

## **K.M. 115. ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟ ΙΙΙ: ΔΙΚΑΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΣ**

### **INTERNATIONAL LAW III: LAW OF THE SEA**

This course will examine the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). UNCLOS has been established as the most comprehensive multilateral treaty negotiation (1973-82) and practical application since it entered into force in 1994. The Convention articulates the use of the seas and oceans by nations and the rights and responsibilities deriving from it there from. The course will examine the historical perspective of the use of seas and oceans and the evolution of this body of international law. The course will address: the territorial sea, contiguous zone, and rights of innocent and transit passage; archipelagic states; the exclusive economic zone; the continental shelf; the regime of islands; access by landlocked states to the resources of the sea; geographically disadvantaged states; the high seas; maritime delimitation and the dispute settlement arrangements through the International Law adjudication organs.

## **K.M. 262 ΙΔΙΩΤΙΚΟ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟ PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

*[course taught exclusively in Greek – no special arrangements (papers etc.) for Erasmus students]*

*Stricto and latosensup.i.l.*

General Theory of the *strictosensup.i.l.*, in particular

- Methods : rules of conflict (mainly bilateral) and substantive law (overriding mandatory provisions); national law and international treaties
- Problems of Characterization, *renvoi*, application of foreign law, *ordre public*

Greek p.i.l. rules in the Civil Code

EU instruments : the “Bruseels” and “Rome” Regulations

Law of nationality

*Teaching scheme/exams : Lectures and possibility of brief presentation by students of ECJ judgments. Possibility of test without prior announcement. As a rule, oral exams.*

## **K.M. 418 ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ & ΚΑΘΕΣΤΩΤΑ ΣΤΗ Μ. ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗ POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND REGIMES IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

Prof. Kostas Ifantis, Dr. Afendoulis Langidis

This course examines in great detail secular and religious ideologies that have impacted state formation in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Middle East. In light of present day religious and fundamentalist revival, the course examines in great length Arab tribalism (pre and post Islamic), Islamic law and political thought. Governance through the controversial instrumentality of the Caliphate is also studied.

The course also surveys the history and geopolitics of the region with an emphasis on 19th and 20th century power struggles amongst Great Powers that paved the way, especially in the aftermath of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, to the formation of the modern Middle East. It addresses the topics of state formation, secular and religious ideologies and their interplay regionally and in the context of the two World Wars, the Cold War and the post Cold period. Regarding Islam, an adequate number of lectures is assigned for, safeguarding the comprehension of the paramount element of a religion permeating whole societies and defining their worldview and self-identification. Within the lectures an extensive use of Audio visual material like : maps, projections, short visual and audio documents, is made, while the necessary documentation like bibliography is being provided to the students. Also, the students have the opportunity to present academic essays and participate in written exams

### **K.M. 529 ΕΥΡΩΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ EURO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AFTER WORLD WAR II**

Professor Konstantinos Arvanitopoulos  
Dr. Ch. Ziogas

#### Course description

This course surveys and analyzes the relationship between Europe and America since 1945 in the fields of politics, economics, culture and defense. Europe and North America have deep common roots, shared traditions and mutual interests that provide the basis for ongoing transatlantic cooperation. The framework is now being challenged as a result of rapidly shifting national and global political, economic and cultural interactions. Transatlantic relationships and structures in the 21st century will play a major role in determining the viability of any ongoing or new form of international order. The course will consider co-operative and conflicting transatlantic partners' policies on a range of policy, economic and security issues. It is the main aim of this course to give students a structured overview of transatlantic relations and geo-political developments during the Cold War and the post-Cold War years, helping them to properly analyze transatlantic relations and multidimensional international politics.

### **K.M. 331 ΕΛΛΗΝΟΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΕΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ (ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΛΩΖΑΝΗ ΕΩΣ ΣΗΜΕΡΑ)**

The course examines all diplomatic and legal aspects of Greek-Turkish relations from the day of the Asia Minor Disaster in 1922 until today. The truce of Mudanya; the Lausanne conference and treaty; the Greek-Turkish rapprochement in the interwar period up to the Second World War; the Cyprus problem since 1955 as a struggle against colonialism; the first steps of the Republic of Cyprus and the inter communal conflicts in 1963; the Turkish invasion in 1974; the efforts to solve the problem and the referendum of the Annan Plan (2002-04); the current situation regarding the discovery of energy deposits in the Cypriot EEZ south of the island. The conflict over the Aegean continental shelf, the Aegean Sea, the air space and the FIR of Athens, the crises in the relations between Greece and Turkey in 1976, 1987 and 1996, the "gray zones", the Ocalan case, the rapprochement between the two countries (1999-2009) and the current problems with hydrocarbon pipelines, the EEZ and Kastelorizo. Finally, the legal status and the treatment of the Muslim minority in Thrace and the Greek minority in Turkey, as well as the situation regarding the Ecumenical Patriarchate are being examined.

