



News from TEPSA – July 2007

Dear Friends,

We are glad to send you our third newsletter of 2007, with a series of events, activities and plans. Headlines of this newsletter:

- News of TEPSA Members
 - TEPSA Events in Lisbon, June 2007
 - TEPSA Events in Ljubljana, December 2007
 - Interview with Professor Gianni Bonvicini, Director of Istituto Affari Internazionali and Member of TEPSA's Board
 - Enlarging TEPSA's Membership
 - Ongoing Projects, Calendar of events
 - Publications
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- **News of TEPSA Members**

- **Jean Monnet Awards for Wolfgang Wessels and Lenka Rovná**

On May 6-7 in Berlin the European Commission awarded the European Prize for Lifelong Learning to 18 Jean Monnet projects. According to Commission figures, Jean Monnet projects world-wide comprise 720 Jean Monnet Chairs, 112 Jean Monnet European Centres of Excellence and 1.936 Jean Monnet modules and permanent courses.

The links between Jean Monnet chairs and their networks of excellence were demonstrated when two members of EU-CONSENT, TEPSA Chairperson Wolfgang Wessels and Lenka Rovná, obtained the following awards:

- Prof. Lenka Rovná (Jean Monnet Chair, Department of West European Studies, Charles University Prague) received the Jean Monnet Bronze Award for her chair's numerous activities in preparation for the Czech accession to the EU, targeting not only students but also public administrations and the general public. She was also the first to create a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence in Central and Eastern Europe.
- Prof. Wolfgang Wessels (Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science, Department for Political Science and European Affairs, University of Cologne) received the Jean Monnet Gold Award. His chair was selected for its outstanding teaching and research, and a decisive factor mentioned by the selection committee was his role in the establishment of innovative teaching methods on European integration through the development of real and virtual textbooks



and e-learning platforms, the realisation of interdisciplinary and multinational courses and simulation games and intensive Erasmus exchanges. Reference was also made to the network activities linking the chair to numerous institutions across Europe.

At the award ceremony Commissioner Jàn Figel stated: "If you look at the current list of Jean Monnet professors, you will be struck that it reads like a real 'who's who' of top-level experts in the field" – and TEPSA as well as EU-CONSENT are proud to benefit from numerous Jean-Monnet chairs and professors involved in and affiliated to their activities and congratulate the two award winning chairs.

- **Intergovernmental Conference: Andrew Duff represents European Parliament.**

Andrew Duff, a member of TEPSA's Board, is one of three Members appointed by the European Parliament to represent it at the Intergovernmental Conference to draft the new EU treaties which started on 23 July. In the Parliament Andrew is Spokesman on Constitutional Affairs for the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE). Together with the other two representatives of the European Parliament (Elmar Brok (EPP-ED) and Enrique Barón Crespo (PES) he will participate in the IGC meetings at ministerial level.

- **New arrivals in TEPSA Secretariat**

As from September TEPSA's Secretariat in Brussels will be reinforced by two new Assistants, Mathieu Briens and Yvonne Nasshoven, both coming from the College of Europe, Bruges. Mathieu is French and has a relevant experience in European civil society as well as in EU external Policy and EU Neighborhood Policy. Apart from French, which is his mother tongue he has English, Italian, German and Polish.

Yvonne Nasshoven is German and focused her academic studies on International and European Union Politics, History and Business Law. She has a deep interest in European affairs as well as academic work. She has French and English, with German being her mother tongue.

- **TEPSA Board Meeting, Lisbon 26 June 2007**

The TEPSA Board Meeting, presided by Jean Victor Louis, was an interesting, fruitful and active appointment with a full and dense agenda, where many TEPSA Board Members as well as representative of most TEPSA Member Institutes discussed the current issues, covering internal and external TEPSA's activities.

It goes without saying that the meeting was an occasion to exchange ideas regarding the Brussels EU Summit which took place only a few days earlier, namely on 21 and 22 June.



The Secretary General announced that confirmation had just been received from the European Commission that a grant of € 100,000 requested by TEPSA for 2007 has been awarded under the "Citizens for Europe" Programme.

Reports were made by Board Members concerning the enlargement of TEPSA: by Gunilla Herolf on Lithuania, Slovakia and Romania, by Gianni Bonvicini on Malta and by Graham Avery on CIFE (see more details in the section 'Enlarging TEPSA's membership')

- **TEPSA Pre-Presidency Seminar, Lisbon 27 June 2007**

This Seminar inaugurating Portugal's Presidency of the European Union in the second half of 2007 was organised by TEPSA's Portuguese member Institute IEEI (Instituto de Estudos Estrategicos e Internacionais) with the financial support of EU-CONSENT and the Secretario de Estado dos Assuntos Europeus/MNE.

