OVERSEAS STUDY TOUR REPORT
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MP for Waite

Introduction

1. During the period 11th – 22nd of May 2004 I travelled to Singapore, the United Kingdom and Cyprus. The purpose of the study tour was to familiarise myself with Adelaide University activities in Singapore through the Ngee Ann-Adelaide Education Centre, to investigate recent police reforms in Great Britain and finally to study two issues of public policy on behalf of the South Australian Greek Community, specifically the current political situation in Cyprus following the UN brokered referenda on the re-unification and the question of the return of the Parthenon Marbles by Great Britain to Greece.

2. Following my return I have held a range of follow up consultations with people visited, with the Ambassadors of Greece, Turkey, the Republic of Cyprus Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with members of the SA community who are “stakeholders” in the issues investigated. As a consequence and in the light of the study focus of this tour, I enclose with the report extensive information exploring the issues raised, including up to date follow on information in respect of the rapidly evolving Cyprus question.

Adelaide University in Singapore

Background

3. In Singapore I met with senior management at the Ngee Adelaide Education Centre Pty, Ltd 97 Tank Road Singapore including amongst others Mr Goh Thiag Hock (Manager) Marketing and Administration and Mr Chu Tee Seng (Director). Information on the Ngee Ann Centre is at Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1

4. During the period 1995-97 Adelaide University set up arrangements to conduct tertiary degree courses on a part-time basis in Singapore through the Ngee Ann-Adelaide Education Centre. The University with SINGTEL support subsequently initiated a Master of Business Administration (MBA) component with the 22nd intake recently graduating. A total of 463 students are presently enrolled with a target of 1000 students by 2008.

5. South Australian education enterprises are finding the market place in Singapore for graduate MBA courses increasingly competitive. Over 70 MBA programmes are now available in the country including three highly subsidised Singapore universities and international ‘brand’ business schools such as Chicago Business School, INSEAD, University of WA, University of NSW, Macquarie University and a range of offerings involving a foreign university and a local partner. The University of NSW plans to set up a full campus to obtain 5000 students including undergraduates.

6. The Adelaide University offering is consequently facing increasing competition for students. From a student viewpoint the key factors in selection of a course are quality/brand and cost. The University of Adelaide offering is delivered at SIN $2,100 per module whereas for example, the
University of WA offering is SIN $1,700 per module and Macquarie University is SIN $1,900.

7. Ngee Ann differentiates itself by providing a good name, a strong stable partnership with the University of Adelaide, a degree of flexibility with curriculum and programme, customer intimacy and provision of effective services to students. The net consequence is that the Adelaide University Ngee-Ann offering is probably in the top 3 of the Australian MBA offerings. This standing could be improved or alternatively it could slide, depending upon actions initiated from Adelaide in the years ahead.

8. The key to long term success with the Singapore venture is to recognise the changing nature of the market place and to identify the competitive advantages required to achieve or out perform the 1000 students by the 2008 objective. I formed the view during my visit that the branding and reputation of the University, the quality of the education offering and finally pricing were the key factors, probably in that order.

- **Quality.** Quality relates to teaching as well as service delivery. The University needs to be highly responsive to the needs of the Singapore market particularly in regard to entry requirements, prior recognition of learning and academic process. Presentation and curriculum content must be superior. Visiting Australian lecturers must be first class teachers, responsive and attentive to the needs of the students.

- **Branding.** Once ranked number 18, Adelaide University is not in the top 25 universities in the Asia Pacific as promulgated in Asia Inc, Business Week and the Australian Financial Review. The standing of both the university and the Business School is vital to the long term positioning and advancement of the University’s activities in Singapore. Brand and quality go hand in hand.

- **Effective organisation.** Administration must be efficient, staffing must be adequate and decisions clear and firm. Board arrangements must allow for adequate representation and influence between Ngee-Ann and the University.

**Key Observations - Singapore**

9. The Adelaide University Ngee-Ann Adelaide Education Centre venture offers great promise provided that the quality of education offered is of the highest possible standard, the ‘brand’ of Adelaide University in Singapore is lifted and provided administration and service are faultless. Competitive pricing strategies must be appropriate to the market.

