3rd International Neighbourhood Symposium

The Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South – Tackling the Issues of Security, Democracy and Business

Heybeliada, Turkey
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OpenUkraine
Arseniy Yatsenyuk Foundation
LIST OF SPEAKERS

Nagla Abed, Anna Lindh Foundation, Alexandria
Sinem Akgül Açıkmeşe, Kadir Has University, Istanbul
Mustafa Aydın, Kadir Has University, Istanbul
Benjamin Broome, Arizona State University, Arizona
Stefan Crets, CSR Europe, Brussels
Mitat Çelikpala, Kadir Has University, Istanbul
Anton Giulio De Robertis, International Institute of Peace, Vienna
Serdar Dinler, Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey, Istanbul
Hansin Doğan, Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, UNDP
Louis Fishman, Brooklyn College, CUNY, New York
Panayotis Gavras, Policy and Strategy Department at Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Thessaloniki
Nader Habibi, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA
Kostas Ifantis, University of Athens
Igor Istomin, European Studies Institute at MGIMO University, Moscow
Sergei Konoplyov, Black Sea Security Program, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
Carole Nakhle, Surrey Energy Economics Centre, University of Surrey
Gencer Özcana, Istanbul Bilgi University
Matthias Scheffelmeier, Ashoka Europe, Istanbul
Iryna Solonenko, European Integration Index for Eastern Partnership Countries, Berlin
Peter Stania, International Institute for Peace, Vienna
Amin Tarzi, Middle East Studies at Marine Corps University, Quantico, VA
Dimitrios Triantaphyllou, Center for International and European Studies (CIES), Kadir Has University, Istanbul
Stefanos Vallianatos, International Center for Hellenic and Mediterranean Studies, Athens
Rana Zincir Celal, Columbia Global Centers, Istanbul

(For speaker biographical sketches please see Appendix II.)
The Center for International and European Studies (CIES) at Kadir Has University hosted the 3rd International Neighbourhood Symposium (INS) at Heybeliada, Turkey from Tuesday, 25 June to Sunday, 30 June 2013. This year’s Symposium focused on “The Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South – Tackling the Issues of Security, Democracy and Business”. The 3rd International Neighbourhood Symposium was host to 39 participants representing 25 countries and 25 speakers. There were also two observers present from the German Marshall Fund of the United States and the US Department of State.

The Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South are shared neighborhoods of the European Union, its member states, the Russian Federation, and Turkey. While each is distinct with its own historical, political, social, cultural and economic characteristics; their proximity suggests synergy across many sectoral issues such as energy, transport, and the environment. While the Eastern Neighbourhood is composed of many states that aspire to closer ties including membership in the European Union and NATO; it is also home to the Russia Federation whose estrangement with the West and its institutions is growing while it claims the neighborhood for itself. The Mediterranean South finds itself in a state of ebullition for over two years since the Arab Awakening began.

The International Neighbourhood Symposium aimed to discuss, assess, and understand these changes and challenges as well as explore the synergies between the two regions and the rest of Europe. Consequently, it focused on the theme of Security and its challenges in each region. A dedicated panel also looked at how the issues of energy and energy security affected the security context. Attention was also paid to the economic context and the role of Business as well as on the prospects of social entrepreneurship as there is a growing interest in both profit making and a positive return to society in both regions. Additionally, the energy issue was presented from a business perspective. Finally, the themes of Democracy and democratization were debated to assess the state of play in both regions and their prospects for the future. All of these points were discussed further through Structured Dialogue workshops facilitated by Professor Benjamin Broome from Arizona State University.

The International Neighbourhood Symposium project aims to promote further understanding and cooperation in the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South and beyond by providing a forum for study, dialogue and networking in a multicultural and interdisciplinary environment. Young professionals and graduate students primarily from the countries of the Eastern Neighbourhood, the Mediterranean South, EU member states, and the United States are the Symposium target group. In addition, applicants from the fields of public policy, politics, journalism, and business are especially encouraged to apply. The target age group is 22-35 years of age.

The 1st International Neighbourhood Symposium on “Understanding the Common Neighbourhood - The Black Sea Region in Focus” was held on 28 June to 3 July 2011. The 2nd INS, which focused on “Security and Democracy in the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South in the Wake of the Arab Awakening”, was held from 26 June to 1 July 2012.

The 3rd International Neighbourhood Symposium program consisted of two days of panel discussions followed by Structured Dialogue Workshops. The participants were provided with a reading list prior to their arrival to help them prepare for the panel discussions and workshops (See Appendix IV). This year a different dimension was added to the panel discussions portion of the program. The panel discussions were divided into three sections: “security”, “economy and business” and “democratization.” Through these three different spectrums, the Symposium explored security and democracy issues in both regions and looked at the linkages between them. The concept of the role of business in the democratization process generated a lot of interest and discussion among the participants and speakers alike. The Structured Dialogue Workshops that followed the panel discussions allowed for participants to work together to form project ideas around common issues and interests. The group work resulted in 4 project proposals ranging from human rights education; regional cultural dialogue; promoting empathy through life stories; and the creation of a democratic network to exchange ideas.

Heybeliada, Turkey

PROGRAM

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Thursday, 27 June 2013

Breakfast

“The Economy and Business”

09:00-10:30 Session V: The Economic Context
Panayotis Gavras, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Thessaloniki
Nader Habibi, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA

10:45-12:15 Session VI: The Role of Business -- Enterprise 2020
Stefan Crets, CSR Europe, Brussels
Serdar Dinler, Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey, Istanbul

12:30-14:00 Session VII: New Trends in Social Entrepreneurship
Matthias Scheffelmeier, Ashoka Europe, Istanbul
Hansin Doğan, Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, UNDP

Lunch / afternoon break

14:30-16:30h Optional Tour to Halki Seminary

“Democratization”

18:15-20:15 Session VIII: Debate on Democratization
Peter Stania, International Institute for Peace, Vienna (Moderator)
Nagla Abed, Anna Lindh Foundation, Alexandria
Iryna Solonenko, Eastern Partnership Index, Berlin
Rana Zincir Celal, Columbia Global Centers, Istanbul

Dinner

Friday, 28 June 2013

Breakfast

Structured Dialogue Workshops on
“Creating a Space for Dialogue and Cooperation in the
Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South"
(led by Benjamin Broome, Arizona State University)

9:00-11:30 Workshop 1: Introduction, Identifying Challenges

12:00-14:30 Workshop 2: Analyzing Challenges

Lunch / afternoon break

18:00-21:00 Workshop 3: Identifying and Selecting Action Recommendations

Dinner
Saturday, 29 June 2013

Breakfast

9:00-13:00 Workshop 4: Generating Project Ideas & Implementation Planning

Lunch / afternoon break

[14:00-18:00 Group preparation of project proposals]

19:00-20:30 Workshop 5: Presentation of Project Proposals

20:30-21:00 Symposium wrap up - Closing Session

Farewell Dinner

Sunday, 30 June 2013

Early morning departure
In this introductory session, the speakers presented an overview of the key issues of relevance to both the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South that are to be presented, discussed and debated for the duration of the Symposium. The logic of the Symposium with its two days of focused discussion and accompanying readings followed by two days of structured dialogue workshops and the eventual presentation of possible collaborative projects by the participants was outlined.

In this session, the speakers addressed several issues related to the Arab World as well as the Israeli/Palestinian conflict. Turkey and its relations to these countries were also mentioned.

The session started with a discussion of the Arab uprisings and its roots. It was suggested that one of the major reasons for the uprising was the conflict between the security of the state and the security of the individual. In other words, the security of the state was overriding one's individual freedom and dignity. In this scenario, there cannot be fair elections and respect for fundamental rights.

It was also proposed that there were three sets of reasons that caused the uprisings. First, there were structural factors including an excessively strong executive branch, a democratic deficit, a crony capitalism generated by neo-liberal policies, republican monarchies and the interference of the United States that supported autocratic regimes. As for the conjectural reasons, they included the food crisis, the regimes' brittleness, an increase in the youth population and growing unemployment. Indeed, 60 per cent of the Arab societies are under the age of 30, and many of the youth are looking for a job and seek to raise a family. When the economy fails to provide them with jobs, they become more demanding and revolutionary. Moreover, the Arab state was in a constant state of emergency which was legitimized by the constant reference to Islamic terrorism and the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

Nevertheless, none of these factors determine per se the birth of an uprising, there is a third set of factors, the human factor, that cannot be quantified.

