

# JM ATHENS JEAN MONNET

## Summer School

Jean Monnet Module  
“Moving the EU forward”

**Athens Summer School 2017**  
**3-9 July 2017, Athens, Greece**

## HANDBOOK



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

Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
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# Welcome address

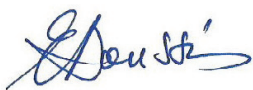
Dear students,

I am delighted to welcome you to the second Athens Summer School “Moving the EU forward”, organized by the Institute of European Integration and Policy of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. Many of you have traveled a long way to join us. We are deeply appreciative and offer you our most grateful welcome.

Talking about the future of the European Union nowadays is very challenging I might say. But when we chose this topic two years ago, we were not aware of what would follow. The idea was to establish an international class to discuss how the EU policies and politics are being reshaped after the economic crisis. And we chose Athens for this event, not only because it is one of the most interesting cities in the world, but also because it has suffered more than any other city from the crisis.

The 60th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome, celebrated this year, is not only a symbolic event, but also an opportunity for a deeper reflection on the current challenges and the future of Europe. What lessons can be taught from the historical evolution of the European integration? How can we make European governance more effective and the Eurozone more democratic? How can we restore the pride of Europe’s economies? How can we combat climate change without restricting economic growth? How can we deal with the rise of populism while managing effectively the continuing flows of refugees and migrants? And how can we enforce security and combat terrorism while defending common values?

The second Athens Summer School will focus on these and other key questions, aiming to illuminate, analyze and encourage further discussion on the different aspects and challenges posed by the EU multifaceted crisis, for the future of the European project.



**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 Department 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 Department of Political Science and Public Administration in the fields of European integration and politics
- initiate teaching activities, cooperate and exchange scientific knowledge with other academic or research centers in Greece and abroad
- organize seminars, lectures and 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 Department of Political Science and Public Administration

With its 38 members of academic staff, the Department 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. Theory and methodology of these 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 constitute an important part of the lectures. 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. Active or retired members of academic staff have held the posts of the European Ombudsman (Professor Emeritus Nikiforos Diamantouros), the Vice President of the European Court of Human Rights (Professor Emeritus Christos Rozakis), the Ombudsman of the Hellenic Republic (Professor Calliope Spanou), the President of the most influential Greek think tank, ELIAMEP (Professor Loukas Tsoukalis).

## 2.3 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA) is an integral part of the modern Greek intellectual tradition, life and international presence. It successfully combines an old established name and authority with a dynamic development and creative participation in modern letters and science. It is the oldest University in the country, founded by the Royal Decree of 22 April 1837 under the name “Othonian University”, as the first king of modern Greece, Otto of Bavaria, was its founder. Initially, it consisted of four Schools (of Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy, the latter still comprising at that time Mathematics and Applied Sciences) with a total of 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 role has been decisive, in historical and social respect, for the production of special knowledge and the promotion of cultural life in the country.

After the fall of Otto’s monarchy, a decree of October 20, 1862, issued by the ‘Interim Government’, has renamed The Othonian University to: “The National University”. A law was issued on July 17, 1911, with which ‘The Kapodistrian University’ was founded. Since 1932, “The National University” and “The Kapodistrian University” were formally united (Law 5343/1932) and the final result was “The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens”. Nowadays, the NKUA offers important social services, producing academic and scientific personnel, in addition to exercising close scientific tasks: through its members, it often participates in national and international committees, it carries out educational and other research projects, organizes and contributes to seminars for various social groups (often alongside its members’ full employment at the University).

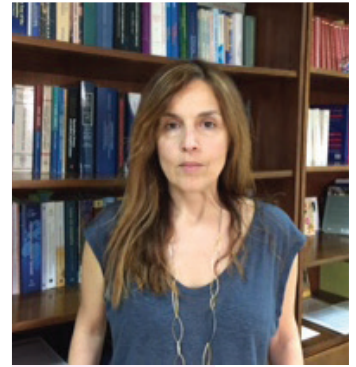


## 2.4 Organizing team

### **Emmanuella Doussis**

She is Director of the Institute of European Integration and Policy, Scientific Coordinator of the Jean Monnet Module “Moving the EU Forward”. She graduated from the University of Athens and continued her postgraduate studies at the University Paris I, Panthion-Sorbonne. She works as a Associate Professor in the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. She lectures on International Ogranisation, United Nations System and International and European Environmental Law. She has been a visiting professor at the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Dijon (France) and at the Faculty of Law of the University of Grenoble. She has also been a visiting fellow at the European University Institute in Florence (Global Governance Programme).

Her most recent book concerns the global environmental governance. She has written several articles in French, English and Greek. She is a member of the International Law Association and Committee on the Role of International Law in Sustainable Natural Resource Management for Development. 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.



### **Dr. Lydia Avrami**

She is Project Coordinator of the Jean Monnet Module “Moving the EU Forward” and IKY Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (University of Athens). She studied Political Science and Public Administration (BSc) and European and International Studies (MSc) at the National and Kapodistrian 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 climate change and social inequalities, EU energy and climate policy, policy effectiveness and the role of interest groups.



## Othon Kaminiaris

Othon Kaminiaris was born in 1992 and graduated from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Economics and Political Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, with a specialization in International and European Studies, in 2015. He has attended several seminars and conferences relevant to his field of studies, and, besides his mother tongue, Greek, he speaks English, French and Spanish. He is a student at the MSc “International and European Studies”, in the aforementioned Department. At the same time, he is a Junior Research Fellow at the Institute of European Integration and Policy and a board member of the Political Science and Public Administration Alumni Association (SAPEDD) and President of the Communication and Events Committee. He is also a columnist in the Association’s web magazine “Politico”.



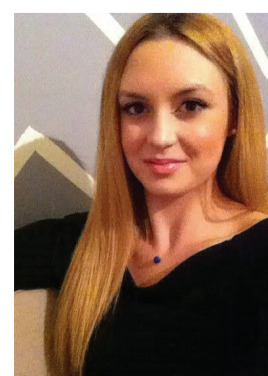
## Danai Konstantinidou

She is a Junior Research Fellow at the Institute of European Integration and Policy and graduate student of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. She holds an MSc on International and European Studies from the abovementioned Department. Her research interests revolve around climate change, European integration and human rights. Her mother language is Greek and she also speaks English and French.



