

## **Volume 14:1 Spring 2002**

### **George S. Yiangou**

A Critical Evaluation of the Applicability of the Aland Model into the Conflict Situation in Cyprus with a View to Achieving Peaceful Governance

13 – 28

*The fact that the international conflict over the Aland Islands early in the twentieth century was resolved by an international organisation and that the resulting political engineering proved viable through time, has aroused interest in Aland and its progress since decades. As a result many multicultural societies confronted with situations of ethnic conflict have used the autonomous status of this Swedish-speaking province of the Republic of Finland as a source of inspiration. This article examines as to whether the Aland model could be adopted and/or applied into the particular conflict situation in Cyprus with a view to achieving peaceful governance. More specifically it evaluates the significance of the Aland to Cyprus as a model relating to issues of regional autonomy, demilitarisation and EU membership.*

---

### **Glen D. Camp**

Policy Implications of the East Mediterranean Security Situation

29 – 54

*We contend that the end of the Cold War has led to a fragmented world with the demise of the old bi-polar order of the US and USSR. We suggest the world system is more unstable with the absolute power of the US declining even though we live in a “Unipolar world in transition.” We posit a set of concentric “levels”: a world level, a regional level impinging upon the Eastern Mediterranean, and a “local” level which “vibrates” to the tones from the world and regional levels.*

*We suggest resolution of the problems between Greece and Turkey requires a “Big Package” détente comparable to that developed in the 1930s by Venizelos and Ataturk.*

*We review the mistakes of the state and sub-state actors in the Eastern Med. We argue that the US has learned from its earlier Mistakes and the under both Clinton and Bush administrations, Bipartisan US policy has been to support the UN’s proposed “bizonal-bicommunal” [biz-bic] federation for Cyprus.*

*Lastly we ask what will happen to the Eastern Med when the Republic of Cyprus is admitted as a sovereign state to the European Union. We look at three scenarios Ankara may select – Status Quo, Annexation, or EU Fulfilment – and analyse each in terms of its effect on the Eastern Med.*

---

**Enikö Baga**

Civic Involvement and Social Capital Creation: Evidence  
from the Environmental Sector in the Republic of Cyprus

55 – 66

*The existence of a vibrant civil society is widely perceived as a sine qua non condition for the functioning of a democratic system. However, dominant theoretical paradigms link the efficient institutionalisation of democracy with historically created social capital (Putnam, 1993). This paper employs a different approach put forward by democracy theorists Jonathan Fox (1996, 1997) and Douglas Chalmers and others (1997), who analyse the possibilities for civic involvement and the creation of a social capital stock under less than democratic conditions.*

*The paper applies this theoretical approach to the question of environment protection in the Republic of Cyprus. First, it situates the environmental issue within the general framework of Cypriot society. Using the Akamas controversy as a case study, it then traces the conflict lines and co-operation patterns emerging around the environmental issue. After that, it describes the new forms of social interaction established by the actors involved in the field of environment protection by analysing interview material collected in the course of an academic project in autumn 1999. Finally it sums up relevant aspects of the Cypriot case and attempts to assess how far the new policy-making patterns observed in the environmental field improve Cypriot society's potential for democratisation.*

---

**Andrew Michael**

The Proposed Reforms of the Cyprus Tax Structure:  
Who Really Benefits?

67 – 86

*This paper intends to highlight the main features of the revised Cyprus tax law and to provide some food for thought regarding its effects on households, businesses and society in general. The new tax laws will reduce the average tax rate of middle-income and upper-income earners. The low-income earners' average tax rate remains unchanged at zero per cent. The increase in the personal allowance will make income tax less progressive. The extent to which the increases in VAT and other indirect taxes will shift the burden of taxation from the better off to those worse off depends on the size of the benefits the government will give to low-income earners, the extent to which higher indirect taxes are passed on to consumers in the form of higher priced goods and services, as well as the price-elasticity of demand for both low- and high-income earners.*

---

**Plus Commentary Articles by:****Costa Carras**

Greek – Turkish Forum

First Public Event – March 2002  
Cyprus: year of decision 89 – 100

**Keith Kyle**  
British Policy on Cyprus 1974-2002 101 – 109

---

**Book Review:**

*United States Policy Towards Cyprus, 1954-1974:  
Removing the Greek-Turkish Bone of Contention,*  
by Claude Nicolet  
(Peter Loizos) 113 – 119

---