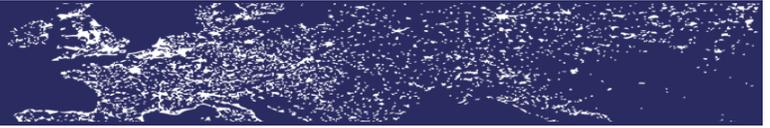




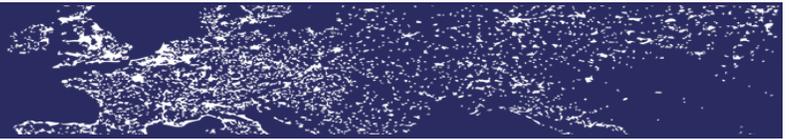
**TEPSA**  
Trans European Policy Studies Association



## **ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2011**

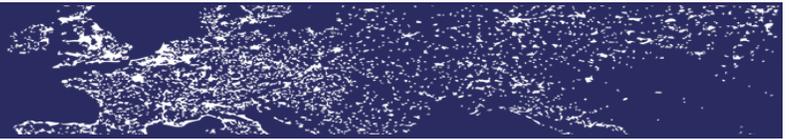


**TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION**  
**TEPSA**



## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ABOUT TEPSA .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TEPSA'S ACTIVITIES IN 2011.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>TEPSA PRE-PRESIDENCY CONFERENCES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>THEMATIC CONFERENCES ORGANISED BY TEPSA .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>SPEECHES OF TEPSA REPRESENTATIVES AT CONFERENCES (SELECTION) .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>TEPSA GUEST LECTURE SERIES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROJECTS AND NETWORKS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>THESEUS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>EXACT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>LISBOAN.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>BRIEFINGS, STUDIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>MEETINGS OF TEPSA'S CONSTITUTIVE BODIES .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>TEPSA GENERAL ASSEMBLY .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>TEPSA BOARD.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION STRATEGY .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TEPSA NEWSLETTER.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>TEPSA WEBSITE.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>TEPSA BRIEF .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>MEMBER INSTITUTES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS .....</b>	<b>21</b>



## FOREWORD

*2011 witnessed severe crises in Europe and in the world which has been a source of challenge and inspiration for TEPSA activities. The democratic uprisings and demonstrations ('Arab Spring') starting at the end of 2010 in the Arab world calling for more democracy, freedom and dignity were welcomed by the European Union. Yet, the EU quickly had to face unexpected challenges and had to better coordinate its response in order to provide a consistent approach to the political and economic transitions and also the migration issues that arose consequently. With the current ongoing financial and economic crises still dominating the European Union, the question of the multi-speed Europe was once again put at the forefront in 2011 with 25 (without the UK and the Czech Republic) EU leaders signing in December 2011 the EU Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance. Besides, the EU continued to progress towards more integration with the EU agreement at the end of 2011 on Croatia, becoming the 28th member state to join the European Union in July 2013.*

### **TEPSA's triple "A" approach: Analysis, Assessment and Advice**

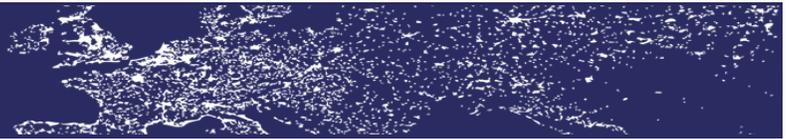
*Since its founding in 1974, TEPSA has stimulated discussion on policies and political options for Europe by coordinating and organising research projects, conferences and facilitating the interaction between the research and policy-making communities and between citizens from different member states. TEPSA's aim is to provide a high quality research based on a in order to stimulate discussion on policies and political options for Europe.*

*For TEPSA 2011 was a year of consolidation and progress. New projects like LISBOAN, Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network and EXACT were implemented. The LISBOAN Annual Conference took place in June and six PhD students were hosted at TEPSA in the context of the Marie Curie EXACT ITN project elaborating their PhD on a subject linked to EU External Action. TEPSA has cooperated with a large range of partners and interlocutors: from its own members and associate member institutes to diverse academia from outside the network in order to organise topical activities linked to the EU agenda. The TEPSA Secretariat with its two permanent members of staff and the TEPSA Board's management have been consolidated in 2011.*

*2011 has been a successful year for TEPSA thanks to different actors deeply involved in our network. I would like to first thank all TEPSA's member institutes all over Europe, which have actively participated in and showed great interest in TEPSA activities. Then I would like to particularly thank TEPSA's Secretary General Jean Paul Jacqué, TEPSA's Treasurer Florent Peterkenne, TEPSA's Executive Director Mirte van den Berge and TEPSA's Project Officer Laura Ventura, whose expertise and knowledge enabled TEPSA to consolidate a healthy financial situation. The finances of TEPSA have been consolidated in 2011. TEPSA benefited from the multiannual framework of the European Commission's "Europe for citizens" programme in 2011 as well. In addition TEPSA continued its work for the European Parliament, its collaboration with other research projects such as THESEUS, establishing a European society. The exchange of ideas and debate about the EU has continued to foster both the transnational approach while taking into account the local dimension, meaning that the TEPSA activities managed to address and to have an impact on a wide range of target groups.*

*In 2012 TEPSA will both continue to push new topics forward on the agenda as well as to shed light on aspects of existing debates. TEPSA will therefore continue to impact directly the European citizens in order for the European integration to become a topic that really matters also in national debates and to give citizens the opportunity to interact and participate in constructing a closer Europe.*

**Professor Dr. Wolfgang Wessels, TEPSA Chairperson**  
Brussels, 2012



## ABOUT TEPSA

The Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) is the first transeuropean research network. It consists of leading research institutes in the field of European affairs throughout Europe, with an office in Brussels. TEPSA's aim is to provide a high quality research on European integration based on a triple "A" approach: Analysis, Assessment and Advice in order to stimulate discussion on policies and political options for Europe.

The network was established in 1974 as an international non-profit association under Belgian law. Composed of 25 member institutes and 7 associate members throughout the EU and its candidate countries, TEPSA's activities fit in a much broader framework that has been established over several decades. Consequently, TEPSA's activities extends its scope well beyond the Brussels' arena, drawing especially on the multiplier effect inherent in all activities and fostering debate, action and mutual understanding between the members who contribute to the implementation.