## Ioanna Dalamarini

She is an undergraduate student of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Economics and Political Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration. She is an intern at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of International Energy Issues, and a trainee at the Institute of European Integration and Policy. Her mother language is Greek and she also speaks English and has basic knowledge in French. She is also a researcher and columnist at the online newspaper “The Indicator”. Her research interests focus on energy policy, energy security and geopolitics of energy.





# 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 7 day course (36 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, 9/7/2017. 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 2017

DATE	THEMATIC AXIS	10.00-13.00	13.00-16.00	16.00-19.00	LOCATION
<b>Monday</b> <b>3/07/2017</b>				Welcome Keynote Speech Konstantina Botsiou Associate Professor, University of the Peloponnese, Director General at Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy  "Moving the EU forward: back to the future"	Numismatic Museum of Athens (12, Panepistimiou str.)
<b>Tuesday</b> <b>4/07/2017</b>	<b>New Challenges for European Integration</b>	Dr. Konstantinos Filis Director of Research Programs, Institute of International Relations  "Managing migration in the EU: institutional, political and ethical dimensions"	Lunch Break	Susannah Verney Assistant Professor of European Integration, University of Athens  "Explaining Euroscepticism in times of crisis"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Wednesday</b> <b>5/07/2017</b>	<b>European democracy under pressure</b>	Harris Mylonas Associate Professor of Political Science and International Affairs, George Washington University  "Democratic politics in times of austerity"	Lunch Break	Filippa Chatzistavrou External collaborator, University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP  "EU Institutional challenges in times of crisis: Governing change"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Thursday</b> <b>6/07/2017</b>	<b>Economic Governance: New Opportunities for change</b>	Aristides Hatzis Associate Professor of Philosophy of Law & Theory of Institutions, University of Athens  "The Institutional Framework for Economic Development: The Role of Institutions in a Globalized World Economy (1990-2017)"	Lunch Break	George Pagoulatos Professor of European Politics and Economy, Athens University of Economics and Business  "Towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Friday</b> <b>7/07/2017</b>	<b>EU foreign policy: Old challenges, new prospects</b>	Angelos Chryssogelos Teaching Fellow in International Relations and Politics, Department of European and International Studies, King's College London  "European Democracy between Integration and Populism"	Lunch Break	Elena Lazarou Policy Analyst on Transatlantic Relations at the European Parliament's Research Service  "The EU's external relations: Neighbourhood policy and the rest of the world"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., 2nd floor)
<b>Saturday</b> <b>8/07/2017</b>	<b>EU challenges in a Changing Global Order</b>	Georgios Kostakos Executive Director, Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability; LIFE Climate Action Sector Coordinator at NEEMO EEIG  "Climate change and EU security challenges"	Lunch Break	Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Athens  "Interplay between national political changes and EU challenges"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (6, Themistocleous str., 1st floor)
<b>Sunday</b> <b>9/7/2017</b>		Closing Remarks  Loukas Tsoukalis Professor of European Integration, University of Athens, President of ELIAMEP, Pierre Keller Visiting Professor, Harvard University  "EU at sixty: relaunching or post mortem?"			Numismatic Museum of Athens (12, Panepistimiou str.)

## 4.2. List of participants

<b>Surname/Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
1. Bergan Judith	United Kingdom	judith.berghan@kcl.ac.uk
2. Conselho Stella Marinela Joyo	Mozambique	sm.conselho@hotmail.com
3. Dimitriadi Aikaterini	Greece	dmkaterina@yahoo.gr
4. Dionysopoulou Kyriaki	Greece	kiriakidionisopoulou@gmail.com
5. Gouda Evaggelia	Greece	evaggelia.gouda@gmail.com
6. Gouvalas Nick	Greece	nigouv@hotmail.gr
7. Grikorakis Georgios	Greece	grigorakis5@gmail.com
8. Kapetanovic Aleksandra	Serbia	aleksandra.kapetanovic1@gmail.com
9. Karekezi Yvonne Tchaka	Burundi	karryvonne@gmail.com
10. Kousta Marina-Eirini	Greece	mkcorfu95@hotmail.com
11. Lukianenko Iryna	Ukraine	iralukianenko@gmail.com
12. Makris Iason	Greece	I.Makris@acg.edu
13. Maniati Vassiki	Greece	vickiestevemaniati@yahoo.gr
14. Papapostolou Christina	Greece	tinap23@hotmail.com
15. Pontikopoulou-Venieri Elati	Greece	elatip@gmail.com
16. Ternisien Alexandre	France	alex.ternisien@gmail.com
17. Tsakaraki Konstantina	Greece	kon.tsakaraki@hotmail.com
18. Tsougkrani Ellie	Greece	et681@york.ac.uk
19. Tsuprykova Olga	Ukraine	tsuprykova.olga@gmail.com
20. Vosa Stefano	Italy	stefanovosa@hotmail.it
21. Wolf Annabel Laura	Germany	annabel.wolf@t-online.de
22. Zacharioudakis Dimitrios	Greece	dim_zach92@hotmail.com

