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ATHENS

JEAN MONNET

Summer School

Jean Monnet Module
“Moving the EU forward”

Athens Summer School 2018
5-11 July 2018, Athens, Greece

HANDBOOK



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

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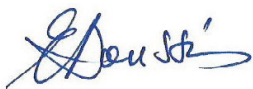
Welcome address

I am delighted to welcome you to the third 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. But when we chose this topic three 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 61st 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 learnt 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 dynamism in European 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 reinforce security and combat terrorism while defending common values?

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



Emmanuela 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 Emeritus 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.

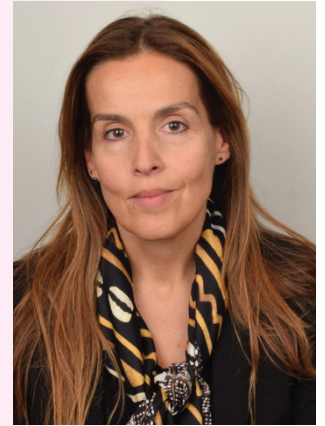
After the fall of Otto’s monarchy, a decree of October 20, 1862, issued by the ‘Interim Government’, has renamed The Othonian University to: “The National University”. A law was issued on July 17, 1911, with which ‘The Kapodistrian University’ was founded. Since 1932, “The National University” and “The 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

Emmanuella Doussis graduated from the University of Athens and continued her postgraduate studies at the University Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne with a DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) in International Law and International Organisations and a DEA in Environmental Law. She completed her studies with a PhD in International Law. She works as an Associate Professor in the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. She lectures on International Organisation, United Nations System, Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and International 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, where she lectured on selected issues of the law of the sea and international justice. She has also been a visiting fellow at the European University Institute in Florence (Global Governance Programme). She is a member of the International Law Association International Committee on the Role of International Law in Sustainable Natural Resource Management for Development. She is also member of the French Association of International Law and Academic Coordinator of the Jean Monnet module on “Moving the EU forward” (2015-2018). Her most recent book concerns the climate diplomacy. She has written several articles, in french, english and greek.



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 is a graduate of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He holds a Master in International and European Studies from the same Department and has attended several seminars and conferences relevant to his field of studies. Besides his mother tongue, Greek, he speaks English, French and Spanish. 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 the deputy director and a researcher of the SAPEDD's "ECOSOC group", founded for the Association's special consultative status to the organ.



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.



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 (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 Wednesday, 11/7/2018. 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 2018

DATE	THEMATIC AXIS	10.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-17.00	LOCATION
Thursday 05/07/2018		Welcome Keynote Speech Loukas Tsoukalis Emeritus Professor of European Integration, N&K University of Athens, President of ELIAMEP "EU 2018: A turning point?" *	Break	Aristides Hatzis Professor of Law & Economics and Legal Theory, N&K University of Athens "The Institutional Framework for Economic Development: Markets, Inequality and Norms in a Globalized World Economy (1990-2018) **	* 30 Panepistimiou Ave. (Argyriades Hall, central building of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) ** Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44 Aiolou Str., room 4, 2nd floor)
Friday 06/07/2018	New Challenges for European Integration	Dr. Konstantinos Filis Director of Research Programs, Institute of International Relations "EU's energy security: Challenges and Opportunities"	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., room 4, 2nd floor)
Saturday 07/07/2018	EU foreign policy: Old challenges, new prospects	Elena Lazarou Policy Analyst on Transatlantic Relations at the European Parliament's Research Service "The EU's foreign and security policy: between power and politics"	Break	FREE AFTERNOON	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (6, Themistocleou str., 1st floor)
Sunday 08/07/2018					
Monday 09/07/2018	European democracy under pressure	Emmanuella Doussis Associate Professor of International Institutions, N&K University of Athens; IEIP Director "Climate change diplomacy and the EU before and after the Paris Agreement"*	Break Attention: Dr. Chatzistavrou's lecture will take place from 17:00 to 20:00	Filippa Chatzistavrou External collaborator, N&K University of Athens; Research Fellow, ELIAMEP "EU Institutional challenges in times of crisis: Governing change" **	* Ancient Agora of Classical Athens (24 Adrianou Str.) ** Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44, Aiolou str., room 4, 2nd floor)
Tuesday 10/07/2018	Economic Governance: New Opportunities for change	Ruby Gropas Team Leader, Social Affairs, European Political Strategy Centre, European Commission; Lecturer, Law Faculty of the University of Thrace "Managing migration in the EU: institutional, political and ethical dimensions"	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., room 4, 2nd floor)
Wednesday 11/7/2018	EU challenges in a Changing Global Order	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"	Break	Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos Associate Professor of Political Science, N&K University of Athens "Interplay between national political changes and EU challenges"	Premises of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration (42-44 Aiolou Str., room 4, 2nd floor)