### ***A 'bottom-up' approach to European governance***

With its decentralised approach, TEPSA combines the strengths of its members and enriches the results of their work. TEPSA exemplifies the 'bottom-up' approach to European governance. TEPSA and its member institutes are a link between the EU and national level governments and the citizens. TEPSA's activities are undertaken in close cooperation with partners ranging from TEPSA member institutes from all over Europe, to EU institutions, national governments, universities and civil society.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011 TEPSA has continued on its path by addressing the variety of topics outlined by the 'Europe for Citizens' programme. TEPSA seized the opportunity to match citizens' engagement with the current priorities of the EU.

Also in 2011 TEPSA demonstrated its willingness to organise a wide scope of activities both in Brussels and in national capitals. TEPSA has been especially active in the organisation of conferences, roundtables, workshops, study visits, trainings, summer school, guest lectures etc in the context of the "Europe for Citizens" programme but also via other EU projects TEPSA is also involved in.

TEPSA's key activities in 2011, has been focusing particularly on the following priorities:

### **Pre-Presidency Conferences in Warsaw and Copenhagen**

These flagship events of TEPSA have taken place one month before the respective countries have taken on the EU's Presidency. Leading politicians, academics, civil society and media representatives have here come together to discuss the priorities of the upcoming Presidencies.

### **Thematic conferences**

A wide range of thematic conferences have been organised in 2011 in cooperation with TEPSA member institutes and partners. These conferences illustrated the EU agenda on various policies and each of them was subject to conference reports.

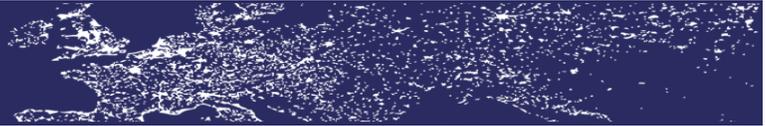
### **TEPSA Guest Lecture Series**

TEPSA Guest Lectures manifest TEPSA's aim to bring the European debate to the national capitals. They match speakers from TEPSA institutes with hosting members and stimulate public discussion on current topics of interest.



# TEPSA

Trans European Policy Studies Association



## **BRIEFINGS AND STUDIES FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

TEPSA in 2011 has continued its work for the European Parliament's Committees on Foreign Affairs and Security and Defence and provided expertise on a range of topics. A large number of TEPSA experts have also been invited to present their findings at hearings of the committee.

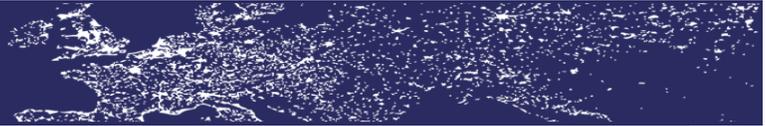
The great majority of TEPSA's activities in 2011 have been undertaken in close cooperation with partners ranging from TEPSA member institutes from all over Europe to EU institutions, national governments, universities and civil society. Each TEPSA activity has benefited from the cultural and linguistic diversity of all partners and participants involved. One of the highlights in this regard has been the THESEUS Summer School, which also serves as an example of how TEPSA's work contributes to building a European identity.

Given the current economic crisis special attention was devoted to the challenges and opportunities of this crisis for the EU and for its citizens, addressing people's well-being in Europe in panel sessions of both 2011 TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conferences. These Pre-Presidency Conferences in Warsaw and Copenhagen also stand out as a platform for exchange between its members, policy-makers and civil society to enhance action, debate and

reflection. On these occasions both junior and senior researchers as well as civil society were involved in order to further intergenerational understanding. These and other international conferences also provided citizens with the opportunity to interact and participate in constructing a tighter-knit Europe.

The decentralised format of TEPSA in general and these Pre-Presidency Conferences in particular also gave the opportunity to promote citizens' engagement with current priorities of the EU such as the governance of the Eurozone, the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, the European External Action, the EU's Security, the Enlargement and Eastern Partnership. These panels were linked to the several TEPSA Working Groups during the Pre-Presidency in Warsaw that incorporate discussions on the future of the EU and its basic values and the impact of EU policies on societies. Addressing this same objective, TEPSA also analysed the impact of national politics on European politics and vice versa with an emphasis on the Franco-German couple and the Greek crisis. The future of the EU and its basic values were further promoted with the conference on Democracy promotion East and South Neighbourhood after the Arab Spring.

TEPSA is pleased to present more in details in its annual activity report the key highlights and activities that were organised in 2011.



## TEPSA'S ACTIVITIES IN 2011

The following sections give a detailed overview of TEPSA's activities and their timeframe in 2011, according to the topics mentioned and including a presentation of TEPSA's communication strategy.

### TEPSA PRE-PRESIDENCY CONFERENCES

The two TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conferences discussed the upcoming Presidency and their priorities in order to give TEPSA's input into the half-year programme and formulate recommendations.

#### 30 June – 1 July, Warsaw

##### *The Polish Pre-Presidency Conference*

The TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conference in Warsaw focused on the incoming Polish Presidency and their agenda. The conference concentrated mainly on the priorities of the Polish presidency and the recent and upcoming challenges for the European Union in the following themes: EU Presidency under the Lisbon Treaty, security aspects of EU external policy, EU neighbourhood policy and economic governance. Those key issues were presented by members of the Polish government and analysed by invited eminent speakers, discussants, top officials, representatives of 32 European think-tanks, scholars from across Europe, press and media. This conference also included the keynote speeches of Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council and Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament.

The following recommendations were presented by Jaap de Zwaan, Member of the Board of TEPSA, to the Presidency:

#### **1. Promoting economic growth**

European integration should serve as a source of growth. To accelerate the recovery from the crisis and to underpin future economic prospects, the onus should be put on restoring growth, notably by seeking to mobilize the unused potential of the Single Market.

The Presidency should seek to foster economic growth by further developing the internal market, including the electronic market, and by

making greater use of the EU budget to build a competitive Europe. To this end the new EU budget should serve the implementation of the 'Europe 2020' strategy.

#### **2. Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020**

Under the Polish Presidency the discussions on the MFF 2014-2020 will start on the basis of concrete Commission proposals. The new MFF should be designed in such a way that it can serve as a proactive instrument to support sustainable economic growth in Europe.

Furthermore it is essential that the EU budget takes into account the consolidation efforts made by the Member States. In that sense the budget should be limited to 1 % of the EU GNI (Gross National Income).

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) remains the biggest single component of the budget. Renewed efforts are needed to reduce its share. The new CAP should remain market-oriented, while taking into account public common goods, including food security, rural development and environmental protection.