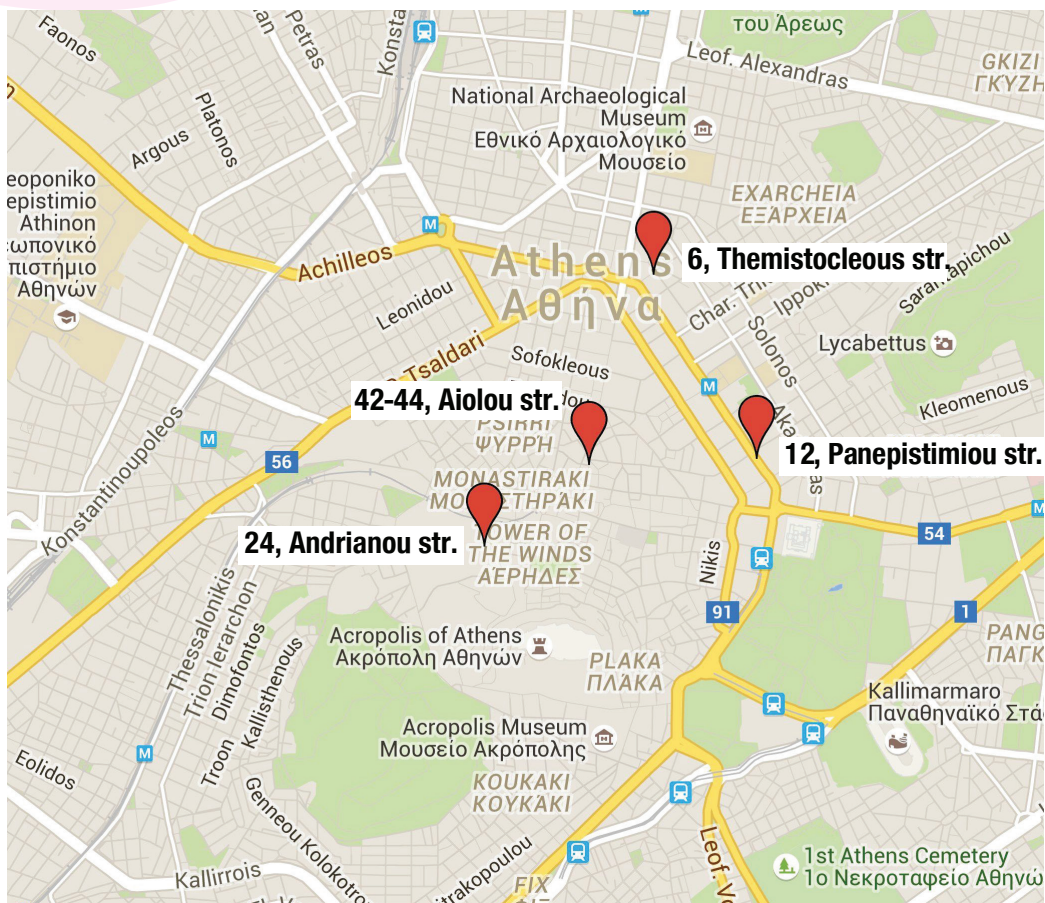
## 4.3. Location

Most of the Athens Summer School courses will be held at the Department's premises (42-44, Aiolou 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 "EU challenges in a Changing Global Order" will be held on Saturday, 9/7/2017 at the Department's premises (6, Themistocleous Str., 1st floor).

The opening and 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 Department'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

### **1. “Moving the EU forward: back to the future”**

**Tutor: Associate Professor Konstantina Botsiou**

“Crisis” is not an unknown term in the history of European integration. Since the formative years back in the 1950s, the unification process has been confronted with setbacks and uncertainties. Mostly one at a time, however. This has changed radically in recent years. The eruption of the 2008 global financial crisis may have directly affected the Euro-zone, but, indirectly, it also shook the European Union, as a whole.

In earlier times, the initiative regarding the future of Europe lay in the hands of the unification’s supporters. Now, more and more often, even prominent EU figures watch the opponents of an ever “closer union” determine the pace of integration, or, rather, disintegration. Undoubtedly, the idea of more supranational governance, usually referred to as “more Europe”, has been hit the hardest. Despite the institutional reforms generated by the latest revised EU Treaties, critical decision-making seems concentrated in the summits of the European Council and intergovernmental bodies for economic governance. Nevertheless, neither appears sufficient to spill over into more political and social cohesion. On the contrary, the effort of the EU to remain competitive in the environment of globalization hurts cohesion and upsets political systems, while nurturing anti-EU political forces that thrive on anti-establishment sentiment.

On the heels of the Brexit verdict in the United Kingdom and Donald Trump’s victory in the United States, elections in EU member-states in 2017 confirm a strong social resistance to salient economic and cultural features of globalization, such as growing –or uncontrolled- cultural diversity through migration and the loss of security through organized crime and terrorism. The considerable far-right challenge in France, Germany, the Netherlands and other countries provides all but circumstantial evidence to an imbalance between the European political elites and large electorates. This mismatch threatens to turn into a legitimacy crisis for European democracies if the persisting slow growth in many national economies - not to mention stagnation in the South- solidifies, thus aggravating the dual phenomenon of a shrinking middle class and relentlessly high unemployment.

As it turns 60, the European integration process seems to lose grip on the triptych “democracy, security, prosperity” that has made it attractive in postwar decades both within and outside Europe. Not coincidentally, every in-depth debate about the future of Europe goes back to its history. What can the history of European integration tell us about the current European crisis? How can we translate social needs and political innovation of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s into today’s conditions and policies? What is the weight of historical memory in modern policy-making in the EU or about the EU? How young or how old is the EU for specifying its values on a constitution? What is the historical meaning of starting to lose member-states, while relaxing ties between the remaining ones? This discussion places the current course of European integration within a broader historical narrative of postwar Europe and transatlantic relations.

#### **Select bibliography:**

Garton Ash Timothy (2012), “The Crisis of Europe. How Europe Came Together and Why It Is Falling Apart”, *Foreign Affairs*, 91(5)

Keohane Robert O. (2002), "Ironies of Sovereignty: The European Union and the United States", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 40 (4), pp. 743-765

Loth Wilfried (ed.) (2015), "*Building Europe: A History of European Unification*", Oldenburg: De Gruyter

Ludlow N. Piers (2017), "More than Just a Single Market: European integration, peace and security in the 1980s", *British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 19 (1), pp. 48-62

Milward Alan S. (1992), "*The European Rescue of the Nation-State*", Berkeley: The University of California Press

Oliver Tim (2015), "To Be or Not to Be in Europe: Is that the question? Britain's European Question and an in/out Referendum", *International Affairs*, 91 (1), pp. 77-91

Tsebelis George (2008), "Thinking about the Recent Past and the Future of the EU", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 46 (2), pp. 265-292

Zielonka Jan (2011), "The EU as an International Actor: Unique of Ordinary", *European Foreign Affairs Review*, 16 (3), pp. 281-301

## **2. "Managing migration in the EU: institutional, political and ethical dimensions"** **Tutor: Dr Konstantinos Filis**

The reasons forcing or motivating large numbers of people to migrate are not going to go away soon. Many of the regions creating refugees (due to conflicts, discrimination, persecution) and migrants (due to poverty, inequality, lack of opportunities, lack of access to basic goods, demographic pressure, climate change) are – whether closer or a little further out – on the European perimeter, creating a pool of persons grappling with the idea of seeking better or safer living conditions in Europe.