The programme included sessions on institutional reform, enlargement, neighbourhood policy and the EU's external action.

In his keynote address Manuel Lobo Antunes, Secretary of State for European Affairs gave a wide-ranging explanation of the Portugal's priorities for its Presidency.

Gunilla Herolf, Member of TEPSA's Board, presented the following recommendations prepared by members of TEPSA and EU-CONSENT:

The way forward for Europe: eight recommendations for the Portuguese EU Presidency 2007

- 1) Even with the successful outcome of the European Council much remains to be done to complete the institutional reform. The Portuguese Presidency should aim at a rapid conclusion of the IGC and signature of the new Treaty in order to ensure the enlarged Union's capacity to work efficiently and guarantee a high level of democratic accountability.
- 2) A high level Groupe de reflexion on the EU budget with a mandate to prepare the 2008/9 review of the EU budget should be established, chaired by a high profile figure such as a former prime minister or person of similar standing.
- 3) In further developing the EU's energy policy, explicit priority should be given to embedding it in a smart growth strategy which focuses on investment in sustainable energy solutions. A smart growth strategy needs to be understood as a means of fostering the EU's competitive position in the global market for sustainable technologies such as wind turbines, simultaneously supporting the Union's commitment to climate protection.



- 4) The re-launched Lisbon strategy has made progress but it will be important to reinforce it in order to strengthen the focus on research and education in the EU when developing the next round of Integrated Guidelines for the period 2008-11. A first advance would be to ensure that the guidelines are more effectively integrated. Instead of being separate chapters for macro, micro and employment policies, there should be one coherent and integrated approach. Secondly, it will be important to include a focus on the reform of the quality and efficiency of public administration.
- 5) European crisis management should be moved to the centre of the debate again. Europe needs to develop a common strategy for its global security policy. Furthermore, the EU's capacity for external policy needs to be made more credible, more pro-active and more effective and should be regarded as a vital instrument for expressing Europe's role and responsibility in the world. In order to do so, the civil-military cell should be reinforced in its role to make ESDP a coherent policy. More battle groups as well as more resources devoted to civilian tasks should be created.
- 6) The European Neighbourhood Policy needs new impetus and a clearer profile. It is essential to include it in a coherent European Security Strategy as well as in the EU's enlargement strategy. The European Neighbourhood Policy should become a credible and effective instrument of a comprehensive European foreign and security policy in cooperation with the neighbours in the East and South
- 7) European policy on asylum and migration should be reinforced by the implementation of the Hague programme, accompanied by further efforts to communitarize the whole Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.
- 8) A major step should be initiated regarding the establishment of a common European public space. The D programme of the Commission may be part of it, but should be supplemented with further efforts and programmes in order to secure more and better communication and exchange across national borders.

- **Advance notice: TEPSA events in Ljubljana, 3rd and 4th December 2007**

In the first half of 2008 Slovenia will have the Presidency of the EU - the first new member state to exercise the Presidency since the expansion of the EU in 2004

The next TEPSA Pre-Presidency conference will take place at Hotel Union, Ljubljana, commencing at 9h00 on Monday 3rd December and continuing on Tuesday 4th December.



The conference is organised by TEPSA's Slovenian member institute CIR (Centre of International Relations, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana) in cooperation with TEPSA and the EU-CONSENT network.

The organiser of the conference is Prof. Dr. Marian Svetličič, Director of CIR. Its theme will be "Competitiveness, Globalisation and Cohesion: Priorities of the Slovenian EU Presidency".

TEPSA's General Assembly will take place in the afternoon of Tuesday 4th December in Ljubljana.

Full details of both these events will be sent to TEPSA members after the summer: in the meantime, please reserve the dates in your diary!

- **Interview given by Professor Gianni Bonvicini (Member of TEPSA's Board and Director of the 'Istituto Affari Internazionali') to Alessio Ruta (Assistant at TEPSA)**

- *Professor Bonvicini, how did your collaboration with TEPSA start?*

Professor Bonvicini: My cooperation with TEPSA started in the 70s, during the first EEC enlargement to include the UK, Ireland and Denmark. Italy and Altiero Spinelli, who was the founder of I.A.I. (Istituto Affari Internazionali) and then an EU Commissioner, believed very much that the UK could play a positive role in counterbalancing the Franco-German axis. Consequently my cooperation with TEPSA was designed to support British participation in the EEC. At that time I had recently joined I.A.I as a researcher and a few years later, from 1979 to 1981, I was also Secretary General of TEPSA (there were no Presidents yet). But it was very difficult to manage the network from Rome; that is why the idea of a secretariat on a rotating basis was dropped and Brussels became the definitive seat.