The concept of security in the Arab World and the Middle East was also itself put into question. Whose security are we generally referring to? The region's? The West's? The individual's? Society's? The nation's?

Indeed, one has to keep in mind the structure of the state in the countries belonging to this region. The structures of the states were imposed in the Middle East and it would probably have different borders today if not for this imposition. The states had to be built as much as the nation since there were competing identities within the borders of the state which resulted in the dominance of authoritarians regimes. The issue comes down to whether there is security or democracy, since the security issues were always a good excuse not to pursue democratization.

Finally, there is one factor that describes the region and it is its "intermestic" politics, which is a mixture between the international and the domestic. Some threats come from within the country but they spread into the region and become important challenges for the major powers.
Nevertheless, the Arab Spring has established a new reality: the people also need to be taken into consideration in politics. But with it came new problems. The liberal groups that were the major actors in the uprisings are not the ones profiting politically; it is rather the Islamic opposition. The question remains whether the latter can provide for the freedoms that were demanded during the revolts.

Finally, the Turkish case was mentioned. Turkey was not considered as a model for the Arab countries, since there are still issues, such as arrest of many journalists, which need to be addressed. Nevertheless, in the last decade, there was progress regarding the reorientation of politics from the state to the society and the reliance on the idea that to enhance democracy there is a need to promote security. As a result, there has been an attempt to solve internal issues such as the resolution of the Kurdish issue. However, the unchecked development of the country and the sentiment that the prime minister was becoming authoritarian have created the Gezi Park, in which millions went to the streets to protest against the government. These events, happening on June 2013, have been a major blow for the prime minister's credibility in the Middle East.

Israel was mentioned as a case in which the ideology of citizenship has not been able to change. Nevertheless, the possible inclusion in the military service of Jewish seminary students will raise the question of the inclusion of Palestinians in the army and this might be a breakthrough in the reconstruction of the concept of citizenship in Israel. As for Palestine, as long as Hamas and Fatah do not communicate there is no possibility of conciliation with Israel.

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**Session III: Case Study: Energy and Energy Security from a geopolitical perspective**

**Speakers:**
- Mitat Çelikpala, Kadir Has University, Istanbul
- Carole Nakhle, Surrey Energy Economics Centre, University of Surrey

In this session, the focus was on the increasing importance of energy in economic terms as well as the increasing importance of energy security for both producer and consumer countries. Energy is considered to be the issue that links security concerns with that of business. The importance of energy security is elusive, as it depends upon one’s position in the value chain. There are main three pillars of energy: availability, accessibility and affordability. On the other hand there are numerous problems which can be summarized under these categories: production related; transportation related; political; economy related, etc. In light of these pillars and categories, it can be said that no energy system can be entirely secure in the short term since energy disruptions or shortages can arise unexpectedly. Thus, speakers stated that energy security should be managed based on a risk management assessment such as reducing the risk to acceptable levels. A very interesting example given during the discussions was about Azerbaijan’s strategy. Azerbaijan as a supplier is increasing its presence in the energy sector. This increase of relative power is not only relevant to the Caspian region but also within Europe. Recently, the Azeri company SOCAR bought; DESFA, the Greek national gas operator. This was not only a business venture but the Azeri government and policy makers see this also as a leverage to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh issue to its advantage. This example illustrates well how the energy sector has the potential to be used in international policy matters.

Another point discussed was energy security not being the same with energy independence. The speakers referred to natural gas as an important rising energy source. However, they also wanted to clarify the potential role given of these resources as game changers. Energy discoveries are exaggerated sometimes. The value and game changer position of natural gas resources is dependent on many factors. Having gas is not enough to give this energy resource such political and economic weight. The real value of the energy source needs to be assessed properly: How much oil/ gas is found underground?; How much can you produce with your technology?; How much you can economically produce? Related to the answers of these questions an energy source can have a quality of game changer in a region and on a global scale.

In conclusion, energy resources and energy security have been identified as important phenomena of today’s international economics and politics.
In this session, the speakers expounded on specific issues regarding the relevance of the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South for the key stakeholders.

On Russia: the key factors influencing Russia’s security, identity, and international standing in both regions were presented. Russia’s security is especially challenging due to the threat of radical extremism within its large and growing Muslim population. The Middle East and Eastern Neighbourhood regions are crucially relevant because they provide sources of funding, armed fighters, and propaganda for extremist movements. Russia has strived to create stable relationships with its neighbors, but political turmoil has posed a challenge to this process. Russia has also been courting its neighbors economically, wooing them into customs union as a way to create leverage in its relations with the EU.

On Turkey and its foreign policy, it was suggested that Turkey has no concept of either the Eastern Neighbourhood or the Mediterranean in its foreign policy. Instead, Turkey's unique approach divides the Eastern Neighbourhood into fragments that belong either to the EU, the Black Sea, the Caucasus, or Russia. The dichotomy between Turkey's pre- and post-Cold War foreign policies is especially relevant. Prior to the end of the Cold War, the focus was on alignment with NATO and the West. Since then, the focus has shifted as Turkey realized that its neighborhoods were also crucial to its national security. The 1990s saw Turkey extending its reach into Central Asia and always trying to play the role of moderator. After 9/11, another change occurred as the US more forcefully inserted itself into Turkey’s foreign policy as a key ally in the region.

On NATO’s role, there is no commonly agreed upon definition of threat within the region, and the US is the only member state that can incite the organization to any strong action. NATO has no specific strategy within the Black Sea region for this reason, even though all the states there are either members or partners. Similarly, strategy in the Middle East is not clearly defined as NATO does not have a strong interest to interact with the states in the region.

For the United States, the U.S. the key priorities in its struggle for security in the regions at hand include: maintaining the flow of energy to and from the region; securing the Persian Gulf; supporting Israel’s security and qualitative advantage; and preventing nuclear proliferation. A focus is also placed on promoting the proliferation of democracy, especially after 9/11, and fighting international terrorism.

Finally, the European Union views the two regions through the prism of the European Neighbourhood Policy complemented by the Union for the Mediterranean, the Black Sea Synergy, and the Eastern Partnership which among other things are quite normative and stress the need for greater democratization, good governance and the rule of law. Furthermore, the EU is also guided by the challenges identified in its European Security Strategy of 2003 which among other things call for the promotion of “a ring of well governed countries to the East of the European Union and on the borders of the Mediterranean with which” the EU “can enjoy close and cooperative relations.”
This session evaluated the economic developments in both regions. Additionally, how the greater Black Sea region and the Mediterranean South economies get influenced from the developments in the world, the trends, prospects and soft points of these areas were also discussed.

Between 2000 and 2008, the countries of the Black Sea region have been experiencing a sustained economic boom. In these eight years, the economy in the region developed rapidly, poverty declined and recovery took place. The sustained boom of the region faced a downturn as many other regions around the world in September 2008, with the negative effect of the global financial crisis. The difference of this global scaled crisis from others, such as the Turkish crisis of 2001 and the Russian crisis of 1998, was the origin and direction. In other words, the particular crisis started in the US and firstly influenced Western Europe, and then spread to the rest of the world. When the global markets froze, the region felt the impact as well.

The reasons of the vulnerability of the region were discussed. The dependence on external financing, especially in the private sector, was underlined as an example. Some countries experienced a large downturn, but some recovered relatively more quickly in the aftermath. However, there are countries like Russia and Turkey which managed to grow during the global crisis. Even though the EU is the biggest trading partner and source of investment for the two countries, their internal statistics such as inflation and deficits have remained under control.

The economics of the Middle Eastern and North African countries are extensively influenced by the Arab Spring. It was also suggested that this influence might be two-sided. The reform policies were introduced before the uprising and they resulted as a fiscal deficit. The inequalities that were created by privatization and globalization paved the way for the unrest. The uprisings had severe ramifications for the economy of the region, including the loss of tourism revenues due to the lack of security, long strikes and ongoing divisions between Islamists and secularists.

The discussion concluded with the listing of the possible future challenges for Egypt and Tunisia such as the possibility of a coup d'état, the divisions between the secularists and the Islamists regarding economic governance and lack of policy making experiences. For the greater Black Sea region countries, the main future challenges are set as the vulnerability towards foreign economies, sustainability of the economic growth and the quality of the business.

