



TEPSA

the Trans European
Policy Studies Association



NEWSLETTER

MAY 2009

Europe in transition

Looking back at latest events at European and national level three observations can be made:

First, the rise of 'new' and/or 'Eurosceptic' parties which start to emerge in some of the EU member states as an alternative to the traditional national parties: in Spain, the 'Centro Democrático Liberal', a liberal alternative to the dominating conservatives and socialists, in Belgium, the 'ProBruxsel', "the first and only bilingual party in Belgium", in Hungary, the Party of Internet Democracy aiming at using the web "to bring more direct democracy to the European political arena", and in Sweden the Pirate Party which has now become Sweden's fourth largest political force in the European elections. In addition, the "Newropeans" and "Libertas" are forming themselves as the first trans-European parties. Though, the electorate seems unimpressed and a low voter turnout is expected.

Second, the EU is suffering from a weakened and care-taking Czech EU Presidency. An indicator for this was the attendance of only a few or seconded representatives of the member states at summits organised in Prague such as on employment policy and on launching the Eastern Partnership. Remarks from Mirek Topolánek ahead of the US-EU Summit on the US stimulation policy as the 'road to hell' or recently by the Czech President Vaclav Klaus on Russia being more important than Estonia and Lithuania further strengthen this awkward picture.

Third, Europe seems absent or impuissant in the world, also risking its credibility as an influential and normative global power. Thus, in the Middle East the EU could not stop Italy from breaking from the agreed EU policy on a tougher approach towards Teheran with the Italian foreign minister Franco Frattini's visit for talks with his counterpart and showed incoherence between the Commission and the Presidency in its approach towards Israel. Furthermore, with regard to Burma the EU showed hesitation to put pressure on China during its EU-China summit and while condemning violence in Sri Lanka a study has shown that some EU member states still sell arms to the government. The EU thereby risks giving space to other actors to become more influential.

The difficult situation of the EU, in the middle of the world crisis, cannot be a motive for discouragement and scepticism. On the contrary, the objectives of the European construction are more valid than ever. We, at TEPSA, should deepen our joint reflection in order to support by our advices those in the member states and within the institutions who intend to use the crisis as a reason for more common action based on solidarity and for assuring a better place to the European Union in the international system.

Best regards,

Wolfgang Wessels and Jean-Victor Louis

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Special: Interview with Prof. Dr. Gil Carlos Rodríguez Iglesias



Interview questions to **Prof. Dr. Gil Carlos Rodríguez Iglesias**, Director of TEPSA's Spanish member, Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales y Estratégicos, Madrid, for

the TEPSA Newsletter. Questions posed by Anne Schmidt, Research Assistant of TEPSA:

1. Prof. Rodríguez Iglesias, how do you get to know of TEPSA?

TEPSA is undoubtedly a very prestigious trans-European network of research centres and policy institutes. As a jurist and a scholar interested in the European integration process, for many years now I have been well acquainted with the work it carries out, which I deem both useful and interesting. Not surprisingly, I have followed its activities more closely since I became the Director of the Elcano Royal Institute, the network's Spanish member, some four years ago.

2. Until you became Judge and thereafter President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities please could you tell us how you got involved in European Affairs?

I became interested in European affairs when I was a student at the University of Oviedo. There was considerable interest in Europe in the Chair of International Law, held by Professor Luis Sela Sampil, who had many European connections. This circumstance gave me the opportunity, as far back as 1966, of attending a summer course on European Federalism organised by the CIFE (*Centre International de Formation Européenne*) at the *College d'Etudes Fédéralistes* in Aosta. For me, a student living in Franco's Spain, this was a truly eye-opening experience. After obtaining my law degree in Oviedo, I worked as an Assistant to Professor Joseph Kaiser for two and a half years at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau. Professor Kaiser was at the time one of the leading experts in European Law, and I even had the opportunity to work with him on a case which was referred to the European Court of Justice and to attend the hearing in Luxembourg. Since then, European Community Law has been my main area of research and, when I returned to Spain, I was lucky to be able to work under the supervision of Professor Manuel Díez de Velasco, a forerunner of Europeanism and of the study of European

Law in Spanish academic circles. Let me emphasize that, for me, as for so many other Spaniards of my generation, European integration was not a distant, technocratic, or economically-driven project; rather, it represented nothing less than freedom, democracy, and socio-economic modernisation. I have often reflected on the unprecedented leap forward experienced in Spain, in terms of democratisation and prosperity, between Franco's death in 1975 –the year I completed my doctoral dissertation– and 1986 –when Spain joined the European Communities and I moved back to the geographical, cultural and institutional heart of Europe to live in Luxembourg for 18 years, as a Judge of the ECJ. In sum, I am happy to say that European affairs have been an important part of my life both professionally and personally, and I consider it a great privilege to have played a part –albeit a modest one– in Spain's accession to the European Communities, and to have served for so long in the institution whose task it is to ensure that the European Union's law is observed.

3. Your institute Real Instituto Elcano de Estudios Internacionales y Estratégicos is among many other topics doing research on European Affairs. What in your view are the priorities for the European Union at the moment?

I think the European Union's priorities are decisively conditioned by the double crisis it is currently facing: the institutional crisis and the economic one. The solution to the institutional crisis will depend on the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, which conditions the progress the EU can make in many important areas, including foreign policy. The economic crisis, which must be dealt with in any case, whatever happens to the Lisbon Treaty, raises, among many other challenges, two which are specific to the European Union. First, it requires measures to preserve basic elements of the *acquis communautaire* that are currently under threat, in particular the internal market and the cohesion principle and, to a lesser extent, monetary union as well. Second, it is necessary that efficient measures be taken in the framework of the Union in order to deal with the crisis, and it is extremely important for the EU's legitimacy that citizens perceive the usefulness of its contribution to the management of the crisis.

4. TEPSA nowadays is a network of 29 research institutes or think tanks in Europe. What do you think is the most important advantage of TEPSA and possible benefit for your institute?

Membership of TEPSA is unquestionably a very valuable asset for our Institute and for the network's other members. Its collective nature and its striving for excellence allow it to benefit from synergies through its

publications, joint projects, meetings and other activities. Although our Institute is not exclusively devoted to European issues, since we are generalists dealing with all aspects of international relations that are of relevance to Spain, we would like to be more deeply involved, both to contribute a more effective Spanish input and to benefit to an even greater extent from the advantages membership offers. I know for a fact that it is a source of frustration for the Institute's Senior Analyst for Europe – Professor Ignacio Molina– that he does not have more time and resources to devote to TEPSA.