10. The size, standing and international stature of the Graduate School of Management (GSM) in Adelaide, provides the foundation for it’s basis in Singapore. A principal goal of SA’s higher education strategy in Asia must be to further build and add value to Adelaide’s reputation and status as a higher education centre.

11. State government could, if it wished and subject to funding availability, help the venture by doing what it can to enhance the reputation and standing of the GSM within the University of Adelaide and internationally. This could be achieved by helping to fund new senior academic positions at the school, by
establishing research fellowships and by doing what it can to assist the University and the GSM to lift their international rankings. A roadmap for the future built on quality and branding is needed.

12. I received advice that the market in Singapore is heading firmly towards Singapore based post graduate offerings to Chinese students, and undergraduate offerings to Chinese, Vietnamese and Indonesian students. These Asian students often prefer for a range of family and cultural reasons, to study in Singapore.

13. Singapore is a dynamic economy and market offering great opportunity to South Australia including increasingly complex academic and intellectual infrastructure. Further information on Singapore’s economic development strategies are provided at Enclosure 2. Our education links are important building blocks for a more substantial relationship between Singapore and South Australia. Unless the issues raised above are dealt with the day may soon come when Singapore Universities set up campus in Australia or even Adelaide with better branding, status and content than offered locally.

Enclosure 2

Police Reform in the United Kingdom

Background

14. The United Kingdom is in the midst of significant Police reform based upon a Government White Paper titled “Policing Century: A blueprint for Reform Home Office 2001” 1. (See Enclosure 3 for an Executive Summary.) The focus of my attention during meetings at the Home Office was on the roles of Special Constables, Police Community Support Officers and Police Support Volunteers. My research followed an earlier visit by the Member for Morphett Duncan McFetridge MP. Meetings were held at the Home Office with police officers Mr David Burgess-Joyce and Mr Paul Robinson, Mr David Read (Police Staff Development Team), Ms Sheena Leng (Police Services Volunteers Section) and Ms Irene Cole (Crime Strategy and Resources Unit).

Enclosure 3

15. In England there are 78 different police forces based upon the boundaries of the various counties. In London the Metropolitan Police Force is the operating body. During the First World War the Special Constables Act of 1914 permitted the recruiting of special constables for the duration of the war. This worked so well that in 1923 another Act was passed to allow for the continued recruitment of Special Constables, this being the founding of today’s Special Constabulary.

16. In 1964 the Police Act established the Special Constabulary in its present form, giving chief constables the power to appoint and manage the “Specials” in the Special Constabulary. The appointment of “Specials” is now covered by the amended Police Act 1996. The latest figures available in March 2002 show that in England and Wales there were 11,598 Special Constables. In the Metropolitan Police Force there were 680 in March 2002.

1 Executive Summary Policing a New Century: A Blueprint for Reform Home Office 2001
Special Constables

17. A Special Constable has all the powers of a regular police officer in the police district for which they are appointed and this includes any other police area which is contiguous with their own police area, other than the city of London. Special Constables are equipped with exactly the same equipment as full-time paid officers, such as truncheons, radios, CS spray and handcuffs. To become a Special Constable applicants need to be at least 18½ years of age and no older than 55; they need to be in good health; of good character; a British subject and to be able to commit at least four hours per week.

18. The amount of training required depends on the County but very basics including law self defence and equipment training e.g. handcuffs and the use of batons and CS sprays is included as a minimum. Training continues throughout the first year of their course by attending weekly or fortnightly training sessions at the local training school or divisional headquarters and by completing at least four hours per week duty time.

19. In September 2001 the British Labor Government announced as part of its White Paper process a plan to pay Special Constables. The Police Federation, which represented rank and file officers, was very uneasy about the proposal, fearing that more specials would be used as an excuse not to tackle shortages of full-time officers, particularly in London.

Police Community Support Officers (PSCOs)

20. One of the proposals within Policing A New Century: A Blueprint for Reform which attracted most comment was that concerning community support officers. According to the White Paper:

“Front line policing can be strengthened by enhancing the role of police support staff, and by giving them new powers which will allow them to take over tasks currently carried out by police officers for example in custody suites. Other support staff (‘Community Support Officers’) will be empowered to carry out basic patrol functions. They will provide a visible presence in the community with powers sufficient to deal with anti-social behaviour and minor disorder.”