In this session, the speakers mainly focused on corporate social responsibility, collaboration and entrepreneurship. Speakers discussed future prospects, suggesting that by 2020, the world will face challenges based upon the impact of global markets, demographic change, and the scarcity of natural resources and the acceleration of technology. Step by step, within the INS, passing from theoretical approaches towards practical visions, the important issues that were presented were the sustainable alternatives that prospective or present entrepreneurs might have in implementing their ideas.

According to the speakers, nowadays, the global environment represents a key factor to take into consideration when creating a business concept. Therefore, climate change and energy, global trade and governance, demographic change, urbanization, poverty and social justice are encouraged to represent the priorities of entrepreneurs.
For example, China, India and Brazil were projected as future developing markets which by 2030 will gain significant economic growth upon promoting their projects.

The panelists stated the kind of growth that is desired by spotlighting the circular economy, the quality of life beyond GDP, sustainable lifestyles and smart cities as well as enhanced transparency. Moreover, the major barriers to business transition are represented by the lack of management tools, lack of standards, low consumer demands, low awareness amongst business leaders, inappropriate regulations, and financial short termism.

In this sense, the Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey manages to bring together the biggest companies within the country, which constantly develop their activities and share their best practices with their target groups. Since an entrepreneurial initiative implies a lot of aspects such as human resources, financial support, good management criteria and most of all risks, a platform such as CSR Europe creates a system which has the aim of maximizing and implementing projects using multi-partnership approaches.

It was highlighted that Enterprise 2020 (a CSR Europe flagship project) will maintain its attention on the power of collaboration, on the need of governmental collaboration as well as with national and international NGOs for efficient results, smart policies and social innovation.

Speakers:
- Matthias Scheffelmeier, Ashoka Europe, Turkey
- Hansin Doğan, Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, UNDP

At the start of the session, the objectives of the Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD) were listed. These include supporting the development of inclusive markets, business models, fostering private sector, and becoming a center of excellence and convening business. The escalating scarcity of resources, such as water and food, has its ramifications for businesses. As the costs of resources costs rise, the affordability of the operations for businesses is reduced. Businesses cannot open up to other markets with this economic model, as there is a need for “not only people, but innovative solutions.” Entrepreneurship means transforming innovations into economic and social goods. Therefore, social entrepreneurs take into account a positive return to society and the environment in addition to business profits. The need of innovation in order to produce positive outputs was repeatedly underlined.

According to the speakers, a social entrepreneur sees a problem in their environment and comes up with a great idea or a solution to overcome that problem in the large scale. Examples were given from Mozambique and Germany. In Mozambique, people trained rats to detect landmines and tuberculosis. This has now spread to 18 countries. A blind woman in Germany diagnosed her breast cancer at a very early stage and started training blind women to diagnose the disease. These people use ‘people who use management skills to achieve social goals’.

It was asserted that since one person can change the ecosystem, the importance is the impact rather than the organizational models. Impact was defined as a new market, or access to goods and services, trade in the existing market or providing a way for low income people to generate income.

Accordingly, five trends merge in social entrepreneurship. These include: the ability of social networks to lead more people to innovate; the dissolution of traditional business-social boundaries with hybrid business-social value chains; the willingness of social innovators to spread their ideas, such as giving it to other organizations around the world; collaborative consumption marketplaces; and the understanding of “everyone can become a change-maker” is now possible like never before.
This session put its emphasis on the definition of democracy as well as the perception of the norm. During the debate, the discussants asserted that the definition and how it is applied is changing in every country. For instance, the democracy concept has been assigned very differently in Turkey and in the United States. Another issue regarding the concept is the differentiation of its orientation which determines the expectations of the people.

The discussion first turned to how democracy is perceived from the Arab point of view during the uprisings. In the Egypt case, the eventual elimination of fear of the government raised hopes for freedom and dignity in the Arab world and accelerated the demand for democracy. The lack of basic needs and the energy shortages paved the way for masses to lose their faith in the president. The signals about the fundamentals of democracy for the masses were not very clear. There were people with different motivations such as asking for bread, elections or the resignation of the president. Currently, the shared expectations as the fundamentals of democracy are stability, safety, energy and food security and a change of the system of single-man rule with a democratically elected government that will fulfill the needs of the citizens.

The European Union's approach with regard to democracy in the Eastern Neighbourhood was also debated. The idea of enhancing democracy was taken on the agenda with the enlargement process. With the Eastern Partnership policy various partnership agreements in the eastern neighborhood, such as EAP Civil Society Forum, were promoted. The positive correlation between the quality of democracy in a country and its closeness to the EU has started to establish the framework of this region. Therefore, the democratization of the region in European terms has begun. The models of democracy promotion: leverage, linkage and governance which is decided according to the characteristics of each country. From the EU perspective, the basic requirements of democracy are elections, media freedom, human rights, independent judiciary, and the quality of public administration, accountability and fighting corruption, as stated in the Eastern Partnership Index.

The final democracy perspective presenting was Turkey's democratization process especially in light of the Gezi Park protests. Turkey still has a long way to go in terms of democracy and democratization. When the Republic was founded in the 1920s, the aim was to create a democratic and Western oriented society. The perception of democracy was in correlation with Western norms. However, successive military coups failed to enhance and fulfill the needs for democracy. Since 2002, with the civilian authority under the helm of the AKP, the efforts of balancing between democratic reforms and traditionalism have provided the ruling party with the approval of a majority of voters. Until 2005, this period symbolized the golden age of transformation due to relative economic prosperity, health and infrastructure policies. However, of late the situation has changed. The Gezi Park protests showed the government's more authoritarian face in combination with a growing number of problematic issues such the jailing of journalists, and an attempt to control the public space. Moreover, a recent survey stressed that almost half of the citizens do not feel safe to express their political opinions. The younger generations, which were considered to be apolitical before the Gezi Park protests, made their voices hear during the June protests. As such, the democracy debate in Turkey stands between two different perceptions – the majoritarian democracy promoted by the government and the pluralist democracy propounded by a significant segment of civil society.
During the last two days of the Symposium, participants engaged in a series of structured dialogue workshops facilitated by Professor Benjamin Broome. The first day started with an introduction of the facilitation process. Participants then met in their respective working groups to address challenges facing the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South. Working groups were organized to reflect regional diversity. Once participants discussed these challenges and shared their experiences in their working groups; they were then asked to select the most important issues and provide constructive ways to address challenges facing both regions. All of the groups then were brought together to review the ideas of their peers and to choose their top ideas. Then the groups reconvened to discuss ways to implement those ideas, what barriers might pose a challenge for implementation and who might implement the ideas.

After the completion of the working groups, participants shared their reports in the plenary session. A volunteer from each group reported on the following:

- How many ideas were generated by the group?
- What ideas the group had for the implementation process?
- What challenges the group might face during the implementation process?
- What were the possible linkages between ideas?

Following the first group exercise, participants then engaged in a mapping process of the top ideas to see where overlaps or areas of collaboration might arise. They also took into consideration any challenges they might face during the implementation process. The two days of working group sessions allowed participants to discuss how they might contribute to overcoming some of the most pressing challenges in both regions. Then participants were asked to form their own groups to formulate project ideas around the issues that were discussed earlier. The group work resulted in 4 project ideas. Those projects were (detailed explanations of the projects may found in Appendix 1):

**Project I: Teaching human rights in schools**
**Objective:** To encourage civil participation, mutual tolerance and respect for individual and collective rights through human rights education.

**Project II: Regional treasure hunt**
**Objective:** To explore cultures and similarities together by creating multi-national teams consisting of people from a wide range of countries in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean regions.

**Project III: Creating empathy through life stories**
**Objective:** To break prejudices and stereotypes through empathy by learning about the “other” people all around the Eastern Neighborhood and the Mediterranean South.

**Project IV: TEDx – (un)Neighbouring**
**Objective:** To produce a series of local TEDx events in the region, which give communities, organizations and individuals the opportunity to stimulate dialogue through experiences at the local level.

