

EVROPAEVM

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2001-2002



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The Europaeum Vision

As the pace of European integration accelerates, decision makers and opinion formers in European countries increasingly need to ‘think European’ – to transcend national perspectives and empathise with a variety of national and international cultures. To meet that challenge, seven leading European university institutions – Oxford, Leiden, Bologna, Bonn, Paris I, the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies and Prague’s Charles University – have set up an association designed to serve as a ‘university without walls’, in which the future leaders of Europe will have an opportunity to share common learning and experiences at a formative age.

The Europaeum exists to foster collaborative research and teaching, to provide opportunities for academics and students to hold special conferences, summer schools and colloquia, and to enable leading figures from the worlds of business, politics and culture to take part in transnational and inter-disciplinary dialogue with the world of scholarship.

An international Europaeum Council consisting of the Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors of the seven partners and other senior nominees, governs the association. It has a simple structure, with a working Academic Committee, involving two senior academic representatives from each partner institution, responsible for the academic development, and a Management Committee, which takes care of the day-to-day running of activities. Each partner institution has a local group or committee to oversee the University’s own development in the field of European Studies. A Founders’ Council, chaired by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Lord Jenkins, allows major benefactors of the association to participate in its development.

Early links were forged between those working in the field of social studies – in particular, politics and economics, political thought and law. Now many humanities disciplines and even scientists, find themselves involved in European projects. New academic posts and centres were spawned with the support of the Europaeum. Now alongside annual international conferences and student summer schools, teaching and research collaborations, there are policy forums, student debates, and a Visiting Professors’ programme. Many new initiatives, described in this report, have been launched over recent years, with additional funding sought to take more projects forward.

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*J e vois avec plaisir qu'il se forme dans l'E urope une
république immense d'espirs cultivés.
L a lumière se communique de tous les côtés.*

VOLTAIRE in a letter to Prince Dmitri Alekseevitch Golitsyn
14 August 1767

Major Benefactors

The Europæum is grateful for the generous benefactions received from:

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Foreword

*By Sir Colin Lucas, Chairman of the Europaeum Council
and Vice-Chancellor of the University Of Oxford*

The past year has seen the Europaeum preparing the next phase of its development. The goals established in the *Europaeum 2000 Business Plan* have been largely achieved - and in some cases surpassed. Now the Council has approved a new plan for Phase IV, entitled *Diversity and Extension*, reflecting the goals of increasing membership of the association and diversifying its portfolio of work.

One example of this is the launch of a new academic grant scheme to promote academic mobility by creating short term European Visiting Professorships at each partner institution. Meanwhile, the existing grant schemes, promoting collaborative research groups and new academic initiatives, continue to thrive as evidenced in the body of this report. Modern Historians, Theologians, Classicists, and now Science Historians, are all active within the association, alongside social scientists, lawyers, and those from the arts and humanities.

Following the review by the Academic Committee, new joint teaching programmes are being put into place. An MA in *European Political Cultures, History and Institutions*, validated by Bologna and linked to Leiden and Oxford, has won personal backing from European Commissioner, Viviane Reding, as an exemplar for European-wide collaboration while a modular programme in *European Culture, Business and Institutions*, linking Leiden and Oxford, is gaining support from business leaders. Both are set for launch in 2003.

The revival of the Europaeum Lecture series continued last year with four well-attended events, including Ralf Dahrendorf, former Warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford, speaking in Geneva on the links between Terrorism and Poverty.

The planned two-year investigation into how European universities can operate at the forefront of the 'Knowledge Revolution', will come to its finale at Bonn in the summer of 2003, after successful international events in Berlin and Paris. An overall summary will be prepared for dissemination.

This past year saw a fresh impetus in involving students in Europaeum activities. Thus, linked student conferences were held at both the Berlin and Paris conferences, and two highly successful model student debates involving Europaeum students were held in Geneva and in Bonn. Students are also participating in research groups and, of course, in the annual summer schools - held in 2001 in Oxford on the highly topical theme, *Human Rights and the Movement of People in Europe*, focusing on the challenges of racism, migration and displacement.

As the Europaeum enters its 10th year in good heart, we should salute the continuing support and zeal put in by its founding patrons, George Weidenfeld and Ronnie Grierson. We must acknowledge the energetic and creative efforts of Paul Flather, as Secretary-General. Finally, we express our gratitude for the contributions of two stalwart supporters, David Marquand, who has retired as Principal of Mansfield College and also as Chairman of the active Oxford Europaeum Group, and to Peter Tschopp, who has retired as Director of the HEI in Geneva. We hope that they will remain involved.



The Year in Review

2001 - 2002

This year the Europaeum was able to consolidate its grants programmes and run a full range of events and joint activities and look to the future with ideas for new 'flagship' programmes.

The Future of European Universities

A major international investigation into how European universities can continue to operate at the forefront of the Knowledge Revolution was launched in Berlin in December in front of more 75 expert participants – including representatives from all Europaeum partner countries, and some 15 student participants.

After two days of discussions, the Berlin meeting, which included Rectors, academic experts, politicians, journalists, policy experts and civil servants, concluded that European universities must make fuller use of their in-built advantage over their American counterparts as pluralist institutions based on - and derived from - diversity. Simple marketisation could never be the answer, they concluded.

It was agreed that this would be one 'big idea' incorporated into the overall study inquiry launched as part of the *Future of European Universities Project*, which is being supported by the German company, DaimlerChrysler Services AG, based in Berlin.

In the words of Professor Peter Scott, Vice-Chancellor of Kingston University and a former editor of the *Times Higher Education Supplement*: "I believe the fears that European universities are lagging behind are exaggerated. I believe European

universities are at least as capable of meeting the challenges as those from the US or Australia."

The Berlin meeting agreed that all leading Universities had to take part in the e-learning revolution – they had no choice, and, indeed there was so much to be gained. But, equally, they should each not seek 'to re-invent the wheel' but to share and cooperate on both content and means, and seek to do more in terms of teaching 'wisdom' as distinct from the production and use of 'knowledge'.

In the words of The Hon. Professor Marcello Pera, President of the Italian Senate, who pressed the case for a common European education dimension: "I am convinced that cultural diversity is not only compatible with integration, but rather, if governed by appropriate political direction, can be strengthened by it. In the final analysis, my conviction is based on the fact that at the core of our tradition and of our way of thinking is precisely the value of cultural pluralism".

The conference heard papers on how the integration potential of technology can be harnessed; how far universities from the East and Central region had travelled, yet still had to go; and how much more work lay in creating and opening out a European research space beyond the recent Sorbonne, Bologna and Prague declarations of European higher education cooperation.

The conference also recommended future investigation of further aiding a new language policy investigating, respecting the value, integrity and diversity of Europe's language heritage; a study of how large European-wide data sets could be shared and made more accessible; and a review of key knowledge

study tools making best use of the Internet to aid teaching and research.

Europaeum survey

Preliminary findings from a Europaeum-wide survey involving partner universities across seven European countries, found students wanting their Universities to embrace the use of ICT technology more fully in the delivery of curriculum and course work.

In particular the survey revealed:

- Most students access the Internet for less than one hour a day to retrieve course or lecture materials, while one in two access the Internet for more than 4 hours a day for 'entertainment or personal interest';
- 53% of students report that their lecturers do not use online resources in lectures – and they say they should, while 87% would like course specific web pages to support class based learning;
- 15% of staff provide 'online tutorials' – though a further 45% would like to know more about the potential benefits, and the same figure would like to use more ICT in their teaching;
- Just one in four of staff believe the integration of university ICT into their course as 'excellent or good';
- Staff and students remain 'unsure' about whether current ICT usage in universities 'enhances' the learning experience of students.

Dr Richard Huggins of Oxford Brookes University and Dr Paul Flather of Mansfield College, Oxford, co-ordinators of the Survey, believe even these very preliminary findings indicate that much more needs to be done in the ICT arena, and that universities need to be fully aware of growing student expectations of the way the Internet is being used, and requirements for greater support for staff in this area. The final report will be presented in 2003.

Visiting Professors Scheme

A new Europaeum programme was established during the year to promote academic mobility between partner universities. Each Europaeum partner was offered funds to create a *Europaeum Visiting Chair* during the year, and invite a distinguished academic working from another Europaeum partner institution, to fill this post, supported by the Europaeum's Projects Fund.

The aim was to fulfil one of the key aims of the association echoing the Europaeum *Abelard Mobility Fund* proposed some years back by Lord Weidenfeld. "Ideas do not have frontiers. This is a good way to encourage travel across our network so that ideas can be shared more widely and more fruitfully" he explained. A total of £10,000 was available for the pilot year, which proved extremely successful.

