



# Summer School

Jean Monnet Module  
“Moving the EU forward”

**Athens Summer School 2016**  
**4-10 July 2016, Athens, Greece**

## HANDBOOK



National and Kapodistrian University of Athens  
Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration  
Institute of European Integration and Policy

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# Welcome address

Dear students,

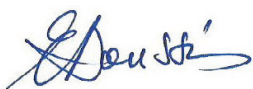
I am delighted to welcome you to the first Athens Summer School, organized by the Institute of European Integration and Policy of the University of Athens.

What is so special about Athens Summer School as an academic programme, is that it aims to foster understanding and dialogue on how the EU policies and politics are reshaped by the challenges posed by the current EU crisis. How and to what extent the EU crisis is considered as an opportunity for moving the EU forward? Which lessons are learned? Which challenges face the EU and how can we deal with them for moving the EU forward? The Athens Summer School will focus on these key questions, aiming to illuminate, analyze and encourage further discussion about the different aspects and challenges, posed by the EU crisis, for the future of Europe.

The lectures will be performed by distinguished academics as well as recognized researchers, having a thorough academic and political perception of the specialized EU issues in the thematic streams included in our school' s programme.

On travelling to Athens -and for some of you this travel must have been long and exhausting- you must have reflected on the question: why Athens? Why go to Athens, and not in the islands, for an international summer school? A good question indeed, but my response is: Athens is certainly one of the most interesting cities in the world.

Welcome to Athens!



**Emmanuella Doussis**

Associate Professor  
Director of the IEIP

## 2. Organizers

### 2.1. Institute of European Integration and Policy

The Institute of European Integration and Policy is an independent, non-profit research and educational institution. It was founded in 2002 under the auspices of the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

Its main mission is to cover the teaching and research needs of the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration in the fields of European integration and politics, to initiate teaching activities, to cooperate and exchange scientific knowledge with other academic or research centers in Greece and abroad, to organize seminars, lectures and to forge publications. For these purposes the Institute:

- Conducts research on topics concerning European integration and politics with emphasis on European economic policy and governance, institutional and political system of the European Union, external relations of the EU, energy and environmental policy;
- Provides information and conducts scientific analysis on the abovementioned issues;
- Organizes summer school courses on contemporary issues related with European integration and politics;
- Organizes simulations of the EU institutions in order to enhance the familiarization of the students with their function (Athens EU Model);
- Cooperates with national and international research institutes and networks;
- Organizes PhD seminars on methodology.

### 2.2 Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration

With its 42 members of academic staff, the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration creates a unique transdisciplinary academic environment. Teaching and research revolve around four sub-disciplinary fields: Political Analysis, Social Theory and Sociology, Administrative Science and Public Law, and International and European Studies. Subjects from all four fields belong to the compulsory core curriculum for all students, independently of their specialisation in the last two years of the four-year undergraduate course leading to the degree of Political Science and Public Administration. The three specialisations, within which also the degree thesis must be written, are the following: Political Analysis, Administrative Science, and International and European Studies. Theory and methodology of the various sub-disciplines make up the main body of teaching. However, concrete references to the real world and to practical issues of politics, as well as to issues of policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment consti-

tute an important part of the lectures. The great majority of the academic teachers have the skills and the inclination for this exercise, as they are often involved in advisory roles in politics, in the civil service and in the private sector. As the publication lists of the staff show this is not done at the expense of the overall research output of the faculty. Active or retired members of academic staff hold currently the posts of the European Ombudsman (Professor Emeritus Nikiforos Diamantouros), the Vice President of the European Court of Human Rights (Professor Emeritus Christos Rozakis) and the Ombudsman of the Hellenic Republic (Professor Calliope Spanou).

## 2.3 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens is the largest educational state institution in Greece, and among the largest universities of Europe. With a student body of about 125,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students over 2,000 members of academic staff and approximately 1,300 administrative and secretarial staff and specialized personnel, the University of Athens aims at excellence in both teaching and research in a significantly varied range of disciplines.

The University of Athens, established on the 3rd of May 1937, was first housed in a neoclassical residence, on the northeastern side of the Acropolis, renovated today and operating as the University Museum. Initially named “Othonian University” after Greece’s first King, Othon, it consisted of 4 academic units and 52 students. As it was the first university in the newly established modern Greek state, as well as in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean region, its socio-historically significant role has been decisive for the production of particular knowledge and culture in the country.

Until the early part of the 20th century, the University of Athens was the only university in Greece that provided the Greek society with qualified professionals in medicine, in physics and social sciences, in law and economics, in archeology and in education as well as in the clergy. In its many years of operation, it has offered the country a centre of intellectual production, stimulating intellectual circles functioning inside and outside its premises. Moreover, it has and still offers important social services as its academic staff regularly serves on national and international committees, carries out educational and other research projects, plans and takes part in seminars for a variety of social groups, often times in addition to their full-time work at University.

## 2.4 Organizing team

### **Emmanuella Doussis**

She is Director of the Institute of European Integration and Policy, Scientific Coordinator of the Jean Monnet Module “Moving the EU Forward” and Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Athens. She is also member of the General Assembly and of the Internal Evaluation Committee of the above Department and member of the Coordinating Committee Master’s degree in International and European Studies. She is supervising PhD dissertations and she is teaching graduate and postgraduate courses on international organizations, international and European environmental policy and law. She disposes thorough experience in the organization of simulations of international and European institutions for over 15 years, participating either as a member of the scientific committee or as a coach of teams for participating in such simulations (Harvard World Model United Nations, ThessismUN, EUROFORUM, Oxford MUN, Phillip Jessup Moot Court Competition). She has been visiting professor at the University of Bourgogne and the University of Grenoble and visiting fellow at the European University Institute.

### **Dr. Lydia Avrami**

She is Project Coordinator of the Jean Monnet Module “Moving the EU Forward” and Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP). She studied Political Science and Public Administration (BSc) and European and International Studies (MSc) at the University of Athens. She was awarded with distinction her Ph.D. in European climate change policy from the University of Athens (2015) and she was Scholar of the A.G. Leventis Foundation (2011-2014). She was Visiting Researcher at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) in Germany (January-May 2014) and received a short-term research scholarship from State Scholarships Foundation (IKY). She has also worked for communication, congress and event management companies (2007-2010). Her research interests focus on energy and climate change policy, European governance, policy effectiveness and the role of interest groups.

### **Evrydiki Tseliou**

She is research associate at the Institute of European Integration and Policy She studied Political Science and Public Administration (BSc) at the University of Athens and completed her studies with an MA on European policies and politics from the Universiti Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels, Belgium), awarded with distinction. She received a scholarship from the Universiti Libre de Bruxelles (2007-2009). She has worked for European (European Parliament, Representation of the European Commission to Greece) and national institutions (Hellenic Parliament, 2012-2014), as well as for K. Karamanlis Institute for Democracy (2010-2012) and for the Greek League of Women’s Rights. Her research interests focus on European democracy, European public opinion, on EU institutional and policy governance and framework and on gender equality issues.

### **Othon Kaminiaris**

He is a graduate student of the University of Athens, School of Economics and Political Sciences, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, with a specialization in International and European Studies. He is a trainee at the Institute of European Integration and Policy and, this summer, he successfully concluded the first of two years of study at the MSc “International and European Studies”, in the aforemen-

tioned Faculty. His mother language is Greek and he also speaks English, French and Spanish. He is a member of the Political Science and Public Administration Alumni Association (SAPEDD), engaged in the sector of International Affairs. He is also a columnist in the Association's web magazine "Politico", as well as the website "Ektopoi neoi".

### **Dimitris Pavlidis**

He is a trainee at the Institute of European Integration and Policy and a senior undergraduate student at the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens. He also studies International Business as a scholar at the American College of Greece. During his undergraduate years, he focused on issues related to international relations and the external policies of the EU member states with particular preference for the economic dimension of the European integration and the minority rights. His interests include modern art, volunteerism, business strategy and entrepreneurship. He participated in various simulations of international organizations both in Greece (ThessISMUN, AMUN) and abroad (ScotMUN, Harvard WorldMUN). Last summer, he was selected as an intern at the Center for Hellenic Studies, Harvard University. He speaks English and French.

### **Elati (Eleftheria) Pontikopoulou-Venieri**

She graduated from the Athens Law School (University of Athens) in April 2016. She is research trainee at the Institute of European Integration and Policy since November 2015. During her undergraduate years, she focused on issues related to public international law, international organizations, history of foreign policy and constitutional history. In 2014 she was Erasmus student at the University Paris 1 Pantheon-Sorbonne. She has participated in the European institutions' simulation programme Athens EU Model in April 2016. She has applied for postgraduate studies in international relations history in France, starting September 2016. Her interests include politics, history and international relations. She speaks English and French.