## **K.M. 426 BALKAN SECURITY AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

The course examines the Balkan security landscape and the position of the region within the broader European security architecture. The point of departure is a discussion of the anti-Balkan stereotype and the dissolution of the Ottoman empire. The aim is to familiarize the students with the problems involved in nation and state-building and the violence produced by this process, with the help of two main case-studies: Yugoslavia and Cyprus. The last one-third of the course examines the European prospects of Balkan countries and Europe's policy of enlargement so far. A special emphasis will be given on the interaction of national with European politics. In addition to attending all lectures, students can submit a paper of up to 5,000 words for 50% of the final grade. A final written exam will take place at the end of the semester.

Topics:

1. Introduction to Security Studies and Balkan Security;
2. Introduction to Nationalism and Ethnic Conflict;
3. Re-reading Balkan history;
4. The wars of Yugoslav succession;
5. The Cyprus conflict;
6. How ethnic is ethnic conflict?;
7. The difficult enlargement: Bulgaria and Romania;
8. Turkey's European vocation;
9. The Western Balkans;
10. Beyond enlargement;
11. Conclusions and future perspectives.

Bibliography

All reading material is posted on [keridis.blogspot.gr](http://keridis.blogspot.gr). In addition, students are required to read the book: Δημήτρης Καιρίδης, *Εθνικισμός, Εθνοτικές Συγκρούσεις και Διεθνείς Σχέσεις: Θεωρία και Πράξη στα Βαλκάνια*, Αθήνα, Ι. Σιδέρης, 2015.

## **K.M. 465 ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ EUROPEAN POLITICAL ECONOMY**

**Instructor: Yorgos Stassinopoulos**

**3 Credit Hours**

This course is an introduction to the European Political Economy. The course starts with the History of Monetary Integration in Europe (the European Payments Union, 1950-58; the Bretton Woods System, 1944-71; searching for a stable Currency System after the collapse of Bretton Woods System, 1973-78; the European Monetary System, 1979-98), and presents the economic rationale and functioning of the European Monetary Union (EMU), exploring the macroeconomic costs and benefits of the EMU, the long-term effects of a monetary union and the issue of real convergence.

The course explores, also, the institutions and credibility of the New European Monetary System and highlights the responses and the economic policies implemented in the European Monetary Union after the Financial Crisis, giving emphasis to the 'unconventional monetary policy' applied by the European

Central Bank to restore the sustainability of public finances and to enhance liquidity of the banking sector.

Finally, the course reviews and explores the key themes of Europe's contemporary political economy, such as Europe's Growth Challenge, EU member-states' intervention during the financial crisis, the constitutional crisis of the Euro area, the role of Macroeconomic Policy in the New Stability and Growth Pact, the new industrial policy of the EU and the new European Social Model.

