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Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network

Report on the ECPR / LISBOAN PhD Summer School

‘Europe in the World’

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University of Crete



European Consortium for Political Research



Report on the ECPR / LISBOAN PhD Summer School

‘Europe in the World’

12-25 September 2011

University of Crete, Rethymno, Greece

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The PhD summer school ‘Europe in the World’ was held at the Department of Political Science at the University of Crete, Greece, between the 12th and 24th of September 2011, under the auspices of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), the Standing Group on European Union (SGEU), the Hellenic Center for European Studies (EKEM) and the Center for Security Studies (CSS). The PhD summer school was organized jointly with Roskilde University on behalf of the LISBOAN (Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic Network) project. The joint organisation of the event, building on a series of three ECPR rotating summer schools (of which the present school was the second) and the LISBOAN network allowed the school to attract a large number of participants as well as to involve a wide range of renowned scholars by drawing on a wide academic network of 68 institutions all over Europe. Professor Dimitris Xenakis (University of Crete) was in charge of the overall coordination and organization of the 2011 PhD summer school.

The general theme ‘Europe in the World’ and the topics of the summer school in Crete remained as in 2010, emphasising on the role of the European Union (EU) as international actor, the implications of EU development and foreign and security policies, but also how the global environment affects EU policies and politics. Accordingly, the summer school had both an

‘outward’ look on the implication of EU agents and policies in global arenas and an ‘inward’ focus on the impact of globalization on EU institutions and policies.

The summer school programme was organised so that invited lecturers to present general topics usually in the morning and then the students to present their on-going research usually in the afternoon (see appendix 1 for a detailed programme). The lectures introduced theoretical themes relating, as much as possible, with the student presentations. The lectures offered presentations on a wide variety of subjects ranging from the EU’s normative action as a global power and its relations with strategic regional players to the development of European integration theory and Europe’s involvement in the promotion of conflict resolution, democracy and human rights. On the other hand, by means of concrete examples various research techniques in the field of European international relations were discussed including methods know from comparative politics, discourse analysis, foreign policy analysis and international relations. Lectures topics included: “The EU as an international actor”, “European myths in global politics”, “European integration and globalisation: methodological issues”, “Normative and critical theories and the study of the EU”, “Norms and non-constructivist analysis of European integration”, “EU regulation in a global context”, “The EU and International Organizations”, “Bargaining power as the missing link between EU’s actorness and effectiveness”, “Mediterranean revolutions and Europe”, “Parliamentary diplomacy and conflict resolution in the 2011 Libyan War”, “EU and the Arab-Israeli conflict”, “The impact of the emergence of Brazil as a regional/global power on the concept of “civilian power Europe”, “EU and East Asia regionalism”, “Transatlantic relations: ESDP & NATO”, “EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy peace operations”, “The EU’s Neighborhood Policy”, “EU and Africa”, “Socialization strategies: EU and Turkey”, “EU’s new partnership for democracy and prosperity with the southern Mediterranean”, “Is the FPA a better explanatory theory than Europeanization? Lessons from the foreign and security policies of Greece and Spain”, a special panel on “The global disaster/emergency policies and the EU”, as well as two lectures relating to Greece and Europe in the framework of the current economic crisis. All lectures were received very well and the students were very keen to ask questions and participate in focused academic discussions (see appendix 2 for the minutes of the summer school).

The main aim of the summer school was to bring together and support PhD students in issues relating to their thesis. Students presenting their theses had circulated papers in advance to their discussants. All student presentations were followed by substantive discussions about how to improve their research, both theoretically but also in terms of case studies and empirical evidence. Most of the lecturers managed to stay in many presentations, something that was greatly appreciated by the students, who had the opportunity to discuss their work with a specialized audience and receive valuable feedback concerning the choice of the subject, the development of the analytical framework and the intermediate results of their research projects. PhD presentations included: “The external diplomatic service of the European Union”, “The EU as a security actor in a post-modern risk society”, “Norm emergence, diffusion and contestation: Explaining institutional isomorphism among International Organizations (UN, NATO, EU and African Union) in the field of peacekeeping”, “The impact of regional trade agreements on democratic Rule of Law: Which lessons can be learnt for ASEAN from the European experience?”, “The impact of the foreign direct

investment on the intra-industry trade in the Visegrad countries”, “EU, CSR, and International Organizations (OECD, WTO, UN ILO)”, “Sub-national involvements in EU policymaking: Investigating Nordic regional action in a fusing Europe”, “Energy Security in the evolving EU’s External Relations’ Policy: The Mediterranean Dimension”, “State-building without a State: The EU’s role in the Palestinian Territories after the Oslo Accords”, “Regional identity building with and without liberal democracy: The cases of the EU and the ASEAN Community”, “Chinese holders of collective action, civil society and democratization in comparison to Europe”, “Transformation of cultural diplomacy after the end of Cold War. Case studies of the United States, Russia and France”, “The Council of the EU after the Treaty of Lisbon”, “The Eastern Partnership: A strategy of pre-pre accession or a special buffer zone?”, “EU’s External Trade Negotiations: A comparative analysis of economic partnership agreements with ECOWAS and CARIFORUM”, “The role of the external environment in EU’s external action. The cases of EU-ACP trade and cooperation and EU’s post-conflict reconstruction in Kosovo”, “Impacts of Bologna Process in higher education systems: A comparison with Switzerland and UK”, and “The impact of crisis on health, educational and employment policies in the Eurozone”.

The group of participants consisted of 21 doctoral students, out of which 15 came from the LISBOAN network (see appendix 3) For the latter group, the participation fee was eliminated. Moreover, they received a travel / accommodation grant of up to 400 € / 650 €. Travel and accommodation costs were also covered for six high-level lecturers from the LISBOAN network (Roskilde University has managed the selection of candidates and the reimbursement on behalf of LISBOAN). Additional funding however from the Department of Political Science and the Center for Security Studies (KEMEA) made possible the presence of so many lecturers that couldn’t benefit from the LISBOAN support. Funding from ECPR and the Standing Group on the European Union is planned to be used for the publication of lectures and selected student research papers in two edited thematic volumes. The lecturer’s considerable record in the research of EU’s action in the international scene (see appendix 4) guaranteed a fruitful exchange of views and an in-depth dialogue on matters relating to the theoretical and empirical analysis of the summer school’s thematic. Beyond the valuable lectures and the presentations of ongoing research projects, the discussions we had during the summer school in Crete were refreshing, open, frank, constructive and analytical - qualities that should follow all such international research meetings. In this exciting and insightful summer school all participants were exposed to new ideas and research directions by some of the leading academics in the field and undoubtedly challenged to think about new topics or view old topics in a new way. More than a week after we still receive very good responses. All participants found the summer school a very fruitful experience and encourage us to continue and develop it into a permanent summer research academy. Another summer school will be organised next year by the Lisbon University Institute, Portugal (responsible: Tobias Schumacher) with the intention of a possible continuation thereafter.