### **Christos Kyriakidis**

He graduated with honors from the Department of Political Science and International Relations (2011) at University of Peloponnese. While still being a graduate student, he participated in a two-month internship in the then Vice-Presidency of the Hellenic Government. Upon concluding his undergraduate studies, he worked voluntarily as a junior researcher at the Constantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy (IDKK). He continued with a three-month internship in the Jeanne Monnet Center of Excellence of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, as a junior researcher and assistant to the President of Jeanne Monnet Center of Excellence. In the meantime, he worked as an assistant with the incumbent Head of the foreign office of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) in Athens, Greece (May-August 2012). From September 2012 until February 2015, he worked first as a trainee and then as a revocable employee under the former Chief of Staff of European Union and International Relations at the Prime Minister's Office at the General Secretariat of the Greek Government. He has been working as an intern, in the Institute of European Integration and Politics (IEIP) since February 2016. His field of interests varies from EU external relations, European and International Security Studies, International Contemporary History to European Integration and Strategic Studies.



# 3. Jean Monnet Module

## “Moving the EU forward” 2015-2018

The three-year module, co-financed by the EU Erasmus + programme, is a tailor made teaching programme to the contemporary teaching and research needs that the EU crisis revealed as a new field of EU interdisciplinary studies. It aims at promoting, enhancing and fostering knowledge and research on all contemporary EU policy issues, through interactive and innovative teaching methods (debates, case-studies, simulation, feedback process etc) that enable the active involvement of the participants. The multidisciplinary approach of the teaching activities aims at delivering thorough theoretical and practical knowledge on how the EU can “move forward”.

It comprises the following teaching activities, addressed to graduate, post-graduate, PhD students and young researchers from EU and non-EU countries:

- “Athens Summer School”;
- “Athens PhD seminars”;
- “Athens EU model”.

These activities are targeted to motivated and high-skilled national and foreign students from EU and non-EU countries, who are eager to acquire solid and comprehensive background knowledge on how EU crisis is streamed into policy issues.

It is not only a teaching programme on EU studies, but it aspires to become a unique opportunity for creative dialogue among participating students , academia and stakeholders on the main challenges that EU faces.

# 4. Athens Summer School

The “Athens Summer School” is an intensive interdisciplinary 6 day course (33 teaching hours), that provides comprehensive knowledge on the different aspects of the economic crisis and the key challenges that Europe faces in the post-crisis era. *How and to what extent is the EU crisis considered as an opportunity for moving the EU forward? What lessons can be learned? Which challenges face the EU and how can we deal with them to move the EU forward?* The lectures focuses on these key questions, aiming to illuminate, analyze and encourage further discussion about how EU policies and politics are (re)shaped in the aftermath of the current EU economic crisis.

The “Athens Summer School” aims at becoming an annual meeting point for motivated and talented students; driven by their common interest for the new dynamics that crisis has shaped for the European integration and for Greece as well. The lectures are given by distinguished academics and recognized researchers with a thorough academic background and political perception on EU politics and policies. A keynote speech is delivered by an outstanding personality in EU affairs that stimulates student’s interest for the courses, setting the main points for consideration.

Participants experience high-quality teaching by distinguished academics, who have also served as experts or consultants at EU or Greek institutions. In this sense, delivered lectures will not only be an ex cathedra teaching. It is mainly vivid debates on EU policy issues, where participating students share their different views and approaches on issues discussed, while enriching their knowledge through teaching staff’s theoretical and practical experience.



More than fifty per cent of the teaching time are dedicated to case studies and discussion in order to expand students' critical thinking and policy horizons. Moreover, students are divided into groups and are asked to act as Rapporteurs, preparing a common presentation on the core challenges and opportunities for moving the EU forward, identified in each thematic stream. The presentations and the key messages delivered in the courses will be discussed during the last course of the School on Saturday, 9/6/2016. The Module Leader and members of teaching staff will act as discussants of these presentations and summarize the concluding remarks into a report.



# 4.1. Programme of the Athens Summer School 2016

Date	Thematic axis	10.00-13.00	13.00-16.00	16.00-19.00	Location
<b>Monday</b> 4/07/2016				<b>Welcome Keynote Speech,</b> <b>Loukas Tsoukalis</b> <b>Professor,</b> <b>University of Athens</b>  "Moving the EU forward: Does Europe need a New Grand Bargain?"	Numismatic Museum of Athens (12, Panepistimiou str.)
<b>Tuesday</b> 5/07/2016	New Challenges for European Integration	<b>Filippa Chatzistavrou</b> <b>External collaborator,</b> <b>University of Athens;</b> <b>Research Fellow,</b> <b>ELIAMEP</b>  "Explaining the Dilemmas of Governance in the EU: Can theories rise to the Challenge?"	Lunch break	<b>Panagiotis Ioakeimidis</b> <b>Professor Emeritus,</b> <b>University of Athens</b>  "EU bargaining process"	Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Wednesday</b> 6/07/2016	European identity in a Changing Global Order	<b>Antonia Zervaki</b> <b>External collaborator,</b> <b>University of Athens;</b> <b>Tutor, Hellenic</b> <b>Open University</b>  "European Political culture under stress"	Lunch break	<b>Elena Lazarou</b> <b>Assistant Professor,</b> <b>Center of International</b> <b>Relations (CRI/CPDOC),</b> <b>Fundanao Getulio Vargas,</b> <b>Rio de Janeiro</b>  "The EU's external relations: Neighbourhood policy and the rest of the world"	Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Thursday</b> 7/07/2016	Economic Governance: New Opportunities for change	<b>Dimitris Katsikas</b> <b>Lecturer,</b> <b>University of Athens;</b> <b>Research Fellow,</b> <b>ELIAMEP</b>  "Effectiveness of the EU Economic Governance: new tools, ad hoc solutions"	Lunch break	<b>George Pagoulatos</b> <b>Professor,</b> <b>Athens University of</b> <b>Economics and Business</b>  "Towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union"	Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Friday</b> 8/07/2016	Sustainable Development	<b>Antonis Metaxas</b> <b>Lecturer,</b> <b>University of Athens</b>  "EU energy law: past, present and future" *	Lunch break	<b>Dr. Constantinou Filis</b>  "EU's energy security: Challenges and Opportunities" **	*Ancient Agora of Classical Athens (Andrianou 24, 10555 Athens)  **Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Saturday</b> 9/07/2016	European democracy under pressure	<b>Dimitris Sotiropoulos</b> <b>Associate professor,</b> <b>University of Athens</b>  "Interplay between national political changes and EU challenges"	Lunch break	<b>Ruby Gropas</b> <b>Advisor, European</b> <b>Political Strategy Centre,</b> <b>European Commission;</b> <b>Lecturer,</b> <b>University of Thrace</b>  "Managing migration in the EU: institutional, political and ethical dimensions"	Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration (6, Themistocleous Str., 1st floor)
<b>Sunday</b> 10/7/2016	Moving the EU forward: Back to the future?	<b>Paschalis Kitromilides</b> <b>Professor,</b> <b>University of Athens</b>  "The contribution of political theory to the understanding of European Integration"			Numismatic Museum of Athens (12, Panepistimiou str.)

## 4.2. List of participants

A/A	Surname/Name	Country	E-mail
1	Aichinger Bernadette	Austria	bernadette.aichinger@gmx.at
2	Alikakou Eftyxia	Greece	efhalik@gmail.com
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4	Bernal Daniel	Spain	danielbernalpavon@gmail.com
5	Bolzonella Francesco	Italy	francesco.bolzonella@studenti.unipd.it
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8	De la Plata, Maria Navidad	Spain	manapla86@gmail.com
9	Denaro Desirèe	Italy	desiree.denaro@gmail.com
10	Dionysopoulou Kyriaki	Greece	kiriakidionisopoulou@gmail.com
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15	Katsi Eleftheria	Greece	ekatsi@outlook.com
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22	Olesya Sydenova	Belgium	o.sydenova@gmail.com
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24	Papanicolaou Konstantinos	Greece	kpapan8@gmail.com
25	Rafferty Michael	Northern Ireland	mrafferty27@qub.ac.uk
26	Ranchin Crystèle	Spain	crystele2@hotmail.com
27	Reuter Athina	Belgium	athinareuter@gmail.com
28	Siarapi Stellina	Greece	stellinasiarapi@yahoo.gr
29	Sonos Dimitris	Greece	dimitrissonos@gmail.com
30	Valyaeva Tatiana	Germany	tav@st-andrews.ac.uk
31	van Vuren Arend	Netherlands	arendvanvuren@live.nl