1. Dyson, Kenneth H. F. & Ivo Maes, (2016), *Architects of the Euro: Intellectuals in the Making of European Monetary Union*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Tomann, Horst (2017), *Monetary Integration in Europe: The European Monetary Union after the Financial Crisis*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
3. Brunnermeier, Markus K., Harold James & Jean-Pierre Landau (2016), *The Euro and the Battle of Ideas*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
4. Alesina, Alberto and Francesco Giavazzi (2010), *Europe and the Euro*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
5. Åslund, Anders and Simeon Djankov (2017), *Europe's Growth Challenge*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
6. Baimbridge, Mark and Philip B. Whyman (2015), *Crisis in the Eurozone: Causes, Dilemmas and Solutions*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Baldassarri, Mario (2017), *The European Roots of the Eurozone Crisis: Errors of the Past and Needs for the Future*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Bassan, Fabio and Carlo D. Mottura (2015), *From Saviour to Guarantor: EU Member States' Economic Intervention during the Financial Crisis*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
9. Brown, Brendan (2010), *Euro Crash: The Implications of Monetary Failure in Europe*. Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
10. da Costa Cabral, Nazaré, José Renato Gonçalves and Nuno Cunha Rodrigues, eds. (2017), *The Euro and the Crisis: Perspectives for the Eurozone as a Monetary and Budgetary Union*. Heidelberg: Springer.
11. de la Porte, C. & E. Heins, eds. (2016), *The Sovereign Debt Crisis, the EU and Welfare State Reform*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
12. El - Agra, A. M. (2007), *The European Union: Economics and Policies*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Enderlein, Henrik et al. (2012), *Completing the Euro: A road map towards fiscal union in Europe*. Report of the "Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Group". Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute.
14. Farina, F., R. Tamborini, eds. (2008), *Macroeconomic Policy in the European Monetary Union: From the Old to the New Stability and Growth Pact*. London: Routledge.
15. Hinarejos, Alicia (2015), *The Euro Area Crisis in Constitutional Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
16. Hodson, Dermot (2011), *Governing the Euro Area in Good Times and Bad*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
17. Kassim, Hussein & Anand Menon, eds. (1996), *The European Union and National Industrial Policy*. London & New York: Routledge.
18. Lelieveldt, Herman & Sebastiaan Princen (2011), *The Politics of the European Union*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
19. Lorca-Susino, Maria (2010), *The Euro in the 21st Century: Economic Crisis and Financial Uproar*. Surrey: Ashgate.
20. Matthijs, Matthias and Mark Blyth, eds. (2015). *The Future of the Euro*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
21. Meiers, Franz-Josef (2015), *Germany's Role in the Euro Crisis: Berlin's Quest for a More Perfect Monetary Union*. Heidelberg: Springer.

22. Minenna, Marcello (2016), *The Incomplete Currency: The Future of the Euro and Solutions for the Eurozone*. Chichester, West Sussex: Wiley.
23. Paganetto, Luigi, ed. (2017), *Sustainable Growth in the EU: Challenges and Solutions*. Cham: Springer.
24. Rogowski, Ralf, ed. (2008), *The European Social Model and Transitional Labour Markets*. Aldershot: Ashgate.
25. Rothschild, Kurt W. (2009), "Neoliberalism, EU and the Evaluation of Policies", *Review of Political Economy*, 21 (2): 213-225.
26. Sanchis i Marco, Manuel (2014), *The Economics of the Monetary Union and the Eurozone Crisis*. Heidelberg: Springer.
27. Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2016), *The Euro: How a Common Currency Threatens the Future of Europe*. New York: W.W. Norton.
28. Whyman, Philip B. (2015), "Keynes and the International Clearing Union: A Possible Model for Eurozone Reform?", *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 53 (2): 399-415.

### **K.M. 460 ECONOMIC POLICY**

**Instructor: Yorgos Stassinopoulos**

#### **3 Credit Hours**

1. An Introduction in to the Theory of Economic Policy.
  - P. F. Drucker, "The Meaning and Function of Economic Policy Today", *The Review of Politics*, 5.2 (1943): 216-224.
  - H. C. Mansfield, *A Student's Guide to Political Philosophy*. Wilmington: Intercollegiate Studies Institute, 2001.
2. The Classical Approach and the long-run economic growth.
  - W. D. Grampp, "On the Politics of the Classical Economists", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 62.5 (1948): 714-747.
  - S. G. Checkland, "Growth and Progress: The Nineteenth Century View in Britain", *Economic History Review*, 12.1 (1959): 49-62.
3. The Marxian Critique and the inherent instability of the capitalism.
  - K. Marx- F. Engels, *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. New York, International Publishers, 1948 [<sup>1</sup>1848].
4. The Keynesian Revolution and the short-run stabilization of the capitalist economy.
  - J. M. Keynes, "The General Theory of Employment", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 51.2 (1937): 209-223.
5. The Neoclassical Synthesis and Welfare Economics: Pigou, Samuelson et al.
  - N. Kaldor, "Conflicts in National Economic Objectives", *Economic Journal*, 81.321 (1971): 1-16.
  - J. R. Hicks, "The Scope and Status of Welfare Economics", *Oxford Economic Papers*, 27.3 (1975): 307-326.
6. Economic Development and Business Cycles: The Schumpeterian Approach.
  - J. A. Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*. London & New York: Routledge (2003) [<sup>1</sup>1942].
7. Market and Knowledge: The New Austrian Economics.
  - I. M. Kirzner, "Entrepreneurial Discovery and the Competitive Market Process: An Austrian Approach", *Journal of Economic Literature*, 35.1 (1997): 60-85.
8. Money Matters: The Monetarist Counter-Revolution.
  - M. Friedman, "The Role of Monetary Policy", *American Economic Review*, 58.1 (1968): 1-17.
9. Microfoundations and Counter-Cyclical Economic Policy: Rational Expectations and New Classical Macroeconomics.