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Report compiled by: Dimitrios Triantaphyllou, Hande Selimoğlu, Çiler Öztunca, Cihan Dizdaroğlu, Birim Yamanlar, Eda Daloğlu

Edited by: Çiler Öztunca and Dimitrios Triantaphyllou

(Istanbul, January 2014)
2013 International Neighbourhood Symposium on

Heybeliada, Turkey

APPENDIX I

Project Proposals
**Project I: Teaching human rights in schools**

**Objective:** To encourage civil participation, mutual tolerance and respect for individual and collective rights through human rights education.

**Project Details:** This project aims to empower people to participate in policy making and to defend their own civic positions. It embraces education as a tool for enabling mutual tolerance and respect for individual and collective rights. If successful, it will help promote peace and create new job opportunities.

To implement this project, a concept of the course in cooperation with teachers, HR activists, and parents will be developed in the first place. Public support from actors such as civil servants, professionals, NGOs, IOs, and businesses will be required. A website with strong emotional impact will be created and spread through media, social media, and networks. Then, all available channels will be used to start a petition.

To advertise, a logo will be created and posters and flyers will be distributed on the streets. The program itself will consist of a series of workshops for teachers on topics related to human rights and providing a stimulating teaching environment. Ideas so far include cartoons, simulation games, and case studies. It will help to educate students on online resources in conjunction with libraries.

Potential challenges might be the bureaucracy due to the involvement of government, lack of public support, quality of teaching, the weak link between human rights education and civic participation, and political instability.

Potential funding sources could be the state budget, private donations, and grants from international and national funds.

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**Project II: Regional treasure hunt**

**Objective:** To explore cultures and similarities together by creating multi-national teams consisting of people from a wide range of countries in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean regions.

**Project Details:** Multi-national teams consisting of people from a wide range of countries in the regions will explore cultures and similarities together. For example, they will learn to dance, to cook, to sing together and also will learn some history behind the traditions, for example wedding, funeral, and baptism/Islamism traditions. They will also explore historical, cultural and linguistic similarities of the people that the project participants represent.

The project teams will be formed in the first place and they will decide on which communication channels will be used, such as social media, e-mail, Skype etc. A preliminary research will be conducted on the representatives of the tourism sector, artists in folklore genres, ethnologists, journalists and tour guides.

Fundraising opportunities will be sought through the foundations (cultural, peace promoting, youth and culture), embassies and foreign missions, international/regional organizations, ministries (foreign affairs, culture, tourism etc.), and crowd funding.

As the project will also include a film shooting, the participants will be selected after the project call and the drafting of the scenario. The project team will set the venues, write the scenario, film in 8 countries (4 days in each country), and edit the subtitles. As a concrete result, it is planned to be broadcast between 15 October and 15 December 2014.
Project III: Creating empathy through life stories

Objective: To break prejudices and stereotypes through empathy by learning about the “other” people all around the Eastern Neighborhood and the Mediterranean South.

Project Details: The aim of this project is to break prejudices and stereotypes through empathy. The best way to get out of the limits of prejudices is to learn about the “other”. This project tends to break these stereotypes and prejudices by creating short movies and short stories of different people all around the Eastern Neighborhood and the Mediterranean South, by showing what they have lived through.

First, a project class in volunteer universities in the neighborhood will be created. The institutions which have visual art and media departments are preferred. The students will be asked to find these stories, film them and write them as short stories. At the end of the class, the professor will choose the movies and the stories with the best quality and send them to us. A web site will be prepared for the project and these short movies and stories will be uploaded there, to be watched all around the region. Then all the movies will be shuffled and sent back to these universities to have screening days. The stories will be published in different languages as books and in the end, a synchronized movie could be made out of them.

Project IV: TEDx – (un)Neighbouring

Objective: To produce a series of local TEDx events in the region, which give communities, organizations and individuals the opportunity to stimulate dialogue through experiences at the local level.

Project Details: TED is a nonprofit devoted to Ideas Worth Spreading. It started out in 1984 as a conference bringing people together from three worlds: Technology, Entertainment, Design. Since then its scope has ever become broader. Along with two annual conferences, TED includes the award-winning TED Talks video site, the Open Translation Project and TED Conversations, the inspiring TED Fellows and TEDx programs, and the annual TED Prize. On TED.com, the best talks and performances from TED and partners are made available to the world, for free. More than 1400 TED Talks are now available, with more added each week.

TED believes passionately in the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and ultimately, the world. They're building a clearinghouse that offers free knowledge and inspiration from the world's most inspired thinkers, and also a community of curious souls to engage with ideas and each other. This site, launched April 2007, is an ever-evolving work in progress.

The TEDx program gives communities, organizations and individuals the opportunity to stimulate dialogue through TED-like experiences at the local level. TEDx events are planned and coordinated independently.
2013 International Neighbourhood Symposium
on
“The Eastern Neighbourhood and the Mediterranean South –
Tackling the Issues of Security, Democracy and Business”

Heybeliada, Turkey

APPENDIX II

List of Speakers with Bio Sketches
ABED, Nagla (Ms.) Programme Officer, Anna Lindh Foundation, Alexandria

Nagla Abed is working as a Programme Officer for the Anna Lindh Foundation, managing the Exchange Facility and Spaces for Citizenship components of the DAWRAK-Citizens for Dialogue Programme. She has been working as consultant on Women, Culture and Development in the MENA Region. She received her MA in Political, Social and Cultural Dimensions of the EU from Rijksuniversiteit Groningen and Georg August University in Goettingen. Additionally, Ms. Abed is a member of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy in Germany as well as Leaders of Tomorrow in Jordan.

AKGÜL AÇIKMEŞE, Sinem (Ms.) Associate Professor, Kadir Has University, Istanbul

Sinem Akgül Açıkmeşe is an Associate Professor of International Relations at Kadir Has University. She holds a BA in International Relations as well as an MA in European Studies and International Relations from Ankara University. She studied at the European Institute of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) for her M.Sc. degree in European Studies, and she completed her Ph.D. in European Studies and International Relations at Ankara University. Dr. Acikmese’s previous roles have included the Jean Monnet fellowship at the LSE; a fellowship at the Turkish Academy of Sciences; visiting Ph.D. student at the LSE; a visiting scholar to IGCC-UCSD as a U.S. Department of State fellow; a Sasakawa Young Leaders fellow; and a Black Sea Young Reformers Fellow. Her research interests include Security Studies, European security, EU foreign policy, European integration and enlargement, and Turkey-EU relations.

AYDIN, Mustafa (Mr.) Rector and Professor, Kadir Has University, Istanbul

Mustafa Aydin is the Rector (President) of Kadir Has University, where he is also a Professor of International Relations. He also serves as the President of the International Relations Council (UIK) of Turkey. Dr. Aydin's previous positions include Co-coordinator of the International Commission on the Black Sea; Deputy Chairperson of the Caucasus Caspian Commission of Eminent Persons; Alexander S. Onassis fellow at the University of Athens; research fellow at the EU Institute for Security Studies in Paris; and Fulbright scholar at the JFK School of Government at Harvard University.

BROOME, Benjamin (Mr.) Professor, Arizona State University

Benjamin Broome is a professor in the Hugh Downs School of Human Communication at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, where he conducts research and teaches courses in intercultural communication, group facilitation, and conflict transformation. He has been involved in peace-building efforts in Cyprus since 1994, at which time he held the position of senior Fulbright scholar in Cyprus. Dr. Broome has authored a book entitled *Building Bridges across the Green Line in Cyprus*; additionally, he has worked closely on several projects with the United Nations Office of Project Services, the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) in Greece, and Sabanci University in Turkey. Other international projects of his include collaborations with institutions in Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Belgium, Mexico, and various Native American tribes.

CRETS, Stefan (Mr.) Executive Director, CSR Europe, Brussels

Stefan Crets is Executive Director of CSR Europe, the European platform for companies and stakeholders to exchange and cooperate to become European leaders in sustainable competitiveness and societal wellbeing. From 2002 onwards, he worked as the CSR leader at Toyota Motor Europe where he developed and implemented a new strategy which informed Toyota’s worldwide approach. In 2008, Mr. Crets was appointed General Manager for Corporate Planning and CSR, Toyota Europe. Prior to his experiences at Toyota, he was Programme Advisor at the King Baudouin Foundation, and started his professional career as a research academic at the University of Antwerp.