21. While Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) were initially prompted by the rise in global terrorism and the need for more eyes and ears on the streets, their role today is one of helping safeguard the streets, patrolling, gathering intelligence and reassuring the public and assisting in the prevention of crime. They are a visible uniformed presence helping to improve public access to police officers and to other staff within the police service.

22. PCSOs are paid members of the police force. The police believe that the introduction of PCSOs would have an important role to play in increasing their visible presence and would help provide reassurance and deterrents. PCSOs offer local individuals an opportunity to work directly with their local police force. This both encourages community cohesion and helps the police service to reflect the communities they serve.
23. Conversely as suggested above industrial concern has been expressed about the threat to full-time police jobs implied by the proposal. See Enclosure 4.

24. Chief Officers are able to designate wardens, security guards and others as Accredited Community Safety Officers (ACSOs) who will also have powers to deal with anti-social behaviour. Resources are being made available to support the recruitment of 4,000 CSO’s by 2005. In addition, £22.5 million has been provided by the office of the Deputy Prime Minister to fund extra street warden schemes in high crime areas for the three years from 2002 to 2005.

25. A Government appointed “Police Bureaucracy Task Force” recommended that further progress was required in working towards civilianisation within the police service to reduce the amount of time officers spend in the police station on paperwork, a suggestion which has regularly been made in South Australia in recent years.

Implementation

26. Strategic guidance on establishing volunteer schemes to assist sworn police officers is being further developed by the Home Office. The National Policing Plan has, in its key milestones 2003-2006 the deployment of over 1,000 PCSOs a total of up to 4,000 PCSOs out on the streets.

27. In its special report of Session 2001/02 the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee reported on PCSO’s. Recommendation 48 reads:

“We recommend that the partial police powers to be vested in community support officers and accredited community safety organisations be reflected in different uniforms, so members of the public can distinguish clearly between those with full police powers and others on duty in the streets.”

“It is, of course, important that the public are not confused by the introduction of CSO’s and community safety accreditation schemes. For this reason we want the public to be able to distinguish between police officers, CSO’s and members of accredited community safety schemes. The uniform worn by CSO’s will make it clear that they are members of the police service whilst, as is the case with many neighbourhood or street warden schemes, accredited people will probably wear a more casual uniform. In any case, accredited people will be required to wear a badge which identifies them as members of an accredited scheme. Both designated and accredited people will be expected to carry with them details of any powers they have been given.”
28. In the government’s response to the Committee’s report in paragraph 53 it notes:

“We welcome the Committee’s conclusion that community support officers and their powers – including the power of detention – should be approved. The role of community support officers will be distinct from that of a police officer – tackling only low level crime, public nuisance and anti-social behaviour and freeing up police officers from some of those functions which do not require their full skills and expertise.”

29. Additional detail on how the British Government intends to implement its plan for PCSOs, Accredited Community Safety organisations and wider community involvement are attached in pages 85 to 91 of the Home Office White Paper at Enclosure 5. 

Enclosure 5

Further information is available on the websites listed below.
Websites:
www.policereform.gov.uk
www.policecouldyou.co.uk
www.specialconstables.gov.uk

Key Observations – Police Reform

30. British practice and future plans in regard to Special Constables warrant scrutiny with a view to determining their relevance to SA. In my view a remunerated police reserve capability, perhaps comprised of ex-police officers and specially trained former defence force or other selected personnel would enhance the full time police service in specific low key roles and during times of crisis or high demand. The Defence Force is relying increasingly on its paid reserve component to “round out” the regular force during busy periods and to fill specialist appointments. Remuneration of such Special Constables may overcome industrial resistance and encourage support. The flexibility offered by such a scheme in the SA Police Service has merit and should be examined.

31. A remunerated PCSO scheme along British lines may be a way to redirect more sworn officers from desk and community support work into mainstream police work, while retaining such supporting roles as part of the uniformed professional police service. Public Servants who might presently be performing some of these roles might as a consequence be able to receive additional training and enhance the uniformed police presence in the community.