Appendix 1: Programme

	09.30 – 11.15	11.30 – 13.15	13.15 17.00	17.00 – 18.25	18.35-20.15
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WEEK I

Sunday 11/9	Arrival				
Monday 12/9	Arrival/Registration	Arrival/Registration		Arrival/Registration	Welcome Icebreaker Session Dimitris Xenakis, Kostas Lavdas, Geoffrey Edwards & Kennet Lynggaard.
Tuesday 13/9	The European Union as an international actor. Geoffrey Edwards	European Union myths in global politics. Ian Manners	Lunch break	European integration and globalisation: methodological issues. Kennet Lynggaard	Student presentations Mauro Gatti: The external diplomatic service of the European Union. Akis Karatratos: The European Union as a security actor in a post-modern risk society. Discussants: Geoffrey Edwards / Ian Manners
Wednesday	Normative and critical	Norms and non-		European Union regulation	Student presentations

14/9	<p>theories.</p> <p>Ian Manners</p>	<p>constructivist analysis.</p> <p>Kostas A. Lavdas</p>	Lunch break	<p>in a global context.</p> <p>Kennet Lynggaard</p>	<p>Kseniya Oksamytna: Norm emergence, diffusion and contestation: Explaining institutional isomorphism among International Organizations (UN, NATO, EU and African Union) in the field of peacekeeping.</p> <p>Cecilia Emma Sottiolotta: The impact of regional trade agreements on democratic Rule of Law: Which lessons can be learnt for ASEAN from the European experience?</p> <p>Discussants: Kennet Lynggaard / Dimitris Bourantonis</p>
Thursday 15/9	<p>The European Union and International Organizations.</p> <p>Spyros Blavoukos</p>	<p>Bargaining power as the missing link between European Union actorness and effectiveness.</p> <p>Dimitris Bourantonis</p>	Lunch break	<p>Student presentations</p> <p>Ambrosiak Lukasz: The impact of the foreign direct investment on the intra-industry trade in the Visegrad countries.</p> <p>Evangelos Taliouris: European Union, CSR, and International Organizations (OECD, WTO, UN ILO).</p>	<p>Student presentation</p> <p>Magnus Lindh: Sub-national involvements in EU policymaking: Investigating Nordic regional action in a fusing Europe.</p> <p>Discussants: Stelios Stavridis/ Geoffrey Edwards</p>

				Discussants: Spyros Blavoukos / Constantine Manasakis	
Friday 16/9	The Mediterranean Revolutions and Europe. Bichara Khader Parliamentary Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution in the 2011 Libyan War. Stelios Stavridis EU and the Arab-Israeli Conflict. Maria Gianniou		Lunch break	Free afternoon	
Saturday 17/9	Free day				
Sunday 18/9	Free day				

WEEK II

Monday 19/9	The impact of the emergence of Brazil as a regional/global power on the concept of “civilian power Europe”.	Student presentations Chirelle Sciberras: Energy Security in the evolving EU’s External Relations’ Policy: The Mediterranean Dimension.	Lunch break	European Union and East Asia regionalism. Charalampos Tsardanidis	Student presentations Huong Dang: Regional identity building with and without liberal democracy: The cases of the EU and the ASEAN Community.
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	Stelios Stavridis	Dimitris Bouris: State-building without a State: The EU's role in the Palestinian Territories after the Oslo Accords. Discussants: Stelios Stavridis / Dimitris Xenakis			Fei Shen: Chinese holders of collective action, civil society and democratization in comparison to Europe. Discussants: Charalampos Tsardanidis / Stelios Stavridis
Tuesday 20/9	Transatlantic relations: ESDP & NATO. Kostas Ifantis	European Union's Security and Defence Policy peace operations. Fulvio Attina	Lunch break	Student presentations Tereza Vorlová: Transformation of cultural diplomacy after the end of Cold War. Case studies of the United States, Russia and France. Yu Han: The Council of the European Union after the Treaty of Lisbon. Bogdana Depo: The Eastern Partnership: A strategy of pre-accession or a special buffer zone? Discussants: Fulvio Attina / Kostas Ifantis / Charalampos Tsardanidis	
Wednesday 21/9	European Union's Neighborhood Policy. Charalampos Tsardanidis	European Union and Africa. Asteris Houliaras	Lunch break	Student presentations James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh: EU's External Trade Negotiations: A comparative analysis of economic partnership agreements with ECOWAS and CARIFORUM. Jure Pozgan: The role of the external environment in European Union's external action. The cases of EU-ACP trade and cooperation and EU's post-conflict reconstruction	

				in Kosovo. Discussants: Charalampos Tsardanidis / Asteris Houliaras	
Thursday 22/9	Socialization strategies: European Union and Turkey. Panayiotis Tsakonas	European Union's new Partnership for Democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean Tobias Schumacher	Lunch break	Is the FPA a better explanatory theory than Europeanization? Lessons from the foreign and security policies of Greece and Spain. Stelios Stavridis	Student presentations Jan Hauser: Impacts of Bologne Process implementation in higher education systems: A comparison with Switzerland and UK. Stylios Tzagkarakis: The impact of crisis on health, educational and employment policies in the Eurozone. Discussants: George Galanos / Constantine Manasakis
Friday 23/9	The global disaster/emergency policies and the EU. Fulvio Attina KEMEA Discussants: Michael Tsinisizelis, Panayiotis Tsakonas, Kostas Ifantis		Lunch break	Greece, the Economic and Monetary Union and the Crisis. George Galanos	Europe and the Economic Crisis: Lessons for the Eurozone. Yannos Papantoniou & Closing Session
Saturday 24/9	Departure				

Appendix 2: Minutes

During the **first week** of the summer school, students had the opportunity to interchange with specialized scholars on EU affairs, such as Geoffrey Edwards (EU as a global actor), Ian Manners (EU's normative power and critical theories), Kennet Lynggaard (Decision-making in the EU and methodological issues), Kostas Lavdas (norms and non-constructivist analysis), Spyros Blavoukos (EU and International Organizations), Dimitris Bourantonis (EU's Bargaining Power), Bichara Khader (EU and the Mediterranean Revolutions), Stelios Stavridis (Parliamentary diplomacy and conflict resolution), and Maria Gianniou (EU's action in the Middle East).

The summer school started on Monday 12th of September with an icebreaking session, in which **Dimitris Xenakis** (2011 organizer), **Kostas Lavdas** (University of Crete), **Geoffrey Edwards** (LISBOAN) and **Kennet Lynggaard** (2010 organizer) gave small opening addresses on the organization, the aims, the methodology and the expected results of the rotating PhD summer school project. Discussions followed in an informal reception organized at the balcony of the venue.