5. In view that Spain will hold the EU Presidency in 2010 what do you think will be the most important agenda issues for Spain and which role could the Spanish-Belgium-Hungarian team Presidency be playing in it?

The forthcoming Spanish EU Presidency in the first semester of 2010 will be central to the Elcano Royal Institute's projects and activities in the coming months. We are preparing –and in some cases, have already published- a significant number of publications on various issues and policies directly or indirectly related with this event. Some of this work is the product of the activities of the Institute's Working Group on the future of the European Union, which has been meeting regularly since 2005. In late November 2009 we will be holding –with TEPSA, of course– the traditional pre-Presidency conference. In addition to this, we are working closely with two other Spanish policy institutes (Fundación Alternativas and Instituto de Estudios Europeos - Universidad San Pablo CEU) on specific aspects of the presidency agenda, which will also result in a number of publications and a seminar. Furthermore, for the past two years we have been taking part in the organisation of the 2010-2011 Team Presidency, together with our colleagues at GKI in Budapest and the Egmont Institute in Brussels. Our work thus far suggests that the main issues occupying the Spanish-Belgian-Hungarian Trio will be: (i) implementing the institutional reforms enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty if, as expected, it comes into force; (ii) updating the Lisbon Strategy; (iii) developing new policies in the fields of energy and climate change, immigration, and the knowledge society; (iv) the EU budget review; and (v) the Balkans and the development of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Along with this joint programme, Spain's six-month term will focus –as indicated by the Prime Minister, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero– on overcoming the economic crisis, strengthening the social dimension of the European project –particularly with regard to development cooperation and gender equality- and adapting the EU to a multipolar world in which Europe should have a stronger presence abroad, especially as regards its relations with the two 'Americas', north and south of the Equator.

6. The European elections and the appointment of a new Commission could bring major changes for the EU's political system. As Jean-Monnet Chair of European Community Law and author of several publications on European constitutional affairs what do you expect of these events, even with regard to the unknown future of the Lisbon Treaty?

I think this will largely depend on if and when the Lisbon Treaty enters into force. Let us hope that it does enter into effect! If so, there will certainly be a new institutional dynamic in which the new Commission and the new Parliament will be playing a major role. Should the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty fail, however, I'm afraid the ensuing institutional crisis is likely to weaken the Union and its institutions. Moreover, independently of the Lisbon Treaty's entry into force, the elections for the European Parliament run the risk of undermining the legitimacy of the Union and its institutions if the current predictions of a very low turn-out in many member states are confirmed. I must admit that I'm quite worried about this very real possibility.

7. The EU is still and even more after the EU's enlargement to the East dominated by national interests. How do you think a real European solidarity can evolve in the future? What are your views about enhanced cooperation?

In principle, I don't like the notion of a 'multi-speed' Europe, let alone one based on 'variable-geometry', resulting from the implementation of various methods of differentiated integration. However, it is also true that differentiated integration can already be considered a feature of the most recent period of the European integration process. In fact, it will probably be very difficult in future to avoid some form of variable geometry and, should the Lisbon Treaty not be implemented after all, then it will probably be necessary to intensify this alternative strategy. Nevertheless, I would like to underline that differentiated integration is not the consequence of the EU's Eastern enlargement, but a process that began a long time ago. With regard to enhanced cooperation, it is just –strictly speaking– a very specific aspect of this more general phenomenon; an aspect with very well defined limits, since it is regulated in the Treaty itself. Other differentiating elements are of far greater concern to me, the extreme case being the Protocol for the Application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights to Poland and the UK. In any case, I am in no doubt that the heterogeneity of such a large Union requires a profound rethinking of the potential for differentiated integration in order to enable some states to progress –while maintaining solidarity and unity in the goals that have already been achieved– in specific fields without discomfiting member states who do not wish to push their supranational commitments so far.

8. What may contribute to develop a European identity: education, culture, the euro, common foreign policy, the press and other media?

All of the factors that you mention have been, are and will continue to be of importance in developing a European identity, which I believe already exists. However, I think it is important to acknowledge that a European identity does not substitute or displace national identities, nor should it necessarily have the same characteristics. Personally, I would not want a European identity to include those aggressive, emotional elements that are often present in sporting events, and which frequently go hand-in-hand with national identities. I don't mean to say that a European identity should be void of sentiment, however. I can still remember the shared sense of emotion felt by all those who attended a concert celebrating the 50th anniversary of the European Court of Justice when we stood to hear the European anthem. Nevertheless, I must admit that those of us who were in Luxembourg on that occasion were not necessarily a representative cross-sample of Europe's citizens...

9. Your country was one of the main supporters of the Constitutional Treaty. How do you evaluate Spanish public opinion today?

Recent data, from both the latest editions of the *Eurobarometer* and from the Elcano Royal Institute's periodic opinion survey (the *BRIE*) show that Spaniards still have a positive view of the EU, trust its institutions and are markedly pro-European as regards both the economy and the more sensitive aspects of foreign policy and common defence. Compared with an average level of satisfaction in the EU-27 of slightly more than 50%, almost two-thirds of Spaniards believe EU membership to be beneficial. Fewer than 10% of Spaniards consider EU membership 'bad', well below the EU-27 average of over 15%. This pro-European feeling is shared by the vast majority of the intellectual elite and by the political parties that represent nine out of every ten votes. Should this not be sufficiently revealing, only four years ago the Constitutional Treaty was explicitly supported by 77% of voters in a referendum, although admittedly the turnout was rather low. Despite all this, after almost a quarter of a century of EU membership, the prevailing view is now less naive and more nuanced than in the past. Furthermore, given the current crisis it is quite natural that Spain's perception of the EU and its confidence in Europe's future should have been affected: its citizens are worried about the economic situation and especially by the high rate of unemployment, which is Spain's great unresolved problem.

10. Finally, what do you do when you are not working?

The question correctly implies that work is my main activity, and I would certainly like to have more time for leisure! However, let me assure you that I do manage to do other things as well, such as reading (non legal and non professional literature), going to the cinema, the theatre, or the opera, travelling, spending holidays in Asturias (my home region in the north of Spain)... I am certainly not a sportsman, but I have greatly enjoyed playing tennis all my life and I am currently trying to learn to play golf, which should be useful when I get (even) older...

