


COURSE OUTLINE

1. General

E.U. ENLARGEMENT AND THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE- Jean Monnet European Module 			
SCHOOL	SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES		
ACADEMIC UNIT	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE		
COURSE CODE	643	SEMESTER	5th
COURSE TITLE	E.U. ENLARGEMENT AND THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES <i>If credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercise, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits.</i>		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS
		03	06
COURSE TYPE <i>General background,</i> <i>Special background,</i> <i>specialized general</i> <i>Knowledge, skills development</i>	Special background/specialized general knowledge		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	“EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS” 2 nd semester		
LANGUAGEON INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	GREEK AND ENGLISH		

IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	NO
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://www.soc.aegean.gr/ext-files/pm/pps/2022-643-en.pdf

2. Learning Outcomes

LearningOutcomes

- *The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level which the students will acquire after the successful completion of the course are described. (Refer to Annex A)*
- *Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the qualifications framework of the European Higher Education Area*
- *Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Annex B*

Learning outcomes

Founded on the knowledge they will have gained from the accomplished attending the "European Institutions" course of the 2nd semester, students will acquire:

- ❖ Knowledge of history, social organization, cultural values, political systems, as well as transformations and contemporary economic-social developments under the influence of the E.U. in the countries of the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe (see political regimes, economic systems, migration, social mobility etc.)
- ❖ Knowledge of Methodology for managing and educating trainers on cultural differences, minority issues, cross-border situations, intercultural relations in the Balkans, Europe and in the international environment.
- ❖ Ability to work in international environment;
- ❖ raising awareness of the problems of intercultural communication
- ❖ Adaptability to working in foreign conditions.
- ❖ Critical knowledge, scientific documentation and terminology management on issues concerning the analysis of contemporary social and political

developments both in the Balkan and Eastern Europe and the international environment.

- ❖ Students, at the completion of their undergraduate studies, having already broadened and deepened their knowledge on the Union state of affairs, will have developed the ability to critically approach all ethical, scientific and social issues arising from the European unification procedure and integration.

General Abilities

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma Supplement and appear below) , at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technologies

Adapting to new situations

Decision- making

Autonomous work

Working independently

Team work

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Production of new research ideas

Project design and management

Respect for differences and multiculturalism

Showing social, professional and

ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues

Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

- ❖ Ability to adapt to new situations
- ❖ Ability to work in an international environment
- ❖ Ability to work in an interdisciplinary environment
- ❖ Practice in the ability to generate new research ideas
- ❖ Training in autonomous working.
- ❖ Fostering respect for otherness and multiculturalism.
- ❖ Promoting social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity in gender issues.
- ❖ Critical Ability

Course, **Modules Jean Monnet (E.U.E.N.I.C)**. Coordinator and manager: Professor Panagiotis Grigoriou. Co-teaching: Dr. Eleftheria Ftaklaki (postdoctoral candidate) and Kleio Chatzidaniil (PhD candidate). This approach aims at the interdisciplinary nature of European

studies. It is part of an international environment of teaching and research that has been formed on the axis of the European courses of the curriculum of the Department of Sociology of the University of the Aegean.

3. Course Content

3.1. Sections

-INTRODUCTION:THE CONCEPTS OF “ENLARGEMENT” AND
“INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE” - SCOPE OF CONVERGENCE

- THEORIES of EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

SECTION A:

- I. ETHNOGRAPHY, SOCIETY AND POLITICS OF NATIONS IN
TRANSITION - THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE POST-
SOCIALIST WESTERN BALKANS
- II. HISTORY OF THE POST-SOCIALIST BALKAN AREA : RELATIONS
WITH THE EU-FROM “BALKANISATION” TO “EUROPEANISATION”
- III. IDENTITIES - EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND COLLECTIVE
EUROPEAN IDENTITY IN THE BALKANS - THE DOMINANT
REPRESENTATIONS OF EUROPE
- IV. THE GREEK CASE: EU AS A MULTIPLE STRATEGIC TARGET
- V. METHODOLOGY - “LINKAGES”

SECTION B

- I. POLITICAL PROSPECTS FOR ENLARGEMENT - AN ASSESSMENT OF
THE PERIOD 1973-2013
- II. NATIONS IN TRANSITION - INTEGRATION DYNAMICS AND
DEMOCRATIZATION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
- III. "FROM BALKANIZATION TO EUROPEANIZATION": ENLARGEMENT
AS A TOOL FOR WESTERN BALKANS EUROPEANIZATION
- IV. EU ENLARGEMENT AND POLICIES: ACCESSION PROCEDURES -
EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE - COHESION POLICY
- V. ENLARGEMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY: THE EU’S ‘FOREIGN’
POLICY IN A GLOBAL WORLD