The new posts are designed to allow series academics to spend two or three weeks, giving a lecture running seminar, following up research or preparing for future collaboration. In the first year, there were five EVPs, and another four planned for the second year, following agreement that the scheme be extended.

Policy Forum on Internet

The Europaeum staged an international Policy Forum, on *Democracy and the Internet* bringing together experts from academe, business, policy makers, think tanks, politics and the media at Oxford University during the year, to look at the emerging – and changing - relationship between democracy and the Internet.

Some of key questions involved included: Will more people vote if they can do so on-line? How can the Internet make government more transparent? Will we be able to use the web to hold our political representatives to account?

Europaem Policy Forum on Democracy of the Internet.

The keynote address was given Tim Berners-Lee, British inventor of the World Wide Web, based at the MIT, who appeared in *Time Magazine's* list of the 100 most influential minds of the 20th century alongside Einstein and Freud. In a rare public-speaking appearance in the UK (he insisted on participating in the event despite the the events 9/11 which led to wholesale cancellation of international events). The attack on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon, by providing a graphic and concrete example of how the Internet can be abused by terrorists, itself raised searching questions for democracies about how they should respond in terms of regulating and restricting a medium that thrives on its openness.

In a wide-ranging presentation, he outlined his vision of the next stage of development for what he termed the *Semantic Web*. This would revolutionise how information and data might interact with itself, generating more refined, appropriate and relevant information for each of us.

Andrew Pinder, the Government's e-Envoy, provided a timely reminder of the importance of emerging technological issues, and how such issues as access, government information on-line, e-voting and authentication, will have far-reaching policy implications, for example in debates over identity cards. His view was that some e-voting opportunities were almost certain to be in place before the next British General Election.

The afternoon panel sessions were devoted to examining more specifically, through the experiences of experts actually involved in working at the interface of democracy and the Internet, just what was changing in the realm of democratic participation, and the new political rules for engaging in democratic activity today were emerging. Julia Glidden of Election.com discussed her work during the first legally binding democratic e-election in Arizona;

Predrag Vostinic, self-styled 'Internet-guerilla' and former correspondent of the famous B92 Yugoslav Radio Station, gave a graphic illustration of how the web was used to beat censorship and ultimately bring down Milosevic in the former Yugoslavia. Jason Buckley explained how Tactical Voter.com had allowed citizens, effectively disenfranchised under the UK's First-Past-The-Post electoral system to 'swap' votes and become effective voters again.

Opening the second panel, Steve Coleman, running an e-democracy research programme for the Hansard Society, made a powerful statement noting how the Internet was opening up fresh questions about democracy, representativeness, where political space occurred, how informed debate and consultation could occur. Professor Steve Woolgar of the Said Business School, running a multi-million pounds research programme, outlined his rules for the new Virtual Society including the fact that the uptake and use of new technologies depends crucially on social context; and, Anthony Barnett, the founder of the openDemocracy.net website for global discussion, emphasized how the Internet was promoting a genuine much needed international discussion.

Key recommendations from the day's deliberation called for greater access and investment; better regulation and democratic connectivity, and further research on e-voting, authentication and smart cards, and on the social and possible impact of the Internet. But the Internet, it was pointed out, must not be seen as a panacea. The final report was widely distributed to all involved, and to public and private bodies.

Joint Teaching Initiatives Endorsed

New 'model' programmes for new joint teaching courses are set to be launched in 2003, following detailed preparatory work over the past year linking Europaem partner institutions. The Europaem Council, chaired in 2002 by Professor Michel Kaplan, Rector of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, accepted the Academic Committee's working party report on

encouraging teaching collaboration, including further discussion on how the differing burden of tuition fees could be harmonised across the Europaeum.

In particular, the meeting approved the following new teaching initiatives:

- A Masters programme in *European Political Cultures History and Institutions*, developed from Bologna University, with one term of the course to be taken at Oxford, and one term at Leiden. This project is being backed by a major grant from the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio in Bologna to support businesses.
- A new modular 'leadership programme', in *European Culture, Business and Institutions* aimed at young to middle level executives, managers and post-doctoral students, in the private and public sectors. The joint course, to be coordinated by Leiden and Oxford, consists of eight short modules offered over two or three years, leading ultimately to Masters of Public Administration Level award, although individual modules can also be taken separately.
- The annual module on the *Economics of European Integration* was run once again for undergraduates and graduates at Paris I from February 2002; the Oxford-Leiden Law exchanges continue and Oxford and Geneva lawyers are remaining in close working touch.

Other joint initiatives in Theology, Philosophy and Economics are also under discussion. Professor Hubert Kempf, professor of Economics at Paris I and chairman of the committee, said: "The various guidelines derived from our report to encourage joint teaching, are already being implemented. We have three or four exciting models, and we are very pleased with the response of the partners. We look for further progress over the coming years."

Students Debate Euro-African Links

Europaeum students from all partner institutions debated the ins and outs of Europe's relationship with Africa – including issues to do with poverty and economic well being, and the development of good governance and democratic institutions – at an international convention modelled on the Council of Europe.

Each partner institution sent two delegates to the convention, which took place over a week in March 2002, at the Palais des Nations, in the heart of Geneva's international district, as part of the Geneva International Model United Nations.

Each student delegate represented a country in an office holder the debate, preparing position papers and research in advance. Funding from the Europaeum's *New Initiatives Scheme* supported this event, via organised the Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS). The programme proved immensely successful. Bonn student delegates even resolved to produce their aim 'follow-up' event at their University later in 2002, which the Europaeum agreed to back.

"We were delighted our students took part in such a successful event," said Dr Paul Flather of the Europaeum. "It provided an opportunity for future decision-makers to demonstrate their interest in international affairs and to gather and debate the questions of today – not least of Africa which remains is a most pressing issue."

Summer School

The 2001 Europaeum Summer School was held at Mansfield College, Oxford, on the topic of *Human Rights and the Movement of People in Europe – meeting the challenges of racism, migration, and displacement*. The event brought together representatives from almost all the Europaeum partner institutions and from at least five different academic disciplines (Law, International Relations,

Sociology, Economics, and Politics), providing the ideal opportunity for discussing and debating relevant issues, under the tutelage of leading experts.

The key themes – human rights, racism, and migration – proved highly typical, coinciding with the crisis off Christmas Island, involving the Afghan boat people's struggle to find a safe haven in Australia from persecution at the hands of the Taliban regime; continuous reports of asylum-seekers trying to cross into the UK via the Channel Tunnel; and the growth of far-Right, anti-immigrant, parties throughout Europe, notably in Austria and France, but even in traditionally liberal Denmark.

Against this background Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, Director of the programme, explained the complexities of international refugee law to an attentive audience. Other speakers included Malcolm Harper, Director of the United Nations Association in the UK; David Robertson, Politics Fellow of St. Hugh's College, Oxford; Michael Kaser Emeritus Professor of Economics at St Anthony's College and Professor Daniel Warner, from the GIIS, Geneva. Student participants from Charles University, Prague, led an enlightening seminar on the history and plight of the *Roma* (Gypsies) in the Czech and Slovak Republics. This highlighted how xenophobia and old prejudices are still very much alive, as the Czech Government effectively tries to build a ghetto for the *Roma* in Prague.

Europaeum Lectures Published

Three Europaeum Lectures covering European life and institutions were published during the year. The pamphlets have been widely distributed across the partner universities. (The ISSN number for the series is 1474-8622)

The start of the new series dates from October 2000 at Charles University, with Dr David

Robertson, Fellow of St Hugh's College, Oxford, speaking on *Democratic Transitions and a Common Constitutional Law for Europe*. This was followed by John Temple-Lang, former Competition Director at the European Commission, on *The Commission and the European Parliament – an uncertain Relationship*, delivered at Mansfield College, Oxford in November 2000.

In February 2001, Ian Brownlie CBE QC, the distinguished international lawyer and former Professor of International Relations at Oxford, spoke in Geneva on the theme of *International Law and the Use of Force by States* on February 1st 2001, a revisiting of his famous book of the same title first published in 1963.

Another lecture, due to be published, took place in Oxford in 2001, given by Professor Philippe Burrin of Geneva University speaking on *Aspects of Nazi Anti-Semitism*. This was followed by a lively roundtable discussion on the themes of the lecture involving Professor Peter Longerich from London University, Professor Wolfgang Kinzig from Bonn University, Professor Mark Roseman from Southampton University, Professor Nicholas Stargadt of Magdalen College, Oxford and Professor Burrin.

The former French Premier, Raymond Barre, spoke on *Quelle Europe pour Demain?* at Paris I and least three further lectures were planned for the following year. The pamphlets in the series are also available for sale, priced at €6 each, from the office.