4.2. List of participants

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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 Saturday, 07/07/2018 will take place at the Department's premises (6, Themistocleous Str., 1st floor).

The opening ceremony of the "Athens Summer School" will be held at "Argyriades Hall" (30, Panepistimiou Avenue), located very close to Syntagma square and to Panepistimio 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, but it's a walking distance as well.



4.4. Course Syllabus

1. “EU 2018: A turning point?”

Tutor: Professor Emeritus Loukas Tsoukalis

The state of doom and gloom that prevailed in European affairs during Europe’s poly-crisis has been replaced more recently by cautious optimism, if not complacency. What explains this change, and is it sustainable? Which are the main challenges and policy choices facing Europeans today, and what are the prospects for the future?

Bibliography:

Thierry Chopin (2014), ‘Reforming the European Union: Which methods? Which options?’, Robert Schuman Foundation, European Issue no 320, July, <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/european-issues/0320-reforming-the-european-union-with-which-methods-what-are-the-options>

Joseph Janning & Almut Møller (2016), ‘Leading from the centre: Germany’s role in Europe’, ECFR Policy Brief, July 2016, http://www.ecfr.eu/page/-/ECFR_183_-_GERMAN_LEADERSHIP2.pdf

Emmanuel Macron (2017), Sorbonne speech, <http://international.blogs.ouest-france.fr/archive/2017/09/29/macron-sorbonne-verbatim-europe-18583.html>

New Pact for Europe, Third Report (2017), Re-energising Europe: A package deal for the EU-27, 2017, http://www.epc.eu/documents/uploads/pub_8082_npereport2.pdf?doc_id=1910

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

2. “The Institutional Framework for Economic Development: The Role of Institutions in a Globalized World Economy (1990-2018)”

Tutor: Professor Aristides Hatzis

This is an introductory seminar 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: 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.

Hatzis, Aristides (2018), *Institutions*, Athens: Papadopoulos [in Greek]

3. “EU’s energy security: Challenges and Opportunities” **Tutor: Dr Konstantinos Filis, Director of Research Programs, Institute of International Relations**

We will portray EU’s vulnerability in the energy game, particularly in that of the natural gas, then we will turn into the linkage between Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, bringing to the audience’s attention the suggested projects that may feed the European market in the coming years and discussing the pros and cons of each option, concluding with a couple of suggestions on how to enhance cooperation rather than turning energy into an instrument of conflict.

Suggested bibliography/sources:

Reducing European Dependence on Russian Gas: distinguishing natural gas security from geopolitics (2014), Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, <http://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NG-92.pdf>

What the Ukraine crisis means for gas markets (2014), Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, <http://www.oxfordenergy.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/What-the-Ukraine-crisis-means-for-gas-markets-GPC-3.pdf>

Sonja van Renssen (2014) Energy security vs climate policy, *Nature Climate Change* 4, 756–757 , http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v4/n9/full/nclimate2354.html?WT.ec_id=NCLIMATE-201409#access
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Kropatcheva,E.(2014)He who has the pipeline calls the tune? Russia’s energy power against the background of the shale “revoluUons”, *Energy Policy* Volume 66, Pages 1–10, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421513010811>

Ozawa,M.(2014) Trust and European-Russian Energy Cooperation: The Case of Oil and Gas Partnerships and Long-term Contracts ,EPRG Working Paper 1409 ,Cambridge Working Paper in Economics, <http://www.eprg.group.cam.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/1409-PDF.pdf>