With 86% of recognized refugees being hosted in developing countries and the majority of the 40.8 million displaced persons concentrated in underdeveloped regions, the EU is seeking ways to 'armour' itself, acknowledging that the 2015 refugee crisis and its wake were a turning point in modern European history.

Of course, the refugee crisis isn't the only one Europe has to deal with, but it is the most pressing. The refugee/migrant flows in 2015 pointed up the EU's innate weaknesses, divided the member states – some of which forged a wider front based on the refugee 'danger' – and shifted the balance of power within a number of countries. The security aspect is the structural foundation of the crisis, deriving from the rapidness of developments and the dynamic of the numbers, in combination with the terrorist threat carried into Europe and the aggregation of destabilising situations on Europe's perimeter. In last July's Eurobarometer, the refugee/migration issue was first among the issues most important to European citizens, at 48%, up from 23% at the end of 2014, while terrorism shot up to 39% (second place), from 10% in 2014.

### **The topics that we will explore are the following:**

Why so many refugees in 2015?

How human movements in 2015 affected EU's political environment and relations among member-states?

How Europeans see refugees and migrants?

Does the the EU offer legal ways to apply for European asylum?

Is there a need to revise Dublin regulations?  
Is the Geneva Convention of 1951 obsolete?  
Is the EU prepared to deal with new waves of refugees and migrants?  
What are the most effective ways to stem flows?

## Select bibliography

### Follow migration flows to Europe in real time

<http://migration.iom.int/europe/>

<http://www.cfr.org/refugees-and-the-displaced/europes-migration-crisis/p32874>

<http://bruegel.org/2017/04/europes-role-in-north-africa-development-investment-and-migration/>

<http://bruegel.org/2017/02/improving-the-responses-to-the-migration-and-refugee-crisis-in-europe/>

<http://bruegel.org/2017/03/the-case-for-a-common-european-refugee-policy/>

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2015/10/05/why-europe-cant-handle-the-migration-crisis/>

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/refugee-crisis\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/refugee-crisis_en)

## Geneva Convention

<http://www.unhcr.org/1951-refugee-convention.html>

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/jan/18/geneva-refugee-convention-crisis-demand-eu>

<https://euobserver.com/migration/132649>

<https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

### **3. “Explaining Euroscepticism in times of crisis”**

**Tutor: Assistant Professor Susannah Verney**

In recent years, an increasingly important obstacle to ‘moving the EU forward’ has been the apparent growth of popular opposition, manifested in opinion polls, referenda, the electoral rise of political parties contesting integration and even the emergence of eurosceptic governments. It has become accepted wisdom that a traditional ‘permissive consensus’ supporting integration has been replaced by a ‘constraining dissensus’, weakening and undermining it. This trend, ever more manifest from the 1990s onwards, seems to have been further aggravated by the international economic and eurozone sovereign debt crises, when it has been claimed that euroscepticism has moved from the margins to the mainstream of political life.

This lecture examines the phenomenon of euroscepticism both before and since the onset of the current crisis, seeking to understand to what extent the latter has marked a ‘eurosceptic watershed’ and considering potential implications for the future of European integration.



## Select bibliography:

P. Taggart & A. Szczerbiak (2008), “*Opposing Europe? The politics of euroscepticism*”, in A. Szczerbiak & P. Taggart (eds.) “*Opposing Europe: The Comparative Party Politics of Euroscepticism*”, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-15

S. Vasilopoulou (2013), “Continuity and change in the study of euroscepticism: plus na change?”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 51 (1), pp. 153-168

S. Usherwood & N. Startin (2013), “Euroscepticism as a persistent phenomenon”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 51 (1), pp. 1-16

C. Leconte (2015), “From pathology to mainstream phenomenon: reviewing the euroscepticism debate in research and theory”, *International Political Science Review*, 36 (3), pp. 250-263

N. Startin (2015), “Have we reached a tipping point? The mainstreaming of euroscepticism in the UK”, *International Political Science Review*, 36 (3), pp. 311-323

A.Szczerbiak & P. Taggart (2016), “Hard choices and few soft options: the implications of Brexit for euroscepticism across Europe”, LSE Blogs (<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/europpblog/2016/08/05/hard-choices-and-few-soft-options-the-implications-of-brexit-for-euroscepticism-across-europe/>)

## **4. “Democratic politics in times of austerity”**

**Tutor: Associate Professor Harris Mylonas**

Since 2009, the financial debt crisis afflicting Greece has spread to other vulnerable European economies such as Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and Cyprus. In all cases, their democratically-elected governments no longer had the ability, due to their participation in the Eurozone, to either devalue their currency or inflate their economies by printing more money. Instead, they were faced with two suboptimal options: to default or to implement austerity measures (internal devaluation). “Austerity” and the way it was managed by political elites led to a fundamental reconfiguration of the political systems of crisis-stricken countries. These developments have since given rise to a growing public dissatisfaction with national governments but also with the European Commission and the European Central Bank, reminding everyone of the democratic deficit problem that has long existed within the European Union—i.e., that non-elected institutions have so much power over democratically elected governments. More importantly, the quality of democracy within these EU member states has deteriorated as well. Analogies between the political situation in parts of Europe today and European politics during the Great Depression in the 1930s abound. The Greek case merits further specialized study since it most clearly illustrates the challenges of democratic politics in times of austerity and may serve as a window to the future of other European polities. In Greece, new discourses on the role of populism, nationalism, and violence in politics have re-emerged in disturbingly polarized ways. But the rise of right-wing extremism and the consequent challenges to multiculturalism coupled with the ambivalence concerning the future of the European project are not just Greek problems. They can be found in many corners of Europe—from UK to France and Italy to Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria—and thus ought to be of concern to all who care about the future of the European Union. What, then, is the future of national democratic governance within the context of the European Union? What is the future of Multiculturalism in Europe? Whether there is a democratic path beyond the Eurozone crisis is an open question of enormous importance, both for the future of Europe as well as for the future of multiculturalism.