Delors praises the Europaeum

In his address to members of the Europaeum Council at Bologna University in June, Jacques Delors, former President of the European Commission, urged people to get behind universities, and cited the Europaeum as an example of how universities can contribute to building tomorrow's Europe.

He spoke with passion in favour of the need for intellectual engagement today. "This was at the heart

of a generation which fought for democracy, liberty, and the survival of its country”, he said. “This is what motivated individuals who had become enflamed with the shock of the new ideologies and visions of the future. It was my good fortune to be part of that period.”

He added: “as I see it, influences on society are changing. So, we should work to restore the essential role that universities must play, not only in teaching and research, but for producing the values which make up the noble virtues of our institutions.”

Mr Delors, who received an honorary degree from Bologna University, Romano Prodi, reminded his audience drawn from leading European universities and including current EC President of the report which he produced for UNESCO on education in the 21st century, while President of its International Commission (1993-1996), entitled *Education – The Treasure Hidden Within*.

“In present circumstances”, he said, “the university must rediscover its international and social mission at the heart of society as one of the institutions guaranteeing universal values and cultural heritage. This is therefore an opportunity for me to salute the Europaeum initiative, which reunites today eminent university scholars and researchers from our Europaeum partners for meaningful exchanges which constitute the web of our European ideas.”

New Initiatives

One of the more substantial awards made under the New Initiatives Scheme during the past year supported the participation of two graduate students from six Europaeum partners to take part in a Classicists Symposium on *Travel and Travellers from Antique Lands*. This event, held at New College, Oxford in November 2001, was organised by Oliver Taplin, Professor of Classical Languages and Literature and Fellow of Magdalen College.

A conference investigating *The Third Way* was held at the new Rothermere American Institute at Oxford, with NIS support for two Europaeum

participants, Vladimir Benacek, Professor of Economics, from Charles University, and a political historian, Paolo Pombeni, from Bologna. The conference was organised by Political Studies graduates from Oxford, and also involved Professor Anthony Giddens, Director of the London School of Economics, and advisor to Prime Minister Tony Blair.

A policy seminar on the laws governing e-commerce, linking the two law faculties at Leiden and Oxford was held in Leiden last May, with the NIS enabling a group of eight Oxford lawyers to spend two days in Leiden exchanging views and analysis of the impact of the law ‘on-line’ as opposed to ‘off-line’. The seminar was organised by Henk Snijders, professor of Civil Law at Leiden.

The scheme also provided travel bursaries to support Oxford and Charles University students participating in a round table discussion at the Czech Embassy in London on November 24th on the topic of *Political Ideologies in Czechoslovakia*, as part of the inauguration of a student section of the British-Czech-Slovak Historians’ Forum. Two panels examined Democracy and Fascism (1918-1945) and Semi-Democracy and Communism (1945-1989), including the ideological and symbolic significance attained by gymnastics.

The NIS supported a launch seminar in Moscow in December on *Russia and Europe*, led by Professor Richard Griffiths, Professor of Economics at Leiden, on how Russia should manage its relations with the European Union over the coming decade, and including Russian advisors to President Putin.

A further award supported a three-day policy transfer seminar on *EU Regulation and Corruption* held at Charles University at the end of March 2002. The project, organised by Mark Philp and David Hine of the University of Oxford Politics Faculty, under the auspices of an Economic and Social Research Council grant, was linked to the Department of West European Studies, run by Professor Lenka Rovna, and involved a wide range of policy experts and advisors from the region.

The Years Ahead

Following last year's wide-ranging discussion at the Europaeum Council on the future shape and scope of the association, this year's Council endorsed a plan for Phase IV of the associations development, for 2003-2007. It was noted that almost all the goals for Phase III were achieved. Some of the key themes are outlined below.

1. Enlargement

The Europaeum Council agreed to seek three further full members immediately, while the base and range of activities within the existing network was deepened and extended. Meanwhile, partner institutions, individual professors, and other friends and supporters, were encouraged to continue to draw in academic experts as appropriate to support and enhance particular initiatives.

The following principles were agreed to underpin the Europaeum's enlargement:

- the association must maintain a workable size. This would ensure a sustainable balance between widening and deepening, so that the high quality of academic relationships between partners would continue to be emphasized and maintained;
- further expansion should take place in the context of existing successful international programmes. The stronger an existing network, the better it will be able to involve new members in its existing activities as well as to develop, for example, future partners could be selected to complement new joint teaching programmes;
- potential partner institutions should be assessed against such characteristics as existing links with other institutions, influences gained due

to an institution's history and cultural background;

- new members shall enhance the Europaeum's coverage of Europe.

After consultations over the previous year, the Europaeum set out to invite one new member from Iberia, one new member from Scandinavia and one new member from Central Europe.

2. An Academic Space in Europe

The successful use of the new Europaeum Projects Fund has cemented the concept of the Europaeum association as an *academic space* within, and across, which collaborative projects can emerge, develop and flourish. This is the Europaeum's equivalent of Voltaire's famous *République de lettres*.

The three grant schemes, for research groups, new initiatives and visiting professorships have facilitated such 'cross-space' collaboration; joint teaching projects promise more concrete links across the space; and conferences, seminars and summer schools, mean the space is constantly populated.

Of course, it is important to see this space as fluid, with the seven partners serving merely as markers and not as delineating limits to the space. But the concept heralds the fact that such academic collaboration can take place, be nourished and sustained, and allow individuals to find their own European academic niche, within, across and beyond this space. Best use of this space requires us to extend beyond the initial subject areas of the Europaeum, out from Politics and Law, beyond Economics and Sociology and Political Thought, to the Humanities, notably History, Theology, Classics and Humanities.

The Europaeum is also seeking to open itself up to new subject areas such as the History of Science, Science Policy, Social Policy, Geography and Education, though particularly responding to individuals, departments and units keen to develop a Europe-wide approach and make use of the Europaeum association.

The evolution a wide-ranging knowledge platform in due course would also enable many links to be formed directly between relevant academic units and centres in Europaeum partner institutions.

3. Core Business

The Europaeum Council has asked that the association develop 'flagship proposals' that can go on to define the association, and provide a highly distinctive character. Two such proposals were endorsed.

First, the Council endorsed the efforts to realize more fully one of the central objectives of the Europaeum, the development of joint teaching programmes that involve students studying at more than one Europaeum partner institution. The Europaeum plans to launch a number of experiments in collaborative teaching on European Studies involving a range of Europaeum professors

A prototype would be the *European Culture, Business, and Institutions* modular diploma programme, developed by Leiden and Oxford aimed at mid-career highflyers from public and private sectors, set for launch in late 2003. It was noted that further modules for such programmes could be drawn from existing Europaeum programmes, including, for example, the *Economics of European Integration* course at Paris. The MA in *European Political Cultures Institutions, and History*, validated from Bologna, and linked to Leiden and Oxford, was also well advanced and set for launch in 2003-4 academic year. Several other initiatives were being fostered by the Secretary-General.

Second, it endorsed the creation of a public policy and leadership institute operating under the banner of the Europaeum, on a multinational level, provid-

ing opportunities for research, workshops, teaching modules and so forth, and providing a genuinely international and European teaching environment.

It would focus on the the teaching and study of public policy within a democratic framework, with clear emphasis on equipping future decision-makers from politics, business, civil service or trade unions, to operate in a world based on interdependence and internationalisation.

While the Institute would have a primary focus on Europe by virtue of its central relationship to the Europaeum, it would aim to develop strong worldwide links, in the first instance to America to foster US-Europe links, and then to Africa, Asia, and particularly to the Arab world.

The new institute, which would require a major benefaction to become active, could be based at one Europaeum partner institution but it would have links or units in all Europaeum partner bodies, making it an intrinsically European body. A working group was set up by the Council to develop the proposal for the over the coming year. It was noted this could be turned into a useful income stream for the association.

4. Widening

Links to the European Commission have greatly improved. The Europaeum has, in so many ways, already achieved goals of networking and integration of a kind being actively promoted by the EC, but without any direct support to date. Indirect support, for example via the Erasmus and Socrates mobility programmes, of course, continue. But over coming years, specific bids on behalf of the Europaeum will be considered (though the administrative and management burden of running an EC-backed project must be recognised).

5. Future Events

The coming academic year for 2003-04 will see the launch of two new jointly constructed academic programmes, ensuring that students on the programmes will spend time studying at more than

one European university. In the autumn it is expected that the first modular European leadership programme in *European Business, Institutions and Culture* will be launched from Leiden, along with an MA in *European Political Cultures, Institutions and History* from Bologna.