32. British plans in respect of volunteer Accredited Community Safety Organisations may have relevance in respect of “Watch SA” (formerly Neighbourhood Watch). In my view the community could make better use of this resource along the lines of the British Street Wardens Scheme. “Watch SA” is increasingly looking for revitalisation and a new role. There is no doubt there are some police roles that are both practicable and achievable for volunteers either in uniform or plain clothes. South Australia already has a strong tradition of volunteer service in the Country Fire Service (CFS) to compliment the full time Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS). There is clearly scope for higher levels of readiness and participation by volunteers in the
Police Service. The revised British model offers a range of suggested future directions which SA may wish to take.

33. The most appropriate way to proceed with these observations and recommendations would be for the SA Government to produce a Green Paper leading to a policy White Paper which sets out a blueprint for future policing in SA to 2020.

Visit to the House of Commons Westminster and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (UK Branch)

34. In London I visited a sitting of the House of Commons on the 14th of May during which a number of Bills were under consideration and held discussions with the CPA (UK). Security arrangements at Westminster have been tightened considerably with pre-screening checks outside the building and a glass screen inserted between the public gallery and the Chamber. The SA Parliament and particularly the Festival Centre Car Park are extremely vulnerable targets to terrorist attack.

35. I continue to admire aspects of Parliamentary practice at Westminster which provide considerable contrast with our own. It is apparent that scope exists to revise the practice of the House of Assembly without necessarily having to change Standing Orders but through discretion afforded to the Speaker by the House. In particular question time at Westminster is more lively, sharp and mobile through latitude given in the construction of questions together with an insistence upon brevity in reply.

36. During debate on questions before the House and during question time, the practice of Ministers and Members yielding briefly to other members during their contribution or replies has merit. Through this device members can ask supplementary questions or make counter points during debate at the discretion of the Member or Minister on his/her feet. The Speaker uses his discretion and authority to protect the member who has the call should the process get out of hand. In my view the South Australian Parliament House of Assembly should consider such a change to practice.

The Parthenon Marbles - An Issue Concerning The Greek Community in South Australia

General

37. The Greek Community in SA comprises around 39,000 people. State Electorates with a high concentration of Greek constituents include Adelaide, West Torrens, Ashford, Unley, Enfield, Colton, Flinders, Chaffey and others. Around Australia the Greek Community have shown consistent interest in the Cyprus question and the return of the Parthenon Marbles to Greece. The Rann Labor Government and the Howard Liberal Government as well as several other State governments have articulated policy positions on both issues.
Divided views on the Parthenon Marbles

38. **Historical Background.** When the Parthenon was built between 447BC and 432BC, three sets of sculptures, the metopes, the frieze and the pediments were created to decorate it. In 1802 the Scottish peer Lord Elgin and his workers, with Ottoman approval, commenced the systematic removal of the marble sculptures which had adorned the Parthenon for over 2000 years. The art works were subsequently sold to the British Government and placed on exhibition at the British Museum, where they have remained since 1816. Thus the Marbles were not the spoils of war but were arguably plundered while Greece was under Ottoman rule, albeit at a time when there was risk of neglect and further damage.

39. **Divided Views.** Greece has called for the return of the marbles and despite a mounting international campaign the British Museum and the British Government have refused to return them. Committees have been formed in a number of countries, including Australia, to campaign for the return of the marbles to Greece. Both the Victorian and NSW Governments and the former Olsen Liberal Government have supported the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece. Premier Rann has made public statements supporting the return of the Marbles and Prime Minister John Howard has publicly expressed sympathy for their return.

40. **Australian and South Australian Position.** In answer to questions in the Commonwealth Parliament in February and June 2000 the Government reinforced its view that the question of the Parthenon Marbles is a matter for resolution between the Greek and British Governments. The matter was debated in the Commonwealth Parliament on the 3rd of April 2000 and former Premier of South Australia John Olsen called for the return of the artworks to Greece on 31st January 2002.

41. **Summary.** The sale of the Parthenon marbles is a question is of great interest to Greek South Australians. I visited the British Museum on this visit to study the matter and have held a range of talks with Greek officials, Arts officials and community leaders on the subject. A detailed background to the question and a range of articles exploring the arguments for and against are enclosed at Enclosure 6.