### **Select bibliography:**

Mark Blyth (2013), “The Austerity Delusion: Why a Bad Idea Won Over the West.”, *Foreign Affairs*, 92 (3), pp. 41–56

Martin Feldstein (2011), “The Failure of the Euro”, *Foreign Affairs*, December 13

Matthias Matthijs (2014) “Mediterranean Blues: The Crisis in Southern Europe”, *Journal of Democracy*, 25 (1), pp. 101–115

Harris Mylonas (2014), “Democratic Politics in Times of Austerity: The Limits of Forced Reform in Greece”, *Perspectives on Politics*, 12 (2), pp. 435-443

Harris Mylonas (2015), “The Agreekment That Could Break Europe: Euroskeptics, Eurocritics, and Life After the Bailout”, *Foreign Affairs Snapshot*, July 14

Sanchez-Cuenca, I. (2017). “From a Deficit of Democracy to a Technocratic Order: The Postcrisis Debate on Europe”, *Annual Review of Political Science*, 20, pp.351-369

Vivien A Schmidt (2013). “Democracy and Legitimacy in the European Union Revisited: Input, Output and ‘Throughput’”, *Political Studies*, 61 (1), pp. 2–22

Fabio Serricchio, Myrto Tsakatika, and Lucia Quaglia (2013) “Euroscepticism and the Global Financial Crisis”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 51 (1), pp. 51–64

Jose Ignacio Torreblanca and Mark Leonard (2013), “The Continent-Wide Rise of Euroscepticism”, *European Council on Foreign Relations Policy Memo*

## **5. “EU Institutional challenges in times of crisis: Governing change”**

**Tutor: Dr. Filippa Chatzistravou**

This course presents recent developments and future prospects for further European integration in a post-Brexit era. Within this framework, we consider the current legal arrangements and institutional settings of the European Union and the potential patterns of further homogeneous or/and differentiated integration. The course provides theoretical and normative underpinnings for the understanding of different scenarios (speeds and tiers) of European integration while discussing the various policy-specific patterns of differentiation. An important part of the course will be to explore national ideological preferences and political positions of EU member states towards the future of the European integration. We also take into account the problems stemming from the mismatch between increasing regulatory power and decreasing governing legitimacy at European level. The course offers concluding insights on how the EU could ensure accountability, representativity and transparency in a multi-speed Europe.

### **Select bibliography:**

Piketty Th. (2017), “T-Dem”, *Pour un traité de démocratisation de l’Europe*, Seuil

Bieliauskaite J. and Slapkauskas V. (2016), “European Constitutionalism as the Metatheory of the Construction of Legal and Political Reality and the Challenges for its Development”, *Law and Economics Review*, 7 (1), pp. 41-52

Dinan D. (2016), "Coping with Crisis: The Role of the European Council President", *Fordham International Law Journal*, 39 (5), pp. 1225-1244

Saurugger S. (2016), "Do crises lead to policy change? The multiple streams framework and the European Union's economic governance instruments", *Policy Sciences*, 49 (1), pp 35–53

Murray P. and Longo M. (2015), "The Crisis-Legitimacy Nexus in the European Union", in Demetriou K. (ed.), *"The European Union in Crisis: Explorations in Representation and Democratic Legitimacy"*, Cham: Springer, pp. 59-74

Schimmelfennig F. (2014), "Differentiated integration before and after the crisis", in Gramme O. & Hobolt S. (ed.), *"Democratic politics in a European Union under stress"*, Oxford University Press, pp.120-134

Habermas J. (2012), "The Crisis of the European Union in the Light of a Constitutionalization of International Law", *The European Journal of International Law*, 23 (2), pp. 335-348

## **6. "The Institutional Framework for Economic Development: The Role of Institutions in a Globalized World Economy (1990-2017)"**

**Tutor: Associate Professor Aristides Hatzis**

This is an introductory course on the new economic theory of institutions. We will present the way economists rediscovered the importance of institutions for the economy (after 1960) with references to seminal works by Ronald Coase, Mancur Olson and Douglass North. We will then emphasize the role of institutions for economic development and growth with special reference to the modern literature, esp. the 2012 best-seller by Daron Acemoglu & James Robinson, *Why Nations Fail*. We will also cover major current issues as the relation between globalization and the eradication of extreme poverty in the third world, the rise of inequality in western societies, the demise of welfare states and the problems of economic illiteracy and political ignorance in modern democracies.

### **Select bibliography:**

Downs Anthony (1957), *"An Economic Theory of Democracy"*, New York: Harper & Row

Coase R. H. (1960), "The Problem of Social Cost", *Journal of Law & Economics*, 3, pp. 1-44

Olson Mancur (1982), *"The Rise and Decline of Nations: Stagflation, and Social Rigidities"*, New Haven: Yale University Press

North Douglass C. (1990), *"Institutions, Institutional Change & Economic Performance"*, New York: Cambridge University Press

Landes David S. (1999), *"The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor"*, New York: Norton

Caplan Bryan (2007), *"The Myth of the Rational Voter: Why Democracies Choose Bad Policies"*, Princeton: Princeton University Press

Acemoglu Daron & James A. Robinson (2012), *"Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty"*, New York: Random House

## **7. “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:**

De Grauwe, P. (2011), “The Governance of a Fragile Eurozone”, *Center for European Policy Studies Working Paper*, no. 346

Eichengreen, B. (2012), “European Monetary Integration with Benefit of Hindsight”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 50 (1), 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*, 51 (1), 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), pp. 237-249