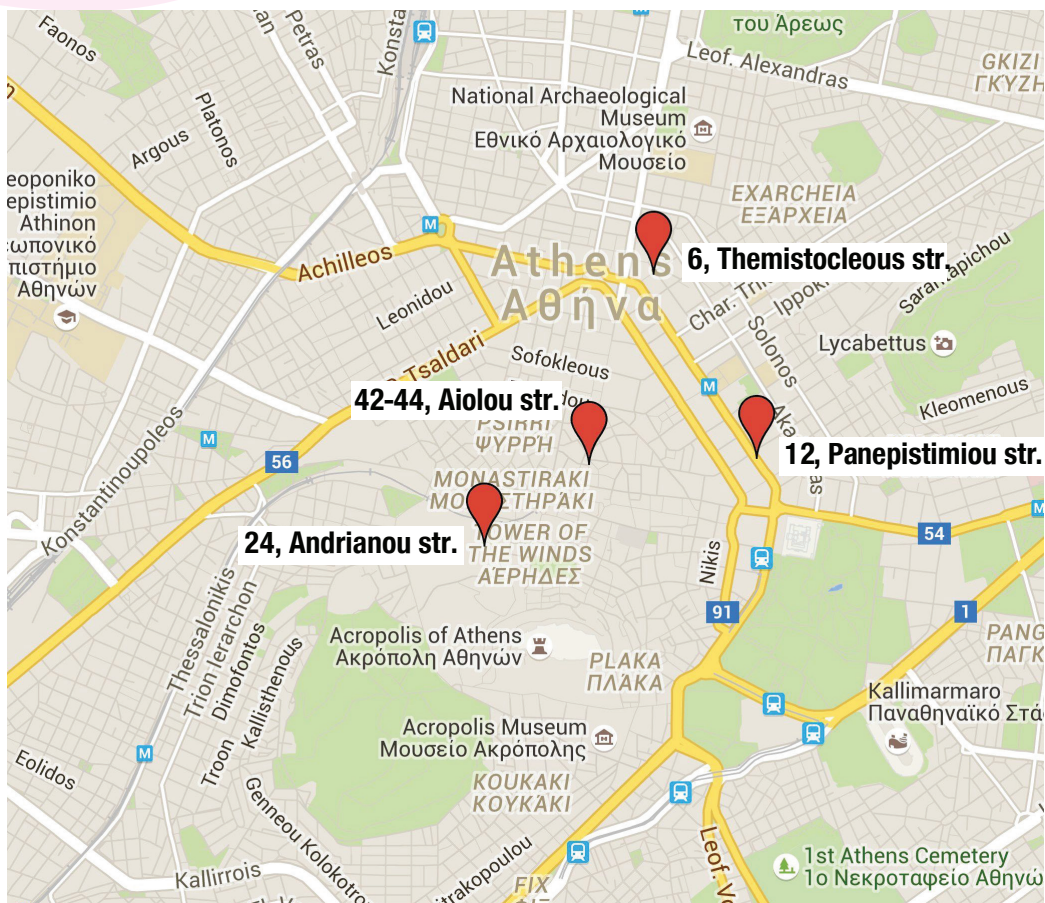
## 4.3. Location

Most of the Athens Summer School courses will be held at the Faculty's premises (42-44, Aioulou str., 2nd floor), located at the historic city centre (Monastiraki area) and participating students will have the chance to be immersed into Greek culture and civilization. The courses of the thematic axis "Europe in a Changing Global Order" will be held on Saturday, 9/7/2016 at Faculty's premises (6, Themistocleous Str., 1st floor).

The opening and the closing ceremony of the "Athens Summer School" will be held at the Numismatic Museum of Athens (12, Panepistimiou str.), located very close to Syntagma square and to Syntagma Metro station.

### **How to get to the Faculty's premises from the city centre**

Access to premises is very easy via *metro line 3- Aghia Marina – Doukissis Plakentias - Athens International Airport (blue line)*: you take the metro line from Syntagma station and you stop at the next station Monastiraki.





## 4.4. Course Syllabus

### ***“Moving the EU forward: Does Europe need a New Grand Bargain?”***

***Tutor: Professor Loukas Tsoukalis***

Buffeted by a succession of crises, Europe has not been so weak and divided for a long time. The big international financial crisis that had originated in the United States soon morphed into an existential crisis of the euro and European integration in general. The Eurozone was totally unprepared: a currency without the institutions and a legitimate political base on which to rest. And then came a long state of denial about the true nature of the crisis followed by the wrong policy mix in the name of austerity which exacerbated and prolonged the recession in Europe.

The implosion of Europe’s neighbourhood is one more piece of bad luck combined with years-long failed policies offering incentives to neighbouring countries to become ‘more like us’. Its imploding neighbourhood is exporting to Europe large numbers of refugees and immigrants – also terrorists joining forces with home grown ones. Meanwhile, Europe’s yearning for soft power has become difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a more assertive Russia under Putin.

Europe’s successive crises in recent years have been added to a more long-term problem, namely the growing difficulty in reconciling global markets with national democracies in conditions of slow growth (at best) and increasing inequalities within countries. Globalization has unequal effects, so has technological change, and neo-liberal ideology has only made matters much worse in this respect.

How to restore dynamism in Europe’s mostly languishing economies (Spain luckily not being one of them, at least not today) and, even more difficult, how to reconcile growth with inclusive societies and the objective of sustainable development? How to improve the prospects for the younger generations in Europe’s heavily indebted and ageing societies? And how much more room can there be for immigrants? How to make European (and euro) governance more effective, more democratic, and hence more legitimate? How to reconcile the rise of nationalism with the ever growing need to collectively manage globalization? How to cater for wide diversity within its ranks, and how to defend common interests and values in an unstable and rapidly changing world in which Europe could be (but is not yet) one of the big players? And can we put the financial genie back into the bottle in order to prevent another big crisis in the not too distant future?

More integration will be required in some areas of policy, less in others, and surely more differentiation will be needed among members. The European project has become more divisive. At the same time, a process of major political realignment has begun in many European countries, and it is far from over yet. The fate of the European project will be largely determined by internal developments in our individual countries, in some surely more than in others.

### Select bibliography:

Franois Heisbourg, 'The strategic implications of the Syrian refugee crisis', *Survival*, 57/6, 2015

Hanspeter Kriesi, 'The populist challenge', *West European Politics*, 37/2, 2014.

Jürgen Habermas, 'Europe's post-democratic era', *The Guardian*, 10 November 2011.

Loukas Tsoukalis, *In Defence of Europe: Can the European Project Be Saved?* (Oxford University Press, 2016).

Matthias Matthijs and Mark Blyth, 'Conclusion: The future of the Euro'. In M. Matthijs and M. Blyth (eds), *The Future of the Euro* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

Timothy Garton Ash, 'The crisis of Europe: How Europe came together and why it's falling apart', *Foreign Affairs*, 91/5, 2012.

### **"Explaining the Dilemmas of Governance in the EU: Can theories rise to the Challenge?"**

**Tutor: Dr. Filippa Chatzistavrou**

This course presents the trends and developments of current theoretical debates on European integration in the time of EU's multiple crises (economic and social crisis, sovereign debt crisis, migration and refugee crisis, ethno-political crises, EU's credibility and legitimacy crisis, democracy crisis, security crisis etc.). Within this framework, we consider whether the various crises render obsolete the old academic debate between intergovernmentalism and supranationalism. An important part of the course will be to explore how the most prevalent schools of thought attempt to interpret in conceptual and normative terms current EU's policy responses and member states' role in shaping them (new intergovernmentalism, Europeanisation through crisis, executive federalism, neo-functionalism, republican approach to political economy etc.). The course offers some critical insights about the analytical robustness and theoretical innovation of these new versions of competing paradigms in tackling the grand conceptual and political challenges at stake. The course concludes with theories' predictions about the conditions for European disintegration.

### Select bibliography

Fabbrini, Sergio (2015), *Which European Union? Europe after the Euro Crisis*, Cambridge University Press, p. 338 (especially chapters 5 and 9).

Genschel Philipp, Jachtenfuchs Markus (2014), "Beyond market regulation. Analysing the European integration of core state powers", in Genschel and Jachtenfuchs (ed.) *Beyond the regulatory polity?: the European integration of core state power*, Oxford University Press.

Habermas, Jürgen (2015), "Democracy in Europe: Why the Development of the EU into a Transnational Democracy Is Necessary and How It Is Possible", *European Law Journal*, July 2015, vol. 21, issue 4, p. 546-557.

Majone, Giandomenico (2014), "The decoupling of politics and economics (the fundamental fallacy of neo-functionalism)", in G. Majone, *Rethinking the Union of Europe Post-Crisis: Has Integration Gone Too Far?*, Cambridge University Press.

Saurugger, Sabine (2014), "Europeanisation in Times of Crisis", *Political Studies Review*, May 2014, vol. 12, issue 2, p. 181–192.