Also, Professors Orinda Maltezi (Head of the Department of Political Science-Faculty of Social Sciences-University of Tirana) and Associate Prof. Eda Gemi, will give a lecture in the context of their participation under the Jean Monnet Module program, under the title “E.U.E.N.I.C”

3.2. Introduction

This course is an original modern and synthetic approach to the diffusion, prevalence and assimilation of the European unification idea and the subsequent overall status quo reform in western Balkans. The objective of this innovative and interdisciplinary course is to bridge the

gap between individual- and by individual disciplines'-analyses, by creating a new comprehensive framework of focused (country-by-country) approach together with its implementation both in the European Union new candidate countries and in countries already integrated which have a deficit in the framework of EU values and rules.

Enlargement can be a 'springboard' for reconsidering how we approach the European Union and revising the way it can be understood and experienced by its people. This need is seen as particularly pressing in those countries, members of the former Eastern bloc, where "Europeanness" and European identity, understood as collective identity, in some cases have not yet been able to challenge the resilient strength of anti-democratic and backward attitudes.

The course is structured in two main parts: The first one is based on the principle that the distinct social, cultural and historical context of these countries affects substantially their institutional environment and their ability to fulfill political and economic criteria - in particular the Copenhagen criteria, which include political stability, the rule of law, respect for human rights and the effective functioning of the market economy. In parallel, and from the point of view of the E.U., the horizontal implementation of convergence policies, not taking into account the specific characteristics of each country's context, gives rise to distortions in the smooth integration and adjustment of the new societies.

After the first two introductory lectures and in the abovementioned context, the first unit aims at a comprehensive understanding of the structures of the existing social, political and cultural framework of the Western Balkan area and their interaction with the E.U. The question of the identities and their complementarity within the EU is then addressed; the specific case of the accession process of Greece and the corresponding experience is also approached.. The third part of the unit focuses on the ways of the effective building of multilevel "linkages" between the EU and the Western Balkan countries. In this process, both the Greek State (within the framework of Regional Cooperation, and the particular characteristics it brings together) and the experience of Greek society can play an essential role as an "intermediate".

The second unit focuses on the applied politics and examines the enlargement policies, Europeanization and external policies in the Western Balkans, the enlargement and the association process of the candidate countries, the accession processes, European governance and the Union's cohesion policy. Finally, the issue of enlargement and neighborhood policy is approached, presenting the EU's external policies in a global world.

3.3. Detailed Sections Description

-INTRODUCTION: THE CONCEPTS OF "ENLARGEMENT" AND "INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE". AREAS OF CONVERGENCE

The concepts of "enlargement" and "institutional culture" are discussed in the introductory course. The latter, is approached as a new way of producing effective results.

(3 hours)

-THEORIES OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

In this unit are examined:(a) the basic theoretical schools of European integration, (Federalism, Functionalism, New functionalism, Intergovernmentalism), their origins and their cultural context . (b) common European principles and values.

(3 hours)

SECTION A:

I. ETHNOGRAPHY, SOCIETY AND POLITICS OF NATIONS IN TRANSITION - THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE POST-SOCIALIST WESTERN BALKANS

The social and political structures as they are shaped through the "complex" transition process that has been taking place since the last decade of the 20th century, in the countries of the Western Balkans will be analysed; processes that are neither linear (socialism -> capitalism-> EU) nor unique in terms of the positive or negative effects and structures that are created. The ethnographies of the post-socialist western Balkan space look at the local variations that were not discernible in the past; the dissolution of “actually existing socialism” led to the formation and enlargement of a new strong social and political reality. The different types of powers, the catalytic involvement of local forces in the power entanglement and the conditions for the exercise of the new type (local or non-local) control are discussed; the emphasis is on "survival strategies" that extend from the social sphere to the political sphere (the rule of customary law/race law, the political role of the extended family, patronage relations, clientelist relations in the state, etc.). The anthropological and sociological approach also shows the relationship between latent values (similar to common European values) and active behaviors. The unit presents post-socialist societies through the constant dynamics of social and political changes and collective representations.