On the other hand, more solidarity and, specifically, more European assistance is needed to help poorer regions in the European Union.

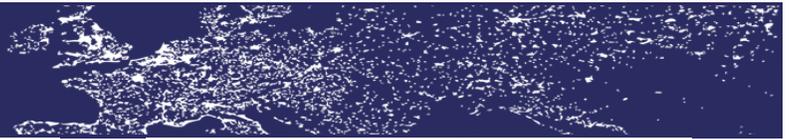
Furthermore the new MFF should target areas such as the knowledge based job agenda, energy security, research and innovation, green technologies and Europe's role on the global stage.

#### **3. Improving the EU's security**

Different dimensions of a secure Europe require attention: security of energy supplies, financial and economic security, food security, border security and military security.

The European Council meeting of 4 February 2011 agreed to establish the single European energy market by 2014. More particularly an external energy policy of the EU has to be developed. To this end conclusions on energy relationships between the EU and third countries should be adopted by the end of 2011.

Financial and economic security and stability is needed in order to arrive at a situation of economic growth.



Food security also is essential. In this context reference is made to the current alarms concerning food in Germany (the E. coli –EHEC bacteria- outbreak). Also a relationship does exist with the reform of the CAP and the debate on the EU budget.

As to border security Frontex (the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the external borders of the EU) has to be reinforced and made more effective in supporting Member States in times of crisis, such as currently in North Africa and the Middle East.

At the military level, the EU's military and civil capability should be enhanced. In this context it is welcomed that the Polish Presidency intends to pay more attention to the EU-NATO dialogue.

#### **4. Area of Freedom, Security and Justice**

The Stockholm Programme has to be further implemented. In that context the Presidency has to secure that 2012 is the final date for creating a Common European Asylum System (CEAS). Also a credible policy on legal migration has to be set up.

The opinion of the European Parliament of 8 June 2011, according to which Romania and Bulgaria are technically prepared to participate fully in the Schengen cooperation, deserves a positive follow-up by the Council. It is expected that during the Polish Presidency both countries will be enabled to accede to the zone without internal border controls.

In this context -and also in view of the experiences with the Arab Spring events- it should be underlined that a reintroduction of internal barriers to free movement within the European Union has to be prevented. Free movement of persons is a fundamental principle of the internal market. A reintroduction of barriers may also imply high costs.

As to the security of EU's external borders Frontex should be made more effective in supporting Member States activities in times of crisis (see also above, 3. Improving the EU's Security).

#### **5. Enlargement**

Following the green light given by the European Council on 23/24 June 2011 to the

successful conclusion of the accession negotiations with Croatia, the Polish Presidency should ensure that the accession treaty is signed in the second half of this year.

The negotiations for membership with Iceland should be pursued.

As to Turkey, the negotiations for membership have to be continued. In doing so, the EU has to be credible and to act with honesty and openness in relation to this candidate state. In this context we have to realize that without credibility Turkey will have no incentive for reforms.

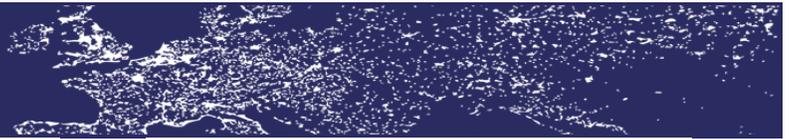
Assuming that the Commission -in its report of October 2011- will give a positive opinion about the developments in Montenegro, it seems that the negotiations for accession with that country (that was granted the applicant status in December 2010) can start during the Polish Presidency.

With regard to Macedonia/FYROM which applied for membership in 2004 and was granted candidate status in 2005, efforts have to be made to solve the outstanding problem with Greece related to its name in order to enable the negotiations for accession to be opened. Further delay can only discourage reforms taking place in this country.

Now that General Radko Mladic has been handed over to the UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia on 1 June 2011, the handling of the Serbian application for membership, presented on 22 December 2009, deserves a new impetus, more particularly in order to examine whether Serbia can be granted the status of candidate. Moreover the European aspirations of the other countries of the Western Balkans have to be supported.

#### **6. Neighbourhood Policy and Russia**

In the next months talks on association agreements and free-trade agreements with most of our Eastern neighbours -Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan- should be taken forward. Key decisions on visa liberalization with neighbouring states in the East may be taken at the Eastern Partnership Summit in September 2011 in Warsaw. Progress with the Europeanization of these countries is desirable since, to the extent they fulfill the requirements concerned, they are



entitled to claim to become full members of EU. In that context not only the Presidency but politicians in all the present Member States should undertake every effort to overcome tendencies of –what is often called– enlargement fatigue under their peoples.

In the light of the recent Arab Spring events the Presidency should ensure with regard to the Southern neighbours that the European Union strengthens its help for the transition to democracy and the socio-economic reforms taking place in that region, taking account of the Commission's recent proposals. Efforts to strengthen the judiciary and the fight against corruption in these countries have to be supported. Also the possibilities to strengthen and further develop the existing association and cooperation agreements into tailor made arrangements with the European Union have to be examined.

As to the relationship with Russia, we have to wait for progress in the negotiations for a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, for example with regard to the WTO membership of Russia. Hopefully such a new partnership agreement can be completed before the end of this year.

## **7. Doha Round and international trade**

The EU has always been a key player in international trade liberalization negotiations. The latest of these is the Doha Development Round which began in 2001. The aim of these negotiations, held in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), is to reduce tariffs and remove other barriers to world trade. Progress in the Doha Round so far has been slow. Wide and persistent differences have opened up between the rich and poor countries on issues concerning access to each other's markets and the long-running question of agricultural subsidies.

Bringing the Doha negotiations to a successful conclusion is by far the best course of action. It is therefore to be hoped that the Doha Round can now finally be successfully concluded by the end of 2011.

## **8. Research and innovation**

Research and innovation help deliver jobs, prosperity and quality of life. Although the EU is the global leader in many technologies, it

faces increasing challenges from traditional competitors and emerging economies alike. Joint programming efforts can thus deliver results that the EU countries cannot achieve in isolation.