The final international conferences under the *Future of European Universities* project are set to take place in Paris in September 2002 and Bonn in

June 2003, while the summer school on *New and Old Form of Federalism* is set to take place at Charles University in September 2003. Two further Policy Forum events are planned on the themes of *Futures for Europe* and *Globalisation: costs and benefits*, and *Universities - Next Steps*. The full Academic Committee is due to meet in Prague in April, while the Council will meet in Leiden in June.

Projects, Grants and Scholarships

The Europaeum introduced one new funding initiative over this past year, the Europaeum Visiting Professorship Scheme, in order to encourage a wider academic collaboration and exchange of ideas. The scheme also allows for opportunity for private research. The *Europaeum Research Project Groups* programme, which offers 'seed' funding to academics establishing collaborative research groups, was set up in 2000 and the *New Initiatives Scheme*, which provides support for innovative and inventive projects that stimulate intellectual exchange and collaboration at academic or student level, was set up in 2001.

The Europaeum meanwhile remains keen to develop its offer of scholarships as a key part of its mission to encourage students to engage in lively and serious exchanges and international study – not least across the Europaeum association itself, although its main group of specific Europaeum linked schemes set up in the 1990s have now completed their cycle.

Scholarships

The *Oxford-Paris Link* awards, supported mainly by leading French companies for many years in the mid-1990s, and the recent *Oxford-Geneva Link Programme*, supported from the benefaction of M. Pierre Keller, provide a good model for encouraging student movement between institutions. Almost a 100 students have benefited from various link programmes over the years. Funding is being actively sought to revive the *Oxford-Paris Link*, which completed its cycle in 2000, while the

Oxford-Geneva Link looks set to continue for a further few years.

The Scatcherd European Scholarships: provide a number of awards at Oxford each year for graduate students who are nationals of any European country (excluding the UK and Turkey, but including Russia and other countries to the west of the Urals) to support postgraduate study or a second BA, or to spend a period of study as a graduate Visiting Student. The scholarships may be held in any subject area. These awards were left to Oxford by Mrs Jane Ledig-Rowohlt in a generous legacy of £7 million (€1.2 million) to support the development of the Europaeum and European Studies. The scholarships will cover University and college tuition fees and will provide a maintenance grant for living costs. Awards for degrees will be made initially for one year, but, subject to satisfactory progress, may be renewed for up to two further years. Awards for Visiting Students will be tenable for a maximum of one year only. Awards are also available for Oxford students going onto postgraduate study at leading European Universities, including Europaeum partner institutions.

The cycles of the following scholarship schemes initiated during the launch phase of the Europaeum, have now come to their end:

Artal Scholarships allowed up to four scholarships to be awarded each year to enable citizens of Belgium to study at Oxford University; *Europaeum Scholarships in Jewish Studies*, allowed up to six scholarships each year to enable students registered for a postgraduate degree at other Europaeum institutions to study for the Diploma in Jewish Studies at the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and

Jewish Studies; *Henry R Kravis Scholarships* allowed students from Central or Eastern Europe read an M.Phil in European Politics and Society or the M.Juris in European and Comparative Law at Oxford; and *Thyssen Scholarships* supported study of the M.Phil in European Politics and Society at Oxford.

The Management Committee is working to create a database of relevant awards for European students at Europaeum partner institutions to allow and encourage applications across the association. It plans to analyse areas of strength, and to seek funding where demand is apparent.

Europaeum Research Project Groups

The scheme initiating support for a series of Europaeum Research Project Groups has entered its third year, encouraging collaborative initiatives

linking European academics, including at least two from Europaeum partner institutions. Each successful group receives a 'pump priming' grant of up to €3,000 (£2,000) to aid its launch, run a workshop and develop the group's project programme. The aim is to stimulate new, internationally based, research within, but of course not exclusive to, the Europaeum academic community.

Applications are now allowed year round, with bids considered by an Advisory Panel. Bids are expected to demonstrate originality, a clearly defined objective and a 'multiplier effect' to the benefit of Europaeum. Applications that link in with other Europaeum projects are especially welcomed. Additional development grants of are available to Europaeum Research Project Groups that show progress in the first year.

Two new grants were awarded in the academic year

Europaeum Research Project Groups

- ❑ ***The Churches and the Family in Western European Society***
Professor O.M.T. O'Donovan (Oxford)
Linking Oxford, Bonn and Leiden
- ❑ ***Financial Integration and Future of the International Monetary System***
Professor Giorgio Basevi (Bologna), Professor Hubert Kempf (Paris)
Linking Paris, Bologna and Oxford
- ❑ ***The Kosovo Stability Pact and the Future of the Balkans***
Professor Michael Kaser (Oxford)
Linking Oxford, Bologna, Leiden, Bonn, Geneva and Paris
- ❑ ***Unilateral Action without Security Council authorisation under the Collective Security Framework***
Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill (Oxford) and Professor Vera Gowlland-Debbas (Geneva)
Linking Oxford and Geneva
- ❑ ***Project on European Identity: Reason, Science and Law***
Professor Grahame Lock (Oxford/Leiden)
Linking Oxford, Bologna, Leiden and Prague
- ❑ ***The Regulation of E-commerce***
Professor Stephen Weatherill (Oxford)
Linking Oxford and Leiden
- ❑ ***International Security Institutions in Europe: domestic dimensions***
Dr Anne Deighton (Oxford), Professor Robert Frank (Paris)
Linking Oxford, Geneva and Prague

2001-2002 and one of the original grants was extended (see table below).

Europaeum New Initiatives

The *New Initiatives Scheme*, launched in January 2001, complements support for research and scholarships, by providing recognition and support to new and innovative projects that further the objectives of the Europaeum university by strengthening the pan-European academic community. Applications are accepted from academics or student groups (with an academic sponsor or supervisor) for projects contributing to Europaeum links. Funding grants of up to €3,200 (£2,000) are available for a wide variety of activities.

Applications are accepted at any time during the year, and are considered by members of the Management or Academic Committee, who may

also consult with the applicants to refine the proposal. Student bids must demonstrate appropriate support from academic staff.

At least 11 new projects were supported under this scheme during 2001-2002, the year under report (see table below).

Europaeum Visiting Professors Scheme

Each Europaeum partner institution can call on funds to create an annual *Europaeum Visiting Chair*, to be filled by a distinguished scholar from another Europaeum partner institution.

Each *Europaeum Visiting Professor* is expected to carry out some teaching, research, or discussion and development of new collaborative projects, during a two-week visit period.

The host institution receives €1,600 to cover board and lodging costs, while the Visiting Professor receives €400 for travel expenses.

New Initiatives Scheme awards

- ❑ ***Classicists Seminar Forum*** (support for two graduate students from all six Europaeum partners)
Professor Oliver Taplin, Oxford, linking Leiden and other partners
- ❑ ***Third Way Conference*** (support for two Europaeum lecturers)
Dr Mark Philp, Oxford, linking Bologna and Leiden
- ❑ ***Model European Student debate*** (support for project development participants)
Geneva Students Union, linking all Europaeum partners
- ❑ ***Law Staff Exchange on e-commerce*** (support for travel)
Professor Henk Snijders, Leiden, linking primarily Leiden and Oxford
- ❑ ***Policy Transfer Seminar on EU Regulation and Corruption*** (support for participants)
Professor Mark Philp, Oxford, linking Prague and other Central European institutions
- ❑ ***Europaeum Lecture Roundtable*** (with support for Bonn participant)
Professor Robert Gildea, Oxford, linked to Bonn and Geneva
- ❑ ***Anglo-Czech Historians Project*** (post-doctoral discussion project)
Professor Robert Evans, Oxford, linked to Prague
- ❑ ***Russia and the European Union*** (seminar discussion in Moscow)
Professor Richard Griffiths, Leiden, linking all Europaeum partners
- ❑ ***History of Science in 18 & 19 Centuries***
Professor Roberto Grandi and Professor Robert Fox, linking Oxford, Bologna and Paris
- ❑ ***Meeting The Other***
Professor Luda Klusakova, Prague, linking to Geneva, Bologna and other European universities
- ❑ ***Medieval History Research Conference***
Professor Robert Evans, linking Oxford, Leiden, Bologna, Prague, Paris

Financial Report

The Europaeum's income over the past year has come from three main sources. Some £65,000 has come in the form of subscriptions from the seven members. This is termed the *Common Fund*. Then there have been new contributions and donations totalling some £140,000. Finally, the accumulated residue of the significant volume of gifts and benefactions made to Oxford for the benefit of the Europaeum and European Studies in the 1990s, is termed, the Europaeum's *Project Fund*.