In the first working day of the summer school discussions focused on the EU's presence in the international scene, its actorness, its effectiveness and its legitimacy as a global player. **Geoffrey Edwards** (University of Cambridge, leader of LISBOAN Workpackage "PhD Schools") underlined Europe's inherent difficulties when dealing with foreign affairs, such as its limited capacity of policy-making, its will to acquire and to use policy instruments, its normative projection, and the challenges of a concrete multilateral action in the global scene. **Ian Manners** (Roskilde University, leader of LISBOAN workpackage "External Action and CFSP") offered a constructive presentation on the impact that the EU myths have on EU foreign policy, such as the "third force" myth, the "civilian power" myth, the "gender" myth, the "normative power" myth and the "mutlipolar" myth. He focused on the lore or stories of who did what to whom, the ideological projection of the past onto the present and the escapist pleasure of storytelling in looking at the mythology of 'global Europa' – the EU in the world. In the afternoon session, **Kennet Lynggaard** (Roskilde University, LISBOAN partner 16) drew the students' attention on methodological issues of European integration and globalization. He dealt with some of the most pressing challenges we face when conducting empirical research and moving towards more comprehensive accounts of domestic change. Drawing on comparative politics and discourse analysis he argued in favour of three methodological moves: from top-down towards bottom-up methodological set-ups; from counterfactual analysis towards compound temporal comparative and cross-country research designs; and from hypothesis tests towards multiple theoretical analysis.

Later on the students' presentations focused on the international capability of the EU. As such, **Mauro Gatti** (University of Bologna - LISBOAN partner 30) offered an overview of his research project, which concerned the EU's External Action Service, underlining the challenges that Europe is faced in its efforts to acquire the tools for a coherent and effective global action. He analyzed the diplomatic representation of the EU in third countries from an internal viewpoint (organization and institutional balance) and an external perspective (diplomatic law). His research hypothesis to demonstrate that, thanks to the Lisbon Treaty and the creation of the External Action Service, the

EU has become a diplomatic player very similar to a State was discussed. Also **Triantafyllos Akis Karatrantos** (Aegean University), presented the EU's potential of becoming a security actor in a post-modern risk society, through a detailed analysis of security-related theoretical perspectives. The EU as a post-modern hybrid, not a state nor an international organization, is a different kind of power, a «civilian» or «normative» power. A unique actor which seeks to influence the international environment in the long term, which has 'milieu' rather than 'possession goals' and operates mainly through economic, diplomatic and ideological power and via multilateralism, and which is inspired not only by material interests, but also by norms and ideas. Discussants **Geoffrey Edwards** and **Ian Manners** gave both general and concrete comments for a better definition of the scope of the research and on issues relating to the methods and the necessary means for an accurate selection of the sources and more valuable findings from the two promising young researchers.

During the second day, discussions in the two morning sessions focused on the theoretical frameworks to study the EU's capacity as a normative actor. **Ian Manners** and **Kostas Lavdas** (University of Crete) both underlined the EU's ability – or not – to influence global opinions and norms and its status on international politics. Particular emphasis was placed upon the principles that the EU advocates, its actions, and its impact on the international level. In the afternoon, **Kennet Lynggaard** focused his presentation on EU policy-making, in particular, on EU regulation in a global context. With the point of departure in the otherwise extensive knowledge on reform and routine within the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU, he argued that in order to fully appreciate the insights provided we need to look into the complementary nature of ideational and interest-based approaches; and lessons can be learned by comparing several reform attempts and by pointing out the importance of periods in between reforms. Against this background, his lecture offered a comprehensive logic of policy development that may be used for other areas of study, which both draws on the insights into bargaining processes as offered by rational choice institutional theory and the insight into arguing processes as offered by constructivist approaches.

The students' presentations examined the question of EU norm diffusion. **Kseniya Oksamytna** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32) focused on the analysis of norm diffusion across international organizations, particularly in the field of peacekeeping – especially on the way norms emerge, travel and become internalized. **Cecilia Emma Sottilotta** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32) focused her presentation on the impact of regional trade agreements on democratic rule of law. The main focus of her presentation was to investigate the role of economic integration in the diffusion of free market mechanisms, which could in turn lead to opening up authoritarian regimes to more democratic forms of government. In particular, having in mind the role played by the EU in “anchoring” democratic practices in Eastern European countries, the current and potential influence of ASEAN on states such as Myanmar and Thailand is a good case-study. Discussants **Kennet Lynggaard** and **Dimitris Bourantonis** (Athens University of Economics and Business) addressed general issues in the theoretical frameworks of both presentations and emphasised on the case studies that both researchers should follow to achieve more fruitful results from their comparative investigations.

During the third day, professors **Dimitris Bourantonis** and **Spyros Blavoukos** (Athens University of Economics and Business) offered detailed analyses of the EU's relations with International Organizations (IOs) such as the OSCE, NATO and the UN, as well as, of the question of bargaining power as a missing link between EU's actorness and effectiveness. Both lecturers explored the political and institutional implications of the EU's interaction with IOs and the effect of the EU's presence on the functioning of the respective IOs. They focused on the EU's choice of multilateralism as a policy option in the field of foreign policy and the conditioning parameters of its external action. At the same time, particular emphasis was given to the EU's relationship with the different IOs (symbiotic relations, antagonistic, delegation/outsourcing, etc) and the effects of this interaction (case studies on the EU - IMF and WTO relations). Approaching its international interactions from different theoretical and analytical angles, both lecturers discussed the broad spectrum of issues that surround the evolution and future of the EU in an international context.

In the afternoon, student presentations focused on issues of economic, financial and policy oriented questions. **Lukasz Ambrosiak** (Warsaw School of Economics - LISBOAN partner 42) offered an analysis of the impact of the foreign direct investment on the intra-industry trade in the Visegrad countries. He presented the theoretical background of the intra-industry trade and the changes in the automotive trade of the Visegrad countries. Thereafter, **Evangelos Taliouris** (University of Crete) underlined the challenges of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) public policy and the sustainable development objectives of the European Union, especially with developing countries (policy capability, human rights, immigration policy, and environment). **Spyros Blavoukos** and **Constantine Manasakis** (University of Crete) were discussants in these two presentations on economic dimensions of the summer school's thematic. Finally, **Magnus Lindh** (Karlstad University - LISBOAN partner 51) presented his research project on the sub-national involvements in EU policy-making. In his presentation identified an upcoming field of research that put greater focus on regional actions and activities in unitary states (such as the Nordic countries) in a European policy-process and highlighted the need for a more functional approach on the study of regional actors that reflect changes in the attention of regional policy-makers as well as the adaptation of institutional bodies; and especially action in relation to EU-related frameworks. He argued that it seems appropriate to make use of the theoretical underpinnings in the literature of 'fusion' as a theoretical and methodological tool to understand and explain political activities at the regional level in the Nordic states. This presentation was discussed by **Stelios Stavridis** (University of Zaragoza) and **Geoffrey Edwards**, both for the theoretical framework and the methodological strategy used in this analysis.