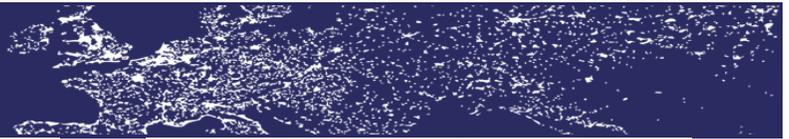
In view of the specificity of the activities of network organizations like TEPSA the Presidency's attention is asked for one particular element of the EU's future research and innovation programme, the Eight Framework Programme. In this respect we recall that there has been some debate about whether future programmes should continue to have a dedicated funding line for collaborative research in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). We are strongly in favor of maintaining the present policy. Indeed, because the Commission often refers to research on 'Grand Societal Challenges' (such as ageing, climate change and so on), it would be a grave mistake not to fund fundamental SSH research which may contribute to a full understanding of these issues.

## **8-9 December 2011, Copenhagen *The Danish Pre-Presidency Conference***

The TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conference in Copenhagen focused on the incoming Danish Presidency and their agenda. The thematic workshops give the opportunity for a deeper discussion on the agenda of the presidency and the state of play of different policy fields. Panels and workshop included Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, Differentiated Membership of the EU, the EU budget: a Driver for Growth and Europe 2020?, the Future of the Euro, the EU and the Arab Spring. The participants of the conference were researchers from TEPSA member institutes and associate members, other academics, EU officials, representatives of national governments, civil society and students.

The following recommendations were presented by Brendan Donnelly, of the Federal Trust in London, to the Presidency:

### **1. The governance of the Eurozone**



Although Denmark is not a member of the Eurozone, the current crisis of the single European currency is a matter of common concern to all members of the European Union. During its Presidency, the Danish government will have the right and indeed obligation to press for urgent and effective action by the Eurozone countries in particular to demonstrate by deeds rather than rhetoric their absolute commitment to the maintenance of the single European currency. In some countries of the Eurozone, the necessary deeds will consist primarily of domestic economic and political reform. In other countries, greater political and intellectual flexibility is the major contribution that can be made to resolving the crisis. The urgency of this crisis is so pressing that the introduction of new measures such as Eurobonds or an enhanced role for the European Central Bank as a lender of last resort cannot await the final outcome in the longer term of efforts to reform the domestic structures of countries in the Eurozone now struggling to fund their national debt at acceptable levels of interest. The Danish Presidency should stand ready to facilitate over the next six months necessary revisions of the European Treaties.

## 2. Multi-speed Europe and the Financial Perspective

The development of the single European currency over the past decade has led to a number of potential dividing lines between different members of the Union. These dividing-lines can be observed within the Eurozone; between the Eurozone's current membership and those outside it; and within those countries which are not members of the Eurozone, some of which seek to join the single European currency, while others do not. It will be an important task of the Danish Presidency

to remind the Member States of the dangers arising from the emergence of such potential fault-lines. It is desirable and necessary that

the Eurozone now moves towards more economic, fiscal and political integration. But this greater integration should proceed with the greatest possible respect for the rights of those outside the Eurozone and the

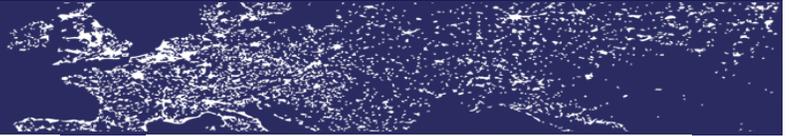
maintenance of the greatest possible degree of political and economic solidarity among the now 27 Member States of the Union. In this latter connection, the Danish Presidency has the opportunity to encourage constructive discussion on the next Medium Term Financial Perspective. A hastily-negotiated agreement on this subject shortly before the next Perspective comes into force is unlikely adequately to reflect the Union's commitment to sustainable growth, to the creation of employment and to solidarity between its Member States. If well-prepared, the new Financial Perspective can act to soften at least some of the asperities of national austerity measures. This is unlikely to happen if the Union's budget is simply seen as a competition between national governments to divide the resources of the budget in a nationally advantageous way between themselves.

## 3. External policy - European External Action Service

The Danish Presidency should recognize the immensity of the task which has been entrusted to the High Representative and the as yet unfinished nature of the Action Service on which the Representative relies. The Lisbon Treaty left unresolved a number of issues relating to the role of the High Representative and the Action Service. It would have been unreasonable to expect that these new institutions should be able to respond to the political upheavals of 2011 with the same rapidity and clarity as could some (but by no means all) national governments within the Union. Public recognition by the Presidency of the efforts of the High Representative and her status as a legitimate external spokeswoman for the Union should not however preclude private encouragement to her and her advisers to accelerate the building-up of the Action

Service's resources, to organize better her representative activities and to provide more personal and administrative leadership to the Service as a whole. The Union is likely to face in

2012 severe external challenges, not least in the Middle East. A well-functioning apparatus for external policy will be essential if the Union is effectively to fulfil in that region its



traditional role as a credible defender of human rights and provider of political, technical and economic support to homegrown processes of democratization.

#### **4. Enlargement and Eastern Partnership**

The signature of the accession treaty with Croatia is greatly to be welcomed and the ratification process will begin under the Danish Presidency. For the other countries of the Western Balkans, the accession process should continue, with those involved recalling that the success of this process requires full respect of the EU's membership criteria and satisfactory standards of economic and political governance. Negotiations with Iceland are progressing well and should be pursued. For Turkey the accession process remains the most effective framework for promoting domestic reforms, and the EU for its part needs to strengthen its relations with Turkey in areas of common interest such as foreign policy. In its exchanges with the neighbouring countries in Eastern Europe, the Presidency should seek to develop and improve the Eastern Partnership in ways that promote the adoption of European standards and lead to further economic and political integration.

#### **5. Environmental and Climate negotiations**

Denmark is well placed to be an effective leader and advocate for the Union in these areas of policy. Its domestic commitment to the fostering of "green growth" and its practice of bringing together both Danish governmental and non-governmental actors to discuss environmental questions are helpful models which the Danish government can usefully follow at the European level during its Presidency. The concept of "green growth" is one likely to commend itself even to those Member States traditionally uneasy about the

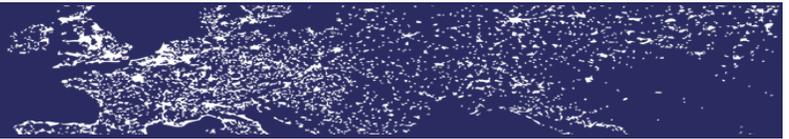
supposed trade-off between growth and high environmental standards. Wide consultation at the European level is likely to underline the pervasiveness of environmental challenges in such apparently distinct spheres of policy as

energy, agriculture, fisheries and transport. It may also lead to regional initiatives within the European framework, in such geographically

specific areas as the Baltic Sea. Externally, the Presidency should continue to press for the widest possible measure of binding international agreements, between as many partners as possible, particularly in the field of climate change. It will be particularly important that the Union's institutions and Member States pursue coherent and agreed policies in the aftermath of the Durban Conference of the Parties.