News from the TEPSA Network

Upcoming events

May 2009



27-29 May 2009, Stockholm
3rd TEPSA Training Workshop

From 27 to 29 May TEPSA will organise the 3rd and final workshop of TEPSA Training Programme in Stockholm in the framework of the Pre-Presidency Conference hosted by TEPSA's Swedish member institute Swedish Institute of International Affairs.

TEPSA Training is a special programme for early stage researchers, primarily from the member institutes of the TEPSA network. The aim is to improve their professional skills in a transnational environment. The focus is especially on developing capacities for analysing, assessing, advising and administering EU-related issues and projects. The Training shall familiarize young researchers with the needs and demands of the European Institutions for expertise and policy advice. Contact: Anne Schmidt (anne.schmidt@tepsa.be) or Andreas Hofmann (andreas.hofmann@uni-koeln.de).



28 – 29 May 2009, Stockholm
Pre-Presidency Conference in Stockholm, Sweden
“Swedish Presidency 2009: Finding Solidarity in the Face of Crises”

On 28 and 29 May 2009 TEPSA's Swedish member, the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), will host

the TEPSA and EU-CONSENT Pre-Presidency event for the Swedish Presidency.

The past eight months bear witness to multiple crises facing the European Union, including the institutional dilemma sparked by rejection of the Lisbon Treaty, the geopolitical emergencies in Georgia and the Middle East, and the ongoing economic crisis which caused social unrest across Europe. As the Swedish Presidency approaches, further crises will likely emerge – but so will opportunities to renew European solidarity and tighten the bonds of integration.

This conference will bring together senior scholars and high-level practitioners from across Europe to focus on the Swedish Presidency of the EU. It will examine the prospects for improving European solidarity in the face of existing and emerging challenges.

29 May 2009, Stockholm
TEPSA's General Assembly



TEPSA's General Assembly will meet in Stockholm, 15:30 h, after the Pre-Presidency Conference.

June 2009



access-tr
Building Local Networks for a
Better Informed Dialogue on
Turkey's Accession to the EU

In the framework of the **ACCESS-TR project** which TEPSA is implementing together with the Center for European Studies of the Middle East Technical University (CES-METU) in Ankara three regional workshops are taking place:

3-5 June, Antalya

9-11 June, Gaziantep

25-27 June, Samsun

For more information please refer to the sub-section on ACCESS-TR below (p. 7).

Recent events

15 – 16 May 2009, Berlin

Fall of the Berlin Wall



Co-organising institutes: COMOS, European Academy, Berlin, Hanns Martin Schleyer Stiftung and the Kölner Gymnasial- und Stiftungsfonds.



The Cologne Monnet Association for EU Studies e.V. has the goal to provide a platform for the exchange of views between academics and practitioners from the European and German level.



Together with them, TEPSA held a conference on the “20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall: The German reunification” from 15-16 May 2009 in Berlin. The conference addressed around 35 participants of all ages and looked at the circumstances and different perspectives surrounding the fall of the Berlin Wall and its consequences for the European integration process.

In a first panel the German dimension of the reunification process was discussed. Chaired by Prof. Wolfgang Wessels, University of Cologne, the speaker Prof. Wolfgang Bergsdorf, from 1982-1993 Head of the Internal Policies Department at the press and information bureau of the German Federal Government, outlined the chronology of events before and after 1989, filled with insight views on chancellor Helmut Kohl's policy management at that time. In his commentary Dr. Jürgen Mittag, University Bochum, presented the current state of the art of the research on the German reunification process and thus an idea about the different interpretations and theories about its key decisive factors.

In the second panel the European dimension of the German reunification was debated. Chaired by Birke Jantz, COMOS, the speaker Prof. Hartmut Marhold, COMOS/CIFE, and Prof. Wolfgang Wessels highlighted the mutual interdependence between the German and European reunification processes. Both the commentator Frieder Wolf, City Cologne, and Prof. Wessels furthermore stressed that neither politics nor academia were prepared for the events around the year 1989.

In a concluding panel, chaired by Anne Schmidt, TEPSA, the debate of the first two panels was continued and complemented by further aspects such as the perspective and role of the European Institutions at that time (Yvonne Nasshoven, TEPSA), a discussion on the model character of the German experience and if it was the accomplishment of an already existing trend or a rupture in history (Dr. Barbara Lippert, SWP), and the Polish perspective on the events around 1989 (Dr. Holger Münch).

Contact: Anne Schmidt (anne.schmidt@tepsa.be).

7 May 2009, Brussels

**EU-CONSENT Workshop
Governance in time of crisis**

“EU



The last decade has seen considerable changes both in the membership of the EU and in its

policies and institutional practices. This process of change has to a large extent been one of deliberate adaptation in preparation for enlargement – that mutual interaction of “widening and deepening” which has been a defining feature of recent debates over treaty reform.

This closing conference of the EU-CONSENT Working Group on Constitutional and Institutional Change therefore focused on how the EU manages crises, and how crises have affected the dynamics of widening and deepening of the EU.

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6/7 May 2009, Brussels

“Normative Power’ and External Policies - The European Union in a New Global Order”



TEPSA and its Dutch member, the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, The Hague, organized a roundtable conference on “Normative Power’ and External Policies - The European Union in a New Global Order” in Brussels on 6-7 May 2009.

The conference brought together representatives from the academic and the policy-making communities, combining a scholarly perspective, which discusses the concept of normative power in international relations theory and practice, with a policy-relevant perspective, which focuses on the (future) relevance of normative power in international relations, with a special emphasis on the EU.

The first panel entitled “**The position of the European Union in a changing international system: Effective or symbolic ‘Normative Power’?**” gave the theoretical, academic introduction to the conference debate. The key note speech was given by Ian Manners, Head of Research Unit on EU's internal dynamics, Danish Institute for International Studies. Chaired by André Gerrits, Senior Research Fellow, Clingendael Institute, the commentators Lisbeth Aggestam, Teaching Fellow, University of Bath, and Asle Toje, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo, the session debated the diverging views and assessments of the role and relevance of the European Union in the current international order, with a special focus on the normative dimension of the Union's policies and identity.