The accounts are being restructured for next year within one general account, incorporating the *Common Fund* used to cover basic running costs of the office, including overheads such as rent, electricity, telephone and staffing (two days a week for the Secretary-General and one assistant). There will be company costs to cover in future years. A second assistant and additional time for the Secretary-General is costed to the specific projects supported; and the *Projects Fund* used to fund special projects and other project-related costs. There was some £200,000 in this fund in 2002. Two 'restricted' sub-accounts are for special support for Oxford-Geneva Projects, and for the DaimlerChrysler research inquiry into European universities. In future years, details of the general account – incorporating the *Project Fund* and *Common Fund* – and restricted sub-accounts, will be presented in full.

Projects Fund

The *Projects Fund* was used largely to fund collaborative schemes, including the *Research Project Groups* scheme, various *New Initiatives* such as students model debate and a Classics colloquium, and, this past year, the emerging *Visiting Professors* scheme. The Fund is composed from residual Europaeum funds gifted to Oxford for general support to the University, in its links with

the Europaeum down the years. These have resulted over the years in the creation of at least 14 new posts, some linked to the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society (currently under review), and to the Institute of European and Comparative Law (now under the Directorship of Professor Mark Freedland). The latter certainly has continued to flourish with its own extensive research, teaching and lecture programmes.

The fund was also used to support a wide variety of other joint projects including joint research seminars, lecture series such as students model debate and a classics colloquium, the annual summer school and so forth, plus staffing to support these projects. The fund will help also provide support for the association's new teaching initiatives.

Benefactions and Donors

As ever, the Europaeum remains indebted to its major benefactors and academic volunteers, whose commitment continues to transform ideas into realities.

It is right, again, to recall the generous benefactions from Mrs Jane Ledig-Rowohlt, ARTAL (Mr Guy Ullens), Mr. Henry R. Kravis, and The Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, which have resulted in scholarships set up at Oxford for visiting European students, as listed in *Projects, Grants and Scholarships*, and a recent additional gift from M. Pierre Keller to the Europaeum which has also boosted academic links between Oxford and Geneva.

The gift from the Bertelsmann Foundation in Germany, funds the Europaeum Bertelsmann Visiting Professorship in Twentieth-Century Jewish Politics and History at Oxford, attached to Marefield College. The first incumbent, Professor Avishai Margalit, who gave eight distinguished lectures in 2002, and Professor Dan Diner of the

Hebrew University, will give his series in Trinity Term (summer) 2003 in Oxford.

A major research inquiry into the role of European universities in leading the Knowledge Revolution, launched at a conference of experts at Humboldt University, Berlin in December 2001, thanks to the generosity of DaimlerChrysler Services (debis) AG, with a second tranche of £50,000. Humboldt University also provided considerable support in kind and free accommodation. The second event is planned for Paris in 2002, and a final event in Bonn in 2003.

Further gifts are to come from Leiden University Worldwide, in support of the development of a new European modular 'leadership programme' being developed by Leiden and Oxford, and from the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio in Bologna, in the form of student bursaries for the development of a special new Europaeum MA in *European Political Cultures and Institutions* are to start in 2003. Finally BT supported a European Policy Forum, and Hyperwave AG backed the Europaeum Knowledge Platform project.

As ever, the Europaeum also remains indebted to its academic 'volunteers' and participants, whose commitment continues to transform ideas into realities.

Common Fund

The Europaeum *Common Fund* was established in 1995 essentially to cover the costs of shared activities linking the Europaeum partner institutions, comprising the income from the membership contributions of the partner universities. In the early years the level of contribution was set at £3,000 per year. Since 2000, with a new Central Office, with a part-time Secretary-General and assistant, the annual contributions are set at £10,000. As expected the new Secretariat costs accounted for most of this year's total expenditure.

The Management Committee held two audio-conference meetings in 2001-2, again saving the association and members time and money while allowing discussion and decisions to be made. Costs of these 'audio-meetings' have also been greatly reduced through negotiation. The new Academic Committee also had a full meeting in Bonn, hosted by Professor Wolfram Kinzig, and a web conference in November.

The Europaeum Internet site was developed over the year with new features, new links and pages developed. In the process, the Europaeum bought its own server and a new advanced computer. The remainder of the budget was for the usual items.

Common Fund Statement

January to December 2001

All figures are £ Sterling.

Details	Sub-totals
Annual Report	
Printing	1,592.77
Dispatch	400.00
	1,992.77
Council and Committee Costs	
Conference Calls	997.37
Hotel Costs e.g. for Academic Committee	
	997.37
Office Costs	
Rent (9 months)	2,911.00
Power and Maintenance (9 months)	451.98
Books and Subscriptions	251.66
Postage and Dispatch	1,848.01
Stationery and Printing	1,534.73
Computer Equipment & Technical Support	288.72
Telephones	780.66
Office Equipment & Furniture	444.03
	7,710.79
New Projects	
Europaeum Certificate (Printing)	569.57
Summer School	6,700.00
	7,269.57
Review	
Volume 4, Issue 2: Editorial Work	500.00
Photographic Materials	12.98
Typesetting, Design & Printing	1,997.50
Dispatch	400.00
	2,910.48
Staffing	
Secretary-General: Part time salary & related employment costs	24,252.61
Expenses	1,713.20
Europaeum Travel	2,669.46
Support Staff: Salaries & related employment costs	19,806.41
	49,241.68
NOTE: This includes work for internet site development, database management, design and technical support.	
TOTAL	70,122.66

* The accounts are presented in this report, as has been the practice to date, relate only to the Common Fund. They are presented as accrual accounts, covering all the indicated spending in the calendar year 2001 .

Governance

Following agreement by the Europaeum Council, a new educational charity is being established to assume the responsibilities of the association. The first stage is to set up a 'not-for-profit' company limited by guarantee, collectively owned by the seven (or more) partner universities, which is then registered as a charity under English law. The practical consequences of this change are that the Members of the Europaeum Council become 'Directors' of the new company, with the opportunity for key supporters and members of the Founders' Council to be co-opted as fellow Directors in recognition of their special contribution to the achievements of the association. The new company will bring enhanced flexibility to the association, building upon the proven efficacy of the reforms to the committee structure introduced in 1999. Furthermore, the company will give each institution an equitable stake in the success of the association, and enhance accountability across the association and its participants.

Europaeum Council

Final legal authority rests with the Europaeum Council, which consists of two representatives from each partner member, including the Rector, Vice-Chancellor, Director (or a designated representative if so assigned) plus distinguished elected individual supporters of the Europaeum. Four individual directors - Lord (George) Weidenfeld, Chairman, Weidenfeld & Nicolson; Sir Ronnie Grierson, Chairman, Blackstone Europe; Professor Fabio Roversi Monaco, President, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio and former Rector, University of Bologna; and M. Pierre Keller, Senior Partner, Banque Lombard Odier – are elected co-opted individual members. The Council held its annual meeting in June at Bologna, where it received reports from the Academic and Management Committees and the Secretary-

General, discussed the framework for future policy directions and new initiatives for Phase IV of the Europaeum's development, and approved in principle the proposal for a Public Policy Research Institute.

Management Committee

The Management Committee is responsible for day-to-day work, enabling academic initiatives to be implemented and followed up. It held two audio conferences during the year and met before the Council meeting in Bologna. The committee worked well in developing new initiatives and following up on discussions and decisions at the Academic Committee and the Council. The committee is convened by the Secretary-General.

Academic Committee

The Academic Committee, which is responsible for decisions affecting academic policy, initiatives and links, consists entirely of academic representatives. This year, one meeting was held via the internet with a dedicated discussion board in November 2001, (though members felt, by and large, this an experiment too impersonal to repeat) and in person in April 2002 in Bonn, accompanied by a Europaeum Lecture. The committee is under the chairmanship of Professor Hubert Kempf of Paris I, and is convened by the Secretary-General. Each institution has two senior academic representatives, together representing, as intended, a cross-section of disciplines, currently including Law, Economics, History, Politics, Theology and Philosophy. The committee completed its work on reviewing Europaeum teaching initiatives and plans for a new international public policy institute.

Secretariat

The structure is complemented by a Secretariat - consisting of a part-time Secretary-General, a part-

time programme and computing officer, and an office assistant - which serves to co-ordinate the association's work, deliver committee decisions, promote and implement grant schemes and new initiatives, manage Europaeum events and to prepare the association for further development.

Dr Paul Flather, a former journalist, writer and politician, who served as Oxford's representative on the former Europaeum Steering Group and as Honorary Treasurer of the association, took up the post of Secretary-General in January 2000. He has experience of working in Central Europe both in the 1980s, in support of the dissident movements, particularly in the former Czechoslovakia, and in the 1990s as founding Chief Executive and Secretary-General of the Central European University. He also served for five years as Director of External Relations for the University of Oxford, which included the University's international relations and Europaeum links.