#### **6. A positive Presidency**

Beyond any specific recommendations, a great general service the Danish Presidency can render to the European Union is to present itself to all audiences as an enthusiastic, optimistic and energetic advocate of the Union and its works. The past five years have seen a noticeable diminution in the Union's self-confidence and this lack of self-confidence has played its part in encouraging the Union's critics to caricature the euro as an unstable and anti-democratic arrangement; to criticize free movement within the Union as a threat to domestic prosperity; to stigmatize the Union's institutions as notably inefficient and corrupt; and to argue that a loosening of European ties would better serve national interests. A robust and self-assured Presidency of the Union can act as an important bulwark against such misconceptions. The current Danish government is particularly well placed to take the lead in steering public and political opinion towards a generally more positive perception of the Union than it sometimes enjoys in Denmark, in the other twenty six Member States of the EU or in the wider international community as a whole.



## THEMATIC CONFERENCES

**17-18 February 2011, Brussels**  
**Workshop Franco-German relationship as catalyst of EU integration, seen from the other EU member states**

*TEPSA Secretariat, University of Cologne (THESEUS project manager), Sciences Po Paris, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Permanent Representation of Germany to the EU*

**6 May 2011, Luxembourg**



**Seminar on the role of the EUCJ in European integration after Lisbon**

*TEPSA Secretariat, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Européennes Robert Schuman, Luxembourg, European Court of Justice*

**31 May 2011, European Parliament, Brussels**

**Conference: A year after the crisis: adjustment in Greece and the Eurozone**

*TEPSA Secretariat, the Greek Centre of European Studies & Research (EKEME), the European Center of Economic and Financial Law*

**15 June 2011, Brussels**  
**Roundtable on Croatia EU accession**



*TEPSA Secretariat, Institute of International Relations IMO, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Brüssel, Permanent Mission of Croatia to the EU*

**14-16 September 2011, Ljubljana**  
**Workshop on Impact of the Crisis on Regional Economic and Financial Integration in Asia and Europe**

*TEPSA Secretariat, the Centre of International Relations of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Asia-Europe Foundation, Asian Development Bank Institute, Prospex, Brussels and Europe-Asia Policy Forum*

**28 November 2011, Brussels**  
**Conference on EU-Japan relations**

*TEPSA Secretariat, KULeuven, Japan Foundation, ULB Brussels, the Mission of Japan to the EU, EU-Japan Centre for industrial cooperation, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, Waseda University and the International Christian University Japan.*

**1-2 December 2011, Brussels**  
**Conference on Democracy promotion East and South after the Arab Spring: Re-evaluating the EU's Engagement with**

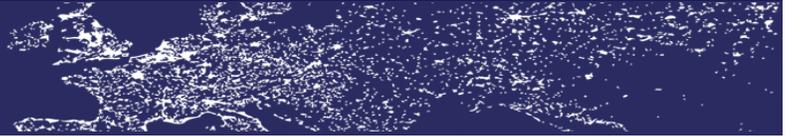
**Authoritarian Regimes**

**Institut für Europäische Politik**

*TEPSA Secretariat, Institut für Europäische Politik (IEP), University of Maastricht, Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU*

**SPEECHES OF TEPSA REPRESENTATIVES AT CONFERENCES (SELECTION)**

**12-14 January and 15-17 June 2011, Brussels**  
**'Europe at Work'- Working visit on career opportunities in Brussels**  
*TEPSA Secretariat, University of Cologne*



## TEPSA GUEST LECTURE SERIES

*"TEPSA Guest Lecture Series" is an established initiative, encouraging TEPSA member institutes ("hosts") to invite other TEPSA members ("guests") to give lectures on European topics to researchers and the wider public, and therefore contributing not only to reinforce the research community, but also to disseminate reflection and information on key issues of European policies.*

**13 April 2011, Turkey**

**TEPSA Guest Lecture on 'American Influence on EU-Turkey Relations'**

*TEPSA Secretariat, Middle East Technical University, Istituto Affari Internazionali*

**15 April 2011, Iceland**

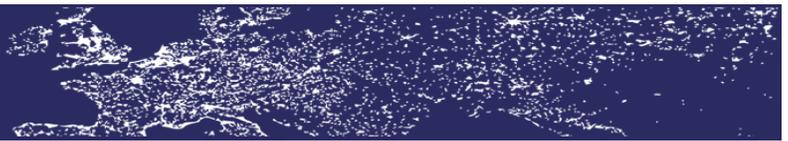
**TEPSA Guest Lecture on 'Croatia on its path towards EU membership: some experiences and lessons learned in the accession process'**

*TEPSA Secretariat, the Institute of International Affairs and Centre for Small State Studies at the University of Iceland, Institute of International Relations IMO*

**14 November 2011, Lithuania**

**TEPSA Guest Lecture on 'Is the EU becoming more intergovernmental?'**

*TEPSA Secretariat, Institute of International Relations and Political Science, Vilnius University (IIRPS VU), Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael*



## COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROJECTS AND NETWORKS

### THESEUS



**4-8 July 2011, Brussels**  
**THESEUS Summer School: 'New World, New Ideas: Security and Stability in the Contemporary Global Order' University of Cologne (THESEUS project manager), TEPSA Secretariat, Sciences Po Paris, Fritz Thyssen Foundation**

The International Summer School and G20 Simulation Exercise was organised within the framework of the project "THESEUS" which is a Franco-German initiative on European cooperation. The Summer School brought together junior researchers and young professionals to discuss the challenges of European societies today. In 2011 the focus of the Summer School was 'New World, New Ideas: Security and Stability in the Contemporary Global Order'. The lectures of the International Summer School covered the broad range of the given topic and provided in depth knowledge on the main issues dealt with in academia as well as on the practitioner's perspective. High profile academics shared their thoughts on multilateralism and global governance in general and the G20 in particular. The participants were challenged to draft the position papers of the individual delegations by exploiting the full range of means of virtual communication.

The mix of backgrounds, professions and nationalities proved a fertile ground for interesting discussions, presentations, networking and a common policy brief as the tangible result of the week.