In the evening the dinner speaker Robert Cooper, Director-General for External and Politico-Military Affairs, General Secretariat of the Council of the EU, gave an introduction to a dinner debate on “**The Changing Global Order and the Role of the European Union**”.

Chaired by Jan Rood, Head of European Studies Programme, Clingendael Institute, the second panel changed the perspective and discussed “**The European Union as an International Actor: The Perception of ‘Others’**” with presentations from China by Yiwei Wang, Associate Professor on leave of Fudan University, Scholar-in-residence at Chinese Mission to EU, from Russia by Tatiana Romanova, School of International Relations, St Petersburg State University, and from New Zealand by Martin Holland, Director, National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury.

A final panel, chaired by Gianni Bonvicini, Executive Vice President, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome, complemented the debate with the involvement of practitioners from the EU Institutions and NATO on the topic “**The EU from Soft to Hard Power? Practical Implications**”. Based on the introductions of the speakers Giovanni Grevi, Research Fellow, EU Institute for Security Studies, Paris, Richard Wright, Director in charge of Crisis Platform, Policy Coordination (CFSP), DG RELEX, European Commission, Mika-Markus Leinonen, Director of DG E9, Directorate Civilian Crisis Management, General Secretariat of the Council of the EU, Thierry Legendre, Policy Advisor at the Private Office of the Secretary General, Policy Planning Unit, NATO, the practical relevance and effectiveness of the EU's normative power was discussed.

5 May 2009, Brussels

Lunch debate with Philippe Lamberts on “Europe, quo vadis”



TEPSA, in cooperation with the Fondation Universitaire organised a lunch debate with Philippe Lamberts, Vice-President and spokesperson of the European Greens on the topic of “Europe, quo vadis”.

28 April 2009, Brussels

EU-CONSENT Conference “The present and future of national legislatures in EU Governance”.



This EU-CONSENT workshop was organised by the European Institute of Public Administration (Maastricht) and the Federal Trust for Education & Research (London), and aimed to bring together scholars and practitioners working in the field to discuss not only about the current involvement of national parliaments in EU policy-making and related difficulties, but also about the future perspectives, stemming both from the 2006 Barroso initiative and the Lisbon Treaty.



The first panel, chaired by the director of Federal Trust, Brendan Donnelly, first overviewed the scrutiny of EU documents and decisions across member states

and their response to the Barroso initiative (T. Jans & S. Piedrafita, EIPA), to look then into some of the national systems in more detail (I. Molina, Real Instituto Elcano; G. Barret, University College Dublin; O. Zetterquist, Gothenburg University). The discussant, Hugo D'Hollander highlighted that even though at national level some 'deparliamentarization' on EU affairs might be taking place, at the same time, there is increasing 'parliamentarization' of the EU decision making (e.g. important role of national parliaments in the Laeken Declaration and the treaty reform thereafter). In the same way, despite the limitations of both the Barroso initiative and the early warning mechanism in the Lisbon Treaty, they will both encourage the national legislatures to discuss more and be better informed about EU affairs.

Indeed in the next panel it was emphasised the fact that the early warning mechanism will improve not only compliance of EU legislation with the subsidiarity principle but also the EU democratic legitimacy, since it will increase both vertical and horizontal deliberation (I. Cooper, ARENA). The panel also addressed the differences of national parliaments when dealing with Foreign or Justice and Home Affairs (F. Zanon, Trento University; O. Vogt, Bundestag). The chair was S. Piedrafita (EIPA) and the discussant M. Van Keulen (Clingendael Institute).

T. Jans (EIPA) chaired the third panel, which discussed issues regarding the democratic life of the Union, such as the contribution of national legislatures to reducing EU democratic deficit (B. Donnelly), the media coverage and parliamentary involvement of EU affairs (P. de Wilde, ARENA) and the consequences of growing secluded decision-making in the EU (A. Evans, CIES-ISCTE). The discussant C. Lord (ARENA) summarised the pros and cons of the new role of national parliaments for the democratic life of the Union.

The workshop finalised with a discussion panel that included MEP, Richard Corbett, the permanent member of the COSAC Secretariat, Loreta Raulinaitytė, UK National Parliament Representative in Brussels, Libby Davidson, and Czech Senate Representative in Brussels, Hana Sedlackova. Please also refer to the EU-CONSENT Newsletter.
Contact: s.piedrafita@eipa.eu



27 April 2009, Brussels
"Neighbourhood and Security in the Aftermath of the Georgia Crisis"



The third in a series of five dissemination events of EU-CONSENT was conducted in Brussels on 27 April. It was organized in cooperation with the TEPSA secretariat and the European Parliament and took place in the premises

of the Parliament with *Jacek Saryusz-Wolski*, TEPSA board member and Chairman of the European Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee as host and co-chairman.

After welcome from Jacek Saryusz-Wolski *Gunilla Herolf*, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) outlined the EU-CONSENT project and its result in general, describing the scenarios with which the project has worked and the Status Quo- Plus Union, which is the scenario seen to best describe the EU of today. As described in this scenario enlargement has been a successful policy in that the EU has been able to integrate the new members in its institutions without any stagnation or stalemate. *Michele Comelli* of the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) Rome, thereafter dealt with the issue of the European Neighbourhood Policy under the title "European Neighbourhood Policy – A Viable Answer to the Security Challenges?" and outlined the successes and failures of the ENP as part of the findings of the EU-CONSENT work in this area. He described several aspects as problematic, among them the financial crisis' effects on the new EU states as well as the EU's lack of strategy towards Russia and found that there had been too high hopes for this policy with an expectations-capabilities gap as a result.

Michael Emerson of CEPS under the theme of "Synergies and Spheres of Influence in Europe's Neighbourhood" brought up a number of critical points towards the various EU initiatives and their outcomes, which contributed to the following debate. Among the worrying and sad events have been the corruption in some states and the ongoing border conflict between Slovenia and Croatia.

Tanja Leppik-Bork of the Institut für Europäische Politik (IEP) Berlin, and (together with Barbara Lippert, previously at the IEP), responsible for the EU-CONSENT's EU-27 Watch, described the views of the European countries given in the latest issue on this subject. Relations with Russia have become salient while at the same time differing among countries. Some show grave concerns whereas others express the need for good relations. NATO enlargement is another issue on which there is no common European strategy and on which countries are again divided.