(3 hours)

II. HISTORY OF THE POST-SOCIALIST BALKAN SPACE AND THE RELATIONS WITH THE EU – FROM “BALKANISATION” TO “EUROPEANISATION”

The term "Balkans", although new, is based on foundations that consist of associations, which are rooted in the deeper strata of Western thought. In this unit, the "Western" European attitudes towards the region are examined, which were shaped not only by the events occurred in the region but also by the wider perceptions of European identity and culture. Individual historical key issues of the Western Balkans' relationship with Europe are also addressed. New historical approaches have to some extent relativised the old "national histories" and have upgraded the importance of the "more uniform structure of the world" (in the expression of A. Gramsci) in the economic level (capitalism), in geopolitical (transnational system), institutional (e.g., justice systems) and, finally, in social level (e.g., community in "physical practices", that is the ways in which people managed relationships within and outside the family, dressed, ate and talked).For Southeastern Europe, as periodisation tool, corresponds the concept of the "long 20th century" starting from the 1878-1880, when Southeastern Europe began to spin around the "competition" of empires. The social fabric has been described, even since the 19th century, as almost always divided, into a modernizing thin surface and a traditional solid substrate. The transformations of state formations over the long term and the structural social specificities in the western part of the Balkan peninsula are also examined. Finally, is approached the specificity of the power concept in the Balkans.

(3 hours)

III. IDENTITIES - EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND COLLECTIVE EUROPEAN IDENTITY IN THE BALKANS - THE DOMINANT REPRESENTATIONS OF EUROPE

Most lessons on Europe focus on the issue of unity within the European Union. They mostly take for granted a common European identity and focus on the political institutions.

The reconstruction of national identities in the post-socialist Balkans and the new European identity, the complementary identities (national and European, European political and European cultural, conscience) will be also approached given that Europe is more than just a geographical region, state or political term: It's an idea and an identity, a complex cultural context of values about identity composition. But Europe is something more than an idea, an identity or a reality, since it constitutes a structural discourse through where ideas are formed and historical realities are assembled.

The dominant representations of "Europeanness" in the Balkan space, media, elites and civil society, will also be analysed. Moreover, the distinctiveness in the content of the concepts "European Union" and "Europeanness" for the Balkans as the concept "Europe" is structured by different meanings, identities, instrumentalizations and legalization in each national context of the continent and in each of them in a way distinct between the different fields (culture, society, politics and economy).

(3 hours)

IV. THE CASE OF GREECE – E.U. AS A MULTIPLE STRATEGIC TARGET.

Greece's accession course, from the 'meteoric' transformation to the great transformation: - The 1950s. Greece re-linked the heading towards modernisation with the European Unification. European unification considered as the only way forward - or the new Great Idea - to realise the state's national objectives. The 'political' perception of unification at the expense of economic harmonization. -1961/62 Greece is the first associated member of the "Europe of the homelands". Association Agreement with the EEC as the new national developmental model. The role of the Association Agreement to the life of the state and its citizens: From economics to the transformations of foreign policy, party setting, dominant ideology, social alliances, etc. From the self-structuring of traditional social structures to the role of the state in Greek society during the accession process -1974et seq: Reactivation of the Association Agreement. democracy, stability, connective fabric -The experience of "European" at personal and social level. -1979/1981 et seq. The "Europeanization" of political economy and society.

The role of European identity in the synthesis of the national identity of the Modern Greeks. The particular way of linking politics with (cultural) identity. Greece's position in the Balkans - the "both intrinsically and extrinsically" role of "intermediate" that Greece may play for achieving an effective outcome of the "linkages" between the EU and the candidate countries of the Western Balkans.

(3 hours)

V. METHODOLOGY - THE “LINKAGES”

The creation of interconnections - *linkages*- (Keohane&Nye, Levitsky&Way) as a precondition for the European Union (or a regional power) to influence the policies of another country. Interconnections as a channel for the transmission of values, ideas and standards that affect the interests, priorities and capabilities of actors at multiple levels. In the context of the influence of the EU in the democratisation of third countries, international connections include the nexus and "the density of links (social economic, political, diplomatic, and organizational) and cross-border flows (capital, goods, services, people and information)". Interconnections will be examined in the following areas of analysis: social(societal) and political. They will be approached through two axes: (a) as a means of influencing the behavior of actors, (b) as a means of influencing the formulation of the political options framework (emphasis on the social axis - identity).