- *You have a remarkable international experience, being member of many international institutes: how do you see yourself in relation to a European identity? And how much does your national identity (Italian) influence your European identity?*

Professor Bonvicini: It is rather natural for me to see myself as part of Europe, after almost 40 years of my professional career dedicated to European integration. Also, we are not academic students of the theory of integration, but researchers committed to improve the good functioning of this extraordinary experiment in regional multilateralism.

¹ Please note that the original version of the interview (in Italian) is available on TEPSA website www.tepsa.be



- *Let's talk about yourself: when and why did you realize that you were interested in European affairs? How did your interest actually arise?*

Professor Bonvicini: I was attracted by Europe from an early stage. My mother was a convinced European and secretary of the 'Movimento Federalista di Trento', ready to demonstrate at the Brennero border in order to tear down the barriers. Furthermore she admired Altiero Spinelli. After my degree in Political Science from Florence, what better work opportunity could I find than to begin my career by joining the IAI during Altiero Spinelli's last six months before he became EU Commissioner? It was the realisation of a family dream!

- *Currently the 'Istituto Affari Internazionali' of which you are Director is very active in European affairs, conducting research into the 'hottest' European issues, namely the Euromediterranean dialogue, security, development, enlargement, the new Treaty: can you explain us what is currently at stake? How about the future, are you optimistic or pessimistic?*

Professor Bonvicini: The IAI is very active in all these topics, and the strong point of our work is to deliver practical solutions. The 'policy oriented' nature of I.A.I's work means that our junior and senior researchers are committed to deliver convincing answers. Moreover, Italy is directly involved in all these topics, due to its special geostrategic position. Often, in fact, we see ourselves as exposed to these problems, but we do not feel that we have the European support that we could expect. Look at the wave of immigrants coming from the Mediterranean Sea, the unstable situation at Lebanon's border with Israel, and the future of Kosovo: these are all important matters for the EU, but unfortunately its common voice and above all its common actions are lacking.

We need more Europe: but sometimes I have the impression that what is happening is the contrary.

- *The latest issue of 'The International Spectator', the quarterly English-Language Journal of the Istituto Affari Internazionali poses the question how to relaunch Europe and strongly underlines the urgent necessity of more flexibility especially in the decision-making process within the EU. This is obviously related to the difficult relationship between the EU institutions and the EU citizens: why in your opinion are EU institutions so far away from the citizens? Or maybe EU citizens tend to take a distance from the EU Institutions? Why is this happening?*

Professor Bonvicini: The central question is not the democratic deficit, which in my view is a false problem. The EU is rather too democratic, open to all possible ideas and opinions, ready to subordinate its decisions to multiple checks at European and national level.



The real problem is its legitimacy: it does not succeed to affirm itself and respond to the expectations of its citizens. But I think this should be blamed mainly on the member states and the various national governments, who attribute many of their domestic problems to the EU. Also the complexity of its 'baroque' and incomprehensible decision-making process does not help people to understand the EU. Finally the delay in adopting common policies, like the Lisbon strategy and the non-existing 'energy policy', leads citizens to take more distance from the EU.

- *What more could organizations like the Istituto Affari Internazionali do in order to contribute to improving of this situation?*

Professor Bonvicini: In my opinion individual organisations and networks of institutes (of which TEPSA is the most long-lasting and effective example) have already been working hard for years to keep up the level of interest in the EU. Unfortunately our shortage of financial resources, as well as the low level of interest in our efforts shown by the national governments and the EU institutions, does not allow us to do more. The mass media, too, are not very interested in our field of work. Anyhow, I think the best way forward is still networking, because it is through common initiatives that we can develop new ideas and proposals to contribute to the growth of Europe.

- *Last question: You are a journalist. What does it feel like to be interviewed?*

Professor Bonvicini: I'm afraid that my answers may not be 'journalistic', not simple and direct. It's paradoxical if someone like me who is trying to convince the reader of the force of his analysis ends up by being misunderstood because he has to provide a colleague like you with short and superficial answers, especially if that colleague is young and not yet a full-time journalist! Well, let's hope for the best!

Please note that the original version of this interview (in Italian) is available on TEPSA's website www.tepsa.be

- **Enlarging TEPSA's membership**

Since its creation the TEPSA network has increased in size progressively as a result of successive enlargements of the European Union. Following the extension of the EU in 2004 & 2007 TEPSA has grown further, but four new member states are not yet represented: Lithuania, Slovakia, Malta & Romania.