Schmidt Vivien (2016), "The new EU governance: New intergovernmentalism, new supranationalism and new parliamentarism", *IAI Working paper 16/11*, May 2016, IstitutoAffariInternazionali.

Schmitter, Philippe C., Lefkofridi, Zoe, (2016), "Neo-Functionalism as a Theory of Disintegration", *Chinese Political Science Review*, March 2016, 1:1–29.

Special Issue: European integration in times of crisis: theoretical perspectives, *Journal of European Public Policy*, Volume 22, Issue 2, 2015.

### **"EU bargaining process"**

**Tutor: Professor Emeritus Panagiotis Ioakeimidis**

The policy bargaining process of the EU is an extremely complex process that involves a host of actors, bodies, institutions, organs, intergovernmental and supranational, formal and informal. But the Council of Ministers remains the principal policy-shaping and decision –making organ of the institutional system of European Union. The Treaty of Lisbon lays down that the Council shall, jointly with the European Parliament, exercise legislative and budgetary functions. It shall carry out policy-making and coordinating functions as laid down by the Treaty (art.16 of the TEU).The aim of this presentation is to discuss the formal and informal procedures, processes, strategies and bargaining tactics of making decisions within the Council. It will explore how member states seek to promote their positions and national interests in a typical intergovernmental, multilateral type of negotiation, how they try to build coalitions and influence supranational policy players, like the European Commission, and policy outcomes. It will also analyze the role other actors play within the Council, namely the European Commission, the Presidency of the Council, the Secretariat and the COREPER. It will moreover explore the culture/ideology that underpins the EU negotiating, bargaining process.

### **Select bibliography:**

Dur A. "Introduction: the EU in International Trade Negotiations", *JCMS*, no. 4, 2007

Fernates S. "Who Calls the Shots in the Euro Area: "Brussels" or the Member States", *Notre Europe*, Jacques Delors Institute Paper , May 2014

Naurin D. and Wallace H.( eds), *Unveiling the Council of the European Union, Games Governments Play in Brussels*, London , Palgrave , 2010.

Piris J-C, *The Lisbon Treaty, A Legal and Political Analysis*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2010.

Versilius Es. Et al, *Analyzing the European Union Policy Process*, London, Palgrave, 2011

Wallace H., et al. *Policy-Making in the European Union*, sixth edition, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010.

Warntjen A., "Steering the Union, The Impact of the EU Presidency on Legislative Activity in the Council", *JCMS*, no. 5, 2007



## **“European Political culture under stress”**

**Tutor: Dr. Antonia Zervaki**

The European Union constitutes a unique paradigm among international institutions, both in terms of its institutional profile as well as its political objectives. It cannot be doubted that the latter, purely economic in nature in the first decades of its existence, did reflect the political will to secure lasting peace, prosperity and political cooperation among its members by fostering institutionalized interdependence. Additionally, during the Cold War, the promotion of the European Community’s model of economic cooperation was not void of political meaning; on the contrary, it connoted a liberal ideational orientation. This common political orientation underlying shared economic objectives and expectations, constituted the driving force for the gradual development of a distinct political community, founded on a coherent political value system with its own multifaceted political culture, which became prevalent in member states’ official relations, the (trans) national relations at societal level and vis à vis the international community.

However, this European political culture does not seem as solid as in the past. The growing mistrust toward the values and the political capabilities of the European construction was evident in the contentious management on behalf of the EU and its member states of the most important challenges of the last decade, namely: (a) the reinforcement of the constitutional and political dimensions of the organization through the elaboration and adoption of the Constitutional Treaty, (b) the consecutive enlargement processes in 2004 (the largest expansion of EU history), 2007 and 2013, (c) the management of the 2008 financial crisis and (d) the refugee and security crisis related to the rise of ISIS in the Middle East.

The course will focus on the nature and the evolution of the European political culture under the light of the current challenges the organization, member states and European societies have to address.

### **Select bibliography:**

Almond GA, Verba S(eds) (1989) *The civic culture revisited*. Sage, London.

Bengoetxea J (2011) “The EU as (more than) an international organization”. In: Klabbbers -J,Wallendahl E(eds) *Research handbook on the law of international organizations*. EdwardElgar, Cheltenham, UK/ Northampton, MA, USA, pp 448–465.

Giddens A (2014) *Turbulent and Mighty Continent*. Polity Press, Cambridge.

Habermas J (2012) “The crisis of the European Union in the light of a constitutionalization of international law”. *Eur J Int Law* 23(2):335–348.

Risse T (2010) *A community of Europeans? Transnational identities and public spheres*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London.

Tsoukalis L, Emmanouilidis JA (eds)(2011) *The Delphic Oracle on Europe. Is there a future for the European Union?* Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Zervaki A (2014) *Resetting the Political Culture Agenda: From Polis to International Organization*. Springer, Heidelberg.

## **“Interplay between national political changes and EU challenges”**

**Tutor: Associate Professor Dimitris Sotiropoulos**

The multi-faceted interaction between European Union policies and politics, on the one hand, and national politics and policies, on the other, are often couched by the term “Europeanization”. Europeanization is a process which takes place at different supra-national, national and sub-national levels and affects political institutions, actors, policies, culture and eventually whole political regimes. Such a multidimensional impact does not just work one-way, i.e., from the EU to the national level. Member-States of the EU also upload policies on to the EU and influence one another.

The reaction of Member-States to EU’s impact is also varied and ranges from full adoption to full rejection or negligence of EU policies. Domestic change owed to EU’s impact is different from one Member State to the other, while some policies are more Europeanized than others. There are thus obvious limits to Europeanization. Examples from the experience of Greece’s integration into the EU will serve to substantiate these themes.

### **Select bibliography:**

Boerzel, T. (2002), “Pace-Setting, Foot-Dragging, and Fence Sitting: Member State Responses to Europeanization”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 40 (2), pp, 193-201

Cowles, M. G., J. Caporaso and T. Risse, eds., (2001), *Transforming Europe: Europeanization and Domestic Change*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Featherstone, K. and Cl. Radaelli (2003), *The Politics of Europeanization*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Knill, C. and D. Lemhkuhl (2002), “The National Impact of EU Regulatory Policy: Three Europeanization Mechanisms”, *European Journal of Political Research*, 41 (2), pp. 255-280.

Olsen, J.P. (2002), “The Many Faces of Europeanization”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 40 (5), 921-952.

Radaelli, Cl. (2000), “Wither Europeanization? Concept Stretching and Substantive Change”, *European Integration online Papers (EIoP)*, Vol. 4, No. 8.

Sotiropoulos, D. A. (2004), “The EU’s Impact on the Greek Welfare System: Europeanization on Paper?”, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 14 (3), pp. 267-284.

## **“Effectiveness of the EU Economic Governance: new tools, ad hoc solutions”**

**Tutor: Lecturer Dimitris Katsikas**

The course on EU economic governance is intended as a broad introduction to the development of EU economic governance from both an economic and political perspective, in recent years. The seminar is roughly divided in three sections: (a) a discussion and overview of the EU economic governance before the Eurozone debt crisis, (b) an overview of the crisis and a presentation and discussion of the new governance tools and structures that were introduced during the crisis and (c) a broader discussion and evaluation of new developments and their potential contribution for both the resolution of the current crisis and the prevention of future ones.

### **Select bibliography:**

De Grauwe, P. (2011) “The Governance of a Fragile Eurozone”, *CEPS Working Paper*, no. 346.

Eichengreen, B. (2012) “European Monetary Integration with Benefit of Hindsight”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, Volume 50, Number S1, pp. 123–136.

Howarth D. and L. Quaglia (2013) “Banking Union as Holy Grail: Rebuilding the Single Market in Financial Services, Stabilizing Europe’s Banks and ‘Completing’ Economic and Monetary Union””, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 2013 Volume 51 Annual Review pp. 103–123

Laffan B. and P. Schlosser (2016) “Public finances in Europe: fortifying EU economic governance in the shadow of the crisis”, *Journal of European Integration*, 38:3, 237-249.

Mortensen J. (2013) “Economic Policy Coordination in the Economic and Monetary Union From Maastricht via the SGP to the Fiscal Pact”, *CEPS Working Paper*, No. 381 / August.

R. Baldwin and F. Giavazzi (eds)(2016) “Rebooting Europe: How to fix Europe’s monetary union: Views of leading economists”, *VoxEU*.

Sadeh T. and A. Verdun (2009) “Explaining Europe’s Monetary Union: A Survey of the Literature”, *International Studies Review*, 11: 277-301.

Steinberg F. and Vermeiren M. (2016) “Germany’s Institutional Power and the EMU Regime after the Crisis: Towards a Germanized Euro Area?”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 2016 Volume 54. Number 2, pp. 388–407.

