIAMEP and involves migration experts from both sides of the Atlantic.

MIGSYS seeks to study the links between the migration plans of individual subjects and the migration policies of sending and receiving states. A comparative approach will be used to study four migration systems: (1) East-West

European migration, (2) Mediterranean migration involving North-African and EU countries, (3) Asian-EU migration, and (4) South-North American migration.

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Forthcoming Project Meetings



The Kick-Off Meeting of the Network of Excellence **EU-CONSENT "Wider Europe, deeper integration?"**, funded by DG RTD of the European Commission will be held in Brussels on 18–19 November 2005.

ELIAMEP is leading one of the teams within WP II/III and will be focusing on "Economic integration: approaches, lessons and visions for the future."

Project website:

<http://www.comos.org/EU-CONSENT/index.htm>

Recent ELIAMEP Publications

Occasional papers:

OP05.02. Migration In Greece at a glance

Ruby Gropas & Anna Triandafyllidou

OP05.01. We and the others: Greece's Image in FYROM's press and education system (1995-2002)

Vlasis Vlasidis

Postgraduate notes:

PN05.07. Iran: A brief study of the theocratic regime.

Simoglou Alexandros

PN05.08. European Neighbourhood Policy, EU and Ukraine: "Neighbour, Partner, Member?"

Apostolos Nikolaidis

PN05.09. Η Βαλκανική μας Οδύσσεια: Η Ελληνική εξωτερική πολιτική στη Χερσόνησο του Αίμου, λάθη, προκλήσεις και προοπτικές.

Αικατερίνη Μαρία Ψιμόγιαννου

ELIAMEP publications can be downloaded, free of charge, from our website. Click on: www.eliamep.gr

2005 American Marshall Memorial Fellows visit in Thessaloniki

12 – 13 October, Thessaloniki, Greece

ELIAMEP has been traditionally committed to promoting EU-US co-operation, and one of the most effective ways of strengthening the strong ties between the two sides of the Atlantic is through our human capital.

Since 2000, ELIAMEP is the coordinator of the Marshall Memorial Fellowship programme in Greece. The MMF programme aims at creating a network of young European and American leaders in an attempt to strengthen the transatlantic relation. The German Marshall Fund awards more than 100 Marshall Me-

morial Fellowships each year to leaders in politics, government, business, media, and the non-profit sector, who travel and explore people, societies and institutions at the other side of the Atlantic.

During their visits, American and European Fellows meet formally and informally with a range of policymakers and prominent members of the business, government, political, NGO, and media communities.

ELIAMEP hosted seven American fellows in Thessaloniki from 17 – 21 October. Their schedule included briefings on the role of Thessaloniki at the crossroads of the Balkans and

the Black Sea Region, current economic developments in Greece and future prospects, as well as the Macedonian question.

The Fellows attended guided visits to the Technology museum as well as the Museum of Byzantine culture and had the opportunity to discuss with substance users in Greece the social reintegration programs of the Ithaki therapeutic community.

Finally, the group visited the historic Vlach village of Nymphaeum where they were briefed by the Mayor and journalist Yannis Mertzos on the restoration process that started in 1995 as well as on the work of the NGO Arcturos. Arcturos was founded in 1992 at the initiative of leading winemaker Yannis Boutaris initially to protect the “dancing” bears. It has since attracted EU and private sector support, as well as funds from WWF to protect the brown bear as well as the region’s wolves.

For further information on the MMF programme, please contact Ms. Elizabeth Phocas, Deputy Director of ELIAMEP (Elizabeth@eliamep.gr) or consult the [Networks and Partnerships Section](#) of our website.



MMF on the way to the village of Nymphaeum



MMF visit to bear-protection park, Arcturos

Comparative Politics Seminars at ELIAMEP

ELIAMEP's Comparative Politics Seminars have been running since last year. They aim at providing a forum for critical discussion and debate on political science and political theory, as well as on international relations issues.

This year's series was launched with Dr. Dimitri Chyssochoou and Prof. Kostas Lavdas' co-authored paper on *'Designing Europe's Future.'*

The second seminar focused on *'Asymmetric Regional Co-operations'* by Dr. Charalambos Tsardanidis and concentrated on a comparative analysis of the EU with the Black Sea and Mediterranean regions.

Forthcoming Seminar

8 Dec: "American Evangelists: the new internationalists"
Speaker: Asteris Houliaras

The seminar's working language is Greek. For information about participating in future seminars, please contact Ms. Areti Konte, Head of Administration at aret@eliamep.gr

Forthcoming Training Seminars

21-25 Nov: Training seminar on Human Rights and Cross-Border Movements to EU Officials, Athens

24-25 Nov: ELIAMEP Training to officers of the Fourth Army Corps, Xanthi

2-16 Dec: ELIAMEP Training to officers and officials of the Greek Ministry of Defence, Athens

Briefings at ELIAMEP

13 Oct: Views on the current challenges facing the EU Member States, enlargement and the future directions of Europe were exchanged between ELIAMEP staff and diplomats from the **Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs**.

18 Oct: EU enlargement and the launch of accession negotiations with Turkey were at the core of ELIAMEP's seminar for 33 US students visiting Greece from **Franklin College** in Lugano, Switzerland

Special Honorary Event

17 Oct: Ambassador (ret.) Mr. **Byron Theodoropoulos**, Member of ELIAMEP's Honorary Council was conferred an honorary doctorate degree by the faculty of Law, Economics and Political Science of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. ELIAMEP's President, Mr. Loukas Tsoukalis spoke on Mr. Theodoropoulos' life achievements.



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

News:

After four years of successfully serving as Managing Editor of the Journal, Fotini Bellou will be moving on to a teaching position at the University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki.

The new **Managing Editor** is Ruby Gropas and can be reached for all queries relating to the Journal at ruby@eliamep.gr

JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES

Forthcoming Articles in Special Issue "The Priorities of Greek Foreign Policy"

Guest Editor *Dimitrios Triantaphyllou*

The Priorities of Greek Foreign Policy Today, *Dimitrios Triantaphyllou*

The Future of Greek-Turkish Relations, *Ahmet O. Evin*

Relations with Turkey and their Impact of the EU, *Heinz-Jürgen Axt*

Greece's Balkan Policy in a New Strategic Era, *F. Stephen Larrabee*

Submissions

Contributions to the journal are welcome.

Please submit electronic papers to the Editors at: eliamep@eliamep.gr

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Institutional Rate (print and online) £234/US\$379

Institutional Rate (online only) £222/US\$360

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A fully searchable sample copy of this journal is available at
www.tandf.co.uk/journals/onlineSamples.asp

For further enquiries: tf.enquiries@tfinforma.com

JOIN ELIAMEP's INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS NETWORK

ELIAMEP has launched 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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