The fourth day of the summer school focused on EU's action in the wider Mediterranean region and its role in the regional order building. In particular, **Bichara Khader** (Université Catholique de Louvain - LISBOAN partner 7) offered a comprehensive analysis of the EU's reaction to the recent political upheavals in the Arab world. He placed particular emphasis on the new research issues that the Arab Spring has opened, alongside with the traditional issues that are in progress in the field of Euro-Mediterranean relations. Later, **Stelios Stavridis** (Zaragoza University) in his lecture underlined the importance of parliamentary diplomacy in the Mediterranean region as a tool for a successive and effective regional cooperation. He provided empirical evidence on the importance of

the European Parliament (EP) as an international actor also acknowledged in the academic literature. He focused on the EP's role in the current war in Libya and if it has helped positively towards a resolution to the conflict. Finally **Maria Gianniou** (EKEM) presented the EU's actions in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the implications for the EU's foreign and security policy. It comes as natural that lively debates followed all three lectures on this hot area of current international relations, focusing mainly on the revolutionary character of the Arab Spring, the power of counter-reform forces in the Middle East 'democratizations', the role of extra-regional powers, the new interest in the relevance of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries relations in the Mediterranean and the longstanding inability of Europe to intervene effectively in the Israeli-Palestinian question and/or drive the post-Cold war transformation process in this volatile region.

During the **second week**, the students had the opportunity to interchange with specialized scholars on EU affairs with emerging regional and global powers as well as on Europe's capacity in the field of defense, foreign policy and crisis management, such as, Stelios Stavridis (the concept of "civilian power Europe"), Charalampos Tsardanidis (EU and East-Asian regionalism), Kostas Ifantis (Transatlantic Relations), Fulvio Attina (EU's security and defense policy peace operations), Charalampos Tsardanidis (EU relations with its neighbourhood), Asteris Houliaras (EU and Africa), Panagiotis Tsakonas (EU and Turkey), Tobias Schumacher (EU's new Partnership for Democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean), Stelios Stavridis (Foreign Policy Analysis and Europeanization), Fulvio Attina (The global disaster/emergency policies and the EU), George Galanos (Greece, the Economic and Monetary Union and the Crisis) and Yannis Papantoniou (Europe and the Economic Crisis: Lessons for the Eurozone).

During the first working day of the second week, **Stelios Stavridis** (University of Zaragoza) discussed the impact of the emergence of Brazil as a regional/global power and the impact on the concept of "civilian power Europe". He reviewed the extensive academic literature on European foreign policy and stressed the emergence of Brazil as an important international actor that has opened a new range of interest and study in international European relations. He concentrated on four case studies, namely, Cuba and Honduras (in Latin America) and Turkey/Iran and Libya in the wider Mediterranean to enquire whether the new diplomatic activity under Lula's presidencies has had a positive or negative impact on the rhetoric of "civilian power Europe". Later on, the students' presentations focused on the EU's Mediterranean action. As such, **Chirelle Sciberras** (University of Malta - LISBOAN partner 65) highlighted the energy factor in the EU's Mediterranean policy and the challenges that that energy security poses to Europe including the security of both supply and demand, infrastructure and personnel, the potential conflicts between national and supranational energy policies, relations with other extra-regional actors and most importantly the implications for the EU's foreign and security policy. **Dimitris Bouris** (University of Warwick) offered a detailed presentation of the EU's role in the Palestinian Territories after the Oslo Accords. He underlined the fact that while Europe is the principal financial contributor to the Palestinian Territories, while its political weight remains minimal. He focused on the impact of EU actions on the undergoing state-building process in the West Bank and the Gaza strip and revealed Europe's limits in becoming a mediator in the bilateral negotiations between the conflicting parties. Discussants **Stelios Stavridis** and **Dimitris Xenakis** focused their comments on how will energy security affect the EU's external

relations particularly in the Mediterranean region and whether the EU has the capacity to deal with the energy security challenges. On the other hand, they criticized European capacity in state-building in Palestine and elsewhere and discussed several relating facts.

In the afternoon sessions, **Charalampos Tsardanidis** (Institute of International Economic Relations) focused his presentation on the EU and East Asia regionalism underlining the importance of both ASEM and EU-ASEAN relations. He offered a comparative analysis based on these regional formations, revealing the similarities and the differences, as well as their relation to global governance issues and their contribution to regional identity formation. Later in the student presentations, **Huong Dang** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32) provided a discussion on the definition of a regional community of countries, the reasons for its construction, its components and most importantly, the regional identity of the people in those countries. She argued that while the debate about which type of state is more or less suited to the construction and development of a country has constantly been in the academic spotlight, there is no similar debate about which type of state in member countries is more or less suited to the construction of a regional community. Liberal democracy is a prerequisite for EU membership. Posing the question of whether liberal democracy is more suited, or less suited to the construction of a regional community than its alternatives, namely illiberal democracy and non-democracy, she analysed the principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures each type pursues in regional community building and their impacts on the building of regional identity. **Fei Shen** (Sciences Po Paris - LISBOAN partner 64) offered a presentation of the Chinese holders of collective action, civil society and democratization in comparison to Europe. In her presentation she analyzed different social groups Chinese holders of collective action, in terms of a problem to understand the reality and extent of their contribution to democratization, while taking into account various of European democratization theories (e.g. deliberative democracy). Discussants **Charalambos Tsardanidis** and **Stelios Stavridis** focused their comments on the interrelation between the research hypotheses and the theoretical frameworks of the two presented theses.

On the second day, **Kostas Ifantis** (University of Athens - LISBOAN partner 61) offered a detailed analysis of transatlantic relations, and the relationship between ESDP and NATO. Focusing on the change of this relationship, he posed the question of a ‘transatlantic’ drift. He went on by mentioning the three driving forces of foreign policy (urgency, pre-emptive action, unilateralism), and then underlined the existing imbalance of the two main actors (ESDP and NATO) provided by useful data concerning the defense sector. Moreover, he placed particular emphasis on the NATO identity crisis, as well as on the new strategic concept (counter-terrorism, Iran, Afghanistan and missile defense) and the ongoing economic crisis. In the second morning session, **Fluvio Attina** (University of Catania) lectured on the EU’s Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) peace operations that have an influence on both the growth in number and multiplication of the tasks of the peace operations of the global system. He purported that CSDP operations are the socialization mechanism of the new EU member countries to the practice of multilateral security. After examining the overall growth and expansion of the peace operation practice in the last twenty years, he offered a review of the main attributes of the CSDP operations. Last but not least, he underlined the contribution of the old and new member states to CSDP as accounted by the number of

operations the country participated in, pointing out, at the same time, the current challenges to the EU's peace missions.