Mortensen J. (2013), “Economic Policy Coordination in the Economic and Monetary Union From Maastricht via the SGP to the Fiscal Pact”, *Center for European Policy Studies Working Paper*, no. 381

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

Sadeh T. and A. Verdun (2009), "Explaining Europe's Monetary Union: A Survey of the Literature", *International Studies Review*, 11 (2), pp. 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*, pp. 388-407

### **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/>

## **8. "European Democracy between Integration and Populism"**

**Tutor: Dr Angelos Chryssogelos**

The aim of this seminar is to understand why and how democracy and integration have grown increasingly incompatible in today's EU. After the Maastricht Treaty integration has relied primarily on coordination and mutual monitoring of national politics instead of the transfer of sovereignty and powers to supranational institutions. The effect of this has been the loss of national discretion in crucial domains of public policy, without this evaporated sovereignty being reconstituted in a new supranational political centre. On the other hand in recent years politics in most member-states has increasingly become Europeanized, in the sense that national participation in European integration becomes the main stake of party competition. This development has come about due to the constraints the post-Maastricht mode of integration set on national policymaking, as sovereignty over policymaking became hollowed out - neither performed independently on the national level, nor being assumed by a European political centre towards which mass demand could be addressed. In this setting, EU policymaking becomes hostage to the interactions of uncoordinated and unpredictable national political cycles. The Eurozone crisis is a typical and highly salient example of these developments, although it is important to note that it is the cultivation of longer-term tendencies in the last quarter century of European integration. Paradoxically, politicization in a context of weak EU centre-formation brings about accentuated disintegration effects. A solution to this predicament of democracy and integration in Europe would be the EU assuming functions associated with the territorial and redistributive capacity of the nation-state, this however looks unlikely in today's political climate.



### **Select bibliography:**

Peter Mair (2000), "The limited impact of Europe on national party systems", *West European Politics*, 23, pp. 27-51

Follesdal and Hix (2006), "Why there is a democratic deficit in the EU: A response to Majone and Moravcsik", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 44 (3), pp. 533-562

Stefano Bartolini (2006), "Should the Union be 'politicised'? Prospects and Risks", *Notre Europe Policy Paper*, no. 19

Fritz Scharpf (2011), "Monetary Union, Fiscal Crisis and the Preemption of Democracy", *LSE Europe in Question Series Paper*, no. 36, London: LSE

Thomas Risse (2014), "No Demos? Identities and Public Spheres in the Euro Crisis", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 52 (6), pp. 1207-1215

Giandomenico Majone (2014), "From Regulatory State to a Democratic Default", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 52 (6), pp. 1216-1223

Christopher Bickerton et al (2015), "The New Intergovernmentalism: European Integration in the Post-Maastricht Era", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 53 (4), pp. 703-722

Angelos Chrysosgelos (2016), "The 'Impossible Trinity' of EU's Governance Crisis", *Brink* (online article)

European Commission (2017), "White Paper on the Future of Europe: Five Scenarios", Brussels

## **9. "The EU's external relations: Neighbourhood policy and the rest of the world"** **Tutor: Policy Analyst 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", *International Politics and Society*, 3, 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: Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior

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

## **10. "Climate change and EU security challenges"**

### **Tutor: Executive Director Georgios Kostakos**

We will start with an overview of the global climate change challenge and efforts to address it, primarily within the context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 2015 Paris Agreement. We will then zoom into the role of the European Union in the multilateral negotiations, as well as in terms of internal EU policies for climate action, both mitigation and adaptation. In the second half of the session we will focus on the security implications of climate change, as they have been registered globally and as they apply in the European context more specifically. This will include a discussion of human security impacts, from the security of EU citizens to the increasing flows of climate refugees, as well as of more "hard security" geopolitical implications, such as access to the Arctic and possible conflicts over the resources available there.

#### **Select bibliography:**

John Podesta and Peter Ogden (2007-2008), "The Security Implications of Climate Change", *The Washington Quarterly*, 31(1), pp. 115-138

"Climate Change and International Security", *Paper from the High-Representative and the European Commission to the European Council*, 14 March 2008 (S113/08)  
([http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/reports/99387.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/reports/99387.pdf))

Thanos Dokos (ed.) (2008), "Climate Change: Addressing the Impact on Human Security", *ELIAMEP and Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, Athens (second, revised edition)  
(<http://www.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/climate-change2.pdf>)

"Climate Change and its possible security implications", Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations, Doc. A/64/350, 11 September 2009  
([http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/350&referer=/english/&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/64/350&referer=/english/&Lang=E))

Gerald Stang (2014), "Climate Change and EU Security: When and How They Intersect", *European Union Institute for Security Studies Brief Issue*, no. 32  
([http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/Brief\\_32\\_climate\\_change.pdf](http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/Brief_32_climate_change.pdf))

Richard Youngs (2014), "*Climate Change and EU Security Policy: An Unmet Challenge*", Carnegie Europe, Brussels  
([http://carnegieendowment.org/files/climate\\_change\\_eu\\_security.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/climate_change_eu_security.pdf))



Georgios Kostakos, Ting Zhang and Wouter Veening (2014) “Climate Security and Justice for Small Island Developing States: An Agenda for Action”, *The Hague Institute for Global Justice Policy Brief*, no. 9, The Hague  
(<http://www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/PB9-Climate-security.pdf>)

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

### **Tutor: Associate Professor Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos**

The multi-faceted interaction between European Union policies and policies, 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., Caporaso J. and Risse T. (ed.) (2001), “*Transforming Europe: Europeanization and Domestic Change*”, Ithaca: Cornell University Press

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

Knill C. and Lemhkuhl D. (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), pp. 921-952

Radaelli Cl. (2000), “Whither Europeanization? Concept Stretching and Substantive Change”, *European Integration online Papers (EIoP)*, 4 (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

## 12. “EU at sixty: relaunching or post mortem”

**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. And now comes President Trump.

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 economies 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 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. This year’s electoral successes of pro-European parties, most importantly in France, have increased the possibility of a new grand (or mini) European bargain, following the formation of a new government in Germany later this year.