Aalto,P, Dusseault,D et al (2014) Russia's energy relations in Europe and the Far East: towards a social structurationist approach to energy policy formation, Journal of International Relations and Development (2014) 17, 1–29. <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/jird/ journal/v17/n1/abs/jird201229a.html>

Abbasov,F.(2014)EU's external energy governance: A multidimensional analysis of the southern gas corridor, Energy Policy,Volume 65, Pages 27–36, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ arUcle/pii/S0301421513010264>

Iana Dreyer, Gerald Stang, Energy moves and power shifts: EU foreign policy and global energy security, EU Institute for Security Studies, REPORT No 18, February 2014, http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/ media/Report_18.pdf

Caroline Kuzemko, Ideas, power and change: explaining EU–Russia energy relations, Journal of European Public Policy, Volume 21, Issue 1, 2014 <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13501763.2013.835062#abstract>

The case of the Eastern Mediterranean region:

The Eastern Mediterranean's New Great Game Over Natural Gas

<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/eastern-mediterraneans-new-great-game-over-natural-gas>

An Eastern Mediterranean Offshore Gas War Is Brewing

<https://oilprice.com/Energy/Natural-Gas/An-Eastern-Mediterranean-Offshore-Gas-War-Is-Brewing.html>

Border Disputes and Gas Fields in The Eastern Mediterranean

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/border-disputes-and-gas-fields-eastern-mediterranean>

Gas finds in east Mediterranean may change strategic balance

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-22509295>

Timeline: game-changing gas discoveries in the eastern Mediterranean

<https://www.offshore-technology.com/features/timeline-game-changing-gas-discoveries-eastern-mediterranean/>

Natural Gas in the Eastern Mediterranean: Casus Belli or Chance for Regional Cooperation?

<http://www.inss.org.il/publication/natural-gas-in-the-eastern-mediterranean-casus-belli-or-chance-for-regional-cooperation/>

East Mediterranean Gas: Regional Cooperation or Source of Tensions?

https://www.cidob.org/es/publicaciones/serie_de_publicacion/notes_internacionales/n1_173/east_mediterranean_gas_regional_cooperation_or_source_of_tensions

Geopolitical rivalries cloud prospects for Mediterranean gas finds

<https://www.ft.com/content/f6adee5c-f126-11e7-b220-857e26d1aca4>

Med natural gas find brings conflict dividends

<https://www.politico.eu/article/natural-gas-mediterranean-cyprus-turkey-more-gas-more-problems/>

4. “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 popular opposition to European integration 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 ça 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

S. Hobolt (2016) ‘The Brexit vote: a divided nation, a divided continent’, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 23/1, 1259-1277

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/euoppblog/2016/08/05/hard-choices-and-few-soft-options-the-implications-of-brexit-for-euroscepticism-across-europe/>)

5. The EU's foreign and security policy: between power and politics

Tutor: Dr Elena Lazarou

Since 2012, the instability that characterises the geopolitical environment has translated into a sharp deterioration of peace in the EU's neighbourhood and has challenged its identity as a security and defence actor in international relations. With the launching of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), the European Defence Fund and other such initiatives, 2017 saw remarkable progress towards a more autonomous and efficient EU common security and defence policy (CSDP). Through the CSDP, the EU also runs 16 missions and operations, making it one of the UN's main partners in peacekeeping. These elements of 'hard power', together with the EU's long-standing experience in the practice of soft power, form the backbone of its action for peace and security. Yet, crises such as Syria, Iran and North Korea pose serious questions about the EU's ability to emerge as a strategically autonomous global player.

Addressing these issues, 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 in the area of security and defence, to the implementation of the 2016 Global Strategy (2016) and to EU-NATO relations.

Select bibliography:

Hill, Christopher (1993) "The capability–expectations gap, or conceptualising Europe's international role", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 31: 3, pp. 305–28.

Howorth, Jolyon (2017) "EU–NATO cooperation: the key to Europe's security future", *European Security*, 26:3, 454-459

Juncos, Ana E. (2016) "Resilience as the new EU foreign policy paradigm: a pragmatist turn?", *European Security*, 26:1, 1-18

Smith, Karen E. (2017) "A European Union global strategy for a changing world?" *International Politics*, 54 (4). pp. 503-518

Lazarou, Elena (2017) "European defence – A year on from the global strategy", European Parliament.