In the afternoon session, presentations focused on issues related to cultural diplomacy, EU institutional evolution and EU relations with Eastern Europe. Particularly, **Tereza Vorlova** (Charles University, Prague - LISBOAN partner 13) highlighted the transformation of cultural diplomacy after the end of the Cold War using as case studies the USA, Russia and France. She argued that Cultural diplomacy had witnessed the greatest boom after the Second World War, when it became a full-fledged part of foreign policy on both sides of the Iron Curtain. During her presentation, she addressed the question of the variety of changes that had occurred in the understanding of cultural diplomacy of the two former superpowers with the end of the bipolar division of the world, when mutual ideological, political, economic and cultural antagonism ceased to dominate their foreign policy. **Yu Han** (University of Bologna - LISBOAN partner 30) underlined the main institutional changes that have taken place in the Council of the EU after the Lisbon Treaty, placing a particular focus on QMV, Presidency, Comitology and Co-decision in the EU decision-making process. **Bogdana Depo** (EIPA, Maastricht - LISBOAN partner 37) argued that the new EU Eastern partnership policy brings the Eastern European and Southern Caucasus countries closer to the EU. She highlighted that the Partnership was a result of a gradual evolution of the Neighbourhood Policy and that it set mutual goals but foresees partial accommodation of the individual interests of partner states. At the same time, it contained multilateral cooperation of all the parties but also emphasizes on the bilateral cooperation with the EU that could bring the partner states to a new level of relations with the EU. She continued by adding that the open question for all the actors is how close the cooperation should be and where its limits for this cooperation were, while there was also a need to analyse how close the Eastern Partnership through its instruments may bring the partner countries to the EU. Discussants **Kostas Ifantis**, **Fulvio Attina** and **Charalampos Tsardanidis** addressed issues in the methodological frameworks of the presentations and emphasised on the empirical parts of the case studies examined by the students.

During the third day, **Charalampos Tsardanidis** (Institute of International Economic Relations) evaluated the European Union's relations with its neighbourhood. After analyzing the different forms of inter-regionalism, he focused on the concept of wider Europe and the reasons why Europe promotes the "necklace" of sub-regionalism in its relations with the neighbouring countries. **Asteris Houliaras** (University of Peloponnese) focused on relations with Africa. He reviewed the Cotonou Agreement, the EU-African Summits and the Joint Action Plans. Furthermore, he discussed the elements that attracted the EU's attention concerning the African continent (migration, china's role in Africa, and military operations). Finally, he underlined the different views of the EU institutions concerning relations with Africa, mentioning the 'one Europe one Africa' policy of the Commission, as well as the paternalistic view of the Parliament on "fighting poverty".

In the afternoon session, the students' presentations focused on EU trade agreements with third countries. **James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh** (EIPA, Maastricht - LISBOAN partner 37) underlined the general believe that once the EU has successfully established a common market and member countries transfer powers for international trade negotiations to the Commission, the EU would

normally be very successful in trade negotiations with third parties. Yet, he claimed that pondering over the ongoing EPA negotiations with the ACP countries and the outcomes, the veracity of such claims is brought into disrepute. His investigated on the procedures and processes accounting for the terms of trade agreement that is agreeable to the European Commission as against preference formations processes among the ACP negotiation partners, which impact on the outcome in the negotiation process, as well as the reasons why the EU's market power and leverage is not sufficient to guarantee its trade negotiation success in the EPAs. **Jure Pozgan** (University of Ljubljana - LISBOAN partner 48) highlighted the role of the external environment in the EU's external action based on the cases of EU-ACP trade and cooperation and the EU's post-conflict reconstruction in Kosovo. Building on findings from these two empirical studies on the EU's external action, he argued that the external environment changes the course of the EU's foreign policy integration from an approach based on legitimacy (derived from participation of all EU member states) to a more flexible and efficiency-oriented approach, which, in turn, modifies the international/global role of the EU. Discussants in this student session were **Asteris Houliaras**, **Charalampos Tsardanidis** but also **Tobias Schumacher** supported students with constructive comments, especially on the validity of their case studies.

During the fourth day, **Panayiotis Tsakonas** (University of the Aegean) offered a detailed account of the debate related to the concept, mechanisms and strategies of international socialization, mostly known as a process by which new members come to adopt a society's preferred ways of behaving. Furthermore he argued that that the conceptual and methodological tool of 'international socialization' should not be viewed as a strategy which is being developed solely by international institutions with the aim to socialize states to international norms and rules. Actually, states can also pursue socialization strategies --through the use of international institutions-- with the aim to better balancing other more threatening states and/or to transform their behavior. This novel application of 'international socialization' proves rather useful - he argued - for understanding both the European Union politics vis-à-vis Turkey and the implementation of the new strategy Greece adopted towards Turkey in the late 1990s. **Tobias Schumacher** (Lisbon University Institute) focused on the EU's new Partnership for Democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean. He identified five dichotomies, all of which contribute to the situation in which the EU continues to be torn between being a relevant political actor in the Middle East/North Africa region and a simple spectator that continues to be overwhelmed by local and regional political developments. These dichotomies are: new vs. old paradigms, benchmarks vs. policy goals, advanced status vs. ordinary association, sub-regionalism and bilateralism vs. inter-regionalism, and the strained relationship between particular interests and common interests. He argued that in order to show itself more effectively as a full-fledged political actor and hence display less spectatorship, a more active, coherent, and sustainable effort has to be made by EU governments to narrow and finally overcome the divide that characterizes each of the dichotomies identified.

In the afternoon sessions, **Stelios Stavridis** (University of Zaragoza) lectured on the Europeanization of foreign and security/defence policies of the EU member states, on the basis of lessons learned from the foreign and security policies of Greece and Spain. Although in both

countries, there is consensus that such a process has been successfully complete, however, there appear several problems with it: confusion between “policy convergence” and “national problematic issue transfer/uploading”, or the lack of extensive comparative work on the so-called “problematic” FP cases for national EU state policies. There is also an alternative approach to foreign policy: in particular the “domestic sources” dimension that exists within the wider Foreign Policy Analysis sub-discipline. To a large extent *domestic sources/FPA* seem to have a greater explanatory power into the whys of foreign policy decisions and actions than Europeanization. During his analysis, he revealed the importance of these topics from a comparative perspective draw from the cases of Cyprus/Turkey and the Western Sahara in the Mediterranean and Cuba in Latin America. Later in the final student session, presentations focused on educational, health and employment policies. **Jan Hauser** (Charles University, Prague - LISBOAN partner 13) focused on the impacts of the Bologna Process implementation in higher education systems, offering a comparison between Switzerland and the UK. He focused on key questions related to the unprecedented unification of European higher education systems in the last decade, underlining that the most important question found in related literature is the relation of targets of member states and traditional autonomy of the academic sector. He investigated the successes and flaws of this dichotomy in relation to all main directions of Bologna Process. His main research question was to understand the way that the Bologna Process changes and how it is changing national higher education systems and policies in Bologna member states. Finally, **Stylianos Tzagkarakis** (University of Crete) focused his presentation on the impact of crisis on health, educational and employment policies in the Eurozone and discussed possible methodological strategies to deliver his research. Discussants in this session **George Galanos** (University of Piraeus) and **Constantine Manasakis** gave students constructive comments insisting in the methodological angles and the empirical parts of their studies.