Terry Johnson, a recent Politics, Philosophy and Economics graduate from Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, served as Programme Officer, assisting the Secretary-General in initiating new projects. He also has responsibility for the Europaeum Internet site and developing networking facilities. Sheilah Coxford, a politics graduate from the University of Cape Town, and Kathryn Schofield, a modern

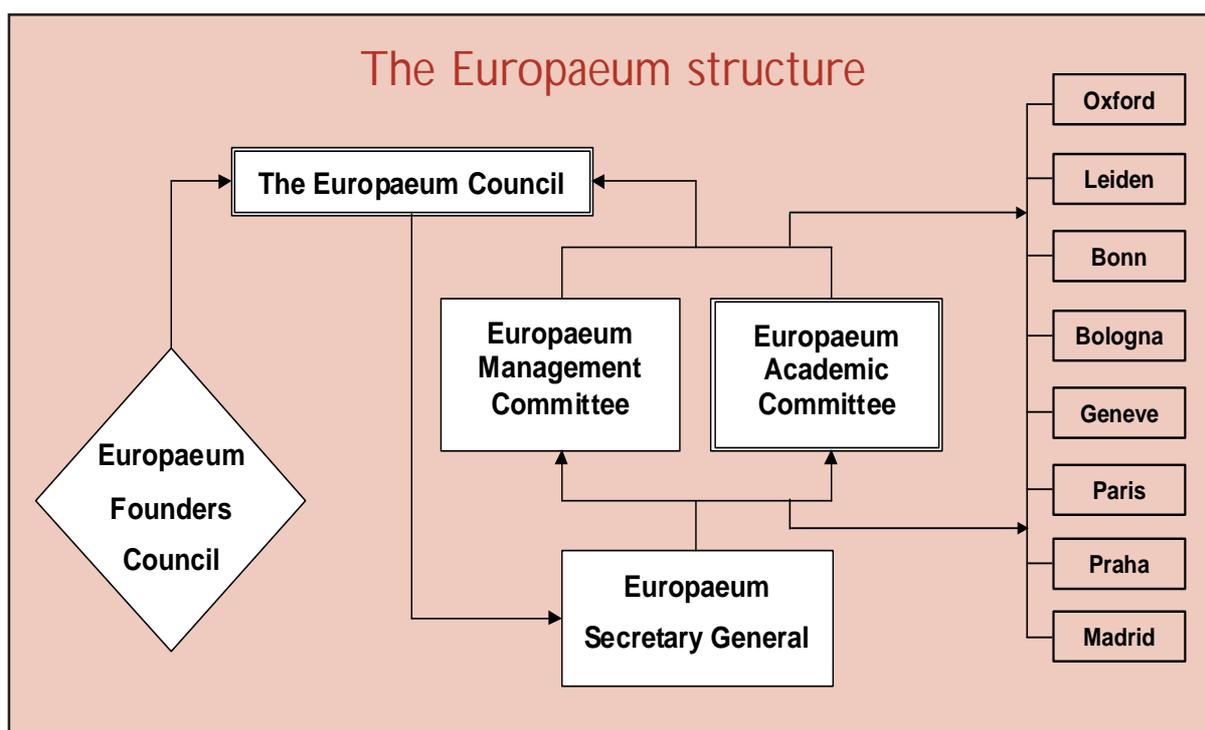
language graduates from Keble College, Oxford, served as assistants.

Founder's Council

The Founders' Council, formed of major donors and other valued patrons of the Europaeum, provides guidance and advice to the Europaeum from Foundation members. The Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Lord Jenkins, is currently Chairman *ex officio*, and the heads of the Europaeum partner institutions are *ex officio* members. The Founders' Council is convened from time to time to receive a report on the range of activities throughout the association. New members who render valuable services to the association may be co-opted.

Local Committees

A key role is played by the local Europaeum committees or groups, which have been established, each on a different pattern, by individual partner institutions. The Europaeum activities of each partner in the association are supervised by such committees and groups, which also bring together members from a wide range of disciplines in order to facilitate programme development, collaboration and fund-raising.



A Brief History

The Europaeum was originally conceived in 1990-1991 by Lord Weidenfeld and Sir Ronnie Grierson to support the 'advancement of education through the encouragement of European studies in the University of Oxford and other European institutions of higher education having links with Oxford', for 'the movement of academic staff and students between these institutions', and for 'the study of the languages, history, cultures and professions of the people of Europe'. In short, the Europaeum was to serve as the conceptual and actual framework within which a group of leading European universities would strive, together, in search of new kinds of pan-European thinking, linking the brightest academic minds and young scholars. It was also conceived as an autonomous and independent body that would seek to add to the sum of knowledge and ideas in the 'new' Europe. Its development to date can be split into three phases - a successful launch period, an important period of consolidation and a current phase III of innovation and extension.

Phase 1: 1992-1996

This was the period of launch, very much reflecting the mood of the time, including a growing trend towards greater European integration in Western Europe and the emergence of Central and Eastern Europe after the collapse of Communism. This mood encompassed both a need and a desire to promote and develop European university collaboration, to promote pan-European ideas, pan-European programmes and initiatives, and to help evolve a pan-European style of thinking.

Core partnerships were established linking Oxford with the Universities of Leiden, Bologna

and Bonn, and an international network was born. Oxford played very much the lead role during this phase, with the committee structure linked very directly to the University. There was a significant and successful fund-raising drive across Europe, which in Oxford helped spawn two new centres, the Centre for the Advanced Study of European and Comparative Law, and the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society, both now highly developed and flourishing centres. It also led to the creation of a host of new posts both within the two centres but also outside, most notably a Chair in European Thought; the establishment of a range of scholarships for European graduates to come to Oxford; and a boost for European Studies in the University formally and informally. A number of linked Visiting Chairs, for example in Literature and Opera Studies, were also set up.

Collaborative activities were launched, including annual conferences and summer schools. A Founders' Council of key benefactors, friends and supporters was created to play its role, while a 'supervising' Europaeum Committee was set up in Oxford to monitor and oversee the development of the network. Key work was carried out by the Steering Group, and much depended on the key individuals involved.

Phase II: 1996-2000

This can be regarded as a period of consolidation and internationalisation. The annual summer schools continued to flourish, as did the annual conferences. A regular newsletter was created, and a database of academics working in European Studies and related subjects within the partner institutions was compiled on a new website for easy access. The network was expanded to include

Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Geneva (Graduate Institute for International Studies) and finally Prague (Charles University).

In 1998 various new initiatives took place. Each partner institution created its own appropriate local Europaeum structure, whether a committee meeting regularly, a group convened from time to time, or a core group of involved academics in touch on matters of significance. A Europaeum Council was turned into an international body with the establishment of a governing committee representative of all partners. Meetings, bringing together key academics with their own subject groups were arranged, and plans were discussed to set up small international research groupings, working on common themes. Each Europaeum partner university recorded its own developments linked to the Europaeum, in terms of hosting conferences or summer schools, or engaging staff and students to participate in Europaeum activities, to allow a full review for future development. Oxford also initiated its own five-year institutional review.

Against this background, the Steering Group presented the Europaeum Council with a detailed menu of 'options for future development'. This resulted in the governing structure being further reviewed and simplified, and in 1999 the new Europaeum Council began work, supported by an Academic Committee to oversee academic priorities and projects and a Management Committee to supervise and organize day-to-day links. Finally, it was agreed to appoint a part-time Secretary-General, whose brief would be to focus solely on the development of the Europaeum, to help steer what was now an association rather than merely a network, into a third phase of development.

Phase III: 2000-2003

With these new institutional arrangements the Europaeum was ready to embark upon Phase III of its development, a period of innovation and extension, allowing it to play a full part in the changing landscape of European higher education.

As if to underline this, all the regular

activities were encompassed within formal guidelines, while new projects set out to utilize the enormous new opportunities provided by the Internet, e-mail and other new technology. A new international research project examining the future of European higher education in the 'Knowledge Society' was unveiled with the backing of DaimlerChrysler Services, a leading financial corporation in Germany, with the aim to produce a guide on future development of university activities, the application of ICT and the advancement of learning and research.

Three grant schemes have been established. First, a joint research projects were backed, tied most significantly to a move to draw in new subjects, supported financially through the Europaeum Research Project Groups scheme. New disciplines including Modern History, History of Science and Classics, or Theology, were drawn in under the association's wings. The *New Initiatives Scheme* has widened the range of collaborative activities, open as much to students with innovative projects as professors and administrators. For example, two model European student debates have been backed under this scheme. Finally, academic mobility has been boosted under the Europaeum's Visiting Professorship Scheme offered to enable leading academics to cross boundaries to teach and research at partner institutions within the association.