ÇELİKPALA, Mitat (Mr.) Associate Professor, Kadir Has University, Istanbul

Mitat Celikpala is an Associate Professor of International Relations and Head of the International Relations Department at Kadir Has University in Istanbul, where he teaches graduate and undergraduate courses on Eurasian security, Turkish foreign policy, and Caucasian politics. He also
lectures on Turkish foreign policy, politics, history, and security at the Turkish War Academy. Dr. Celikpala serves as academic adviser to NATO’s Centre of Excellence Defense against Terrorism (DATR) and is a board member of the Turkish Armed Forces Strategic Research Centre. He has published several academic articles and analyses on the above-mentioned subjects and is frequently quoted in the media.

De’ROBERTIS, AntonGiulio (Mr.) Board Member, International Institute for Peace, Vienna

AntonGiulio de’Robertis is a board member of the International Institute for Peace, a Professor of International Relations at the University of Bari, and a senior analyst at the ISGI-CNR in Rome. He has been a consultant and Italian representative for various international institutions on security and foreign relations, such as the Atlantic Council. Dr. de’Robertis has also authored several works on disarmament and international cooperation.

DİNLER, Serdar (Mr.) President, Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey, Istanbul

Serdar Dinler is the President of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Association of Turkey, which strives to aid and enable businesses to behave more socially responsibly. This year, he has also been elected to the Board of CSR Europe. Previously, he worked at the British Council for 23 years. Mr. Dinler carries vast expertise on NGOs in Turkey, partially stemming from his having founded more than 20 NGOs himself. Currently, he is also the Director of the Life Long Learning Center at Kadir Has University in Istanbul, where he is developing education programs in line with the needs of the public and identifying solutions to these challenges in order to produce high quality education models.

DOĞAN, Hansin (Mr.) Deputy Director, Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, UNDP

Hansin Dogan is the acting Deputy Director of UNDP’s International Center for the Private Sector in Development and the head of UNDP’s Private Sector office in Istanbul. Before joining the UNDP in 2001, he had served as an academic at Ankara University's Faculty of Political Sciences for six years. He has also provided consultancy services to a number of organizations including the Turkish Prime Minister's Under-Secretariat for the Treasury; the Turkey and Middle-East Public Administration Institute; the Fulbright Commission; the Turkish Coal Mining Institute; the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ); and the U.S. Embassy in Ankara. Mr. Dogan is the founder of several web sites and e-zines, including his own blog www.csrblog.com. Additionally, Mr. Dogan lectures at various universities and conducts training for graduate and post-graduate students, corporate board members, business executives, and civil activists.

FISHMAN, Louis (Mr.) Assistant Professor, Brooklyn College, CUNY, New York

Louis Fishman is an Assistant Professor of History at Brooklyn College. He received his MA and Ph.D. degrees in Middle East History from the University of Chicago. Dr. Fishman works on questions dealing with Palestinian and Israeli history during the late Ottoman period, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, modern Turkey and late Ottoman history. He has published various books and articles. Additionally, he developed, managed and led a summer course in Turkey called “Narratives of Turkey: Making Histories and Memories” in 2008 and 2009.

GAVRAS, Panayotis (Mr.) Co-head, Policy and Strategy Department at Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Thessaloniki

Panayotis Gavras is currently co-Head of the Policy and Strategy Department at the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB) where he has directed a variety of strategic and operational activities, and led the Bank’s economic research on the Black Sea Region. He has published a number of reports and articles on the Region, as well as on financial regulatory issues related to credit rating agencies and their role in banking supervision. Prior to the BSTDB, he worked at the World Bank as a project specialist, on health, education, and other social sector projects in South Asia. He has also worked at the National Foundation for the Reception and Resettlement of Repatriated Greeks, based in Athens. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Near Eastern Studies from Princeton University, and a Masters Degree in Public Policy from the Kennedy School of Government.
Nader Habibi, since 2007, has been a faculty member of the Crown Center for Middle East Studies and the Department of Economics at Brandeis University, where he holds the title of Henry J. Leir Professor of the Economics of the Middle East. Previously, he served for three years as the director of economic analysis and forecasting for the Middle East region at IHS-Global Insight. In this post he supervised the economic and political risk analysis for the whole of the Middle East and North Africa region and contributed to relevant consulting projects. Before first joining Global Insight in 1999, Dr. Habibi taught in several universities in Iran and Turkey. He also worked as a visiting fellow in the Rice International Studies Center at Yale University during 1997-99. He holds a Ph.D. in economics and a graduate degree in systems engineering from Michigan State University. He is currently working on a research project on the economic legacy of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as president of Iran 2005-2013.

Kostas Ifantis has been an Associate Professor of International and European Studies at the University of Athens since 2003. He received his Ph.D. in European Studies from the University of Bradford in the United Kingdom. His areas of research expertise include international and European security, Greek and Turkish foreign policy, and international relations theory. Prior to his teaching career, Dr. Ifantis worked as the Director of Research for the Centre for Policy Analysis and Planning at the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has published numerous papers and books in both English and Greek. His most recent work, entitled "The US, Greece, and Turkey in the Fog of Regional Uncertainty", will be published in 2013 by the European Institute at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Igor Istomin is currently a lecturer at the European Studies Institute at MGIMO University, where he also earned a Ph.D. in Political Science. His research interests cover the triangular relationship between Russia, the EU, and the United States, as well as the role of scholars in foreign policy decision making. Dr. Istomin has authored more than 20 journal articles and book chapters. In 2009, he was a visiting researcher at the P. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University. He is also an active member of the Working Group on Political Issues of the “Petersburg Dialogue” Russian-German Forum.

Sergei Konoplyov is the Director of the Harvard Black Sea Security Program and the U.S.-Russia Security Program. As a former officer of the Soviet Armed Forces, Dr. Konoplyov's military experiences extended as far as Africa, Latin America and Central Asia. He is a graduate of the Moscow Military Institute and also holds a degree from Kyrgyz University in Journalism, as well as a Master's degree in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Since 1998, he has been a member of the IISS in London, and he has also served as Assistant to the Head of the National Security Committee of the Ukrainian Parliament in 2000-2012. He received his Ph.D. at the Kiev Institute for International Relations.

Carole Nakhle is an energy economist based in London. She specializes in international petroleum contractual arrangements and fiscal regimes, world oil and gas market developments, and energy policy. After some time working for the energy companies Statoil and Eni, she is now the Director of Crystol Energy Ltd (UK). Dr. Nakhle also acts as an Economic Advisor at the Commonwealth Secretariat and as an External Expert for the Fiscal Affairs department at the IMF, advising governments on legal, regulatory and fiscal matters related to oil and gas. Her other roles include that of Associate Lecturer in Energy Economics at the University of Surrey (UK); Program Advisor for the International Tax and Investment Center (Washington, D.C.); and Special Parliamentary Advisor in the House of Lords (UK). Additionally, she makes regular contributions to the Geopolitical Information Service, a global intelligence service based in Liechtenstein. She has been published extensively, particularly her works concerning energy policy, energy security and petroleum fiscal regimes.
ÖZCAN, Gencer (Mr.) Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University

Gencer Özcan is a professor of International Relations and the head of the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Istanbul Bilgi University. He has also taught at Marmara University and Yıldız Technical University. He received his BA from Ankara University, and his MA and Ph.D. degrees in Politics from Boğaziçi University. He has published on the Balkans, Turkish foreign policy and broader Middle Eastern issues.

SCHEFFELMEIER, Matthias (Mr.) Country Director, Ashoka Europe, Istanbul

Matthias Scheffelmeier is the Country Director for Ashoka in Turkey. He also is a regular keynote-, TEDx- and guest speaker/lecturer on social entrepreneurship, social business and entrepreneurship at conferences, universities and company events. Mr. Scheffelmeier is also the co-founder, owner and now senior advisor at pocketvillage.com, a Berlin-based tech startup, and travel website & software provider for the tourism industry. Mr. Scheffelmeier received his degree in Communication Science at the University of Hohenheim, and he has held several leadership positions at both the national and international levels, such as his role of Local Committee President of AIESEC in Stuttgart. He is fluent in German, English, and French and speaks functional Spanish and Turkish.