Thereafter *Gunilla Herolf* made an analysis of the particular Nordic approach to neighbourhood and security after the Georgia crisis. The Nordic countries have been more critical to Russia than many other countries. A previous history involving Russia and a geographical closeness could be seen as an explanation. However, as seen in the EU-27 Watch survey, another strong factor explaining the differences among European countries seems to be the dependence of Russian energy, with the dependent ones on the whole having a more lenient view. Finally *Jacek Saryusz-Wolski* summarized the debate on this highly topical issue.

Please also refer to the EU-CONSENT Newsletter.

Contact: Gunilla Herolf (herolf@sipri.org)

Briefings for the European Parliament

Under its framework contract with the European Parliament, TEPSA with the support of its member institutes delivers briefings and studies to the EP's Foreign Affairs Committee. They can be consulted at our website www.tepsa.eu or the [website of the European Parliament's AFET committee](#).



Since the latest newsletter no new briefings were submitted to the European Parliament.

ACCESS-TR



access-tr
Mobilizing Local Networks for a
Better Informed Dialogue on
Turkey's Accession to the EU

Launch of ACCESS-TR Project Website

In the framework of the project "Mobilizing Local Networks for a Better Informed Dialogue on Turkey's Accession to the EU" (ACCESS-TR) the Center for European Studies of the Middle East Technical University (CES-METU) in Ankara and TEPSPA launched the ACCESS-TR project website: <http://accessstr.ces.metu.edu.tr/>

Workshops in Turkey

After the successful Kick-Off conference of the ACCESS-TR project in Brussels in March the CES, together with TEPSPA, is organising three regional workshops taking place in Antalya, Gaziantep and Samsun. The ACCESS-TR project, implemented by TEPSPA and CES/METU, aims to promote the active participation of local and regional stakeholders in the process of Turkey's accession to the EU.

The goal of the regional workshops is, alike the Kick-Off conference, to discuss benefits and challenges of EU enlargement, here especially with regard to regional questions. They address local stakeholder from Politics, media, business, academia, civil society etc. with the aim to contribute to a better informed dialogue about Turkey's accession process to the EU.

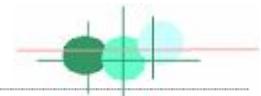
Thematically, beside an own regional focus of the hosting universities in the 3 cities, the following 4 topics will be central:

- 1) Single Market (sectoral approaches, consumer protection)
- 2) Gender issues across social protection, education policies and regional development strategies
- 3) Notions of inclusive citizenship linked to the debates on European citizenship
- 4) Ways of conducting foreign policy in the European Union

The workshops are taking place on 3-5 June (Antalya), 9-11 June (Gaziantep) and 25-27 June (Samsun).

Contact: Anne Schmidt (anne.schmidt@tepsa.be).

THESEUS



The project THESEUS is happy to announce, that after its first run time (2007-2009) it will be funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation for another two years term (until March 2011).

THESEUS is a joint activity of Sciences Po Paris, the Jean Monnet Chair of the University of Cologne, the Trans European Policy Studies Association (Brussels) and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation (Cologne). The programme considers itself as European network of thinkers, actors and ideas, whose aim is to promote the mutual understanding of societies in Europe. With its activities THESEUS is striving for an open and constructive dialogue about the future challenges of Europe.

Currently Nicolas Jabko (Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CERI), Sciences Po Paris) is THESEUS Visiting Professor at the University of Cologne. His inaugural lecture on "The elusive *gouvernement économique* of Europe" takes place on 26 May at the Department of Political Science at the University of Cologne. In winter semester 2009/2010 Christian Lequesne (Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CERI), Sciences Po Paris) will be the next THESEUS Visiting Professor in Cologne.

For 2009 THESEUS is looking forward to a series of further interesting events on which we will report in the next TEPSPA newsletter. Please visit www.theseus-europe.net or www.theseus-europa.net for further information.

News from TEPSPA Member Institutes

Future events hosted by TEPSA Member Institutes

The Finnish Institute of International Affairs is organising three events related to **EP elections**. The events, held on 26 May, 2 June and 8 June, assess the ongoing election campaigns, EU from the workers' point of view, and the election results, respectively.

On 4 June, the institute is organizing an event to assess the **Union's role in the Balkans**.

On 8 June, the institute is organizing a public seminar on topical **security policy issues in Europe**.

On 22 June, the institute is organizing a public seminar to assess the **outcomes of the EU Summit and the Czech EU presidency**.

15- 16 June 2009

Invitation to 30 Year Jubilee oiip on June 15-16, 2009

In order to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its foundation by the then Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the oiip cordially invites its friends and colleagues to take part in our anniversary celebrations on 15 June 2009. We also would like to invite you to participate in the International Symposium "European Security in a Changing World" to be held on 16 June 2009. Venue: Austrian Academy of Sciences, Dr. Ignaz Seipl-Platz 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

For details please see the preliminary programme: http://www.oiip.at/magazin/00/artikel/6483/doc/d/Programme_english.pdf (English version)
http://www.oiip.at/magazin/00/artikel/6483/doc/d/Programme_deutsch.pdf (German version)

Contact: info@oiip.at or phone: +43 (0) 1/581 11 06.

18 June, 2009

Joint conference and presentation of research report (with the Bertelsmann Foundation, Germany) Sustainable Governance Indicators 2009. Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Malta European Studies Association (MESA) is at the moment holding a series of seminars under the MESA Project funded by the European Commission (Jean Monnet Programme). As always, these will be led by eminent visiting professors. The theme this year is **"The New Social Policy Agenda and The Lisbon Treaty"**.

List of Seminars:

26 June 2009

"Gender and the New Social Agenda"

This seminar will be given by **Dr Susanne Burri**, Utrecht University. **Venue:** Gardiola Suite, Corinthia San Gorg, St Julian's, Malta

14 July 2009

"Recent European Court of Justice Cases on Collective Employment Law Rights or How to help Doom a Referendum on the Lisbon Treaty without really trying" This seminar will be given by **Dr Gavin Barrett**, Senior Lecturer, School of Law, University College, Dublin. **Venue:** Carlson Suite, Radisson SAS Bay Point Resort, St Julian's, Malta

For more information on these seminars please look at their website: <http://home.um.edu.mt/edrc/>

College of Europe and ARTE TV analyse European elections campaign

Between April and June 2009 assistants and alumni of the College of Europe will analyse the debates ahead of the European elections in Ireland, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Poland and Germany through the blog **"l'Europe en débat"** (http://blogs.arte.tv/LEurope_en_debat), launched in October 2007. Professors and other friends of the College will intervene in the debates with expert viewpoints. This transnational comparison should serve to understand whether the elections to the European Parliament contribute to the emergence of European public space or whether they are the victims of its inexistence.