Meanwhile, the busy programme of summer schools, conferences and scholarship programmes continued. The new *Europaeum Review*, launched in 2001, which itself serves as a new forum for intellectual exchange, has greatly increased the profile of the association, as has the revived series of Europaeum Lectures, which are being published. The association has also been instrumental in forging links between the leading European intellectual journals, which will lead to the sharing of keynote articles. The third phase has also involved a range of fresh initiatives to boost joint teaching initiatives. The Academic Committee set up a working party to look at ways

of encouraging teaching collaboration with half a dozen partnerships initiated. Two programmes, an MA in European Politics and a modular programme in European Business, Culture, and Institutions are due to be launched in 2003.

Phase IV: 2003-2007

The Europaeum has now prepared an academic plan for a fourth phase of extension, which would include enlarging its members from seven to ten universities; consolidating its research and policy work under a new planned international Europaeum Institute; publicising the findings of its two-year research enquiry into the future of European higher education; and developing its unique Knowledge Centre operations linking partner institutions and individuals.

The specific objectives for the coming phase will include the following:

- complete the recruitment of three likely new members, drawn from the regions identified as not currently fully represented;
- it is proposed that the Europaeum will review its research strategy, under the auspices of an Academic Working Group;
- development of the proposed new *Europaeum*

Policy Institute, by a representational Working Group;

- the Central Office will continue to work on the organizational front, to ensure that each Partner University has an active local Europaeum group or committee, and good 'liaison officers' to ensure smooth operation of activities, to co-ordinate the activities of the association and to establish the new Europaeum company and charity;

- the Academic Committee will investigate the opportunities to implement genuine 'Euro-masters' style courses, particular to assess whether Economics, Law and Philosophy can be drawn in, with possible backing from the European Commission;

- explore the possibilities of developing a Europaeum Knowledge Platform, to use the Internet to further Europaeum collaboration;

- assess the possibility of an annual, month long, high prestige, Europaeum 'Master School', perhaps offered each year at a different partner institution; development of a now major international Europaeum research project, perhaps investigation the limits and implication of European integration for public institutions and civic society.

Past Achievements

Annual Academic Conferences

Oxford, September 1993: Are European Elites Losing Touch with their Peoples?

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Lord Dahrendorf, Warden, St Antony's College, Oxford

Oxford, September 1994: Europe and America after the Cold War: The End of the West

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS/DISCUSSANTS: Admiral Ulric Weisser Head of Planning Staff, German Defence Ministry and Professor Maarten Brands, Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy

Bonn, October 1995: The Integration of East Central Europe into the European Union

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr Hans van Ploetz, Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office

Geneva, March 1996: Defining the Projecting Europe's Identity: Issues and Trade-Offs

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Rt Honourable Lord Healey, former UK Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Defence

Paris, November 1997: Europe and Money

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS: M. Jacques Delors, former President of the European Commission and Rt Honourable Lord Lamont, former UK Chancellor of the Exchequer

Leiden, December 1998: Human rights, the plight of immigrants and immigration policy in Europe

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS INCLUDED: Dr Reinhard Marx, Netherlands Civil Service, and Guy Goodwin-Gill, Oxford University.

Bonn, June 2000: The Implications of the new Knowledge and Technology

Wissenschaftsnacht (Night of Science) focusing on the 'Global Brain' and the evolution of Knowledge and Action, mixing lectures, talks, and hands-on participatory events

Oxford, September 2001: Democracy and the Internet: new rules for new times

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Professor Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web.

Berlin, December 2001: Borderless Education: Bridging Europe

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS: Professor Marcel Pera, President of the Italian Senate; Professor Peter Scott, Vice-Chancellor of Kingston University; and Professor Piet Akkermans, Rector of the College of Europe

Paris, September 2002: New Times: New Responsibilities

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS: Professor Tomas Halik, Charles University, Prague; Mr. Jack Lang, Former Education Minister, France; Mr Ben Okri, poet and writer; and Professor Dominique Moisi, Deputy Head, French Institute for International Relations.

Student Summer Schools

Leiden, June 1994: Concepts of Europe

Co-ordinated by the Oxford-Leiden Student Committee, including a key role played by Prince Constantijn of the Netherlands, participants from Central Europe joined Europaeum participants to discuss the idea of Europe, integration, federalism and so forth, with a key address given by Lord Weidenfeld, a founding father of the association itself.

Bologna, September 1995: The Problem of Political Leadership between History and Social Science

Brought together 26 graduate students, 15 lectures and 13 discussants, looking at the nature of political leadership in theory and practice, in European history and in a variety of institutional and national contexts.

Bologna, September 1996: The Civic Nation and the Ethnic Nation

Over the week, discussion focused on the political systems and traditions of Holland, France, Italy and Britain, with a keynote contribution on the *Civic Nation versus Ethnic Nation* by Prof Tiziano Bonazzi of Bologna. Workshops directed by the students themselves was a very successful innovation, leading to vigorous debates between Euro-realists and Euro-idealists.

Budapest, March 1998: Risk Policy Analysis

Held at the Central European University in Budapest, this 'Spring' school brought together participants from 15 countries in a multidisciplinary analysis of risk from the legal, social, political, economic and medical points of view, with opportunities for hands-on 'crisis management' and 'scenario planning' modelling. The event was supported by AXA Cologne, and allowed for 12 Central European students to participate alongside the Europaeum graduates.

Oxford, September 1998: Human Rights

A multidisciplinary band of philosophy, law, politics, and international relations – combining theoretical sessions on the politics, the historical background, and domestic importance, of Human Rights, with sessions on freedom of religion, refugees, the democratic deficit, relations to the law and to the media.

Paris, September 1999: NATO and European Defence

This brought together 50 graduate participants and academics to discuss future security against the background of the NATO air campaign over Kosovo, which was a key focus for discussion, as well as relations with the US, and the implications of NATO enlargement eastwards for the WEU, OSCE and EU.

Bologna, September 2000: European Policy and Enlargement

This programme focused on a different public policy theme each day, against a background of European enlargement, including public policies, the EMU, social policies and structural funds, environmental policy and agricultural policy. The event was extended to a second week of discussions at nearby Trento University, under the theme of Europeanisation of national politics.

Oxford, September 2000: Church as Politeia

A second, smaller, three-day summer school investigating the role of Christian religious culture and religious institutions within the historical development of European society and politics.

Oxford, September 2001: Human Rights and the Movement of People in Europe

Bringing together legal, economic, social and political perspectives, this week-long programme looked at ways of meeting the challenges of racism, migration and displacement. Consideration was also given to the causes and effects in countries of origin.

Oxford, September 2002: Economics of European Integration

Examining the economics and politics of the enlargement of the European Union, regionalisation, and the implications of economic integration, monetary union, convergence and institutional reform, this week brought together students at masters and doctoral level, many of whom presented their own papers (relocated to Oxford due to serious flooding in Central Europe).

Joint Teaching, Courses and Programmes

The development of collaborative multi-centred courses fulfils a central objective of the Europaeum mission, providing future business, political, social and intellectual 'leaders' with a pan-European educational experience. Currently two programmes are in preparation, in addition to a number of collaborations on individual teaching modules:

❑ ***Culture, Business, Institutions: European Leadership***

Modular course offered jointly by Leiden and Oxford, due to start in September 2003, offers mid-career private and public sector professionals, working in Europe and elsewhere, the opportunity of returning to the university world to deepen their knowledge of cultures, historical backgrounds, institutions and ways of life and thought of the peoples of Europe

❑ ***MA in European Political Cultures, Institutions and History***

This one-year MA course, due to start in September 2003, with students spending one term at each university at Bologna, Leiden and Oxford, providing a diverse set of perspectives, wide-ranging cultural, institutional and historical contexts, as differing modes of teachings.

❑ ***Law Studies***

Since 1992 Oxford, Leiden and Sienna have collaborated in *European Law Studies*, involving joint teaching and study, with dozens of student exchanges. Professor Marcel Brus was on a joint contract between Oxford and Leiden from 1998 to 2001, linking the two European Law programmes. Discussions were underway to continue links.

❑ ***Academic Meetings***

In 1997 academics representing all the Europaeum partners in the fields of European Political Thought, Economics of Integration, and European Modern History met at Oxford, Paris and Bologna respectively, and agreed strategies to promote international academic collaborations, which are bearing fruit in new joint initiatives.

❑ ***Economics of European Integration***

Since 1999 Paris I has offered an *Economics of European Integration* module open to undergraduates and graduates from across the Europaeum. From 2003 this course is to be restructured to offer more international opportunities, linked to the award of a Europaeum Certificate.

❑ The Europaeum supports collaborative teaching initiatives through its programme of Visiting Professorships, and by encouraging informal teaching exchanges linked to research projects and thematic networks.