### **Select bibliography:**

François Heisbourg (2015), “The strategic implications of the Syrian refugee crisis”, *Survival*, 57 (6), pp. 7-20

Hanspeter Kriesi (2014), “The populist challenge”, *West European Politics*, 37 (2), pp. 361-378

Jürgen Habermas (2011), “Europe’s post-democratic era”, *The Guardian*, November 10

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

Matthias Matthijs and Mark Blyth (2015), *“Conclusion: The future of the Euro”*, in M. Matthijs and M. Blyth (ed.), *“The Future of the Euro”*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Timothy Garton Ash (2012), “The Crisis of Europe. How Europe Came Together and Why It Is Falling Apart”, *Foreign Affairs*, 91(5)

## 4.5. Teaching staff

### ***Konstantina E. Botsiou***

***Associate Professor of Modern History and International Politics***

***Department of Political Science and International Relations***

***University of the Peloponnese; Director General at Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy***

Research interests: Modern and Contemporary Greek and European history, history of European integration, Cold War, Transatlantic relations, Political Parties, history of Southeastern Europe

Konstantina E. Botsiou studied history and archaeology at the University of Athens and received her Ph.D. in modern and contemporary history at the University of Tübingen. From 1999 until 2008 she taught modern history and international politics at the University of Athens (Department of Political Science and Public Administration). Since 2008 she has been Associate Professor of modern history and international politics at the University of the Peloponnese, where she also served as Vice-Rector between 2012 and 2015 (for Economic Planning, Education, Quality Assurance, Erasmus and Life-Long Training).



She has been awarded scholarships from Greek and international organizations (IKY/SSF, Stratis Andreadis Foundation, Konstantinos G. Karamanlis Foundation, University of Athens, NATO a.o.). She served as board member at the National Library of Greece, the training council of the Diplomatic Academy at the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Hellenic Parliament Foundation for Parliamentarianism and Democracy. She was also a fellow of the IDEAS Program at the London School of Economics and Political Science (2013-2015). She teaches history and international politics at various graduate programs, including the School of National Defence, and she acts as academic advisor in many history documentaries on Greek and international media. She has been head of the academic committee of the historical archives at the Hellenic Police Force (ELAS). She is also General Director of the Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy and Director of the Historical Archives of Nea Demokratia. Her publications include several monographs, edited volumes, chapters and articles in Greece and abroad. Among others, she is the author of *Griechenlands Weg nach Europa: von der Truman-Doktrin bis zur Assoziierung mit der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft, 1947-1961*, Frankfurt a.M: Peter Lang, 1999; “The Interface between Politics and Culture in Greece”, in: A. Stephan (ed.), *The Americanization of Europe: Culture, Diplomacy and Anti-Americanism after 1945*, New York: Berghahn, 2005, 277-306; “New Policies, Old Politics: American Concepts of Reform in Marshall Plan Greece”, *Journal of Modern Greek Studies* 27/2 (10/2009), 209-240; *The Balkans in the Cold War* (co-ed. with A. Rajak et al), Palgrave/Macmillan, 2017.

## **Filippa Chatzistavrou**

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

Filippa Chatzistavrou is a lawyer and has a PhD in Political Science (University of Paris I – Sorbonne). She is research fellow at ELIAMEP, adjunct lecturer in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens and research associate in the Institute of European Integration and Policy of the University of Athens. She has previously taught at the University 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 has many publications in the area of theories of European integration, EU institutional governance, political sociology of EU actors and administrative integration in the EU.

## **Angelos Chryssogelos**

**Teaching Fellow in International Relations and Politics, Department of European and International Studies, King's College London**

Dr Chryssogelos teaches European politics at the Department of European and International Studies, King's College London. He studied in Greece, in the Department of Politics and Public Administration of the University of Athens, and the Netherlands before obtaining a PhD in political sciences from the European University Institute in Florence. He has taught in the universities of Antwerp and Limerick, and held a postdoctoral fellowship at the Hellenic Observatory of the LSE. Outside of academia, Dr Chryssogelos has extensive experience working for think tanks and policy institutes, including the Clingendael Institute in the Hague, the Martens Centre in Brussels, and the Europe Programme of Chatham House. His research interests are in European politics broadly defined, and Greece. His articles have appeared, among others, in the International Political Science Review (forthcoming), Journal of Common Market Studies, Southeast European and Black Sea Studies, and European Foreign Affairs Review. His report 'The EU's Crisis of Governance and European Foreign Policy' for Chatham House was selected by the annual think tank rankings of the University of Pennsylvania as one of the 50 best policy reports published by a think tank in 2016.



## **Konstantinos Filis**

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

Dr Konstantinos Filis has a solid international background, mainly focusing on the fields of Russian foreign policy and energy policy. He also disposes a thorough teaching and research experience in national (Panteion University, Piraeus University) and in foreign (St Antony's College and South East European Studies of Oxford University) universities, delivering lectures in foreign distinguished universities (Harvard, London School of Economics). Apart from his academic experience, he also acquired practical knowledge



on foreign policy, energy and security 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, consultant 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. His most recent book, titled "Refugees, Europe, Insecurity", was published in January 2017, by Papadopoulos Publications.



### ***Aristides Hatzis***

#### ***Associate Professor of Philosophy of Law & Theory of Institutions, University of Athens***

Aristides Hatzis is an Associate Professor of Law & Economics and Legal Theory at the University of Athens with a doctorate on Law & Economics from the University of Chicago. He is an attorney-at-law and a member of the Thessaloniki Bar Association since 1992 and of the American Bar Association since 1994. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Society of European Contract Law (SECOLA), the Steering Committee of the European Network for Better Regulation (ENBR) and the Editorial Board of the European Review of Contract Law. He is also a member of the scientific board of the Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP). He served (from 2014 to 2016) as a member of the National Council for Research & Technology, the supreme advisory body of the Greek government for the formulation of the Research, Technology and Innovation policy. He



is the recipient of several fellowships and awards and his papers have been published in such journals as the International Review of Law & Economics, European Journal of Law & Economics, Commentaries in Law & Economics, Revue de Philosophie Economique, etc. and in international collective volumes. He has refereed papers for over 30 journals and he has taught as Visiting Professor in several Greek, European and North-American universities. He is the co-editor of Law and Economics: Philosophical Issues and Fundamental Questions (Routledge, 2015) and the author of A Short Introduction to Liberalism (Papadopoulos 2017, in Greek). His op-eds have been published by the New York Times, the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal, the CNBC and other major international and Greek media. He has also given interviews to major international media outlets: BBC, Bloomberg News, Economist, Euronews, Guardian, Spiegel, U.S. National Public Radio, Time, Voice of America, Belgian, Chinese, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Korean, Spanish, Swedish State TV and Radio, etc.)