(3 hours)

SECTION B

I. POLITICAL PROSPECTS FOR ENLARGEMENT: A VALUATION FOR 1973-2013

The content of this unit will be the knowledge of the institutions of the European Union, the political culture of the EU, the decision-making process of the EU and European governance in relation to enlargement, in the EU integration process.

The aims of this section are to analyze in depth and understand the political process of Enlargement, given that in the first part were discussed the theoretical approaches of Enlargement.

The enlargement process has traditionally been characterized by a transformative force based on agreed standards and procedures, managed by technically evaluable criteria and benchmarks, guided politically by the overall commitment of the EU Member States, manifested at key moments of decision-making, and supported and democratically ratified by national parliaments.

In particular, the following will be studied: (i) the origins of the Enlargement Policy, (ii) the policy evaluation criteria, (iii) a review of the process from 1973 to the present, (iv) the 2004/2007/2013 Enlargement Assessment, and (v) the lessons of the 2004/2007/2013 Enlargement

(3 hours)

II. NATIONS IN TRANSITION - INTEGRATION DYNAMICS AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

We will focus on the Enlargement and the association process of the candidate countries: Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. In this unit we will examine a

wide range of topics, such as i) the country's position on enlargement - ii) specific policy areas/topics that are important/affect national positions on Enlargement - iii) domestic views on the European integration process in general - iv) the official mechanism in place in each country for the formulation of the national position on Enlargement, including the main bodies responsible for the formulation of this position - v) any differences between formal procedures and actual practice in the way a Member State concludes its position on the file, e. t.c.

(3 hours)

III. "FROM BALKANIZATION TO EUROPEANIZATION": ENLARGEMENT AS A TOOL FOR WESTERN BALKANS EUROPEANIZATION

The content of this unit study the Europeanization of Enlargement and the prospects for the Western Balkans. In particular, this section will make an in-depth analysis of Europeanization in the EU's external relations as a process of integration of the EU and its impact on its Member States and the Western Balkan states.

The conceptual approach of Europeanization, the Mechanisms, public policies, democratic legitimization and the concept of Europeanization in the European Union's external action are the aspects on which this unit will focus. Nevertheless, the concept of "Eastern Europeanization" was developed in the Enlargement of 2004, (Héritier), where states faced demands to adapt to a framework of existing EU legislation and rules, but with a very limited ability to adapt or influence this adjustment.

Enlargement is a successful "foreign policy" of the EU - however, national governments are increasingly trying to control it themselves. In recent years, the Commission has increased the credibility of the Enlargement Policy and strengthened its transformative power by placing more emphasis on addressing fundamental reforms at an early stage of the Enlargement process. The Commission focused in particular on the three pillars, the rule of law, economic governance and public administration reform. The success of Enlargement policy over the past 25 years has been largely due to the role of conditionality in encouraging countries to transform themselves in order to respond. The aim is to understand that the EU Enlargement process is a means to motivate, guide and consolidate reforms that enable societies to develop in a participatory and democratic process.

(3 hours)

IV. ENLARGEMENT AND EU POLICIES: ACCESSION PROCEDURES - EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE - COHESION POLICY

The content of this course will be an in-depth knowledge of important EU policies during the Enlargement process in the Western Balkans.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (institutional framework, programming periods, etc.), aimed at supporting beneficiaries in adopting and implementing the political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms required by those beneficiaries to comply with the Union's values and gradually align themselves with the Union's rules,

standards, policies and practices with a view to accession to the Union, thus contributing to their stability, security and prosperity, will be studied.

Cohesion Policy, Regional Development, the Single Market and Economic Governance are also the main points of EU policies to be addressed in this section. An economic and investment plan to support economic recovery and convergence, aimed at stimulating the region's long-term economic recovery, supporting the green and digital transition, promoting regional integration and convergence with the European Union.

(6 hours)

V. ENLARGEMENT AND NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY: THE EU'S 'FOREIGN' POLICY IN A GLOBAL WORLD

The EU prioritizes development and stability in the wider region and neighborhood, and works closely with its neighbors to the east and south, supporting the reforms required by countries wishing to become members of the EU. The innovation of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) comes from the transfer and adaptation of ideas and policy instruments from the internal policies of the EU to its external relations through a policy linking the internal and external of the EU, the Enlargement Policy.

Foreign policy-making through the adaptation of internal policies to the external context could also explain the emerging debate on the EU as a "soft power" on the international stage. Therefore, in this teaching unit, the concepts of the EU's Global Strategy as a soft-power vehicle, the EU's External Action as defined in the Lisbon Treaty, will become the influence of the European Commission and other EU instruments and institutions, such as the European External Action Service and the European Parliament or the rotating Presidency of the Council of the EU in the Enlargement process.