## **“Towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union”**

**Tutor: Professor George Pagoulatos**

Since 2009-2010 Europe and the Eurozone have been engulfed in a severe, far-reaching and prolonged crisis. What started from the other side of the Atlantic, soon spread into Europe as a global financial crisis, subsequently transmuting into various crises: a (private and sovereign) debt crisis, a banking and a fiscal crisis, an economic and social crisis for the member states specifically affected, and thus a socio-political crisis and a crisis of democracy. The Eurozone crisis has exposed the construction defects of EMU, has been aggravated by the policy failures at national and European level, and has thrust the viability of the EMU project into doubt. It has generated poisonous divisions and discontent, both within and between member states, splitting the Eurozone between creditors and debtors, unleashing forces of fragmentation. It has also given impetus to institutional, governance and policy reform initiatives, in a Eurozone that has been operating in perpetual crisis mode.

This course will take a broad political economy view of the Eurozone crisis, trying to understand the workings and interdependencies between institutions, socio-politics and economics, between the national, the intergovernmental, and the European. It will seek to shed light on the rationale underlying policy and political decisions, on the complex trade-offs, the legacies, the coalitions, the winners and losers, the broader implications, and the crucial stakes involved.

Emphasis will be placed on the dilemmas the crisis has presented to both the Union and its member states. The course will direct special focus to the workings of the Eurozone and the agenda of EMU reform towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union. Particular questions addressed: How has the Eurozone fared in dealing with the crisis? What features should a new EMU architecture contain? What are the obstacles to further fiscal, banking, economic, and political integration? Can strong fiscal rules and fiscal discipline provide the solution? How much fiscal capacity? How can we break the doom loop linking banks with their indebted sovereigns? How far with the mutualisation of risks? How can the social dimension of EMU be strengthened?

### **Select bibliography:**

Baldwin R. and F. Giavazzi (eds) *The Eurozone Crisis: A Consensus View of the Causes and a Few Possible Remedies*, A VoxEU.org eBook, CEPR Press, 2015.

De Grauwe, P., G. Magnus, T. Mayer, and H. Schmieding, *The Future of Europe's Economy: Disaster or Deliverance?*, Centre for European Reform & LSE, September 2013.

EU 5 PRESIDENTS Report (J.C. JUNCKER, D. TUSK, J. DIJSSELBLOEM, M.DRAGHI, M. SCHULZ,) *Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union*, European Commission, 2015.

IMF Staff Paper, “Toward a Fiscal Union for the Euro Area”, September 2013.

New Pact for Europe, “Towards a New Pact for Europe”, October 2014.

Pisany-Ferry, Jean, *The Euro Crisis and Its Aftermath*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2014.

Tsoukalis, Loukas, *The Unhappy State of the Union: Europe Needs a New Grand Bargain*, London, Policy Network, 2014.

## Select internet resources

EU-related resources and think tanks

BRUEGEL: <http://www.bruegel.org/>

European Policy Centre (EPC): <http://www.epc.eu/>

Centre for European Policy Studies: <http://www.ceps.be/>

Centre for European Reform: <http://www.cer.org.uk/>

Notre Europe: <http://www.notre-europe.eu/>

Vox Europa: <http://www.voxeu.org/>

Policy Network: <http://www.policy-network.net/>

Eurointelligence: <http://www.eurointelligence.com/>

Social Europe: <http://www.social-europe.eu>

EU policy portals

Europa - Official Gateway to the EU:

[http://europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/index_en.htm)

The European Commission:

[http://ec.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

Euractiv: <http://www.euractiv.com/en/HomePage>

European Industrial Relations Observatory:

<http://www.eiro.eurofound.ie/>

## ***“EU energy law: past, present and future”***

***Tutor: Lecturer Antonis Metaxas***

The aim of this lecture is to introduce students to the conceptual and normative cornerstones of European energy law and regulation with a particular focus on the regulation of Renewable Energy Sources (RES). Energy Markets within the European Union (EU) had historically been structured on the basis of vertically integrated State-owned monopolies. However, over the past two decades the EU has made significant efforts towards the integration of EU-wide energy networks – an objective which brought the liberalization of national energy markets and the gradual development of an internal energy market to the forefront of European energy policies. More recently, and to the extent that it allows for the mainstreaming of renewable energy sources, the elaboration of integrated networks has been linked to the principle of environmental sustainability. Integrated energy networks and the regulation thereof is also a sine qua non condition for ensuring security of supply, since they can profoundly influence the movement of electricity and gas within the EU and between EU and neighboring States.

The most recent milestone in the history of energy regulation at both the EU and national level came in 2009, when the European Commission adopted the so-called ‘Third Energy Package’, i.e. a legislative package aimed at expediting the implementation of the EU internal energy market (now the ‘Energy Union’) and resolving a number of long-standing, structural problems that are hindering the opening-up of the Member States’ national energy markets. The said package comprises five distinct components that are of particular interest from a regulatory perspective: a) the unbundling of energy suppliers from network operators; b) the strengthening of regulators’ independence; c) the establishment of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER); d) the facilitation of cross-border cooperation between transmission system operators; and e) the enhancement of transparency in retail energy markets with a view to

benefitting consumers. The lecture will outline the developments that led the Commission towards these strategic choices, the progress that has been made so far towards the materialization of the regulatory aspects of the Third Energy Package and the Energy Union, and the future of the EU's energy acquis in the wake of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Inevitably, the regulation of RES, and in particular the design and reform of relevant support schemes, will play a crucial role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The EU strives to provide Member States with guidance vis-à-vis the development of flexible and market-based solutions, which do not distort the functioning of the energy market through overcompensation or increased prices for European consumers. On the other hand, the proliferation of renewable energy projects creates new challenges for ensuring security of supply, which in turn call for such regulatory interventions as the elaboration of capacity remuneration mechanisms. It is worth noting that both renewable energy support schemes and capacity remuneration mechanisms raise a number of interesting legal questions as to their compatibility with EU Competition and State Aid Law. As will become apparent, the practical implications of these questions are particularly palpable in Greece, which will serve as a central case study for highlighting challenges and opportunities for the future of renewable energy projects across the EU.

### **Select bibliography:**

Metaxas, A. (2015) *Case Study on Greece*, in Hancher, L./ De Hauteclocque, A./ Sadowska, M. (ed.), *Capacity Mechanisms in the EU Energy Market: Law, Policy, and Economics*, Oxford University Press, pp. 288-301.

Metaxas A./Nicolaidis Ph. (2014) *Asymmetric Tax Measures and EU State Aid Law: The "Special Solidarity Levy" on Greek Producers of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources*, EStAL Vol. 1, pp 51-60.

Metaxas, A./Tsinisizelis, M. (2013) *The development of renewable energy governance in Greece: examples of a failed (?) policy*, *Renewable Energy Governance*, Lecture Notes in Energy, Vol. 57, pp 155-168, Springer Publications.

Talus, K. (2013) *EU Energy Law and Policy: A Critical Account*, Oxford University Press.



## **“EU’s energy security: Challenges and Opportunities”**

**Tutor: Dr. Constantinos Filis**

The energy market seeks credibility/reliability, predictability and minimum exposure to losses. With U.S. independence from energy resources of third states, Europe, still dependent on outside suppliers, will come in for stiff competition from China and India, with the latter’s increase in demand mushrooming by 300+% over the next 25 years. It is also characteristic that needs will increase many times over in the energy-rich Middle East, due to demographic impetus.

Thus, over time, Europe will become ever more vulnerable. Worryingly, within the next two decades it will come to import over 80% of its oil and natural gas, a state of affairs intensified by the fact that North Sea reserves (which supply 1/3 of our natural gas) and other sources considered “domestic” are falling, with inauspicious outlooks.

For reasons we will analyze, Europe is starting at a disadvantage, called upon, on the one hand, to reconcile the disparate interests of its member states and avoid unproductive, mainly political, standoffs, while on the other hand improving competitiveness through diversification of suppliers and the achievement of agreements that will bring lower prices, as well as taking substantial steps to encourage the development of potential indigenous deposits while avoiding environmental degradation. Nevertheless, the situation seems to be moving in a positive direction for Brussels, for a number of reasons that we will also set out. Today, the overriding goal is security of supply, cost and strategic control over the most important sources. So, how can Europe ensure the uninterrupted flow of energy, securing new suppliers and energy routes, and how can it compete effectively with the importers with the largest populations, while at the same time not giving up its influence in regions of special interest? In contrast with the past, the EU needs, in a timely manner, to plan participation in and promotion of projects on a realistic basis, according to techno-economic criteria. In fact, given the constant shifts that change the levels of influence over energy-rich regions and the relative ease with which these changes give rise to new power relations and alliances, the development of various alternative scenarios, with an eye on the distant future, is vital if we are to avoid becoming hostage to anyone.