SOLONENKO, Iryna (Ms.) European Integration Index for Eastern Partnership Countries, Berlin

Iryna Solonenko is a DAAD/OSF scholar at the European University Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder), Germany. She is also the founder and leading expert of the European Integration Index for Eastern Partnership Countries (www.eap-index.eu). From 2004 until 2012 she was the Director of the European Programme of the International Renaissance Foundation in Kyiv. During 2000 - 2004 she worked with the EastWest Institute Kyiv Centre. She graduated from the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, where she specialized in history, and earned her master's degree in International Relations and European Studies at Central European University Budapest. Ms. Solonenko's expertise focuses on relations between Ukraine and the European Union, Eastern Partnership initiative, democratization and civil society. Recently she has also started working on the role of informal politics in regime transformation.

STANIA, Peter (Mr.) Director, International Institute for Peace, Vienna

Peter Stania currently serves as the Director of the International Institute for Peace as well as a lecturer at the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna. In addition, he is a member of the Executive Committee of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), the chairman of the Executive Board of the Austrian North-South Institute for Development Cooperation Limited, and Vice President of the NGO Committee for Peace at the United Nations Office in Vienna. Mr. Stania has published numerous articles and essays on security issues, focusing particularly on those related to Europe and the Americas.

TARZI, Amin (Mr.) Director, Middle East Studies at Marine Corps University, Quantico, VA

Amin Tarzi is the Director of Middle East Studies at the Marine Corps University in Quantico, Virginia. He taught courses on political Islam, cultural intelligence, terrorist organizations and similar topics at the Washington-based Center for Advanced Defense Studies. Before joining RFE/RL, Dr. Tarzi worked as Senior Research Associate for the Middle East at the Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies. Dr. Tarzi’s prior experience includes holding the post of Political Advisor to the Saudi Arabian Mission to the United Nations. After his tenure with the Saudi government, he held the position of Researcher/Analyst on Iranian affairs at the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research in Abu Dhabi. Dr. Tarzi earned his PhD and MA degrees from the Department of Middle East Studies at New York University.

TRIANTAPHYLLOU, Dimitrios (Mr.), Director, Center for International and European Studies (CIES), Istanbul

Dimitrios Triantaphyllou is the director of the Center for International and European Studies at Kadir Has University, where he also teaches International Relations. He holds a BA in Political Science and History from the University of California, Berkeley and an MA and Ph.D. in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. He was previously, inter alia, director general of the International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS); a special advisor at the Ministry for
Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic; senior research fellow at the Institute for Security Studies of the European Union; and foreign policy advisor to a member of the European Parliament. He has written and edited a number of books and articles pertaining to European security, developments in the Black Sea region and South-Eastern Europe, and Greek foreign policy. He is associate editor of *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies* (SSCI-indexed) and a co-convener of the Commission on the Black Sea. He is also a member of the Governing Board of the European Studies Institute at MGIMO University (Moscow) and a member of the Advisory Board of the Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation.

**VALLIANATOS, Stefanos (Mr.) Associate, International Center for Hellenic and Mediterranean Studies, Athens**

Stefanos Vallianatos is the coordinator of the Greek National Network of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures. He is also an associate of the International Centre for Hellenic and Mediterranean Studies, and a research associate of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, specializing in Middle Eastern Affairs. He holds an MA from the University of Essex and a Ph.D. from Lancaster University in the field of International Politics with reference to the Eastern Mediterranean.

**ZINÇİR CELAL, Rana (Ms.) Program Manager, Columbia Global Centers, Istanbul**

Rana Zincir Celal is a Program Manager at Columbia Global Centers in Turkey. Having been based in Turkey and Cyprus since 2002, she has worked with both foundations and NGOs in these countries on topics related to intercultural dialogue, conflict management, history education, gender equality, philanthropy, and economic development. Ms. Zincir’s institutional affiliations include the Chrest Foundation, Anadolu Kültür, the Third Sector Foundation of Turkey (TÜSEV), the Association for Historical Dialogue and Research, the Elders, the Greek Turkish Forum, and the Cyprus Gender Advisory Team. Ms. Zincir has also organized several art exhibitions in Cyprus, including Leaps of Faith, Untitled Histories, and Speaking to One Another: Topographies of Memory and the Bandabuliya Historic Marketplace. She holds a BA in Political Science and Economics from Columbia University and an MSc in Development Studies from the London School of Economics.
2013 International Neighbourhood Symposium on

Heybeliada, Turkey

APPENDIX III

List of Participants with Bio Sketches
ABBAS, Mostafa (Mr.) [Egypt]

Mostafa Abbas is currently the Secretary General of the Oyoun Masr Association and Head of the Egyptian National Network of the Anna Lindh Foundation. He received his BA from Alexandria University’s Department of Law. Mr. Abbas has participated in numerous volunteer activities with such organizations as Alexandria University, UNESCO, the Oyoun Masr Association and the Egyptian Young Mobility Fund. He has also published many books and articles. His book on *The Culture of Voluntary Work, Citizenship and the Civil Society in Egypt* was published in June 2012 under an award by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture.

ABDULLAYEV, Anar (Mr.) [Azerbaijan]

Anar Abdullayev is currently a Project Coordinator at the NATO International School of Azerbaijan. After receiving an MA in Diplomacy and International Affairs from the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy in Baku, he received an additional MA in International Relations and European Studies from Central European University in Budapest, Hungary. He published an article entitled *The European Union must take the lead in the resolution of Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict* in November 2012. He is native in Azerbaijani and a proficient speaker of both English and Russian.

AL-KHOURY, Majd (Mr.) [Palestine]

Majd Al-Khoury is a Research Assistant and an accountant, and in his work he concentrates on promoting good governance in Palestinian cooperatives. He received his BA in Accounting from Bethlehem University with a minor in Computer Information Systems. Mr. Al-Khoury’s previous experiences include a position on the Assistance Commission of a local youth council, where he both designed and implemented various projects.

ALMANASRAH, Kanaan (Mr.) [Jordan]

Kanaan Almanasrah is a co-founder and project manager of the Jordan Open Source Association, in addition to his position as a Business Developer at Iniment for Web Solutions. He received his BS in Software Engineering from Philadelphia University. Mr. Almanasrah is currently involved in three separate projects, all of which he either founded or co-founded. These include Artivists 4 Change, which aims to develop alternate, non-violent means for young people in Europe and the MENA region to express their opinions on socio-political and cultural issues; Citizenship Academy, a series of public workshops and lectures throughout Tunisia meant to raise political and social awareness in the country; and Heritage 2.0, which aims to develop new methodologies of utilizing web and mobile technology to preserve and reinforce cultural heritage.

AMGHAR, Hassnaa (Ms.) [Morocco]

Hasnaa Amghar is a Civil Servant in Morocco’s Inter-ministerial Delegation for Human Rights. As part of the International Cooperation Department there, she strives to develop collaborative efforts between Morocco, other countries, international institutions, and NGOs in the fields of human rights and democracy. Her previous work experience includes working as a journalist at Maghreb Arab Press, Morocco’s official news agency, and an internship at Amnesty International in Rabat. Ms. Amghar received her MA in European Interdisciplinary Studies from the College of Europe in Natolin. She also holds a BA in English Studies and a diploma in Translation, awarded for the languages of Arabic, English, and French.
AMRI, Ines (Ms.)

Ines Amri is the Executive Director of the Will and Citizenship Organization, where her responsibilities include designing programs and workshops and establishing networks with other leaders, NGOs and institutions. She is currently pursuing an MA at the University of Tunis, writing her thesis on Arab-American literature after September 11. In addition, she is working for the Tunisian Ministry of Superior Education as an English teacher for adult learners, secondary school learners and university students. She is fluent in Arabic, French and English.

AYOUB, Mohammad (Mr.)

Mohammad Ayoub has been the Executive Director at NANHOO since 2009, where he leads the organization in its mission of enacting democratic change in Lebanon through projects and advocacy campaigns. Even before his involvement with NAHNOO, Mr. Ayoub had extensive experience with NGOs, both establishing and supporting numerous campaigns with objectives ranging from preservation of the Arabic language to non-violence and accountability. He is also a member of the Cultural Innovator Network supported by the Anna Lindh Foundation. Mr. Ayoub holds a BA and an MA in History from Lebanese University.

BASTOS PEREIRA, Laura (Ms.)

Laura Bastos Pereira, who already holds a Master’s Degree in Advanced European and International Studies, is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in International Politics and Conflict Resolution at the University of Coimbra. Her thesis is entitled Redefining Identity through Foreign Policy – the Case of Turkey. Ms. Bastos Pereira’s past experience includes communications positions for both Amnesty International, the Safer Internet Unit of the European Commission, and a Portuguese publishing company. Recently, she published a paper with BILGESAM, the Wise Men Center for Strategic Studies, on Turkish-Brazilian relations.