❑ ***Oxford European Centres***

The Europaeum played the key role in the creation at Oxford of the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society, and the Oxford Institute of European and Comparative Law, and a number of posts, notably the Chair In European Thought and, most recently, the Europaeum Bertelsmann Visiting Professorship in 20th Century Jewish History and Politics.

❑ ***New Networks***

Academic networks are being developed in Economics, History, Politics and Theology, to promote collaborative teaching and mobility of graduate research students. Other regular initiatives now link academics in the fields of Classics and History of Science.

❑ ***Joint Theology Courses***

Discussions have been launched, by Bonn, to try to develop two joint theology courses, building upon past university exchanges, especially between Bonn and Oxford: A *Masters in Ecumenical Theology* to study various theological traditions, and a four-year *Bachelor of Divinity* (Europaeum) programme with one year spent at another Europaeum partner institution.

Scholarship Programmes

❑ The **Oxford-Geneva Bursary Scheme** provides annual bursaries for student exchanges between Oxford and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, together with other collaborative activities including joint teaching and Europaeum Lectures.

❑ The **Europaeum Scholarships in Jewish Studies** have provided up to six places each year for Europaeum graduate students to spend a year in Oxford studying for the Diploma in Jewish Studies at the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies between 1995 and 2001. Discussions are underway to create a new scholarship scheme to accompany the upgrading of the Jewish Studies programme to an MA course.

❑ The **Scatcherd European Scholarships** scheme, founded at Oxford, as part of the Europaeum initiative in 1997, offers fully funded places at Oxford for European graduates, including all Europaeum partner institutions; and also places at leading European Universities, including Europaeum partner universities, for Oxford graduates.

- ❑ Previous scholarship schemes, which have now run their course, linked directly to the Europaeum have included the **Artal** and **Thyssen** awards, tennable at Oxford.

Joint Research Projects and Support

- ❑ A **Research Directory** of interests of staff involved in European Studies in partner institutions is accessible on the Europaeum internet site encouraging academic collaboration.
- ❑ The **Europaeum Project on the *Future of European Universities***, supported by DaimlerChrysler Services AG, a two-year investigation into the impact of new technology and the 'Knowledge Revolution' was initiated in autumn 2000, with a first international conference in Berlin in December 2001 on *Borderless Education: Bridging Europe*; followed by a second event in Paris in 2002, on *New Responsibilities for New Times*. A final event will be held at Bonn in 2003.
- ❑ **Joint Europaeum Research Projects** on '*Party System Change*' involving members of several Europaeum universities, in Oxford 1997, and '*Heterogeneities and Communalities in South-East Europe*' an international project linking all Europaeum partners to look at the origins and aftermath of the Kosovo crisis, launched in 2000.
- ❑ The **Europaeum Research Project Groups** scheme encourages collaborative research across the association. Awards have been made to groups working on various themes, including: The Churches and the Family; European Monetary Integration; The Kosovo Stability Pact; International Intervention; and European identity.
- ❑ The **Europaeum New Initiatives Scheme** provides seed funding for new, innovative and imaginative forms of academic collaboration within, but not exclusive to, the Europaeum academic community. More than 20 awards have been made to date.

Mobility Programmes

- ❑ The **Europaeum Visiting Professors Scheme** encourages the movement of academics from one partner institution to another, by supporting a Europaeum Visiting Professor each year at each institution. In this first year six awards were made.
- ❑ The **Europaeum Mobility Programmes** support individual academics and students from member institutions participating in selected European events and activities, including conferences, seminars and summer schools.

Lectures

Europaeum professors have been given lectures at other Europaeum institutions since the association was founded in 1992, as part of the mission to encourage the international exchange of ideas and academic mobility. Since 2000, the Europaeum has sought to publish such official

designated Europaeum Lectures whenever possible in a series of pamphlets, examining the key issues confronting Europe today. Recent lectures include the following:

October 2000, Prague

Dr. David Robertson of Oxford on: *A common Constitutional Law for Europe: Questions of National Autonomy versus Universal Rights.* *

November 2000, Oxford

Dr. John Temple Lang former Competition Director at the European Commission on: *The Commission and the European Parliament – an uncertain relationship.* *

February 2001, Geneva

Professor Ian Brownlie CBE QC, former Chichele Professor of International Law, All Souls, Oxford on: *International Law and the Use of Force by States Revisited.* *

May 2001, Oxford

Professor Philippe Burrin of Geneva on *Strands of Nazi Anti-Semitism.* This was followed by a roundtable discussion involving Professor Wolfram Kinzig (Bonn), Professor Peter Longerich (Royal Holloway College, London), Professor Mark Roseman (Southampton University), and chaired by Dr. Nick Stargardt (Magdalen College, Oxford).

June 2001, Paris

Professor Raymond Barre, Professor of Economics at Paris I, and a former Premier of France, entitled *Quelle Europe pour demain?*

December 2001, Berlin

Professor Peter Scott, Vice-Chancellor of Kingston University and formerly Editor of the Times Higher Education Supplement, on *The European University – What is its Future?*

April 2002, Geneva

Lord Professor (Ralf) Dahrendorf, former Warden of St Antony's College, Oxford, on: *Terrorism, Security and Poverty.*

April 2002, Bonn

Professor Michael Meyer-Blanck, Professor of Theology, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn on: *Tradition – Integration – Qualification: Some Reflections on Religious Education in European Schools.*

June 2002, Bologna

Professor Tiziano Bonazzi, Professor of European-American Relations, University of Bologna on: *Europa, Zeus and Minos: or the labyrinth of Euro-American relations.*

November 2002, Oxford

Professor Charles Wyplosz, Professor of Economics, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, on: *Fiscal Discipline in the Monetary Union: Rules or Institutions.*

Professor Robert Frank, Professor of Modern History, Université Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne, on: *France and the United Kingdom in the Construction of Europe.*

* To date these lectures are published (available for purchase from the Europaeum office).

Publications

Europaeum Review

The Journal of the Europaeum, the *Review* combines news articles and essays. It is published twice a year and circulated to all Europaeum academics. [ISSN 1474-8614]

<http://www.europaeum.org/review/>

Europaeum Lectures

Certain lectures, where possible, are published and distributed across member institutions. They may be bought, priced at EUR 6. [ISSN 1474-8622]

<http://www.europaeum.org/lectures/>

Conference Reports

Élitism, Populism and European Politics, the report of the 1993 Europaeum Conference, edited by Professor Jack Hayward, and subsequently published by Clarendon Press.

[ISBN 0-19-828035-1]

Democracy and the Internet: new rules for new times, the report of the 2001 Europaeum Policy Forum.

Back copies are available from the Europaeum Office.

Europaeum Knowledge Centre

The **Europaeum Knowledge Centre** was conceived to build on the experience gained from the Europaeum Research and Communications Network project, as an extensive knowledge management network tailored to the needs of individual scholars within the Europaeum association and promote academic collaboration. A strategic partnership was formed with Hyperwave AG to provide software to support this concept.

The aim is to create a network of interlinked and synchronized servers, to provide facilities for faculty and students to create a personal workspace, upload papers, publish work, consult reading lists, reference library catalogues, communicate and collaborate with colleagues through a single common resource. The overall goal is to reduce the time spent finding citations, plus widening the net to discover other relevant material that would not usually be found. The network would allow researchers drawn from across the Europaeum to exchange ideas, seek out different perspectives, and collaborate on research goals, in a simple but dramatic way. The proposal was developed over the past year. Efforts are underway to secure funding to run a pilot project.

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*This is therefore an opportunity for me to salute the
E uropaeum initiative, which reunites today eminent
university scholars and researchers from our E uropaeum
partners for meaningful exchanges which constitute the web
of our E uropean ideas.*

Jacque Delors
Former President of the European Commission
Bologna, June 2002

Europaeum Mission

The Europaeum was founded in 1992 as an association of European universities, with a mission to:

- promote excellence in academic links in research and teaching collaboration between the Europaeum partners;
- act as an open academic network linking the Europaeum partners and other bodies in the pursuit of study;
- serve as a resource for the general support and promotion of European studies;
- function independently in the search for new ideas;
- provide opportunities for the joint pursuit of new pan-European initiatives;
- serve as a high level 'think-tank' exploring new ideas and new roles for universities in the new Learning Age;
- provide a 'pool of talent' to carry out research and inquiry into problems and questions confronting Europe today and tomorrow;
- help train and educate future leaders for a new Europe.

The seven founding institutions of the Europaeum are the University of Oxford; Universiteit Leiden; Università degli studi di Bologna; Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn; Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva; Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne; and Univerzita Karlova V Praze.

Its programmes include a virtual seminar network, research projects, annual conferences and student summer schools, lectures, joint teaching programmes, staff mobility schemes, and linked scholarship schemes.