### EXACT



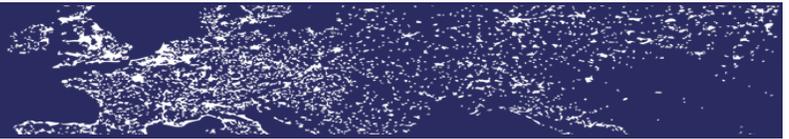
**1 January 2010 – 31 December 2013**

The Initial Training Network "Integrated Training Programme for Analysis, Assessment and Advice on EU's External Action and its Institutional Architecture" (EXACT) aims at preparing 12 Early Stage Researchers (ESR) for professional and academic careers in universities as well as in the public and private sector in academically based consulting for policy makers. The training network focuses its research on major current and future challenges of the EU in the fields of Commercial Policy, Common Foreign and Security Policy, Common European Defence Policy and Development Cooperation. The training provided through EXACT intends to bridge the gap between Ph.D. training within the academic world on the one hand and the "down-to-earth" need of potential employers in consulting or advisory circles on the other. Therefore, the project pursues an integrated two track curriculum that involves three universities and six think tanks: The scientific track concentrates on academic training leading to a Ph.D. degree, track II focuses on the training of professional skills. Given the growing market for academically trained EU experts in both public and private sectors, the integrated curriculum develops a triple "A" catalogue of skills: theory-led Analysis and Assessment of potential future scenarios in the field of EU's external action and Advice for strategies. The early stage researchers will attend a 36 month training programme including local and network-wide activities (e.g. individual research projects and Network Seminars) provided by universities and think tanks in the network. The early stage researchers will be given the opportunity to obtain a double Ph. D. degree ("co-tutelle") from two participating universities as well as the EXACT Certificate issued by all participating organisations. This project is financed by the European Commission as a



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Trans European Policy Studies Association



Marie Curie Initial Training Network (ITN), Seventh Framework Programme.

In this context, from the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011 onwards three Early Stage Researchers (ESR) and from the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2011 onwards another three ESR will join the TEPSA Secretariat in Brussels for respectively eight and five months. Beside the elaboration of their PhD, they will be involved in the daily work of TEPSA notably in the organization of activities and conferences as well as in the elaboration of research papers.

**6-19 October 2011, Brussels**  
**TEPSA Training/ EXACT Network Seminar on Professional Skills**

*TEPSA Secretariat, University of Cologne*

As announced in TEPSA's application for the 2010-2012 multi-annual framework partnership, TEPSA continued its TEPSA Training activities of 2009 in the framework of its participation in the Initial Training Network (EXACT) which aims at preparing 12 Early Stage Researchers (ESR). The EXACT Network Seminar on Professional Skills was linked to the TEPSA training in order to combine the two target groups (the EXACT fellows and junior researchers from the TEPSA member institutes). The junior researchers from the TEPSA network received training on e.g. writing policy briefs, interviewing techniques; drafting project applications; presentation skills and project management skills.

## LISBOAN

Erasmus Academic Network  
**LISBOAN**  
Teaching & Researching the Lisbon Treaty

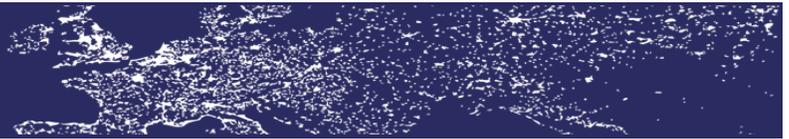
**October 2010 -  
September  
2013**

LISBOAN (Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network) is a network of 68 partner institutions from all EU member states as well as Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey. TEPSA is one of the 68 partners participating in the project. Its aim is to strengthen cooperation between institutions of higher education and research in Europe with a view to teaching and researching the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Union's legal foundation since December 2009.

**16-17 June 2011**  
**LISBOAN First Annual Conference**

*TEPSA Secretariat, University of Cologne*

The first annual conference was organised by the TEPSA secretariat in Brussels in cooperation with the University of Cologne. The six working groups and the key note speeches dealt with the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on the EU's policy and polity. The discussions notably covered the themes of inter-institutional cooperation after Lisbon, the perspective of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Union and post-Lisbon challenges. The final roundtable was informed by a rich diversity and a fruitful academic exchange of ideas.



## **BRIEFINGS, STUDIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

In 2011, TEPSA delivered a series of briefings, studies and organised workshops to the European Parliament's Committees of Foreign Affairs and Security and Defence. A number of authors were also invited to present the results of their research in hearings.

### **Briefings, studies delivered to the European Parliament:**

#### **The EU as a Global Actor : Its Evolving Role in Multilateral Organizations**

Authors: Vicente Palacio, Manuel de la Rocha, José Luis Escario and Doménec Ruiz  
Fundación Alternativas, Spain  
May 2011

#### **Impact of sanctions and isolation measures with North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and Zimbabwe as case studies**

Author: Clara Portela, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Singapore Management University, Visiting Fellow - Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, Belgium  
June 2011

#### **Cybersecurity and Cyberpower : Concepts, Conditions and Capabilities for Cooperation for Action within the EU**

Authors: Alexander Klimburg (Austrian Institute for International Affairs - OIIP, Austria) and Heli Tirmaa-Klaar (Estonian Foreign Policy Institute, Estonia)  
June 2011

#### **The impact of the financial crisis on European defence**

Authors: Christian Mölling, Research Fellow, Sophie-Charlotte Brune, Research Associate, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) - German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Germany  
June 2011

#### **Missile Defence in Europe: Strategic and Industrial Implications**

Authors: Vitek Stritecky, Nikola Hynek, Ondrej Ditrych  
Institute International Relations Prague, Czech Republic  
June 2011

#### **The Role of Private Security Companies (PSCs) in CSDP Missions and Operations**

Authors: Elke Krahmann (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt - PRIF, Germany and University of Bristol, UK) and Cornelius Friesendorf (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main / Peace Research Institute Frankfurt - PRIF/HSFK, Germany)  
September 2011

#### **The Galileo Programme: Management and Financial Lessons Learned for Future Space Systems Paid out of the EU Budget**

Authors: Anna Veclani, Jean-Pierre Darnis and Valérie Miranda  
Istituto Affari Internazionali Rome, Italy  
October 2011

#### **Space and security: the use of space in the context of the CSDP**

Authors: Anna Veclani, Jean-Pierre Darnis and Valérie Miranda  
Istituto Affari Internazionali Rome, Italy  
November 2011