(3 hours)

- ❖ Also, according to the Jean Monnet Module program under the title E.U.E.N.I.C., will give lectures in English, the University of Tirana Professors Orinda Malltezi (Head of the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences) on “The contribution of Berlin Process in revitalizing multilateral ties between E.U. and Western Balkans” and Eda Gemi (Head of Law Department, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of New York, Tirana) on “The role of E.U.- Democracy Promotion in the Democratisation of the Western Balkans”

**DELIVERY
METHOD**

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

Face to face, Distance learning , etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Face to face: Lectures in amphitheater by Professor Panagiotis Grigoriou and the co-lecturers, Dr. Eleftheria Ftaklaki and Kleio Chatzidaniil (doctoral candidate) ❖ Distance learning using the University of the Aegean Internet platform (Open e-class) 	
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	Use of new technologies (ppt, videos, eclass, etc) for better and intimently consolidated knowledge, since this is considered as the eligible way for acquainting by the students the specific knowledge of the course.	
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload
	Lectures	39 hours
	Seminars	9 hours
	Working papers (writing) Study and research (in bibliography)	72 hours 60 hours
	Course Total	180 hours
	<i>Student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i>	
STUDENT EVALUATION <i>Description of the evaluation procedure</i> <i>Language of evaluation, Methods of evaluation, summative or</i>	-For the students who attend regularly and they do not exceed the limit of two absences during the semester: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compulsory lectures (two absences possible) ❖ Intermediate written test with multiple choice questions ❖ Written working paper ❖ Working paper public presentation 	

conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation ,

4. Bibliography

Γενική

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- Γρηγορίου Π., Το μέλλον της συνοχής του ευρωπαϊκού χώρου, Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση, Αθήνα, 2002

Α' ενότητα

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- BenRosamond, Θεωρίες της ευρωπαϊκής ολοκλήρωσης, Εκδόσεις Μεταίχμιο, Αθήνα, 2006
- Bieber Fl., & Τζιφάκης Ν. (επιμ) Τα Δυτικά Βαλκάνια στον κόσμο, εκδ. Πεδίο, Αθήνα 2021
- Βούλγαρης Γ., Κωστής Κ., Ρίζας Σ.(επιμ) Ο Μεγάλος Μετασχηματισμός,εκδ. Πατάκη, Αθήνα 2020
- Βουτυρά Ευτ & Μπουσχόφεν Ρ. Βαν (επιμ) Ανάμεσα στο παρελθόν και στο παρόν, Εθνογραφίες του Μετασσοσιαλιστικού Κόσμου, εκδ. Κριτική, Αθήνα 2007

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- The Western Balkans, European Parliament (διαθέσιμο στο <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/168/the-western-balkans>)

Β' Ενότητα

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-Ανδρέου, Γ., 2017^α. “Η πολιτική συνοχής της Ε.Ε.: μια πολιτική σε αναζήτηση ταυτότητας”. Στο Σ. Βέρνυ&Α. Κόντης. επιμ.Ευρωπαϊκή Ολοκλήρωση: οι Πολλαπλές Κρίσεις και οι Προκλήσεις του Μέλλοντος. Αθήνα: Παπαζήση

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ΞΕΝΟΓΛΩΣΣΗ

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ΣΧΕΤΙΚΟΙ ΙΣΤΟΤΟΠΟΙ:

- European Commission
www.ec.europa.eu
 - Council of the EU
www.consilium.europa.eu
 - -European Council
www.european-council.europa.eu
 - European Parliament
www.europarl.europa.eu
 - European External Action Service
www.eeas.europa.eu
 - EU Publication Office: Includes journals, documents, newsletters, electronic products, and other publications.
www.publications.europa.eu
 - Historical Archives of the EU: The European University Institute's Historical Archives of the EU.
<http://www.eui.eu/Research/HistoricalArchivesofEU/Index.aspx>
 - EUR-Lex: Provides direct free access to European Union law, specifically the Official Journal of the European Union, as well as the treaties, legislation, case law, and legislative proposals.
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html>
 - Τι είναι καλό να γνωρίζουμε για τη Διεύρυνση της ΕΕ,
http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/19e6576e-935b-489a-b414-7d0d2a4ff635.0006.02/DOC_1
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