ARTE offers an original internet reporting on the European elections. From the 4 May until the June vote, 27 correspondents coming from different professions and social backgrounds will post videos on a new online platform which aims at deconstructing the "clichés" about Europe and to present the daily expectations of the European citizens from the EU.

Follow the campaign debates with the College of Europe and ARTE.tv via the blog "l'Europe en débat" and the platform "27 and me" (<http://27etmoi.arte.tv/>)!

Contact: Luis Bouza Garcia, phone: +32-50-47.72.43, lbouza@coleurop.be

22 September 2009

La Gouvernance à multi niveaux en Europe, Committee of the Regions in collaboration with the College of Europe. For more information: <http://www.cor.europa.eu>

Recent events hosted by TEPSA Member Institutes

25-26 May 2009

International conference (in English) Title: Assessment of five years membership in the European Union. Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

22 May 2009

Mr Nikos Frangakis (President of EKEME, advocate) was the guest speaker in the yearly lecture **"Honour Dimitrios Evrigenis"**, organised by the Centre of International and European Economic Law, in Thessalonica, on May 22, 2009. Mr. Frangakis held a speech on: "In search of measure between Freedom and Security."

21 May 2009

Public lecture by Pechatnov Vladimir, Chair of the European and American Studies Department, Moscow State Institute of International Relations and Mr. Degoev Vladimir, Moscow State Institute of the International Relations (MGIMO-University): **Euro-Atlantic Security: A Russian View.** Venue: Institute of International Relations, Prague.

19 May 2009

Political Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kosovo, Mr. Burim Breznica, public lecture: **The Republic of Kosovo – 15 Months after Independence: Achievements and Challenges.** Venue: Institute of International Relations, Prague.

15 May 2009

The EDRC held a National Conference on **"Malta in the European Union: 2004 - 2009"**, looking at aspects of Malta's membership of the EU thus far. In connection with this conference, the following book has been published.

14 May 2009

The Greek Centre of European Studies & Research (EKEME), with the quarterly Review of International and European Policy and the Papazisi publications held (at the amphitheatre "Giannos Kranidiotis" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) a Public Debate on: **"European Elections 2009: We vote for more Europe"**

The speakers were Mrs. Anna Diamantopoulou (MP of PASOK, former EU Commissioner), Mr Fotis Kouvelis (MP of SYRIZA) and Mr Theodoros Skylakakis (Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Mr Nikos Frangakis (President of EKEME) made the opening address and Mr Pavlos Tsimas (Journalist) coordinated the debate.

Mr Frangakis focused on the melancholic truth that the participation in the forthcoming elections will be limited. Only 34%, that is 1 over 3 Europeans is expected to vote. Today the people in the 27 member-states do not feel more Europeans than a while ago – they may feel even less so. Europe and its Parliament will have to deal during the forthcoming five-years term with extraordinary challenges such as the financial crises and predicted stagnation, the new administration in the U.S.A., the shift of global interest in Central Asia, the energy dilemma due to the Russian energy policy and the shrinkage of social cohesion. Mr Frangakis concluded: "We vote for more Europe, that means that citizens vote and demand a better Europe, a more appealing Europe. To seek more is not enough; only better quality could make the difference."

Mrs Diamantopoulou, Mr Kouvelis and Mr Skylakakis also mentioned the financial crises, the climate change and the need for a new social model that is necessary in order to surpass the euro-scepticism of today and they all stressed the importance for everybody to vote in the European Elections 2009.

13-14 May 2009

Conference "The EU future agenda: Priorities for the 2009 – 2014 legislative term".

The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the Offices of the European Commission and of the European Parliament in Rome and with the support of the Compagnia di San Paolo, organised the conference "The EU future agenda: Priorities for the 2009 – 2014 legislative term", that took place in Rome on May 13 and 14. The conference brought together experts, officials and politicians. Its objective was to energize, in view of the upcoming EP elections, the Italian and European debate on the measures to be adopted in the next legislative term to enhance cooperation and integration in strategic sectors for the future of the EU.



During the workshop the programmatic priorities of the European Commission were discussed, and the electoral platforms of the European parties compared.

Finally, national parties were encouraged to emphasize European issues in the electoral campaign. The discussion also focused on how to make the interaction between the EU Commission and the EU Parliament more effective in view of the elaboration and implementation of an overall programme for the legislative term.

The meeting was held at the Office of the European Commission in Rome, via IV Novembre 149. The first day was divided in three sessions, focusing some of the most critical topic of the next legislative term: budget reform (session 1), citizenship, free movement and immigration (session 2), foreign policy (session 3). In the second day three rapporteur presented the main conclusions of each

session to a roundtable composed by the Ambassadors of Belgium and Sweden, practitioners and Italian politicians with a consolidated experience in the European Institutions.

8 May 2009

Meeting of IAI delegation with the President of the Italian Republic, Rome, May 8th, 2009

During a meeting, a delegation from the IAI presented the President of the Italian Republic, Giorgio Napolitano, with a call to “Give European citizens a voice” which appeals to political parties, candidates and future members of the European Parliament to commit themselves to a real debate on the future of the EU.

The Call was aimed not only to launch the proposal that European political parties name candidates for the post of President of the European Commission, but also to advocate that the European Parliament make full use of its powers, notably the budgetary one. The Call is the outcome of the study Democracy in the EU and the role of the European Parliament carried out by five think tanks (the IAI, Rome; CFS, Turin; IEP, Berlin; Notre Europe, Paris; The Federal Trust London) together with TEPSA and EU Consent, is being endorsed by prominent Europeans (<http://www.iai.it/pdf/Call/PressRelease.pdf>).