Tardy, Thierry (2018) "Does European defence really matter? Fortunes and misfortunes of the Common Security and Defence Policy", *European Security, online*.

Tocci, Nathalie (2016), "The making of the global strategy", *Contemporary Security Policy* 37 (3): 461–472.

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

6. “Climate Change Diplomacy and the EU before and after the Paris Agreement”

Tutor: Associate Professor Emmanuela Doussis, Director of IEIP

Since the adoption of the first international agreement on climate change in 1992 (UNFCCC), States have attempted to agree on measures to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere at a level that would successfully prevent the dangerous impact on the climate system. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), which is the international scientific body entrusted to assess climate change, has indicated that such a level requires keeping the increase in global annual average temperature below 2° C as compared with pre-industrial times. Nevertheless, two and a half decades after the adoption of the UNFCCC, global emissions of greenhouse gases have anything but diminished. On the contrary, data shows that they have impressively increased. In 2016, global carbon dioxide emissions were much higher than they were in 1990, when negotiations toward a climate treaty began in earnest. Why is it so difficult to address the problem of climate change? What has been done so far? Who is involved and in what way? Which are the new elements of the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015? Will it work? What is the role of the EU in combatting climate change? Why has Donald Trump decided to withdraw the US from the Agreement and what does this mean for its future? Last but not least, what are the prospects for the future development of international climate diplomacy?

Select bibliography:

- S. Bogojevic (2016), “Climate Change Law and Policy in the European Union”, in: C.P. Carlarne, K.R. Gray, R.G. Tarasofsky (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Climate Change Law*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 670-686.
- A. Brun (2016), “Conference Diplomacy: The Making of the Paris Agreement”, *Politics and Governance*, vol. 4, issue 3, pp. 115-123.
- K. Backstrand & O. Elgstrom (2013), “The EU’s role in climate change negotiations: from leader to “lead-ator”, *Journal of European Public Policy*, vol. 20, pp. 1369-1386.
- European Commission (2014), *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030*, COM (2014) 22.1.2014.
- C.F. Parker, C. Karlsson and M. Hjerpe (2017), “Assessing the European Union’s global climate change leadership: from Copenhagen to the Paris Agreement”, *Journal of European Integration*, 2017, vol. 39, issue 2, pp. 239–252.

7. “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. In a context where there is a rise of ‘new EU policies’ (fiscal and economic policy, migration, asylum and refugee policy, security and defence policy etc.), we consider the policy arrangements and institutional settings currently being put in place or discussed. The course offers an overview of the potential patterns of further homogeneous or/and differentiated integration while providing theoretical and normative underpinnings for the understanding of different scenarios (speeds and tiers). We also take into account the problems stemming from the mismatch between increasing regulatory power and decreasing governing legitimacy at European level. The course outlines the core components of unequal treatment of member states according to policy area spelling out how these can enhance forms of increasingly asymmetric relationships and of differentiation-driven fragmentation between and within member states.

Select bibliography:

Eriksen, E. O. (2018) "Political differentiation and the problem of dominance: Segmentation and hegemony", *European Journal of Political Research*, January 2018.

Fossum, J. E. (2017) "European Federalism: Pitfalls and Possibilities", *European Law Journal*, 23(5): 361-379.

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): 35–53.

Leruth B. & Lord Ch. (2015) Differentiated integration in the European Union: a concept, a process, a system or a theory?, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 22:6, 754-763.

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, 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): 335-348.

8. "Migration and the future of Europe"

Tutor: Ruby Gropas, Team Leader, Social Affairs, European Political Strategy Centre, European Commission; Lecturer, Law Faculty of the University of Thrace

In recent years, migration patterns and human mobility have been changing against the background of a more connected, contested and complex world.

The unprecedented inflows of refugees and migrants to Europe during 2015 - 2016 brought migration to the top of the EU policy agenda and became one of the most divisive political issues within the Member States. Migration became linked with the notion of a crisis, prompted extraordinary institutional responses, triggered the rethinking of EU's capacity to deal with such situations, challenged unity between the EU Member States, fuelled public discontent with the EU, and played into the UK referendum to leave the EU.