In the last working day of the summer school the whole morning was devoted in European and international security. **Fluvio Attina** (University of Catania) analyzed the global disaster/emergency policies and the role of the EU. He argued that the notion of emergency cooperation is different form the concept of emergency policies to the extent that the first one is effective on condition of the participation of states and non-state actors like IGOs, NGOs, expert & civil society groups, multinational companies, whereas the second has a long-term impact on the institutions and structure of government of the global system. He also offered a comprehensive analysis of the EU’s humanitarian and emergency policies. Following his lecture, KEMEA discussants addressed three related domains. Particularly **Michael Tsinisizelis** focused on European Security Research, **Panagiotis Tsakonas** on the linkages between global and homeland security and **Kostas Ifantis** on the role of international organisations.

In the afternoon sessions, **George Galanos** focused his presentation on Greece, the Economic and Monetary Union and the Crisis. He argued that the debt crisis in Greece was the logical outcome of the economic policies followed and that the EMU did not in itself lead to the Greek crisis. Nevertheless, the supervisory arrangements clearly failed to work. Hence, he noticed that the unfolding of the crisis was assisted by the EMU’s inherent weakness in managing asymmetric disturbances and the absence of early warning and rapid intervention mechanisms. Finally, **Yannos**

Papantoniou, a former Greek finance minister lectured on Europe and the Economic Crisis. He argued that the Greek debt crisis and other eurozone countries' responses to it have highlighted the vulnerability of the European single currency. The euro is unique; it is a monetary, not a political union. It possesses a central bank but not a Treasury. The central bank can provide liquidity in times of crisis, but only a Treasury can address problems of solvency. Short of a fully-fledged fiscal union that at present doesn't seem feasible, substitute mechanisms and procedures must be established to ensure the proper functioning of the euro and ensure its deserved success. On the other hand, refusing to accept the growing consensus that fiscal union is the key to resolving the debt crisis exposes the whole eurozone to serious risks. Sticking to half-measures exacerbates markets' impatience and provokes increasingly determined speculative attacks, not only on the weaker peripheral countries, but also on core AAA-rated countries – like France and, eventually, Germany itself – whose banking sectors hold large volumes of peripheral countries' debt. Indeed, weakening banking conditions are emerging as a major threat to the eurozone's recovery and stability. In the event of sovereign defaults, moreover, the cost of bailing out the banks may far exceed the cost of issuing Eurobonds or instituting a reasonable transfer regime. Decisions should be taken sooner rather than later, so that the eurozone itself shapes events, rather than being commanded by them. A combination of Eurobonds, a fully-fledged debt facility, enhanced powers for the European Central Bank so that it can act as a lender of last resort, and solid economic governance would work. In the longer term, radical reforms in capital, product, and labor markets will also be needed, complemented by a stronger and more cohesive investment strategy at the European level, aimed at boosting competitiveness and restoring growth prospects.

The summer school ended with a closing speech by the local organizer **Dimitris Xenakis** followed by the award of certificates to the students and a farewell formal dinner.

Appendix 3: Participants List

Lecturers

1. **Fulvio Attina** (University of Catania)
2. **Spyros Blavoukos** (Athens University of Economics and Business)
3. **Dimitris Bourantonis** (Athens University of Economics and Business)
4. **Geoffrey Edwards** (Cambridge University - LISBOAN partner 66)
5. **George Galanos** (University of Piraeus)
6. **Maria Gianniou** (Hellenic Center for European Studies)
7. **Asterios Houliaras** (University of Peloponnese)
8. **Kostas Ifantis** (University of Athens - LISBOAN partner 61)
9. **Bichara Khader** (Université Catholique de Louvain - LISBOAN partner 7),
10. **Kostas A. Lavdas** (University of Crete)
11. **Kennet Lynggaard** (Roskilde University - LISBOAN partner 16),
12. **Kostas Manasakis** (University of Crete)
13. **Ian Manners** (Roskilde University - LISBOAN partner 16)

14. **Yannos Papantoniou** (Centre for Progressive Policy Research, Athens)
15. **Tobias Schumacher** (Lisbon University Institute)
16. **Stelios Stavridis** (University of Zaragoza)
17. **Panayiotis Tsakonias** (University of the Aegean)
18. **Charalampos Tsardanidis** (Institute of International Economic Relations)
19. **Michael Tsinisizelis** (University of Athens - LISBOAN partner 61)
20. **Dimitris Xenakis** (University of Crete)

Students

1. **Łukasz Ambroziak** (Warsaw School of Economics - LISBOAN partner 42)
2. **Dimitris Bouris** (University of Warwick)
3. **Huong Dang** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32)
4. **Bogdana Depo** (EIPA, Maastricht - LISBOAN partner 37)
5. **Mauro Gatti** (CIRDCE University of Bologna - LISBOAN partner 30)
6. **Yu Han** (CIRDCE University of Bologna - LISBOAN partner 30)
7. **Jan Hauser** (Charles University, Prague - LISBOAN partner 13)
8. **Anna Karamanou** (University of Athens - LISBOAN partner 61)
9. **Triantafylos Akis Karatrantos** (University of the Aegean)
10. **Magnus Lindh** (Karlstad University - LISBOAN partner 51)
11. **James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh** (EIPA, Maastricht - LISBOAN partner 37)
12. **Kseniya Oksamytna** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32)
13. **Jure Pozgan** (University of Ljubljana - LISBOAN partner 48)
14. **Chirelle Sciberras** (University of Malta - LISBOAN partner 65)
15. **Fei Shen** (CERI, Sciences Po Paris - LISBOAN partner 64)
16. **Cecilia Emma Sottilotta** (LUISS, Rome - LISBOAN partner 32)
17. **Vassiliki Souladaki** (Athens Panteion University)
18. **Evaggelos Taliouris** (University of Crete)
19. **Athanasios Triantafylou** (University of Crete)
20. **Stylianios Ioannis Tzagkarakis** (University of Crete)
21. **Tereza Vorlová** (Charles University, Prague - LISBOAN partner 13)

Appendix 4: Lecturers at a glance

Fulvio Attina is Full Professor of International Relations and Jean Monnet Professor of European Union Politics, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Catania. Other posts include: Program Chair of the Third Global Studies Conference, World International Studies Committee (2011); President of the Italian Political Science Society, 2005-2007; Chairman of the Jury of the Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research, of the UNESCO International Social Science Council (2003-2007); Member of the Executive Committee of the European Consortium for Political Research (2000-2006); Robert Schumann Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, EU-China Programme of High Education (1999); Member of the Governing Council of ISA, International Studies Association (1999-2000); Member of the Directive Board of the Italian Society of Political Science (1998-); Director of the Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence EURO-MED, University of Catania (1997-); Convenor of the Standing Group on the EU of the