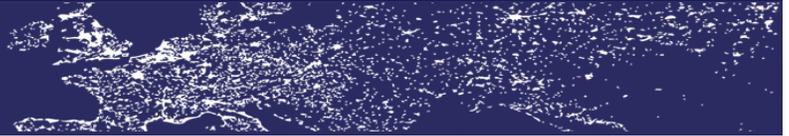
#### **The EU Foreign Policy towards the BRICS and other Emerging powers: objectives and strategies**

Authors: Stephan Keukeleire, Mikael Mattlin  
Finnish institute for International Affairs and University Leuven/College of Europe  
September 2011



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## **Workshops delivered to the European Parliament:**

### **The Lisbon Treaty's implications for EU-Swiss relations**

Experts: Christian Franck, Honorary member of TEPSA Board, Professor at Université Catholique de Louvain, at the Diplomatiscche Akademie Wien and at the College of Europe; Sandra Lavenex, Professor of International Politics, University of Lucerne and Clive H. Church, Emeritus Professor of European Studies, Centre for Swiss Politics, University of Kent

March 2011

### **Nuclear safety in Turkey and its region**

Experts: Polat Gülkan, Professor in the Department of Civil Engineering of the Middle East Technical University (Ankara), President of the International Association for Earthquake Engineering, and a former consultant for site selection studies for the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority

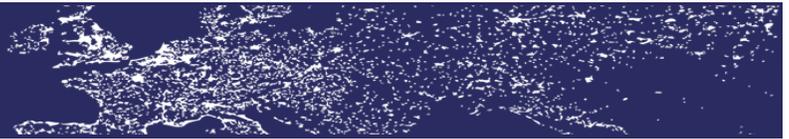
May 2011





# TEPSA

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## MEETINGS OF TEPSA'S CONSTITUTIVE BODIES

### TEPSA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly of TEPSA has met in June 2011 in Warsaw, and in December 2011 in Copenhagen at the occasion of the TEPSA Pre-Presidency Conferences. By linking the TEPSA General Assembly to the Pre-Presidency Conferences, the participation of a higher number of TEPSA member institutes is ensured.

### TEPSA BOARD

TEPSA Board meetings discuss and make the decisions on TEPSA's activities and the state of implementation of its work programme and budget; as well as monitoring other ongoing projects. The function of the Board is to supervise the implementation of TEPSA's work programme and the general functioning of TEPSA in between the General Assemblies.

The TEPSA Board convened twice in 2011: on 14 April and 31 August.

### BOARD MEMBERS OF TEPSA

#### Chairman of the Board

##### **Prof. Wolfgang WESSELS**

Professor at the University of Köln and at the College of Europe, Bruges and former Chairman of the Institut für Europäische Politik, Bonn.

#### Secretary General

##### **Prof. Jean-Paul JACQUÉ**

Professor at the College of Europe, Bruges, and former Director of the Legal Service of the Council of the EU

#### Treasurer

##### **Mr. Pierre Florent PETERKENNE**

Honorary Auditor

##### **Prof. Iain BEGG**

Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, London

##### **Prof. Gianni BONVICINI**

Executive Vice President, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome

##### **Prof. Jaap DE ZWAAN**

Professor of the Law of the European Union Erasmus University Rotterdam

##### **Dr. Gunilla HEROLF**

Senior Research Fellow at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm

##### **Dr. Hanna OJANEN**

Research Director of the Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm

##### **Prof. Jacek SARYUSZ-WOLSKI**

Member of the European Parliament, Chairman of the Delegation for Relations with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly and member of the committee on Foreign Affairs

##### **Dr. Visnja SAMARDZIJA**

Head of the Department of European Integration, Institute of International Relations, Zagreb

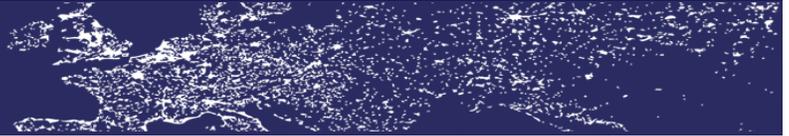
##### **Prof. Marjan SVETLICIC**

Director of the Centre of International Relations of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana

##### **Prof. András INOTAI**

Director of the Institute of World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

TEPSA



## COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

TEPSA has undertaken an active communication policy, in particular via its website and newsletter. The TEPSA newsletter and website have been able to reach out to a number of different target groups and people, disseminating TEPSA's activities throughout Europe.

## TEPSA NEWSLETTER

The TEPSA Newsletter provides many innovative elements, like the information about a public consultation of the European Commission. Including these consultations in our Newsletter enables the interested public to become aware of their possibilities to have a say in European policy-making. The editorials of our Secretary General can also be viewed as best practice: an interesting analysis of the debate in the EU from an insider in both EU decision-making and the EU academic debate.

Moreover the rotating introduction of member institutes have been continued and have contributed to the attractiveness and insightfulness of the newsletter as well as the section with news and publications from outside the network.

In 2011, six newsletters have been disseminated to TEPSA members:

February 2011: Editorial on state of play of 'the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI): the birth of participatory democracy' and with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Malta.

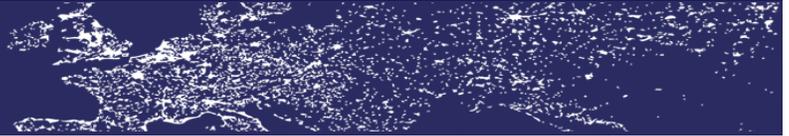
April 2011: Editorial on 'Descartes revisited: Reflections on the Method' and with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Italy.

June 2011: Editorial on 'The European Union and the constitutional identity of its member states' and with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Slovenia.

August 2011: Editorial on the current State of the Union and with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Poland.

October 2011: Editorial on the current State of the Union, with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Greece.

December 2011: Editorial on analysis on 'Towards a two-speed Europe?' and with the introduction of TEPSA's member institute from Finland.



## TEPSA WEBSITE

The TEPSA website has been constantly updated to keep visitors informed about the events of TEPSA, new publications, calls for proposals or nominees for awards and other relevant information. The subscribe button on TEPSA's website, enabling the general public to subscribe to this newsletter directly has been widely used, demonstrating the growing interest of a diverse audience to the TEPSA network. It contributed to the regular updates and the increase of recipients in TEPSA mailing lists.

In addition to the 'subscribe' option on the website, TEPSA has also actively continued to improve and update its distribution lists, ensuring that the TEPSA newsletter has been reaching out to the members, participants of TEPSA discussions, policy-makers and civil society.