However, migration of various kinds and the integration of newcomers have always been an integral part of Europe's history and will certainly shape its future. They are complex phenomena influenced by multiple and interlinked factors, and present both a challenge and an opportunity for Europe's future development. There is an increasing need to think long-term about migration and look beyond the current context to be better prepared for the decades ahead.

This seminar will contextualise the dilemmas facing EU policymakers today, and through an interactive discussion examine the main global trends shaping migration and possible future implications of today's policy decisions.

Recommended policy-relevant publications:

EPSC (2017), 10 Trends Shaping Migration, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/epsc/publications/other-publications/10-trends-shaping-migration_en

Parkes R. (2017), Nobody move! Myths of the EU migration crisis, EU-ISS Chailot Papers, available at: https://www.iss.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EUISSFiles/CP_143__Migration_0.pdf

Parkes R. and A. Pauwels (2017), The EU migration crisis: Getting the numbers right, EU ISS Brief, available at: <https://www.iss.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EUISSFiles/Brief%209%20Migration%20statistics.pdf>

Batsaikhan U., Z. Darvas and I. Gonnalves Raposo (2018), People on the move: migration and mobility in the European Union, Bruegel Blueprint Series #28, available at: <http://bruegel.org/2018/01/people-on-the-move-migration-and-mobility-in-the-european-union/>

9. “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

The European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm

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

European Industrial Relations Observatory: <http://www.eiro.eurofound.ie/>

Guide to Further Reading:

Betts, Alexander (2012) (ed) *Global Migration Governance*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Bivand Erdal M. and Oeppen C., (2018), *Forced to leave? The discursive and analytical significance of describing migration as forced and voluntary*, in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44:6, 981-998,

Massey D. Arango, J. Hugo, G. Kouaouci, A. Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, E. (1993): *Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal*, *Population and Development Review*, 19, 3, 431-466.

Triandafyllidou A. and R. Gropas (Eds) (2014), *European Immigration. A Sourcebook*, Second Edition, Aldershot: Ashgate.

10. "European Democracy between Integration and Populism"

Tutor: Dr Angelos Chrysogelos

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

11. "Interplay between national political changes and EU challenges"

Tutor: Associate Professor Dimitri A. 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., 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

Quaglia, L., Neuvonen, M., Miyakoshi, M., and Cini, M. (2007) ‘Europeanization’ in M. Cini (ed.) *European Union Politics*, 2nd edn (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp.405-420.

Radaelli Cl. (2000), “Whither Europeanization? Concept Stretching and Substantive Change”, *European Integration online Papers (EIoP)*, 4 (8)

Radaelli, C.M. (2006) ‘Europeanization: Solution or Problem?’ in M. Cini and A.K. Bourne (eds) *Palgrave Advances in European Union Studies* (Basingstoke: Palgrave), pp.56-76.

Schimmelfennig, F. and Sedelmeier, U. (2005) ‘Introduction: Conceptualizing the Europeanization of Central and Eastern Europe’ in F. Schimmelfennig and U. Sedelmeier (eds) *The Europeanization of Central and Eastern Europe* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press).

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

4.5. Teaching staff

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. Currently, she is visiting Lecturer in the Institute of Political Sciences in Strasbourg (SC-PO). She is the coordinator and senior researcher on behalf of ELIAMEP of the project ‘Towards a Citizens Union’. 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 previously taught in the University Paris VII Denis-Diderot and the Institute of Political Sciences in Paris (SC-PO). She has many publications in the area of EU institutional governance theory, national dimension of the euro crisis, political sociology of EU actors and national coordination of EU policies.