### ***Georgios Kostakos***

#### ***Executive Director, Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability; LIFE Climate Action Sector Coordinator at NEEMO EEIG***

Georgios Kostakos holds MA and PhD degrees in International Relations (Kent, UK), and a Mechanical Engineering degree (NTUA, Greece). He has served on various positions at the United Nations, including

as Senior Adviser and Acting Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN Global Sustainability Panel (GSP), as climate change focal point in the Secretariat of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), and on UN field missions to South Africa, Mexico, Haiti and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Georgios has also worked either as staff member or external advisor with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, the European Commission, the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), the University of Athens, the University of Kent, The Hague Institute for Global Justice and Salzburg Global Seminar. He is currently LIFE Climate Action Sector Coordinator at NEEMO EEIG, based in Brussels, where he also serves as Executive Director of the Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability (FOGGS) and Publisher of the pan-European online magazine Katoikos.eu



### ***Elena Lazarou***

#### ***Policy Analyst on Transatlantic Relations at the European Parliament's Research Service***

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. She is currently on academic leave, working as a Policy Analyst on Transatlantic Relations at the European Parliament's Research Service



### ***Harris Mylonas***

#### ***Associate Professor of Political Science and International Affairs, George Washington University***

Harris Mylonas is Associate Dean for Research and Associate Professor of Political Science and International Affairs in the Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University. He is the author of *The Politics of Nation-Building: Making Co-Nationals, Refugees, and Minorities* (Cambridge University Press, 2012), for which he won the 2014 European Studies Book Award from the Council for European Studies as well as the Peter Katzenstein Book Prize for the best first book on International Relations, Comparative Politics, or Political Economy in 2013. Mylonas's work has been published in *Per-*

*spectives on Politics, Comparative Political Studies, Security Studies, European Journal of Political Research, Social Science Quarterly, Nationalities Papers, Ethnopolitics*, and various edited volumes. He is currently working on his second book project explaining group-level variation in diaspora policy within states. He is associate editor of *Nationalities Papers* and Vice President of the Association for the Study of Nationalities.



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

George Pagoulatos is Professor of European Politics and Economy at the Athens University of Economics and Business (AUEB), and Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges. He is a member of the Board of Directors of ELIAMEP and the European Policy Centre (EPC) in Brussels, and Senior Advisor of Macro Advisory Partners (MAP). He was Senior Advisor and Director of Strategy at the PM Office under Prime Ministers Lucas Papademos and P. Pikrammenos in 2011-12. Member of the High Council of the European University Institute in Florence (2010-13), and President of ECSA-Greece (2013-14), he is a regular columnist in the Sunday edition of the main centrist newspaper Kathimerini. His publications focus on the EMU and the EU, political economy of finance, political economy of reform. Pagoulatos holds degrees from the University of Athens (LLB) and the University of Oxford (MSc and DPhil), where he was a Rhodes Scholar.



**Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos**  
**Associate Professor, University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP**

Dimitri A. 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, Oxford University and Sciences Po, Paris. 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 of European Integration, University of Athens; President of Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy; Pierre Keller Visiting Professor, Harvard University**

Loukas Tsoukalis was born in Athens. He studied economics and international relations at the University of Manchester, the College of Europe in Bruges, and the University of Oxford where he obtained his doctoral degree. He taught for many years at Oxford University and later became Professor at the European Institute of the London School of Economics and Political Science as the first holder of the Eleftherios Venizelos Chair. He has taught in several universities in Europe and the United States. He was Visiting Professor at Harvard University in 2016. He has advised the former President of the European Commission and the former President of the European Council.



He is presently Professor of European Integration at the University of Athens, President of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), and Visiting Professor at the College of Europe.

His latest book *In Defence of Europe: "Can the European Project Be Saved?"* was published in 2016 by Oxford University Press. The Greek edition has recently been published by Papadopoulos Press.

Commander of the Order of the Phoenix of the Hellenic Republic and Chevalier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'honneur of the French Republic for his contribution to European integration. He has received various academic distinctions and awards.

## **Susannah Verney**

**Assistant Professor of European Integration, University of Athens**

Susannah Verney is Assistant Professor of European Integration at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. With Anna Bosco, she is co-editor of the journal *South European Society and Politics* and of the related Routledge book series. She is also a former Associate Editor of *The Journal of Modern Greek Studies* and current Convenor of the ECPR Standing Group on Southern European Politics. She is the editor of *Euroscepticism in Southern Europe: A Diachronic Perspective* (2011) and co-editor of *Protest Elections and Challenger Parties: Italy and Greece in the Economic Crisis* (2014), *Elections in Hard Times: Southern Europe, 2010-11* (2013) (both co-edited with Anna Bosco), *Southern Europe and the Financial Earthquake: Coping with the First Phase of the International Crisis* (with Anna Bosco and Marina Costa Lobo), and *Turkey's Road to European Union Membership: National Identity and Political Change* (with Kostas Ifantis), all published by Routledge. Recent articles have appeared in journals including *The International Political Science Review*, *The Journal of European Integration* and *The International Spectator*.



## 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 Department'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: cen\_ope@lib.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 travelling 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/IEIP2017/>

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**Creative:**

Stefania Sachinoglou / [stefiviii@yahoo.gr](mailto:stefiviii@yahoo.gr)