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What is being done to ensure that TEPSA becomes a fully EU-wide network?

Decisions on admission of new members have to be taken by the General Assembly of TEPSA, which meets at least once a year.

Since TEPSA admits only one institute from each member state, it has to make a careful selection of suitable members. The normal procedure is:

A 'search team' led by a member of TEPSA's Board is asked to identify a suitably qualified institute in the member state concerned.

- The institute organises a 'joint event' with TEPSA – for example a conference to which TEPSA members are invited, including speakers from the 'TEPSA family'.
- TEPSA invites the institute to participate in other TEPSA events.

This procedure is flexible: it is designed to ensure that potential new members meet other TEPSA members, and that TEPSA members know more about them, before a decision on membership is taken.

In addition to full membership for national institutes, associate membership of TEPSA is open to organisations of a European character, and presently there are three such associates: the European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht, the College of Europe, Bruges, and the College of Europe, Natolin.

Associate membership is also open to institutes in European states which are not EU members: this is the case for Croatia whose Institute for International Relations recently became an associate. The possibility of associate members from the other countries of the Western Balkans, and from Turkey, Norway and Switzerland has also been mentioned.

At TEPSA's General Assembly in Berlin in December 2006 a number of Board Members were designated as leaders of 'search teams':

- Lithuania: Gunilla Herolf
- Slovakia: Gunilla Herolf
- Malta: Gianni Bonvicini
- Romania: Gunilla Herolf
- Turkey: Andrew Duff & Wolfgang Wessels



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They were asked to assess the situation in the countries concerned, to evaluate the qualifications of different institutes for membership of TEPSA, and to report to the next General Assembly of TEPSA with appropriate recommendations.

In addition, in view of the interest in associate membership expressed by the Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE, based in Nice and Berlin) Graham Avery was asked to report.

Following progress reports to Board meetings at Brussels in March and at Lisbon in June, it appears that a number of possible candidates have been identified in Romania, Malta & Slovakia, and the review procedure is continuing with a view to a final selection.

Membership procedures are well advanced for Lithuania, where the Institute of International Relations & Political Science (IIRPS/TSPMI) at Vilnius University has been identified, and also for the Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE).

Both institutes are organising conferences in autumn 2007 to which TEPSA members are cordially invited (see details in the Calendar of Events below) and we encourage you to make the acquaintance of the potential new colleagues in view of decisions on admission which may be taken at the General Assembly in December 2007.

- **Ongoing TEPSA Projects**

- TEPSA FRIENDS

A half-day conference on « La Politique européenne de la France » was organized by TEPSA's French member institute, the Centre d'Etudes Européennes at Sciences Po, in Brussels on 2 July 2007 in the framework of the 'TEPSA Friends' programme and with the collaboration of the Fondation Universitaire.

The conference analysed the consequences of the Presidential and legislative elections for France's European policies. Speakers included Gérard Grunberg, scientific Director of Sciences Po, Bruno Cautrès, sociologist and specialist in elections, Renaud Dehousse, Director of Centre d'Etudes Européennes at Sciences Po, Wolfgang Wessels, Chairperson of TEPSA, and Jean-Louis Bourlanges, Member of the European Parliament.



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- o EU-CONSENT

The EU-CONSENT Co-ordinator Funda Tekin is glad to announce that the 2007 annual reporting has been finalised. All relevant documents have been submitted electronically to the European Commission one day before the official deadline of

15th July 2007. The results may be discussed during the next EU-CONSENT Plenary Conference on 18th / 19th October 2007 in Brussels.

The EU-CONSENT Co-ordination Team in Cologne looks forward to continuing co-operation with TEPSA: future projects include TEPSA-CONSENT Study Groups on EU Widening (Western Balkans) and EU Deepening (Institutional Reform)

- o THESEUS

In the framework of the project THESEUS (partners: Centre d'Etudes européennes at Sciences Po Paris, Jean Monnet Chair for Political science at the University of Cologne and Fritz Thyssen Foundation) the first THESEUS summer school was organised in Brussels from 01/07/2007 to 07/07/2007 with the collaboration of TEPSA.

The THESEUS Project Manager Anja Thomas writes "We thank the TEPSA members for the nominations for participants that you submitted to the selection committee. We were able to include most of your nominees".

The THESEUS Summer Schools tackle each year an internal or external challenge which Europe faces. The aim of the Summer School 2007 was to shed light on the complexity of the problems underlying the debate on energy policy and climate change. Both topics raise questions ranging from economics and geopolitics to environmental policy: What are the economics of energy markets? What are the main challenges for the security of Europe's energy supply? And how can politics cope with the consequences of climate change?