European Consortium for Political Research (1995-2000); Director of the Department of Political Studies, University of Catania (1991-1997); Council Board (1988-1996) and Vice-president (1994-1996) of the Italian European Community Studies Association. He has authored among others: *The global political system*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, Hampshire, 2011; *La scelta del multilateralismo. L'Italia e le operazioni di pace*, Milano, Giuffrè, 2009; *Il sistema politico globale. Introduzione alle relazioni internazionali*, Roma, Laterza, 2003 (1999); *La sicurezza degli stati nell'era dell'egemonia americana*, Milano, Giuffrè, 2003; *Introduccion al Sistema Politico de la Comunidad Europea*, Madrid, Centro de Estudios Constitucionales, 1992; *La Politica Internazionale Contemporanea*, Milano, Angeli, 1989 (I ed. 1983); *Il Parlamento Europeo e gli Interessi Comunitari*, Milano, Angeli, 1986; *Politica Estera e Sistema Politico*, Catania, Culc, 1983; *Diplomazia e Politica Estera*, Milano, Angeli, 1979 and *Il Conflitti Internazionali. Analisi e Misurazione*, Milano, Angeli, 1976.

Spyros Blavoukos is Lecturer at the Department of International and European Economic Studies at the Athens University of Economics and Business. He is the co-author of the book *Chairing Multilateral Negotiations: the Case of the UN* (Routledge, 2011) and co-editor of the book *The EU Presence in International Organizations* (Routledge, 2010). He has also (co-)published a monograph on the *2003 Greek EU Presidency* (Papazisis, 2004, in Greek) and articles in international journals including *Review of International Studies*, *West European Politics*, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *European Journal of Political Research*, *Journal of Public Policy*, *European Union Politics*, *South European Society and Politics*, *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy*, etc.

Dimitris Bourantonis is Associate Professor at the Department of International and European Economic Studies at the Athens University of Economics and Business. He studied political science at the Universities of Athens and Reading (Ph.D). He is author of *The United Nations and the Quest for Nuclear Disarmament* (Ashgate, 1993) and *The History and Politics of the UN Security Council Reform* (Routledge, 2005). He is currently working with S. Blavoukos on a book entitled *Chairs in Multilateral Negotiations* which will be published by Routledge in 2011. He is co-editor of *The United Nations in the New World Order* (Macmillan, 1995), *A United Nations for the 21st Century* (Kluwer, 1995), *Multilateralism and Security Institutions in an Era of Globalization* (Routledge, 2010). His scientific work has been published in international journals, such as, the *Review of International Studies*, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Politics*, *Journal of Communist Studies and States in Transition*, *International Peacekeeping*, *Contemporary British History*, *Contemporary Security Policy*, *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, *International Politics*, *International History Review*, *Security Dialogue*, *Global Society*, *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy*, *European Foreign Affairs Review* etc.

Geoffrey Edwards is Reader in European Studies in the Department of Politics and International Studies and holds a Jean Monnet chair in Political Science. He is a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he is also a Graduate Tutor. He has held research posts at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and a number of other institutions including the Federal Trust and Chatham House and is leader of the workpackage "PhD schools" within the LISBOAN network.. He specialises in the European Union, its institutions and its foreign and security policies. He teaches courses on European Security and Foreign Policy and on the Politics of European Integration. He has also taught on the papers on European integration and British politics at undergraduate level. His recent publications have focused on the EU's foreign policy with articles on European security culture, the EU's foreign policy and the impact of the new Member States, on the EU's Neighbourhood Policy, on EU-Gulf relations and on the EU Counter-terrorist policies.

George Galanos is Lecturer in International Economic Relations in the Department of International Economic Relations and Development of the Democritus University of Thrace. He is also a Visiting Lecturer in the Department of International and European Studies of the University of Piraeus. He holds a Ph.D. in International Economics and Tourism Competitiveness from the University of Piraeus, an M.B.A. focus in Tourism Management from the University Of Piraeus / Department Of Business Administration and a B.Sc. degree in Economics from the University Of Piraeus/ Department Of Economics. During the period 2002-2009 he was Head of the European Programs Department, in the Research Center of “Evaluation of Development Policies and Programs” of the University of Thessaly/ Department of Planning and Regional Development. He has also acted as a consultant to Greek enterprises. In the past he has served as CEO of in City of Athens Vocational Training Center, Advisor of Special Secretary in the Ministry Of Tourism and CEO in AMKAT Structural Company. His research and teaching interests lie in the areas of International Economics, International competitiveness and tourism development. He has published in academic journals and books, such as the International Research Journal of Finance and Economics, Research Journal of International Studies, International Bulletin of Business Administration Wirtschaftsdienst etc and has also participated in international conferences.

Asteris Houliaras has studied economics at the University of Macedonia (Greece) and politics at the University of Hull, United Kingdom (Ph.D., 1990). Before joining the Department of Political Science and International Relations of the Peloponnese University, he was Associate Professor in the Department of Geography at Harokopion University. He has also taught as visiting professor at York University (Canada), the University of Newcastle and the University of Sheffield (United Kingdom), the University of Jyväskylä (Finland) and Sabanci University (Turkey). He is co-editor of the Hellenic Review of Political Science. He is currently co-ordinating an international research project on celebrity diplomacy and North/South relations. His publications include seven books in greek, as well as articles in international journals, such as, “Islam in the Horn of Africa: Promise or Peril?”, *The World Today*, 51(12), 1995, “Résolution des Conflits en Afrique Sub-Saharienne: Douze Idées”, *Défense Nationale*, Novembre 1996; “Greece and Sub-Saharan Africa”, *Mediterranean Quarterly*, 7(4), 1996; “Sub-Saharan Africa in US Foreign Policy: From Marginalisation to Domestication?”, *The South African Journal of International Affairs*, 4(1), 1996; “The ‘Anglosaxon Conspiracy’: French Perceptions of the Great Lakes Crisis”, *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 36(4), 1998; “Qadhafi’s Comeback: Libya and Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s”, *African Affairs*, 100(1), 2001; “The Viability of Somaliland: Internal Constraints and Regional Geopolitics”, *The Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 20(2), 2002; “(Mis)Understanding the Balkans: The Three Greek Geopolitical Codes of the Post-communist era”, *Geopolitics*, 11(3), 2006 (with Ch. Tsardanidis); “Evangelists, islamic terrorists and oil companies: US policy towards Sudan”, *Orbis*, 50(4), 2006; “Japan and Southeastern Europe”, *Journal of Southern Europe and the Balkans*, 9(1), 2007; “Contextual Policies on Human Security: Canada and Japan in the Balkans”, *International Journal*, 62(3), 2007 (with N. Tzifakis); “In Search of a Policy: European Union and United States Reactions to the Growing Chinese Presence in Africa”, *European Foreign Affairs Review*, 13(3), 2008 (with K. Magliveras); “The Evangelical Roots of US Africa Policy”, *Survival*, 50(6), 2008.