**Enclosure 6**

**Key Observations - The Parthenon Marbles.**

42. In my opinion the moral weight of argument is for the return of the marbles to a specially prepared museum in Athens. The South Australian Parliament should resolve by substantive motion for the return of the Marbles to Greece and should appeal to the British Government and Parliament to take that course of action. This is consistent with the Commonwealth view that the matter is essentially one for the governments of both Great Britain and Greece, but goes further to record a preferred course of action on behalf of the Greek Community in SA and all South Australians.

**The Cyprus Question**

43. **General.** The Island of Cyprus has been divided since the 1974 Turkish Invasion which saw the creation of an internationally recognised (but in
practice, Greek only) Republic of Cyprus and a northern Turkish Cypriot entity divided by a UN supervised buffer zone. After many attempts at a settlement a UN brokered reunification plan was the subject of a referendum by all parties on April the 26th. The result was a 65% “Yes” vote by Turkish Cypriots but a 79% “No” vote in the Greek Republic. The outcome of the vote for each Party in the Parliament of the Republic of Cyprus is at Enclosure 7.

Enclosure 7

44. **Australian UN Peacekeeping in Cyprus.** On Tuesday the 18th of May I visited, in company with the Australian High Commissioner of Cyprus, the Australian UN mission in the Republic. I met with Australian Federal Police Commissioner Trevor Clarke UNPA and attended morning tea with the contingent at the UNIVPOL Club. The Australian police officers I encountered both male and female were an extremely professional and well qualified group doing an outstanding job for their nation and for the people of Cyprus. I attach at Enclosure 8 a map showing the boundaries monitored by the UN and the proposed phased hand back of territory which was proposed during the now unsuccessful referenda. Some concern was expressed to me by Greek political leaders about any prospect of Australia withdrawing its contingent from the UN Force. It was put to me that the Australian presence was now more vital than ever.

Enclosure 8

45. **Consultations.** During my three days in Cyprus I spent a considerable amount of time with His Excellency Mr Garth Hunt the High Commissioner and also held discussions with the following Greek, Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot political leaders:

- Mr Yiannakis Omirou, Leader of the EDEK (Movement of Social Democrats).
- Mr Serdar Denktash, Leader, Democratic Party (Turkish Cypriot)
- Mrs Etato Kozakou-Marcoullis, Ambassador, Director of the Cyprus Division of the MFA.
- Mr Nicos Anastassiades, Leader of the rally Party and President of the House of Reps Committee for External Affairs.

46. **Visit to Northern Cyprus.** In company with the Australian High Commissioner I was able to travel across the line at Nicosia to the Turkish occupied Northern sector. The level of development, economic activity and infrastructure is markedly different and less affluent in the North. In fact the Northern Sector reminded me of the Southern Greek Cypriot State during my first and second visits to the country in December 1974 shortly after the war, and in late 1970 respectively. The ancient city of Kyrenia is particularly preserved. During my visit considerable local media attention was given to a goodwill trip by Greek Cypriot tour and travel agents to the north as a step towards greater economic co-operation. Northern Cyprus is a potential tourist bonanza. I observed large numbers of Turkish Cypriot workers crossing into the Republic for employment and realised that travel across the line was at least in the month of May considerably less restricted.

47. **Referenda on Reunification.** The outcome of the referenda has turned the politics of Cyprus on its head. The republic of Cyprus has entered the European Union (EU) under a cloud of criticism from key EU member nations. Both Secretary General of the UN and the United States government have been critical of the Greek Cypriot position with the former appearing unwilling
to participate in any further reunification negotiations. The Turkish Cypriot north feels that the referenda outcome has vindicated their calls to end economic isolation and for a “fresh assessment” of the Cyprus issue. Complexities of the present situation are discussed in the *Economist* article and other media commentary at Enclosure 9.

**Enclosure 9**

48. **Conflicting Political Views.** The Turkish side seeks an end to economic embargoes leading to separate air and sea trade access to the north, a step strongly opposed by the Republic of Cyprus. Faced with rejection by the Greek Cypriots, the Turkish Cypriots appear to favour the so called “Taiwan” solution whereby the north has economic freedom and all the benefits of acceptance by trading and diplomatic partners without necessarily official recognition as a separate nation state. The position of the UN is at Enclosure 10. The position of the government of Turkey is at Enclosure 11, of the Greek government at Enclosure 12 and the Republic of Cyprus at Enclosure 13, the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus” is at Enclosure 14 and the Australian Government at Enclosure 15.

