

***EU Cohesion policy reform of 2004–2006:
challenges and results***

Darius Trakelis

In this article I analysed one of the goals of the 2004–2006 EU Cohesion policy reform – to adjust the Cohesion policy to the new reality: increased development disparities inside the Union after Enlargement. I argue that despite big changes caused by Enlargement the Commission with its reform proposal of 2004 in principle did not try to reform anything, while decision on Cohesion policy reform taken by the European Council in the end of 2005, which finalised two years of Member States discussions, just slightly improved the situation. Cohesion policy reform of 2004–2006 actually did not reform this policy, because increased development disparities in the EU were overshadowed by indirect factor of Enlargement – its costs to the EU-15.

***Lithuania in the EU budget review process:
between European and national interests***

Raimondas Ibenskas, Haroldas Brožaitis

The hypothesis raised in the article is that the strategy of Lithuania in the EU budget review in 2008–2009 and negotiations on the forthcoming financial framework should be based on the support to policies and programmes with high European-wide benefits rather than the aim to maximise financial support and the country's net balance. The following analysis consists of two

major stages. First, normative EU budget objectives and instruments are specified on the basis of the Treaties (assuming that the Treaty of Lisbon would be successfully ratified), EU citizens' opinions, fiscal federalism principles and evaluations of EU budget policies. Second, the impact of such budget on Lithuania and specific Lithuanian interests in the context of such a reform are estimated.

***Phenomenon of the “colour revolution” in the context
of the revolutionary theory: the case of “Tulip revolution”
in Kyrgyzstan***

Vadim Volovoj

In this article phenomenon of the “colour revolution” as a new step in the revolutionary theory is discussed. The main purpose was to define its relation to the classical revolutionary studies and its specific features. As a result author constructed definition of the “colour revolution” and its process model is proposed in the article. As a practical case the “tulip revolution” in Kyrgyzstan was taken in order to find out how much it fits newly appeared “color revolution” type. The main conclusion of the article is that “colour revolution” in some way differs from early proposed revolution and its process definitions and its crucial new feature is the use of the political technologies seeking to affect people mind (“moment society” creation for power attainment).