Personal web page

<https://fchatzistavrou.wordpress.com/>

Angelos Chryssogelos

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

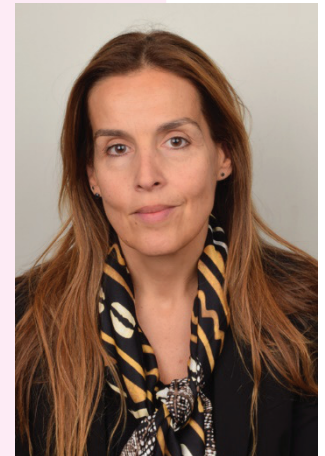
Dr Chryssogelos teaches European politics at the Department of European and International Studies, King’s College London. He studied in Greece, in the Department of Politics and Public Administration of the University of Athens, and the Netherlands before obtaining a PhD in political sciences from the 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.



Emmanuella Doussis

Associate Professor of International Institutions, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens; Director of IEIP

Emmanuella Doussis graduated from the University of Athens and continued her postgraduate studies at the University Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne with a DEA (Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies) in International Law and International Organisations and a DEA in Environmental Law. She completed her studies with a Phd in International Law. She works as an Associate Professor at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. She lectures on International Organisation, United Nations System, Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and International 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, where she lectured on selected issues of the law of the sea and international justice. She has also been a visiting fellow at the European University Institute in Florence (Global Governance Programme). She is a member of the International Law Association Committee on the Role of International Law in Sustainable Management of Natural Resources. She is also a member of the French Association of International Law and Academic Coordinator of the Jean Monnet module on "Moving the EU forward" (2015-2018). Her most recent book concerns the climate diplomacy. She has written several articles, in french, english and greek.



Recent publications (selection):

1. "The International Monetary Fund and Global Ocean Governance", Chapter 4, in: in David J. Attard, Malgosia Fitzmaurice, Alexandros X.M. Ntovas (Eds) *Comprehensive Study on Effective and Sustainable Global Ocean Governance* – vol. 2: *UN Specialised Agencies and Global Ocean Governance*, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming)
2. *Climate Change: Facts and Dilemmas*, Papadopoulos: Athens, 2017.
3. *Global Environmental Governance in Crisis*, Papazissis: Athens, 2014.
4. "Marine Scientific Research", in: G. Andreonne (ed.), *The future of the Law of the Sea. Bridging Gaps between national, individual and common interests*, MARSAFENET Springer, 2017, pp. 87-104.
5. "Sauver les baleines contre les baleiniers : coup de projecteur sur l'arrêt de la CIJ du 31 mars 2014", *Annuaire de Droit de la Mer*, 2013, pp. 175-198.

Konstantinos Filis

Director of Research Programs, 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 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.



Ruby Gropas, Team Leader, Social Affairs, European Political Strategy Centre, European Commission; Lecturer, Law Faculty of the University of Thrace

Ruby Gropas leads the Social Affairs Team of the European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC) – the Commission's in-house think-tank. She is Visiting Professor at the College of Europe, Bruges since 2012 and also holds a Lectureship in International Relations at the Law Faculty of the University of Thrace (on leave). Before joining the EPSC, Ruby was Research Fellow in the Global Governance Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute, Florence. Ruby has worked at the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) and for McKinsey and Co. in Zurich and Athens. She was Southeast Europe Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington DC (2007, and again in 2009) and Visiting Fellow with the Center for Democracy Development and the Rule of Law (CDDRL) at Stanford University (2010-2011). Her research and publications have focused on different aspects of migration, European integration, foreign policy and human rights. She has served as Managing Editor of the Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies (2005-2009) and is currently Book Review Co-Editor for the Journal of Common Market Studies. Ruby studied Political Science at the Universiti Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Business Management at the University of Maryland, and then pursued her graduate studies in European Studies at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. She holds a PhD in International Relations from Cambridge University.



Aristides Hatzis

Professor of Law & Economics and Legal Theory, University of Athens

Aristides Hatzis is a 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 also a Fellow of the Institute for Research in Economics and Fiscal Issues, a member of the Advisory Board of the Society of European Contract Law, the Steering Committee of the European Network for Better Regulation and the Editorial Board of the European Review of Contract Law. He is also a member of the scientific boards of the Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy, the Liberal Forum of Greece and the Institute for Justice and Growth (EPLO). 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 and for four years (2002-2006) as a member of the steering committee of the European Association of Law & Economics. 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 (in Greek) of Liberalism (Papadopoulos 2017), Arguments for Liberty (Papadopoulos 2017) and Institutions (Papadopoulos 2018). 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, Canadian, Chinese, Finnish, French, German, Irish, Italian, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish State TV and Radio, etc.)