49. **Reasons for Failure.** The UN sponsored plan put to all Cypriots on 26th April was complex and over 9,000 pages long. The terms of the plan never enjoyed full and unqualified support from both sides of the question. The various political parties within the Republic of Cyprus were highly divided on the issue, which was rushed to the ballot box in great haste under pressure of the 1 May ascension by the Republic of Cyprus into the EU. Compared for example, to Australia’s preparation for the referendum on whether or not to become a republic, the timeframe and lead in to the Cyprus reunification vote was rushed to say the least. Quite evidently the process allowed insufficient time for reasoned and considered debate. Partly as a consequence, the question failed.

50. **A Way Ahead?** The present context sees the Republic of Cyprus within the EU but the Turkish north excluded and added momentum for the ascension of Turkey as a full member of the EU in the years ahead. The challenge for the island of Cyprus now is for a way ahead to be found. The situation calls urgently for a new interlocutor, however the UN seems tired of the issue and the US and EU appears reluctant to again offer their good offices. The international community seems now to look to the two Cypriot communities to resolve a path forward without external mediation. Such a course seems unlikely in the short to medium term however the prospect of economic liberalisation in the Turkish north combined with increasing international pressure provides added stimulus for change. The more economic and social interaction between the Greek Cypriot communities the better the hopes for reunification and a lasting solution.

51. **Key Observations – Cyprus.** It is in the interests of all South Australians MP’s to remain abreast of developments in Cyprus post referenda in light of the passionate commitment to the issue on the part of Greek and Turkish
Cypriot communities in this State. South Australian MP’s should consult with their Federal Parliamentary colleagues to ensure the situation is followed closely. Where appropriate and practicable the Government of Australia should do all it can to encourage all parties to the Cyprus question to remain engaged and focussed upon a peaceful and fair process of reunification.

52. In particular Australia should encourage Greek and Turkish Cypriots to resolve the question by direct negotiation. Where appropriate and if supported by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Australia should encourage the UN to remain interested in the issue and to continue to provide its good offices an interlocutor to a final resolution of the reunification question, a course the UN seems reluctant to take.

Australia should, with the agreement of the parties and the UN retain its police presence in Cyprus.

53. The reunification of Cyprus is now a matter to be urgently resolved by the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots through direct negotiation. In my view the EU and all nations, particularly Australia, should be cautious about economic or political intervention or policy changes which might entrench a “Taiwan” type solution on the Island while acknowledging that the economic isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is likely to diminish. The challenge for Cypriots of both Greek and Turkish descent is that if direct negotiations fail to move forward on reunification, soon the pending entry of Turkey into the EU and other political and economic developments in Europe may make the “Taiwan” solution most difficult to avoid. A map of the Island is at Enclosure 16

Enclosure 16

Conclusion.

This study was tour both interesting and useful. The Rann Government’s bountiful rhetoric at multicultural functions on issues of concern to Greek South Australians are proffered in the absence of any real action. I will be taking action in the Parliament in regard to substantive motions dealing with the Parthenon Marbles and a South Australian position on the Cyprus issue. I intend to send an extract of the report dealing with the Adelaide University to the Vice-Chancellor for comment.

The police reforms I have raised will be dealt with and discussed with stakeholders within the context of policy deliberations leading up to the next State election.

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Enclosures:

Enclosure 1. Information on the Ngee Ann Singapore based University of Adelaide Graduate School of Business MBA Program taken from the University of Adelaide Website, May 2004.


Enclosure 7. Referendum on Reunification outcome of the vote for each Party of the Republic of Cyprus as provided by Achilleas Antoniades, High Commissioner, Cyprus High Commission, Canberra, May 2004.

Enclosure 8. Map of Boundaries monitored by the UN and proposed phased hand back of territory which was proposed during the now unsuccessful referendum.


Enclosure 12. Turkish position on the aftermath of the referenda results in Cyprus provided by Mehemet Tansu Okandan, Ambassador Turkish Embassy, Canberra, ACT, August 2004.

Enclosure 13. Various articles on the position of Cyprus regarding the Annan Plan and referenda provided Erato Kozakou-Marcoullis, Ambassador, Director of Cyprus Problem Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, may 2004.