Kostas Ifantis is Associate Professor of International Relations at the Department of Political Science, University of Athens. He studied law at Aristotle University and International Relations at the University of Bradford, where he received his PhD. He was lecturer in International and European Policy at the University of Bradford and at the University of Portsmouth (1991-1995). In 1997-98, he was European Security Expert at the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1998, Research Fellow at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Center for Political Studies. In 2002, he was a Fulbright Scholar at the Harvard University, JFK School of Government. At the same year, he was member of the Groupe de Reflexion Europeen, Conseil

Economique de la Defense at the French Ministry of Defense. From October 2004 to September 2007 he was appointed as Director of Research, Centre for Policy Planning and Analysis at the Hellenic MFA and in 2009 Senior Research Fellow at the Hellenic Observatory-European Institute, LSE. He has authored among others *Theory and Reform in the European Union*, (Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1999, 2003), *NATO and the New Security Paradigm*, (London, Frank Cass 2002), *Turkish-Greek Relations: The Security Dilemma in the Aegean*, (edited with Mustafa Aydin, London, Routledge, 2004) and *Multilateralism and Security Institutions in a Era of Globalization*, (co-edited with Dimitris Bourantonis and Panayiotis Tsakonas, New York/London, Routledge, 2010), as well as articles in journals, such as, *Democratization*, *Review of International Affairs*, *International Journal*, *Turkish Studies*, etc.

Bichara Khader majored in political, economic, and social science, graduating from the Catholic University of Louvain in 1969. He earned his Masters degree in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Centre the following year. In 1978 he was awarded his PhD in political, economic, and social science from the Catholic University of Louvain, where he went on to become Director of Studies and Research on the Contemporary Arab World and professor in the faculty of political, economic, and social science. He has been a member of the Group of High Experts on the PESC (European Commission 1998-2000), and a member of the Groupe des Sages for cultural Euro-Mediterranean dialogue (European presidency 2003-2004). Born in Palestina, he is one of the most prestigious experts in the geopolitics of the arabian world and its relations with Europe, theme on which he has a great number of publications. At different times, his focus has centered on relations between Europe and the Gulf States, Europe and the Magreb as well as Europe and the Arab world in general. His recent publications are connected to the geopolitics of the Mediterranean countries. His work includes: *Le Grand Maghreb et l'Europe, Enjeux et perspectives* (Publisud-Quorum,1992) ; *L'Europe et le Monde Arabe, cousins, voisins* (Publisud-Quorum, Paris, 1992) ; *L'Europe et les pays arabes du Golfe, des partenaires distants* (Publisud-Quorum, 1994) ; *Il Mediterraneo : popoli e risorse* (with Agostino Spataro) (Ed. Associate, 1993) ; *L'Europe et la Méditerranée, géopolitique de la proximité*, (L'Harmattan, 1994) ; *El Muro invisible*, (Icaria, 1995) ; *Le partenariat euro-méditerranéen, après la Conférence de Barcelone*, (L'Harmattan, 1997) ; *Conflits et processus de paix au Proche-Orient*, (Academia-Bruylant, 1996) (with Claude Roosens, Amine Aït-Chaalal et Tanguy de Wilde d'Estmael) ; *L'Europe et la Palestine, des Croisades à nos jours*, (L'Harmattan, Academia-Bruylant et Fides et Labor, 1999) ; *Le partenariat euro-méditerranéen vu du Sud* (L'Harmattan, 2001) ; *Belges et arabes : voisins distants partenaires distants* (with Claude Roosens), (Presses Universitaires de Louvain, 2004) ; *Palestine : mémoire et perspectives*, *Alternatives Sud*, (Ellyps, 2005). He has published in French, Arabic, Spanish and Italian.

Kostas A. Lavdas is Professor of European Politics, Head of the Department of Politics and Director of the Centre for Political Research and Documentation at the University of Crete, where he was previously Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs and Personnel and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences. He studied political science, political sociology, public policy and international relations in Athens, the UK (at LSE and Manchester), and the USA (at MIT). He has published extensively in English, German and Greek on European politics, Greek politics and policy, comparative interest group politics and applied political theory. He has taught (as a Professor, an Associate Professor and a Senior Lecturer) and researched (as a Senior Research Fellow and a Research Associate) at several universities and research centers in Europe and the USA. Author of *The Europeanization of Greece: Interest Politics and the Crises of Integration* (London / New York: Macmillan / St Martin's Press, 1997), *Politics, Subsidies and Competition: The New Politics of State Intervention in the European Union* (with M. Mendrinou) (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 1999), *Formation and Development of the European Communities* (in Greek) (Patras: Hellenic Open University,

2003), *Interests and Politics: Interest Organization and Patterns of Governance* (in Greek) (Athens: Papazisis, 2004), *Politics between the Potential and the Familiar* (in Greek) (Athens: Sideris, 2010), and *A Republic of Europeans: Civic Potential in a Liberal Milieu* (with D. Chrysochoou) (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2011). Co-editor (with D. Chrysochoou) of *European Unification and Political Theory: The Challenge of Republicanism* (in Greek) (Athens: Sideris, 2004) and (with D. Chrysochoou and D. Xenakis) of *Directions in the Study of International Relations* (in Greek) (Athens: Sideris, 2010). Author of numerous chapters in international and Greek volumes (including *Privatization and Public Policy*, *Verbaende und Verbandssysteme in Westeuropa*, *Republicanism in Theory and Practice*, *The New Balkans*, *Intercultural Dialogue and Citizenship* among others) and articles in journals (including *European Journal of Political Research*, *West European Politics*, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, *Politics*, among others). He regularly serves as a referee for international journals (including *Political Studies*, *European Journal of Political Theory*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, and others) and research funding institutions (including the ESRC of the UK). He served as a member of the Board at the Hellenic Center for European Studies and the Center for Educational Research. In 2007-2008 he was the Constantine Karamanlis Professor of Hellenic and Southeastern European Studies at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, USA, and in 2009 he was a Senior Research Fellow at the European Institute, Hellenic Observatory, London School of Economics, UK.

Kennet Lynggaard is Associate Professor at the Department of Social Science, Roskilde University, Denmark. He holds a PhD in Political Science at University of Southern Denmark. On behalf of the LISBOAN network, he has acted as co-organizer of the 2011 PhD school “Europe in the World”. His research areas are: Public administration, Decision-making in the EU, Environmental Policy in the EU, Europeanization and Globalization, New-institutionalism and Institutional Change, Policy-analysis, The Common Agricultural Policy, The study of Ideas and Discourse Analysis. He has published among others in the *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Comparative European Politics*, *Journal of European Integration and Sociologia Ruralis*.

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