Applying both an analytical and a normative approach, the Summer School featured speakers and high-level experts from international organisations, research, business, politics and NGOs. In the course of the week the participants who came from different professional and academic backgrounds elaborated a THESEUS declaration on European energy policy and climate change, which can be found on TEPSA's website (www.tepsa.be).



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

Under the framework contract between TEPSA and the European Parliament signed in January 2007, one study has been made up to now concerning Turkey's border with Armenia; it was commissioned in May and is due to be completed in August.

The lead author is Nathalie Tocci of I.A.I. (Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome) with co-authors Burcu Gultekin, Nicolas Tavitian and Licinia Simao.

We plan to inform TEPSA members in due course of the conclusions of this study.

During June and July discussions took place between TEPSA and the European Parliament's secretariat about a number of prospective studies concerning European Neighbourhood Policy, the Black Sea Region and the Western Balkans.

We hope that as a result more briefings will soon be commissioned for completion in September and October.

The TEPSA Secretariat distributes 'calls for interest' for these briefings to all TEPSA members and others interested.

If you wish to participate please, inform us.

- **Calendar of events**

- **Conference of CIFE, Rome, 13 October 2007**

The Centre International de Formation Européenne will hold a colloquium on 13 October 2007 in Rome in cooperation with TEPSA and La Sapienza University on the general theme 'Intégrer l'Europe – autour de quel projet?'

Following CIFE's General Assembly, the colloquium will be addressed by Jean-Claude Juncker, Prime Minister of Luxembourg and President of the Board of CIFE.

Further information will be distributed to TEPSA members after the summer.

Information on the Centre International and its activities is at <http://www.cife.eu>. Its Director General Prof. Hartmut Marhold is already known to the TEPSA network.



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- **Conference of IIRPS, Vilnius, 16 November 2007**

The Institute of International Relations & Political Science, Vilnius University, with the Lithuanian Political Science Association will hold an annual conference at Vilnius University on 16 November 2007.

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Rome Treaty, the theme of the conference will be 'The EU's Impact on the Changing Political and Cultural Identities of the Member States'.

Further information will be distributed to TEPSA members after the summer, but in the meantime contributions and enquiries may be sent to Dr. Algimantas Janauskas, Research Director.

The Director of the Institute is Prof. Dr. Raimundas Lopata. Information on IIRPS and its staff is at <http://www.tspmi.vu.lt/?lang=en&cont=administration>

- **TEPSA Board meeting, Brussels 17 October 2007**

The next Board Meeting will take place on October 17th in Brussels, at the Fondation Universitaire, from 15 o'clock to 18 o'clock, with Professor Wolfgang Wessels as Chairperson

- **EU-CONSENT Plenary Conference, Brussels, 18/19 October 2007.**

The next EU-CONSENT Plenary Conference will be held on 18th / 19th October 2007 in Brussels at the Fondation Universitaire

More information about this event will follow after the summer.

- **Publications**

- Andrew Duff: 'A primer on the EU's Reform Treaty – The Mandate of the Intergovernmental Conference' (available at <http://www.euointelligence.com/article.581+M51519c2ba27.0.html>)

² <http://www.euointelligence.com/article.581+M51519c2ba27.0.html>



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- Višnja Samardžija: "Reforms in Lisbon Strategy Implementation. Economic and social Dimensions" – Institute for International relation – IMO Friedrich Ebert Stiftung – FES. Zagreb, 2006.
- Federal Trust, London: "Report on Justice and Home Affairs" (available at www.fedtrust.co.uk)
- Nathalie Tocci (2007) "The EU and Conflict Resolution: Promoting Peace in the Backyard" - Routledge, London, 2007

Abstract: The European Union's raison d'être as a peace project ending centuries of warfare in Europe has shaped its external mission. In its treaties and declarations it has flagged conflict resolution as a primary objective in its fledging foreign policy. EU speech acts have also highlighted complementary foreign policy objectives, such as the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law and regional cooperation. It aspires at conflict prevention, resolution and transformation, through the eradication of root causes of conflict.

The Union's foreign policy instruments are well placed to promote structural peace in the neighborhood. In particular, EU contractual relations – ranging from the accession process to looser forms of association – can play a constructive role in conflict resolution. Through the study of five ethno-political conflicts (in Cyprus, Turkey, Serbia-Montenegro, Israel-Palestine and Georgia) this book analyses the impact and effectiveness of EU contractual relations on conflict resolution.

TEPSA's Secretariat encourages all member institutes to send information regarding their activities, projects and publications to tepsa@tepsa.be in order to be included in our newsletters. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

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³ <http://www.fedtrust.co.uk/>