7 May 2009

International workshop

Title: **Az Európai Unió, Oroszország és a keleti partnerség - tagállami pozíciók** /The European Union. Russia and the Eastern neighbourhood- position of the member states. The Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

23 April 2009

Although the Roman Emperor and philosopher Marcus Aurelius lived and wrote almost 2,000 years ago, most of his conclusions are still valid today and represent a considerable part of the European spiritual heritage. Therefore the College of Europe decided to choose him as patron of the 2008/2009 promotion and to organize an international conference entitled **“Marcus Aurelius: political theory and political practice”**. The conference, prepared in cooperation with the philosophical yearbook “Political Theology”, took place on 23rd April 2009 at the College of Europe Natolin (Warsaw) campus. The campus was honoured on that occasion by the presence of a number of outstanding speakers coming from prestigious universities: Professor Maria Dzielska (Jagiellonian University), Professor emeritus John Rist (University of Toronto), Professor Valéry Laurand (University of Bordeaux), Professor Giuseppe Giliberti (University of Urbino), Professor Marcia Colish (Yale University).

16-17 April 2009

Political and security aspects of the EU's external relations Cambridge, 16 – 17 April 2009 Workshop organized by Work Package VII ‘External relations’

This workshop was jointly organised by the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) and the Centre of International Studies at the University of Cambridge on April 16-17. The workshop was meant to wrap up a four-year research activity under the EU-CONSENT Network of Excellence and in particular WP VII and to discuss the main results of each team’s activity within the broader topic of WP VII “Political and security aspects of the EU’s external relations”. Therefore, the focus of the meeting was the relationship between deepening and widening in the specific case of the European foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP/ESDP). For more information please consult the EU-CONSENT newsletter.



3 – 4 April 2009, Rome

Seminar on “Political and Security Cooperation in Europe’s Four Sea Basins”, Rome



The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) organised a seminar on “Political and Security Cooperation in Europe’s Four Sea Basins”, that took place in Rome on April 3rd and 4th. The seminar was the second event of the EU4SEAS project, supported by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission and led by the Barcelona based CIDOB.

The seminar, that brought together around 40 researchers and practitioners from the EU, Russia, Central Asia and the Southern Mediterranean, contributed to assessing the role and impact in the political and security fields of sub-regional actors and organisations in the four sea basins. Also, it evaluated to what extent the EU, as well as NATO and other international organisations reinforce security cooperation at the sub-regional level. While the four sessions of the seminar offered a mix of theoretical - conceptual as well as policy-oriented analysis, the final roundtable provided for an exchange of views among practitioners on the challenges and future perspectives of the security cooperation in Europe’s four sea basins.

2-4 April 2009

On 2-4 April, the College of Europe, Natolin campus hosted the 9th edition of **the European Diplomatic Programme**, with 60 young diplomats from 27 EU member states participating. The European Diplomatic Programme was created in 1999 with a view to training young diplomats from all member states of the EU at the European level and thus contributing to the emergence of a European foreign policy culture. Every year, some sixty participants deepen their knowledge of EU affairs via a

programme composed of five modules and organized in member state capitals across the EU, as well as in Brussels. The central theme of the 9th edition (2008-2009) of the programme was "Neighbourhood policy and energy policy: two priority challenges for the European Union." Thanks to its specialization in these two areas, the Natolin campus of the College of Europe was chosen by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to organize the 4th module of the EDP, in cooperation with the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and the Clingendael Institute of International Relations in The Hague. An expert panel discussion devoted to the question of energy security in the context of the EU's neighbourhood strategies opened the programme. Participants then engaged in a negotiation game, which was a practical exercise of EU policy formation in the neighbourhood/energy policy fields.

Calls from Member Institutes

Call for Papers for the international conference on "The EU and China: Partners or Competitors in Africa?"

On 4-5 February 2010, the InBev-Baillet Latour Chair of European Union-China Relations in the Department of EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies at the College of Europe in Bruges will organise an international conference on "The EU and China: Partners or Competitors in Africa?".

The conference primarily addresses European, Chinese and African scholars, journalists, policy practitioners and representatives of NGOs and offers an opportunity to enhance the understanding of the EU's role in Africa, to assess the prospects for EU-China cooperation or competition in Africa and to reflect on its impact on the continent. The diversity of the participants will contribute to establish multidisciplinary and transnational channels of dialogue among Europeans, Chinese and Africans.

Should you be interested in participating in this international conference as a paper giver, please read the [Call for Papers](http://www.coleurope.eu/EUChinaChair) on the website at www.coleurope.eu/EUChinaChair.

Institute of International Relations and Political Science
Vilnius University. **INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAMMES:**

Master's programme in Central and Eastern European Studies

The aim of the programme is to provide students with knowledge and to shape the skills enabling them to understand, analyze and assess the domestic and

foreign policies of Central and Eastern European states as well as the various processes inside the region.

The programme is taught in English and is aimed both at international and Lithuanian students. The programme is composed of 60 local or 90 ECTS credits and lasts for one year and a half. Students are awarded a Master's degree in political science after a successful defence of the Master's thesis.

The academic year at Vilnius University starts September 1 and finishes June 30.

Master's programme in War and Peace studies

The aim of this programme is to provide deep understanding of war, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction processes and skills to critically analyze and evaluate political and military strategies of armed conflict, policies of conflict resolution. Master programme in War and Peace studies will enable holistic and comprehensive approach to strategy-making, planning of conflict resolution and peace-building projects, creative application of acquired knowledge and skills in crisis situations.

For more information please visit www.tspmi.vu.lt/en

The DEVELOPMENT OFFICE working with Europe PROFESSIONAL TRAININGS 2009

Intensive Seminar on the EU (16th edition)

Bruges & Brussels – 29 June -17 July 2009

Choose from one-, two-, or three-week intensive courses on EU decision-making and policies offering a truly European experience. www.coleurope.eu/IS2009

EU Fact Finding – the EU at your Fingertips!

Brussels – 12 June; 2 October; 11 December 2009

Learn how to discern, evaluate and optimise time in acquiring information on the EU.

www.coleurope.eu/EUFactFinding

Regulatory Impact Analysis

Bruges – 15-19 June; 19-23 October 2009

Gain an insight into the RIA process to better understand the impact of policy decisions.

www.coleurope.eu/RIA

EU Executive Programme

Brussels – 16 June; 8 October; 5 November; 10 December 2009

Participate in high-level seminars with a focus on current issues of concern for the business community.

www.coleurope.eu/ExecutiveProgramme

EU Negotiations in Practice

Bruges & Brussels – 23-27 November 2009

Acquire and improve your negotiation skills in the evolving EU political structure.
www.coleurope.eu/EUNegotiations

More information: www.coleurope.eu/development

“Krise? Welche Krise? Was man über die Weltwirtschaftskrise wissen sollte”. The Centre international de formation européenne (CIFE) invites to its Summer University on 13-19 September 2009 in Berlin. The current financial and economic crisis brings up many questions: What are the reasons? In which way is it going to affect the whole society in the next months and years? Are there any ways out? The selected participants will work out answers and analyse the crisis together with leading scholars and decision makers. The working language is German. For more information please have a look at www.cife.eu or contact Jana Kazmina (jana.kazmina@cife.eu).