### **Select bibliography:**

Annika Hedberg, “Europe’s energy security – is the Energy Union the answer?”, *European Policy Center*, 28 January 2015

Antonia Colibasanu, “Where EU Energy Security and Refugee Crisis Meet”, *BlogActiv.eu*, 3 March 2016

Ernest Wyciszkievicz, “The Future of EU-Russia Energy Relations Under New Political Circumstances”, *Heinrich Boll Stiftung*, 2 March 2015

European Commission, “Energy Security Strategy”,

Keith S. Smith, “Russia-Europe Energy Relations Implications for U.S. Policy”, *Centre for Strategic and International Studies*, February 2010

Mitch Hulse and Mikaila Altenbern, “US LNG Seen as Fuel for US-EU Energy Security Relationship”, *New Atlanticist*, 29 April 2016



Pavel Baev, Vaclav Bartuska, Christian Cleutin, Clifford Gaddy, Roland Gøtz, Daniel Gros, Barry Ickes, Andrey Konoplyanik, Konstantin Kosachev, Tatiana Mitrova, Andris Piebalgs, Jeffery Piper, Pawel Swiebo-da, Dmitri Trenin and Sergey Yastrzhembsky, edited by Katinka Barysch, "Pipelines, Politics and Power: The future of EU-Russia energy relations", *Centre for European Reform*, 2008

Richard Youngs, "A New Geopolitics of EU Energy Security", *Carnegie Europe*, 23 September 2014

Sonja van Renssen, "Ten take-home messages from the new European Energy Security Strategy", *Energy Post*, 30 May 2014

Tim Boersma, "Forget Russia, European energy security begins at home", *Brookings*, 28 October 2015

## **"The EU's external relations: Neighborhood policy and the rest of the world"**

**Tutor: Assistant Professor Elena Lazarou**

This class will introduce the main questions regarding the EU's identity as a global actor and will discuss the concept of an "EU foreign policy". It will specifically address the goals, principles and tools of the EU's external relations, as well as the historical evolution of the EU's competency in the field of external relations. Particular attention will be given to the innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty and to the elaboration of an EU security strategy (2003) and later a Global Strategy (2016).

This introductory part will be followed by a close examination of three types of the EU's engagement with the world: (1) relations with its neighbourhood, particularly the Mediterranean; (2) interregionalism - relations with other regional organisations; (3) Strategic partnerships.

### **Select bibliography:**

Balfour, Rosa. (2011). Debating the Eastern Partnership: Perspectives from the European Union. In: *International Politics and Society*, Vol. 3/2011, pp. 29-40.

Bicchi, Federica (2006) Our size fits all: normative power Europe and the Mediterranean. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 13 (2), pp. 286-303.

Grevi, Giovanni/Keohane, Daniel (ed.). (2014). *Challenges for European Foreign Policy in 2014: The EU's extended Neighbourhood*, Madrid: FRIDE.

Renard T. (2016). 'Partnering for Global Security: The EU, Its Strategic Partners and Transnational Security Challenges', *European Foreign Affairs Review*, 21(1), pp. 9-34.

Verola, Nicola. (2010). *The New EU Foreign Policy under the Treaty of Lisbon*. In: Federiga Bindi (ed.) *The Foreign Policy of the European Union – Assessing Europe's Role in the World*. Washington: Brookings Institution.

## ***“Managing migration in the EU: institutional, political and ethical dimensions”***

**Tutor: Lecturer Ruby Gropas**

This course will focus on the governance of migration and asylum in Europe, their specific historical context, and the changing realities on the ground today. We will start with a brief introduction of the history of the different migration pathways to Europe since World War II up until the current refugee crisis. We will examine the different phases in the evolution of a common EU immigration policy and will discuss the main problems in the making and implementation of EU immigration policy. We will elaborate on the distinction between economic migration and asylum seeking and how it is getting increasingly blurred. We shall outline the notion of mixed flows (of asylum seekers and irregular migrants) and mixed motivations (economic and political). We will discuss the current refugee crisis as it has been unravelling with a special focus also on the related challenges of migrant smuggling and human trafficking. During the course of the lecture we will examine the recent proposals that have been put forward towards the establishment of a Common European Asylum System and the management of Europe’s borders, as well as the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement. The session will conclude with a discussion on the opportunities and challenges ahead.

### **Select bibliography:**

Elizabeth Collett, “The Paradox of the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal”, *Migration Policy Institute*, March 2016.

Elizabeth Collett, “The Development of EU Policy on Immigration and Asylum: Rethinking Coordination and Leadership”, *Migration Policy Institute*, March 2015.

EPSC Strategic Notes, “Legal Migration in the EU. From Stop-Gap solutions to a Future-Proof Policy”, Issue 2/2015, *European Political Strategy Centre*, 30 April 2015.

## ***“The contribution of political theory to the understanding of European Integration”***

**Tutor: Professor Paschalis Kitromilides**

This lecture will address the question of what political theory can contribute to the understanding of European Integration. We will examine the principles that should determine how much power the EU institutions are to be given, how these should be designed and what the scope and content of their policies should be.

## 4.5. Teaching staff

### ***Filippa Chatzistavrou***

***External Collaborator, University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP***

Dr. Filippa Chatzistavrou holds a PhD in Political Science (University of Paris I – Sorbonne). She is Research Fellow at ELIAMEP and external collaborator in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Athens. She has previously taught at Universities, including Paris VII Denis-Diderot and the Institute of Political Sciences in Paris (SC-PO). She was a research associate in the Group of European political sociology GSPE-CNRS (University of Strasbourg) and member of the Centre for Comparative Analysis of Political Systems (CACSP, University of PARIS I – Sorbonne). She was a member of the research network HISTCOM2 “The History of the European Commission 1973-1986”. She worked as a research associate at the Foreign Ministry for the Greek Presidency 2003. Her main research areas are theories of European integration, EU institutional law, political sociology of EU actors, national political systems and administrative integration in the EU.



### ***Constantinos Filis***

***Research Director, Institute of International Relations***

Dr. Constantinos Filis has a solid international background, mainly focusing on the fields of Russian foreign policy and energy policy. He also disposes a thorough teaching experience in national (Panteion University, Piraeus University) and in foreign distinguished universities (St Antony’s College and South East European Studies of Oxford University, Harvard, London School of Economics). Apart from his academic experience, he also acquired practical knowledge on energy issues, having served in various positions: head of the state minister’s policy planning division, chair of energy committee between Greece and Israel, coordinator of energy affairs in the PM’s Diplomatic Office, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Defence, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Public Order. He is also Research Director of the Institute of International Relations, member in many foreign academic councils and institutes and a frequent author in Greek and foreign newspapers and journals.



### ***Ruby Gropas***

***Advisor, European Political Strategy Centre, European Commission; Lecturer, University of Thrace***

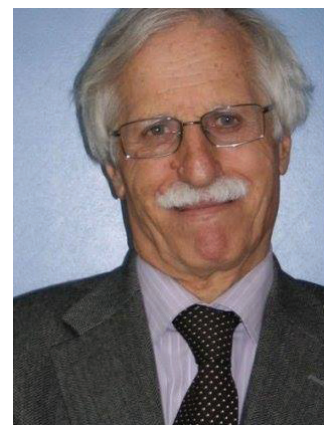
Ruby Gropas is Research Fellow in the Cultural Pluralism research area of the Global Governance Programme. She is Visiting Professor at the College of Europe (Bruges) and holds a Lectureship in International Relations at the Law Faculty of the Democritus University of Thrace. She has worked at the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP); for McKinsey & Co. in Zurich and Athens; and was Managing Editor of the Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies (2005-2009). Dr Gropas has taught at the University of Athens and at College Year in Athens. She was Southeast Europe Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington (2007, 2009), then Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democracy Development and the Rule of Law (CDDRL) at Stanford University (2010-2011). Ruby Gropas has worked on European integration, human rights and migration and is currently working on European emigration in times of crisis and transnational migration patterns.



### ***Panagiotis Ioakeimidis***

***Professor Emeritus, University of Athens***

Panagiotis Ioakeimidis has a comprehensive knowledge on EU affairs, having studied politics, economics and European affairs in local and foreign well-known universities. His main research interests focus on the issues of European integration, the European institutions and policies. He has a long teaching experience at the University of Athens (undergraduate and post-graduate level) but also at the Centre for Diplomatic Studies of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the NATO Defence college. His solid European academic background is complemented by his multiannual professional experience as adviser on EU affairs to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and to the Prime Minister. In this capacity, he disposes a full insight of the European political and institutional framework, since he took part in all major Treaty negotiations (Single European Act, Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, and Constitutional treaty).