BOUZIDI, Khaled (Mr.)

Khalid Bouzidi is currently pursuing a BA degree in Architecture at Gazi University in Ankara. Additionally, he holds a certificate in Social Entrepreneurship through training from the University of Connecticut. He is the youngest participant selected for the MENA practical leadership training program sponsored by the US Department of State. He also worked for AISEC in Algeria as Vice President of Communication and Information Management.

BOWLUS, John V. (Mr.)

John Bowlus is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of History at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He holds an MA in Social Sciences, specializing in US-Middle East Diplomatic History, from the University of Chicago. He wrote a policy brief entitled How Verbal Threats to Close Oil Transit Chokepoints Lead to Military Conflict, which was published in January 2012. Bowlus received a BA in Classics and Modern American History from Brown University, where he also participated in the Water Polo team as captain. Between obtaining his bachelor’s and master’s degrees, Mr. Bowlus also served in the United States Peace Corps, working on small enterprise development in Senegal.

CUCOS, Diana (Ms.)

Diana Cucos is a Senior Researcher at the Department of International Law and International Relations at the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. Her current research interest focuses on the challenges for regional security in Eastern Europe through international law and EU perspectives. Several of her articles on this topic have already been published, in addition to articles on other subject matters, including human rights. Dr. Cucos also serves as a lecturer of International Law at Moldova State University. Her international experiences include a number of summer seminars on European social and political issues, as
Marcela Curmei is the Central Office Coordinator for the International Fund for Cooperation and Partnership of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, a Romanian NGO which involves over 16 countries from the extended Black Sea/Caspian Sea region in its efforts to strengthen mutual understanding and harmonious development in the region. She had also worked there previously for three years as an Economic and Financial Cooperation Adviser. In addition, she is pursuing her Ph.D. in Management and Public Administration at Romania's National School of Political and Administrative Studies. Ms. Curmei received her MA in International Management and Marketing from the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest. She is fluent in English, Russian and Romanian.

Eda Daloğlu is an Instructor and Administrative Coordinator in the History Department of Koç University. Additionally, she is a Ph.D. Candidate in the International Relations Department at Kadir Has University. She received her MSc in European Union Policy Making from the London School of Economics. Ms. Daloğlu has attended various seminars and programs on topics related to the EU, Turkey, and Europe's interaction with its neighboring regions, which is currently her prime area of research interest.

Igor Delanoe is currently a Research Scholar in the Harvard-Ukrainian Research Institute, a part of Harvard University's JFK School of Government. He received his Ph.D. in Early Modern and Modern History from the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis. Mr. Delanoe is the creator and webmaster of the blog RusNavy Intelligence. His article entitled Sevastopol, from USSR to Ukraine: Issues from the Sovereignty Change in 1991, is due to be published in June 2013.

Andrey Devyatkov is a Senior Lecturer at Tyumen State University, where he previously earned his Ph.D. from the Faculty of International Relations. Mr. Devyatkov has been involved in several international research projects, including as the head of a one-year project focused on secession in the post-Soviet era and its implications for international relations. Since 2007, both his teaching and research activities have been focused on the “post-Soviet space,” especially with regards to Russian and EU foreign policies and Moldova/Transnistria. He has published various articles and written book chapters in English, German and Russian.

Rosen Dimov is presently a Knowledge Consultant on Black Sea Governance Knowledge at the World Bank Institute. Also, he is a Research Manager and in-house Counsel at European Alternatives, a think-tank. He received his LLM in European Union Law from Cologne University. He also holds an MA in European Studies from the Council of Europe Partnership, a pilot programme of the European Union. To date, Mr. Dimov has published 22 articles in renowned scholarly journals. He is a member of the European Lawyers’ Society and a lead member of the Group of Researchers with the University Union of the Mediterranean. Furthermore, he is the Board Member and Vice President of the International Young Professionals Foundation, Australia.
EDILASHVILI, Nino (Ms.)

Nino Edilashvili is the Political Editor of Georgia Today, a weekly newspaper. She also contributes to a monthly supplement called Invest Today. Ms. Edilashvili received her MA in History from Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University and finished her post-graduate studies in Political Science. In 2011, she was given an award for her outstanding coverage of Georgia’s energy efficiency by British Petroleum, the United States Agency for International Development, and Winrok Georgia.

FENKART, Stephanie (Ms.)

Stephanie Fenkart is currently an Organizational Assistant at the International Institute for Peace in Wien, Austria. She received her MA in Human Rights from Donau Universität Krems. Ms. Fenkart has diverse experience within the non-governmental sector. She interned at Auslandshilfe der Caritas Vorarlberg in the Foreign Assistance Section and at Amnesty International in the International Section. She is a native speaker of German and fluent in Spanish and English.

GHANDOUR-DEMIRI, Nada (Ms.)

Nada Ghandour-Demiri is currently a Research Fellow at the University of Bristol, where she received her Ph.D. in Politics. Ms. Ghandour-Demiri also holds an M.Sc. in International Relations from the University of Bristol in England. She is an Editorial Fellow of the Histories of Violence Project as well as a Research Associate at the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP). She is fluent in Greek, French and English.

GRIGORYAN, Ariadna (Ms.)

Ariadna Grigoryan is currently a European Volunteer in Hrant Dink Foundation/Community Volunteers Foundation, located in Istanbul. She received both her MA degree in Translation Studies and Interpreting and her BA in Russian and English Language and Literature from Yerevan State Linguistic University. She is a native speaker of Russian and Armenian and is also fluent in English. She has participated in many conferences on issues concerning anti-corruption, conflict resolution, and conflict transformation of gender activists.

HAYALI, Sepideh Sadat (Ms.)

Sepideh Sadat Hayali is currently an Attorney at Law, serving as a legal consultant to private companies as well as to the Municipality of Tehran. Ms. Hayali received her MA in Private Law from Tehran University’s Law School. A member of the Iranian Bar Association, many of her cases include human rights abuses. Her research interests include international human rights law, focusing on children’s and women’s rights, and international electoral systems, focusing on comparative research between developed and undeveloped countries.

KARAGIANNIDOU-ROSIEK, Maria-Anna (Ms.)

Maria-Anna Karagiannidou-Rosiek is currently an intern at EUROPIA, which represents the European Petroleum Industry. Previously, she worked as a trainee at the European External Action Service and the European Parliament. She received her MA in International Relations and Diplomacy Studies from the College of Europe, in Bruges. Ms. Karagiannidou-Rosiek was granted the American Fund for American Studies Scholarship in 2009. Her areas of expertise include EU institutions, EU energy policy, and EFTA states, among others.

KHALIL, Aliaa (Ms.)

Aliaa Khalil is presently a Ph.D. candidate in the Euro-Med Program of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University. Ms. Khalil works as an Assistant Lecturer in the Faculty of Business Administration at British University in Egypt, where she also received her MA in Political Science.
Additionally, she is a Master Trainer at iEARN, Egypt. She is also a co-founder of the Egyptian Association for Educational Resources and a member of Egypt’s International Economic Forum and the Egyptian British Friendship Association.

KOTELIS, Andreas (Mr.)  [Greece]

Andreas Kotelis is presently a Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science at Bilkent University. He holds an MA in Conflict Resolution and Analysis from Sabanci University and a BA in Balkan, Slavic, and Oriental Studies from the University of Macedonia. Previously, Mr. Kotelis worked as an International Trade Agent for A&A Consulting Services. Several of his papers on peace building and problem solving have been presented at conferences, and one of his articles, entitled “Cyprus? A Divided Civil Society in Stalemate”, was published in 2009.

MALYARENKO, Tetyana (Ms.)  [Ukraine]

Tetyana Malyarenko is an assistant professor within the Faculty of Law and Social Science at Donetsk State Management University. She received her Doctor of Science degree from the same institution with a thesis entitled “Preventing Social Conflict: Mechanisms of Governance and the Security of the State”. She also has Master’s degrees in Economics and Engineering, focusing on weapons and the machine-building industry in Ukraine. Her current research projects center on human security, security strategy, the radicalization of violence, and conditions of peace.