Elena Lazarou

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

Dr. Elena Lazarou is a Policy Analyst at the European Parliamentary Research Service, where her research focuses on EU Foreign & Security Policy, Global Governance and Transatlantic Relations. She is also Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV) (currently on leave) and formerly Head of FGV's Center for International Relations (2013-2014) and Head of the Euro-Mediterranean Observatory of the Hellenic Center for European Studies (EKEM), Athens, Greece (2009-2010). Dr. Lazarou received a Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Cambridge in 2008. She has held post-doctoral research positions at the University of Cambridge and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and various visiting affiliations



in think tanks and universities in Europe and the USA. She has published several articles, edited volumes and book chapters in English, Greek and Portuguese and in the Brazilian and Greek press. She has also maintained an active interest in the development of think tanks in emerging economies, including in the creation of traineeships and fellowships for young researchers, most notably with the creation of the first Konrad Adenauer Junior Fellowship in European Studies in Brazil. She is a non-resident research associate at ELIAMEP, Athens. She 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. 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 wide-ranging overview of developments in contemporary social and political sciences, having studied law and sociology in Greece, in the UK (at the LSE) and the USA (Yale Ph.D.). His main research interests lie in comparative political science and sociology, including the comparative study of state bureaucracy, welfare state, democracy, civil society, Europeanization, social and education policies in Greece, Southern Europe and the Balkans. Over the past 25 years, Dimitri has published 6 monographs and has edited or co-edited 9 collective volumes in English and Greek. He also has long teaching experience, having taught sociology and political science in Rethymnon (Crete), Athens and Madrid. Currently, he is Associate Professor of Political Science and Coordinator of the Master's Degree Programme in South European Studies of the University of Athens. Moreover, he has conducted research as Research Fellow at the Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP, Athens), the LSE, the University of Oxford, the Juan March Institute, Madrid and Sciences Po, Paris. In addition to his many publications in international academic journals, Dimitri has served as coordinating editor of the "Greek Review of Political Science".



Loukas Tsoukalis

Emeritus Professor, University of Athens; President of Hellenic Foundation of European and Foreign Policy

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 and taught for many years. He later became Professor of European Integration at the University of Athens and Professor at the European Institute of the London School of Economics and Political Science as the first holder of the Eleftherios Venizelos Chair. He was Visiting Professor at Harvard University (Kennedy School) in 2016. He has advised the former President of the European Commission and the former President of the European Council. He is now Emeritus Professor of the University of Athens and President of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP). He also teaches at the Paris School of International Affairs (Sciences Po) and the College of Europe in Bruges. His books include several editions of *The New European Economy* and *What Kind of Europe?* translated in many languages. His latest book *In Defence of Europe: Can the European Project Be Saved?* was published in 2016 by Oxford University Press. He has received the Légion d'honneur of the French Republic for his contribution to European integration, as well as various academic distinctions and awards.



Susannah Verney

Assistant Professor of European Integration, University of Athens

Susannah Verney is currently Assistant Professor of European Integration at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens and Affiliate Researcher at the University of Glasgow. With Anna Bosco, she is co-editor of the journal *South European Society and Politics* and of the related Routledge book series (25 books published to date). She is a former Associate Editor of *The Journal of Modern Greek Studies* (2000-02) and since 2007, has been the Convenor of the ECPR Standing Group on Southern European Politics (most recent re-election in 2014). She is co-editor of an edited volume in Greek, *European Integration: Multiple Crises and the Challenges of the Future* (2017) and editor or co-editor of six edited volumes published by Routledge, including most recently *Crisis Elections, New Contenders and Government Formation: Breaking the Mould in Southern Europe* (2018). Her work on euroscepticism includes an edited volume *Euroscepticism in Southern Europe: A Diachronic Perspective* (2011) and seven articles on euroscepticism in Greece and Southern Europe published in *South European Society and Politics*, *The International Political Science Review*, *The Journal of European Integration*, and in edited volumes in both English and Spanish.



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/

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

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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