### ***Dimitris Katsikas***

***Lecturer, University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP***

Dimitris Katsikas has a solid background on international politics and economics, while his research mainly focuses on the issues of European and Greek crisis and on the impact of national policies on the European and Greek economy. He also disposes a multiannual teaching experience as lecturer of undergraduate and postgraduate courses at the University of Athens and as visiting professor and guest teacher at the London School of Economics and at the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Apart from his teaching experience,





he has conducted thorough research on the issues of economic crisis, in his role as head of Crisis Observatory of the Hellenic Institute of European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP). Moreover, he coordinated various EU projects (including Jean Monnet projects) on the issues of his academic expertise. He is actively engaged to the European and Greek crisis debate, through his numerous publications and his participation to international conferences and workshops.

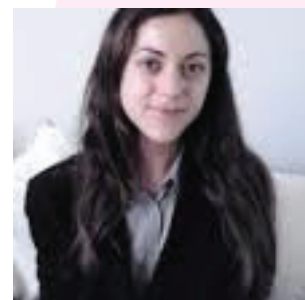
***Paschalis Kitromilides***  
***Professor, University of Athens***

Paschalis M. Kitromilides is Professor of Political Science at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He disposes a solid background in various disciplines of political science, acquired through his studies in notable US universities (Wesleyan, Harvard.) and through his multiannual teaching and academic experience in universities and colleges in Greece, USA, UK, France and Italy. For more than 30 years, he developed a multifarious presence throughout Greek and Cypriot non-governmental research foundations and institutions, while his distinguished contribution to culture and education has been highly awarded by the French Ministry of National Education and the President of the Hellenic Republic.



***Elena Lazarou***  
***Assistant Professor, Center of International Relations (CRI/CPDOC), Fundação Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro***

Dr. Elena Lazarou has a full insight of the EU issues, having completed studies on European and International Politics and Economics. Her field of academic and research expertise concerns the external relations of the EU and especially the relations between the EU and the new emerging global powers such as Brazil. She disposes thorough teaching experience on these issues, since she has been assistant Professor of International Relations in the Centre for International Relations in Brazil since 2010 and she was visiting professor in universities in France and in Italy. Additionally, she conducted specialized research on the relations between EU and its global partners, in her capacities as Director of the Centre for International Relations in Brazil and as research associate/visiting scholar in distinguished universities and institutes in Greece, USA, UK and Canada. Her publications contribute considerably to the study of the EU's relations with its partners in Latin America and in Mediterranean.



***Antonis Metaxas***  
***Lecturer, University of Athens***

Antonis Metaxas is Faculty Member at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens and Visiting Professor of European Law and Energy Law at various Universities. Dr. Metaxas is Chairman of the Board of the Hellenic State Aid Institute (HSAI, [www.stateaid.gr](http://www.stateaid.gr)) and of the Hellenic Energy Regulation Institute (HERI - [www.energy-regulation.eu](http://www.energy-regulation.eu)).



**George Pagoulatos**  
**Professor, Athens University of Economics and Business**

George Pagoulatos is Professor of European Politics and Economy at the Department of International & European Economic Studies, Athens University of Economics & Business; Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges; Member of the High Council of the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence; Member of the Board of Directors of ELIAMEP; Academic Fellow at the European Policy Centre; President of ECSA-Greece. In 2011-2012 he was Senior Advisor and Director of Strategy to the Prime Ministers Lucas Papademos and Panayiotis Pikrammenos. He has extensive experience in providing advice and analysis on the Greek political economy. His research and publications focus on the EU, Southern European and Greek political economy, European integration, economic governance, the political economy of banking and finance, politics of reform. He has given lectures at several universities including Oxford, LSE, Harvard, Yale, New York University, and Princeton University.



**Dimitris Sotiropoulos**  
**Associate Professor, University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP**

Dimitris Sotiropoulos has a comprehensive insight of social and political sciences, having studied law and sociology in Athens, in London (LSE) and in USA (Yale). His main research interests lay in the fields of political science and in particular of political sociology, including the study of state bureaucracy, welfare state, democracy, education policy and civil society in Greece and in South-Eastern Europe. He has a profound teaching experience on these issues, since he was visiting professor/lecturer and post-doctoral fellow in Greek, British and Spanish Universities. Currently, he is associate Professor at the University of Athens. Moreover, he has conducted thorough research in his capacity as research fellow at the Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), at LSE and at Oxford University. In addition to his rich written contributions/publications, he was coordinating editor for the Greek edition of the renowned “Review of Political Science”.



**Loukas Tsoukalis**  
**Professor, University of Athens; President of Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy; Pierre Keller Visiting Professor, Harvard University**

Loukas Tsoukalis is President of the Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy. He was the Pierre Keller Visiting Professor at Harvard University for the Spring Semester 2016. He taught a graduate course on ‘The Political Economy of European Integration in Crisis’ at the Harvard Kennedy School. He has an astute scientific and political perception of the EU issues, since he completed studies in politics, economics and European studies (Universities of Manchester, Oxford, College of Europe) and he was also senior adviser on EU policy issues to Presidents of European Institutions (European Council, European Commission) and to the Greek Prime Minister. Moreover, he disposes



a profound teaching experience, in his capacity as Professor at the University of Athens and as visiting professor at distinguished universities of Europe (College of Europe, Belgium, and King's College, UK). He is actively engaged to public debate on European policy issues, mainly on the economic and political aspects of the EMU, the crisis and the re-shaping of the EU, through its numerous publications and its membership to renowned think-tanks and academic networks. His outstanding research work has been awarded many times.

***Antonia Zervaki***

***External Collaborator, University of Athens; Tutor, Hellenic Open University***

Dr. Antonia Zervaki holds an MA in European Studies (University of Exeter/IEP de Rennes) and an MA in European Organisation and Diplomacy (University of Athens). She holds a PhD in international organization (Athens University). She has worked as an advisor (1997-2005) for EU cultural projects at the Hellenic World Foundation, funded by the 5th and 6th Framework Programmes. She has worked as a Special Advisor on EU maritime policy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2007-2009). She participates in the interdisciplinary research group ONTOGEO of the National Technical University of Athens focusing on maritime spatial planning (2011-present) including underwater cultural heritage management. Since 2007 she has been lecturing at different universities in Greece. She is a member of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas. In 2011 she was certified as an Adult Education Trainer at the National Centre for Public Administration and Local Governance.





## 5. Library

Participating students will have access to the Faculty's library that disposes a collection of 25,000 volumes as well as access to the most prominent academic journals. The library is located at the 5th and 6th floor of the Faculty's premises (42-44, Aiolou str., Monastiraki area) and students can find all necessary information for their research work and case studies during their participation to Summer school. The library also offers free WI-FI access.

Library contacts:

42-44 Aiolou str & Kolokotroni str. (Monastiraki area), Athens, 6th floor.

Tel: (+30) 210 324 5885, (+30) 210 368 9533, (+30) 210 368 9533, 210 3689570, (+30) 210 368 9571

E-mail: [pepistdimd@ib.uoa.gr](mailto:pepistdimd@ib.uoa.gr)

For more information on Department's library, please click <http://en.pspa.uoa.gr/library.html>

## 6. Living in Athens

### 6.1 The city of Athens

#### **The cradle of European culture**

Athens is considered to be the historic capital of Europe as its values and its culture crossed the geographical borders of the city and spread worldwide (in the 5th century B.C.). Political thinking, theater, arts, philosophy, science, architecture and so many other human intellectualities reached their zenith in a unique time coincidence and spiritual completion. In this sense, Athens became the cradle of European culture and civilization, while many Greek words and concepts such as democracy, harmony, music, mathematics, art, gastronomy, architecture, logic, eros, euphoria and many more, enriched various languages and inspired different civilizations.

#### **Athens: back to the future**

Athens is distinguished by its outstanding prestige, despite its long and rich history and various conquests. It can be said that Athens is a European capital where past "nourishes" the present and they co-exist harmonically. Since 1834, Athens has been the capital of the Modern Greek state and it has developed into a modern metropolitan center of incomparable charm and great interest. Visiting Athens is a unique experience. It is a "journey" to a 6.000 years history in one of the most beautiful natural landscapes ("lacy" coastlines, beaches and mountains), enlightened by the bright sunlight of Attica sky. More information are available at [www.cityofathens.gr/en/](http://www.cityofathens.gr/en/)

#### **Around neighborhoods of the historical center**

The "core" of the historic centre is the Plaka neighborhood (at the eastern side of the Acropolis), which has been inhabited without interruption since antiquity. When you walk through the narrow labyrinthine streets lined with houses and mansions from the time of the Turkish occupation and the Neoclassical period (19th c.), you will have the impression of travelling with a "time machine". You will encounter ancient monuments, such as the Lysikrates Monument, erected by a wealthy donor of theatrical performances, the Roman Agora with the famed "Tower of the Winds" (1st c. B.C.) and Hadrian's Library (132 A.D.), scores of bigger and smaller churches, true masterpieces of Byzantine art and architecture, as well as remnants of the

Ottoman period (Fetihie Mosque, Tzistaraki Mosque, the Turkish Bath near the Tower of the Winds, the Muslim Seminary, et al.). There are also some interesting museums (Folk Art, Greek Children's Art, Popular Musical Instruments, Frysira Art Gallery, etc.), lots of picturesque tavernas, cafis, bars, as well as shops selling souvenirs and traditional Greek products.