MOSTAFA, Amira (Ms.)  [Egypt]

Amira Mostafa is currently the Executive Director for the Arab World Center for Democratic Development and Human Rights. She has a law degree and received a certificate in Conflict Analysis from the United States Institute of Peace. Previously, she was a fellow with Freedom House under their Human Rights Advocacy Program. She is also member of the Egyptian Society of International Law and the Association for Arab Women.

NAZZAL, Amal (Ms.)  [Palestine]

Amal Nazzal is pursuing a Master of Science in Marketing at the University of Exeter, which will be her second Master’s Degree in addition to the MBA she holds from Birzeit University. She is also the current Vice President of the Arab Education Forum, a social entrepreneurship start-up based in Palestine. In 2011, Ms. Nazzal participated in the Cultural Innovators Network program in Germany, Turkey, and Egypt, and in 2010, she was chosen as one of the young activists to take part in the Young Leaders Visitors Programme in Sweden, where she and the other participants discussed potential political, cultural, and social problems and attempted to come up with solutions.

NICOLESCU, Agnes (Ms.)  [Romania]

Agnes Nicolescu is both an EU Affairs Expert and the Acting Head of the Studies and Analyses Unit of the European Institute of Romania. In this capacity, she often conducts policy-oriented research on EU affairs and policies, and her current research interest is Turkey’s soft power in the Southern Mediterranean region. Her previous work experience includes a position as Project Manager for the Youth Forum Association of Bucharest. Ms. Nicolescu holds a Master’s degree in International Relations and a BA in Political Science, both from the University of Bucharest.

OMIDVAR, Alireza (Mr.)  [Iran]

Alireza Omidvar is the founder and President of the Corporate Governance and Responsibility Development Center. In addition, he is an Advisor to the Tehran and Iran Chambers of Commerce. He received his MA in Public Administration from Tehran University and his MBA in Responsible Business from Nottingham University. He has written and translated numerous books and published various articles in both English and his native Persian. His topics of focus range from corporate governance and
social responsibility to human rights. Mr. Omidvar has been a frequent speaker at domestic and international conferences on the topic of Corporate Social Responsibility.

ORHANER, Berkay (Mr.)  
[Turkey]

Berkay Orhaner is a Corporate Communications Expert at Yuksel Holding Company. He received his M.Sc. in Sociology at Middle East Technical University. Previously, he worked as an intern at The United Nations Global Compact Office in New York and as a Projects Officer at the Corporate Social Responsibility Association of Turkey. Mr. Orhaner has taken part in numerous international projects aimed at promoting corporate social responsibility, which took him as far as Iran and Ukraine.

OSIPOVYCH, Viktoriya (Ms.)  
[Ukraine]

Viktoriya Osipovych is the Manager of the International Dialogue Program at the Open Ukraine Foundation. She received both her BA and MA in International Relations from the Institute of International Relations at Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University. Ms. Osipovych also holds a Specialist Degree of International Economics from Kharkiv National Economic University. Prior to her career in Open Ukraine, she interned for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Kyiv and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

ÖZÇELİK, Sezai (Mr.)  
[Turkey]

Sezai Özçelik is an Assistant Professor in the Department of International Relations at Çankırı Karatekin University in Ankara. He is also a Visiting Research Fellow/Visiting Scholar at the Center for Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University. He completed his Ph.D. in Philosophy at George Mason University and also holds a MA in International Peace and Conflict Studies from American University. In addition to his teaching career, Dr. Özçelik has been working many years in various government and public organizations including Youth Program Action, the European Voluntary Service and European Union Education and Youth Programmes.

PAPKO, Aliaksandr (Mr.)  
[Belarus]

Aliaksandr Papko is currently pursuing a Ph.D. degree in Economic Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences. He is also a journalist at the Polish Radio External Service and a Research Fellow at the CASE Belarus Research Center. He has received an MA in European Interdisciplinary Studies. He is a co-author of various articles, such as Over the Hedge: Myths about the European Union in Belarus and Unfinished Business: Challenges for Belarus on its Way to Democracy. He is a native speaker of Belarusian and Russian and is also fluent in English, French and Polish.

RAMZANI, Roohola (Mr.)  
[Iran]

Roohola Ramzani received his Ph.D. last year from Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran. His primary research interest is democracy promotion and its associated issues. He has recently been an International Observer of political processes in Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, and Indonesia, which led to three articles on comparative political studies published by the International Electoral Education Council (IEEC). He is fluent in both Persian and English.

SIEBE, Jan Oliver (Mr.)  
[Germany]

Jan Oliver Siebe received his BA degree in Integrated European Studies at the University of Bremen, Germany, and he is a currently an MA student in European Studies at European University Viadrina in Frankfurt. He has interned at Goethe-Institut in Russia and at the Institute of Public Affairs in Poland. Mr. Siebe is interested in European Neighborhood Policy, EU-Russia relations, energy policies of Europe and economic and political transformation processes in Central and Eastern Europe.
Tomasz Stepniewski is currently an Assistant Professor at the Institute of East Central Europe and a Lecturer at the Institute of Political Science at the John Paul II Catholic University, both in Lublin. He received his Ph.D. in International Relations from the Political Science Department of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University. He also holds an LL.M. from the Catholic University of Lublin’s Faculty of Law. Mr. Stepniewski, whose research focus is the evolution of the wider Black Sea region following the end of the Cold War, has published numerous books, research papers, and articles, and co-edited several journals. His most recent work is a book he co-authored, entitled *Normative Influence: The European Union, Eastern Europe and Russia*.

Tiberiu Leonida Şarpe is a diplomat at the Consulate General of Romania in Istanbul, a position he has held since 2010. He received his MA in Geopolitics and International Relations from Hyperion University in Bucharest. Mr. Şarpe also holds a BA in History from Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu.

Gün Ünal is currently pursuing an MA in International Relations at Hacettepe University. She also has a BA in International Relations from Bilkent University. Recently, she completed an internship at the International Strategic Research Organization in Ankara, in addition to an earlier one at the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute. Ms. Ünal has spoken at two conferences, including one where she presented a paper related to neighborhood relations in the Balkans.

Antonino Vavala is currently pursuing an MA in European Interdisciplinary Studies at the College of Europe in Natolin, Poland. He was previously a trainee at the European Commission, where he worked on various programs and initiatives related to learning and development. Mr. Vavala holds a Bachelor’s Degree in Translation and a Master’s Degree in Modern Languages, both from the University of Genoa. He is native speaker of Italian and also fluent in English, French and German, an ability which Mr. Vavala utilized to do freelance translation for three and a half years. Other previous experiences of his include a traineeship with the Italian Institute of Culture and positions as a subeditor and proofreader of *Liv* and *Onelife* magazines.
2013 International Neighbourhood Symposium on
Heybeliada, Turkey

APPENDIX IV

Reading Material List
Session I: The Security Context in the Eastern Neighbourhood


http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/79651869/contending-agendas-black-sea-region


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14683850902934341#.Ub3E8fk4Fd0

http://ecfr.eu/page/-/ECFR81_PUTIN_MEMO_AW.pdf


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14683850902934143#preview

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14683850902934168#.Ub3FQvk4Fd0

Session II: The Security Context in the Mediterranean South


http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/efraim_inbar/IsraelNatSec.pdf


Session III: Case Study: Energy and Energy Security from a geopolitical perspective


http://www.gce.unisg.ch/~/media/Internet/Content/Dateien/InstituteUndCenters/GCE/Euxenos%20Folder/Celikpala_Euxeinos%206.ashx


http://www.spectrumjournalofglobalstudies.net/sjgs/index.php/sjgs/article/view/44


Session IV: The Role of Major Stakeholders (NATO, EU, Russia, US, Turkey)


http://gpf-europe.com/upload/iblock/d06/george_yerevan_breif.pdf


http://www.carnegie.ru/2013/05/30/russia-s-middle-east-gambit/g7ml

http://www.carnegie.ru/2013/05/30/end-of-era-in-eu-russia-relations/g7fw

Session V: The Economic Context


Session VI: The Role of Business -- Enterprise 2020


Session VIII: Debate on Democratization


http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13510347.2011.584730#preview


http://www.kluwerlawonline.com/toc.php?area=Journals&mode=bypub&level=5&values=Journals%7E%7EEuropean+Foreign+Affairs+Review%7EVolume+16+%282011%29