THE FINNISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS is now seeking a **DIRECTOR** to take office on 1 January 2010.

The statute governing this appointment requires the successful applicant to have a doctorate or equivalent academic record, full familiarity with the field of work of the research institute, and proven managerial skills and experience. The position is open to applicants of any nationality.

Applications must be addressed to the Board of the Institute and submitted to the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, PO Box 400, FI-00161 Helsinki, Finland, **to arrive no later than 4.15 p.m. on 12 June 2009** (address for delivery by hand: Kruunuvuorenkatu 4, FI-00161 Helsinki, Finland). Applications may also be submitted by e-mail to kirjaamo@upi-fiia.fi to arrive before the foregoing deadline. Applications will not be returned.

Further details of the research work and other operations of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs are available on its website at www.upi-fiia.fi. Personal interviews are due to be held in August 2009. For further details of the duties of this position please contact the Chair of the Board of the Institute, Minister Antti Tanskanen (tel. +358 20 611 1790) or Juha Sarkio, Director of Administration (tel. +358 20 611 1702).

Publications

“Enlarging the European Union: Effects on the new member states and on the EU” *Graham Avery, Anne Faber, Anne Schmidt (eds.)* Trans European Policy Studies Association, Brussels (forthcoming)

TEPSA Brief

The second issue of TEPSA Brief in 2009 covered the topic of **“EU’s Baltic strategy: realities of the crisis and the vision of a region”** by Vadim Kononenko, Finnish Institute of International Affairs (vadim.kononenko@upi-fiia.fi).

A new TEPSA Brief will be published soon on “power of initiative revisited”.

Should you have suggestions or proposals for topics please contact Yvonne Nasshoven at yvonne.nasshoven@tepsa.be.

TEPSA Lisbon Treaty Ratification Monitor

The new TEPSA Series called "Lisbon Treaty Ratification Monitor" pursues the goal to regularly inform about the Lisbon Treaty ratification process and the bigger debate around it, and make it more transparent. By Anne Schmidt (anne.schmidt@tepsa.be)

TEPSA Lisbon Ratification Monitor – 1st issue: The EU at stake? Challenges for the Lisbon Treaty ratification process – moving the eyes from Ireland to the Czech Republic. The paper aims to give an overview of the current state of the art of the ratification process and the debates at European and national level (here the 4 remaining countries where the Lisbon Treaty is not yet ratified: Czech Republic, Ireland, Germany, and Poland).

Publications from the Member Institutes

The EU Programme of **Finnish Institute of International Affairs** has recently published a briefing paper on Turkey. The publication, entitled **“Looking for a new strategic identity: Is Turkey emerging as an independent regional power?”** can be accessed at: <http://www.upi-fiia.fi/en/publication/74/>

On 26 May, the **Finnish Institute of International Affairs** will publish a briefing paper **“Flags and hymns are not for the Finns”**, assessing Finnish perceptions of the European parliament and the ongoing elections campaign.

“Consolidation or Disintegration?”

Security policy cooperation in the Baltic Sea subregion. *Marek A. Cichoński, Olaf Osica. Report of the Natolin European Centre (Warsaw, Poland)* to be published in May 2009. The report is available in Polish and English on Natolin European Centre’s website. www.natolin.edu.pl
<http://www.natolin.edu.pl/english/index.html>

Latest publications (in Hungarian) from **the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences**:

Inotai András-Juhász Ottó (szerk.): A változó Kína. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2009. (András Inotai-Ottó Juhász (eds.) **The changing China**. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2009

- I. Kína politikai, társadalmi fejlődésének jelene és jövője, I. Present and future of the political and social development of China
- II. Kína a nemzetközi politikai erőterben, II. China in the global political environment of power relations
- III. A magyar-kínai kapcsolatok fejlesztésének néhány területe, III. Some areas of the development of Hungarian-Chinese relations
- IV. Kína a nemzetközi gazdasági erőterben, IV. China in the global economic environment of power relations

The Malta European Studies Association (MESA)
 Xuereb Peter G. (ed.), **"Malta in the European Union: Five Years On And Looking To The Future"**, ISBN: 978-99909-67-54-8, Progress Press Ltd 2009, paperback, 228 pages, price €25.00 (the price excludes postage and packaging). Conference Proceedings are also available on CD. To order the book or CD, kindly send an email at edrc@um.edu.mt

DIIS Brief: "The Concept of Normative Power in World Politics": <http://www.diis.dk/sw77975.asp> By *Ian Manners*

DIIS Report: "The choice of candidates for the European Parliament Elections 2009 - Danish parties and their procedures for selecting candidates": <http://www.diis.dk/sw77534.asp> By *Mette Buskjær Christensen*

Nakrošis, Vitalis, Reforming Performance Management in Lithuania: Towards Results-based Government. In B. Guy Peters (Ed.), *Mixes, Matches, and Mistakes: New Public Management in Russia and the Former Soviet Republics*. Budapest: Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative. **Institute of International Relations and Political Science Vilnius University**.

Kavaliauskaitė, Jūratė, Hybrid Entertainment Television: Viewership of the Lithuanian „Dviracio Sou“. In Krikmann, Arvo & Laineste, Liisi (Eds.), *Permitted Laughter: Socialist, Post-socialist and Never-socialist Humour*. Tartu: EKM Teaduskirjastus. **Institute of International Relations and Political Science Vilnius University**.

Inge Govaere & Georges Vandersanden (eds.), "La fonction publique communautaire : Nouvelles règles et développements contentieux", dans la collection

"Pratique du droit communautaire", Bruylant, 2008. **College of Europe, LAW department**.

Inge Govaere & Hanns Ullrich (eds.), "Intellectual Property, Market Power and the Public Interest", College of Europe Studies, P.I.E. Peter Lang, 2008. **College of Europe, LAW department**.