## 6.2. Top 10 things to do in Athens

1. Walk uphill to see the Acropolis
2. Visit the Acropolis Museum
3. Shop around Monastiraki's flea market
4. Visit the Ancient Agora
5. Enjoy the nightlife around Agia Eirini's Square
6. Take a stroll top-down Ermou Str. for shopping and take a break for a coffee at Thisio or Gazi
7. Have a coffee in a café at Karytsi Square
8. Taste the Greek traditional cuisine in Plaka and Metaxourgeio
9. Visit Syntagma square, the Greek Parliament, and the National Gardens
10. Visit the Temple of Poseidon at the Archaeological Site of Sounio

## 6.3 Eating in Athens

Eating in Athens will be a unique gastronomic and cultural experience with especial characteristics based on pure and unique quality goods produced on Greek land.

In contrast to what many people believe about Greek cuisine, you will discover that "moussaka", "souvlaki" and "choriatiki" (Greek salad) are not the only worthwhile Greek dishes. Greek cuisine consists of a large variety of dishes that can fully satisfy the gastronomic quests of both vegetarians and meat lovers. Greek cuisine has four secrets: good quality fresh ingredients, correct use of flavourings (herbs) and spices, the famous Greek olive oil and simplicity.

You will be happy and content after tasting a Greek tomato, cabbage, carrot, onion, parsley and garlic. At the same time, you should not forget the rich flavour and aroma of fresh Greek fruits, such as grapes, apricots, peaches, cherries, melons, watermelons, etc.

As you taste some of the many different dishes, you will be mesmerized by the amazing aroma of oregano, thyme, mint and rosemary. Do not forget to also try the Greek cheeses, especially feta cheese. Greek meat has a unique taste that cannot be compared. Mediterranean seafood is much tastier than those from the oceans. Fresh fish on the grill is considered to be a true delight.

# 7. Useful information

## 7.1. Before travel to Greece

Depending on your country of origin you might need a passport or a visa. . Students requiring a visa to travel can obtain further information from the Hellenic Embassies or Consulates in their countries, or even from their travel agencies. Please check Hellenic Embassies or Consulates <http://www.mfa.gr/en/greece-bilateral-relations.html>

Call your bank or your credit card company to let them know that you will be using it in Greece.

For students coming from EU countries that are not members of Eurozone or for those coming from non-EU countries, they can exchange their currency in every Greek bank or in exchange offices located at the Athens International Airport or at the city centre. For airport's exchange offices, please see <https://www.aia.gr/traveler/airport-information/currency-exchange/>. NOTE: For currency exchanges, your passport is necessary.

Contact your phone company in order to make sure that you can use your mobile phone in Greece.

The international calling code of Greece is +30.

Time Zone Greece: GMT +2

The Electric Current in Greece is 230V AC (50Hz). Appliances from North America require a transformer and British ones an adaptor.

Greece has a Mediterranean climate with plenty of sunshine, mild temperatures and a limited amount of rainfall. In summer, the dry hot days are cooled by seasonal winds called the meltemi, while mountainous regions have generally lower temperatures. Data from the National Observatory of Athens [www.meteo.gr](http://www.meteo.gr)

## 7.2. Health & Safety

In order to have access to necessary health care, tourists from member states of the European Union (EU) wishing to visit Greece must be holders of the European Health Card (EHIC) or any other legal Community document issued by their competent social security agency. You can find more information about the EHIC <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=509&langId=en>. Tourists from countries other than the member states of the European Union must consult their social security agency for information before travelling.

The necessary health care and treatment in Greece is provided by: Social Security Institute Health Units (polyclinics) or doctor's offices in the region; Regional clinics (former rural clinics) or the Health Centers of the National Health System; and the outpatients' departments of the hospitals on contract.

## Information and Emergency phone numbers

**Ambulance Service:** 166

**SOS Doctors:** 1016

**Duty Hospitals and Clinics:** 1434

**Pharmacies:** 1434

**Open Line for alcohol drug Addiction:** 210 3617089

**Poisoning First Aid:** 210 7793777

**Police:** 100

**Tourist Police:** 1571

## 7.3. Travelling from/to Athens International Airport to Athens city centre

Getting from/to the Athens International Airport and the city center, located about 20 km (12 miles) east can be achieved via:

### **Metro**

Take Metro Line 3 (*Aghia Marina – Doukissis Plakentias - Athens International Airport*), which connects the Athens airport with the city center. Trains run every 30 minutes, 7 days a week from 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. The trip from/to the Airport to Syntagma station (Athens center) lasts 40 minutes. See the Metro timetable to the airport <http://www.stasy.gr/index.php?id=70&L=1>

### **24-hour express buses- X95: Syntagma – Airport**

EXPRESS Bus routes connect directly the Athens city center (Syntagma) with the Athens International Airport (AIA) “Eleftherios Venizelos”. Service is provided on a non-stop basis seven days a week including holidays (24/7 operation). All buses disembark passengers at the Departures Level (inbound trips to airport) and depart from the Arrivals Level (outbound trips from airport). BUS tickets are sold at the info/ticket-kiosk (located outside the Arrivals between Exits 4 and 5), or onboard (ask operator) at no extra cost.

Direct Connection to Syntagma Square at Athens city center. Link to metro line 2 station at: SYNTAGMA Link to metro line 3 stations at: NOMISMATOKOPEIO, ETHNIKI AMYNA, SYNTAGMA Link to tramway routes at: SYNTAGMA

See the X95 timetable <http://www.oasa.gr/xmap.php?id=px95&lang=en>

### **Suburban railway-Proastiakos**

The Suburban railway departs every 15-25 minutes from the Athens Airport railway station to Doukissis Plakentias station, where you can change trains and continue to the city center (Metro Line 3 to Aghia Marina), using the same ticket.

See timetable <http://www.trainose.gr/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/%CE%94%CF%81%CE%B-F%CE%BC%CE%BF%CE%BB%CF%8C%CE%B3%CE%B9%CE%B1-%CE%91%CE%B5%CF%81%CE%BF%CE%B4%CF%81%CF%8C%CE%BC%CE%B9%CE%BF-%CE%9A-%CE%B9%CE%AC%CF%84%CE%BF.pdf?c48afa>

NOTE: Estimates are given for reference only. Journey time depends always on prevailing traffic conditions. Passengers are advised to allow sufficient time for their transfer from/to the airport. Check here for ticket info and cards.

## Taxi

Taxis are available at the designated Taxi waiting area located at Exit 3 of Arrivals Level. A taxi from the airport to the city center (inner ring) costs a flat rate of €35 from 5:00 a.m. to midnight, and €50 from midnight to 5:00 a.m.

Note: The charge is determined by the time of arrival at the destination and includes all applicable surcharges and extras.

## 7.3.1. General Info

When using Athens Public Transport you are obliged to hold a valid ticket or travel card.

Students from Academic Institutions abroad, aged up to 25 years old, are entitled to reduced fares with the display of their student ID or an international student ID and Passport or ID.

**Ticket sale points:** The airport METRO tickets are sold at the ticket offices as well as the automatic ticket machines in metro stations.

## 7.3.2. Ticket fares

**Integrated ticket:** for all means of transport valid for 70min (except Airport Lines): Regular: 1,40euros/  
Reduced: 0,60 euros

**3-day tourist ticket** for all means of transport (includes 1 roundtrip to/from the Airport): 20euros

**Airport METRO ticket:** Regular: 10, 00 € / Reduced 4, 00 €, Single-trip tickets to or from the AIRPORT by metro.

For information on Athens public transport, please check <http://www.oasa.gr/>

## 7.4. Stores, Post Offices and Banks

The opening hours for stores in the city centre are from Monday to Friday from 09:00/10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 09:00/10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

The opening hours for banks are from 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (Mondays to Thursdays) and from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Fridays).

The opening hours for Hellenic Post Offices (ELTA) at Syntagma Square are from Monday to Friday from 07:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. on Saturday from 07:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and on Sunday from 09:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

## 8. Contact details

### **Institute of European Integration and Policy (IEIP)**

42-44, Aiolou str. Monastiraki area, 105 60 Athens (3rd floor)

tel.: 210 368 8945, 210 368 8963, +30 6974034815

e-mail: info-eeep@pspa.uoa.gr

URL: <http://en.eeep.pspa.uoa.gr/>

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/Institute-of-European-Integration-and-Policy-IE-IP-1667757576845708/?fref=ts>

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Summer School