The sustainable visibility of TEPSA's activities continued in 2011 with a rigorous and consistent conference reporting on all its activities. These conference reports are sent to participants and are publicly accessible on TEPSA's website.

## TEPSA BRIEF

**TEPSA Briefs** are policy briefs written on the initiative of the TEPSA Secretariat to provide the general public, civil society and EU and national officials with analysis, assessment and advice on current EU initiatives. The following TEPSA briefs have been elaborated in 2011:

TEPSA Brief on **the EU energy security - the Russia factor and future prospects for the Southern Corridor**

By Marco Siddi

TEPSA Brief on the **review of the European Neighbourhood Policy: Increasing the coherence and coordination of EU external action?**

By Simon Stroß

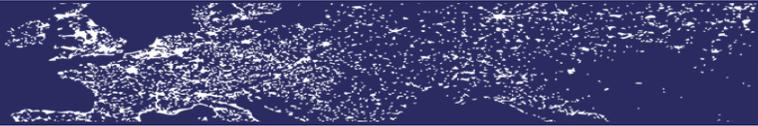
TEPSA Commentary on **the reform of the European Courts, the need of a Management Approach**

By Franklin Dehousse

TEPSA Commentary on **the 'reform' of the statute of the Court**

By Jean-Victor Louis

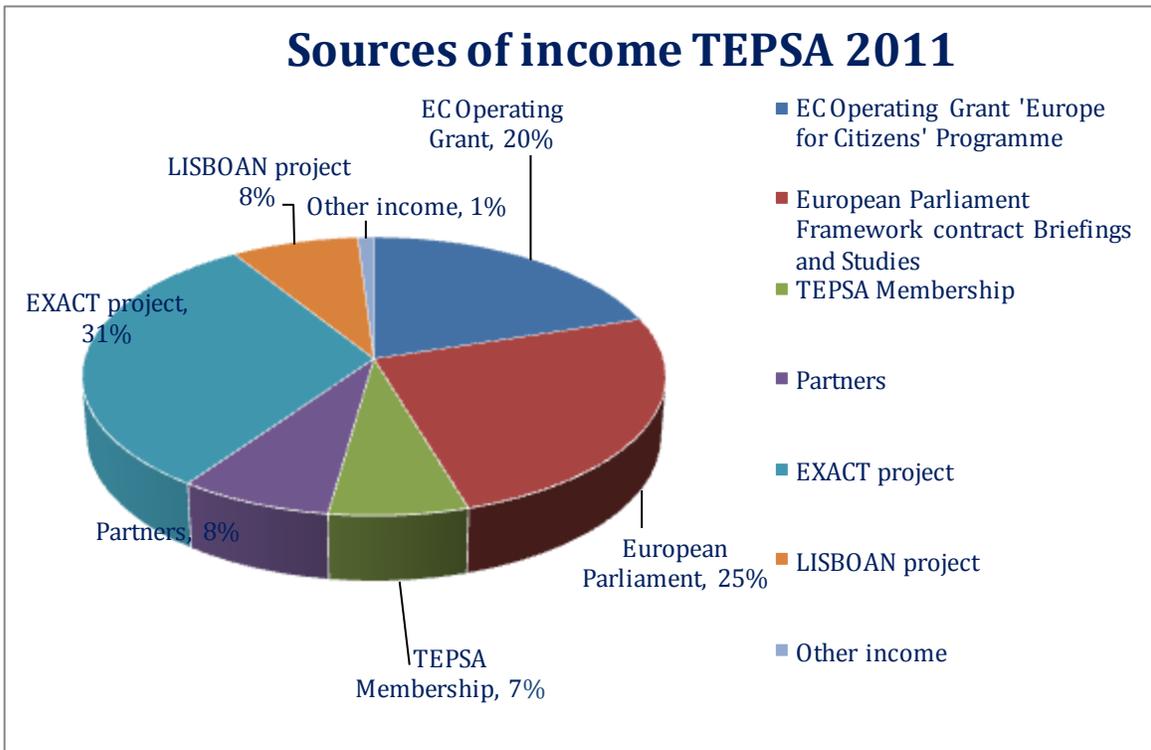




**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Overall, TEPSA has had a sound financial development during the year of 2011. Besides its work within the “Europe for Citizens” Programme of the European Commission, and its expertise for the European Parliament and TEPSA’s member institutes were of key importance. The long-lasting cooperation with the project “THESEUS” was also relevant pillars of stability for TEPSA’s finances.

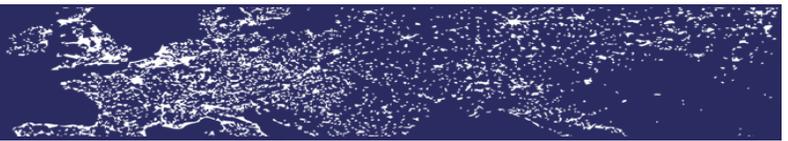
The Marie Curie ITN EXACT project, of which TEPSA is one of the nine partners, started in 2010 but will continue until 2014. Moreover TEPSA is one of the 68 partners of the LISBOAN project, Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Network, from October 2010 to September 2013.



*TEPSA is a European policy research institute supported by the Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Commission:*



Europe for Citizens Programme



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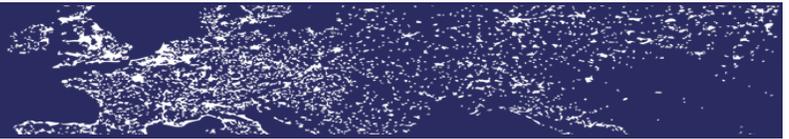
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## LATVIA

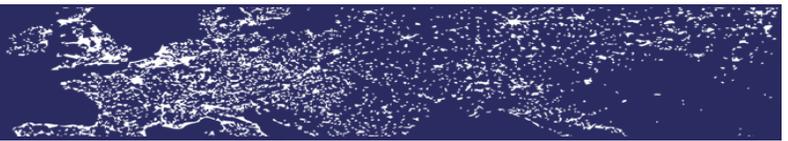
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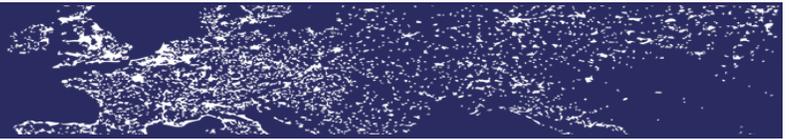
## **UNITED KINGDOM**

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# TEPSA

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## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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