- R. Lucas, "Principles of fiscal and monetary policy", *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 17 (1986): 117-134.
10. Institutions, Power and Economic Policy: The (old) Institutionalist Approach.
- W. J. Samuels, "Interrelations between Legal and Economic Processes", *Journal of Law and Economics*, 14.2 (1971): 435-450.
11. Market Failures and New Welfare Economics: The Challenge of the New Institutionalism.
- T. Eggertsson, "The Old Theory of Economic Policy and the New Institutionalism", *World Development*, 25.8 (1997): 1187-1203.
12. Post-Keynesian Macroeconomics and Alternative Economic Policy.
- P. Arestis, M. Sawyer, "On Fiscal Policy and Budget Deficits", *Intervention. Journal of Economics*, 1.2 (2004): 65-78.

**Further Suggested Readings:**

1. J. Tinbergen, *Economic Policy: Principles and Design* (Amsterdam, 1967).
2. N. Acocella, *The Foundations of Economic Policy: Values and Techniques* (Cambridge, 1998).

**K.M. 525 RUSSIA: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY  
TUTOR: C. KOLIOPOULOS**

1. The environment, the people and the "Russian soul". Review of Russian history, 10<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. From the USSR to the Russian Federation. The Putin regime. Russia in the contemporary power distribution. Russia and the West. Russia and China. Russia's wars. Russian military strategy. The future of Russia.
2. Lectures.
3. Written exams.

**K.M. 508 FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS**

Professor Constantine Arvanitopoulos  
Dr. Antonis Klapsis

Course description

The course focuses on the foreign policy of the major European powers after the end of the Second World War to the contemporary era, with special emphasis on the period of the Cold War. Because of the great significance of the USA in shaping political, diplomatic and economic developments in Europe, special reference is also made to the US involvement in European affairs during the said period of time. The course also highlights the importance of European integration from the establishment of the first European Communities to nowadays.

Lectures' outline

1 <sup>st</sup> Week (2/10/2017)	<p><b>Introduction: Basic characteristics of the post-war world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The legacy of the Second World War</li> <li>• The bipolar character of the international system</li> <li>• The division of Europe</li> <li>• The ideological dimension of the Cold War</li> <li>• The nuclear arsenal as a factor of international stability</li> <li>• The rise of the Third World</li> <li>• The partial organization of the post-war international</li> </ul>
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	<p>society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post-war global economy</li> </ul>
<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Week (9/10/2017)</p>	<p><b>The division of Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The division of the Balkans: The Anglo-Soviet “Percentages Agreement” (October 1944)</li> <li>• Western and Eastern Europe</li> <li>• Capitalism and Communism</li> <li>• NATO and the Warsaw Pact</li> <li>• European Communities and COMECON</li> <li>• Détente and the Final Act of Helsinki</li> <li>• The fall of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the end of the Cold War</li> </ul>
<p>3<sup>rd</sup> Week (16/11/2017)</p>	<p><b>The German question</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quadruple occupation of Germany</li> <li>• Germany: territorial losses and refugee wave</li> <li>• The division of Germany: West vs. East</li> <li>• The Hallstein Doctrine</li> <li>• The question of the rearmament of Germany</li> <li>• The Berlin Wall</li> <li>• H West German Ostpolitik and the mutual recognition of the two German states</li> </ul>
<p>4<sup>th</sup> Week (23/10/2017)</p>	<p><b>USA and Europe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Truman Doctrine</li> <li>• The Marshall Plan</li> <li>• George Kennan and the strategy of containment</li> <li>• The strategy of deterrence</li> <li>• The promotion of European integration</li> <li>• The US defense umbrella in Europe</li> <li>• Nuclear weapons and the balance of terror</li> <li>• The Cuban missile crisis and its impact on Europe</li> <li>• US-Soviet initiatives for the reduction of nuclear armaments and the position of the European public opinion</li> <li>• Challenging the US supremacy: Charles De Gaulle, the Vietnam War and the rise of anti-Americanism in Europe, oil crises and the collapse of the Breton-Woods system</li> <li>• The question of missiles in Europe: SS-20, Pershing II and Cruise</li> <li>• Ronald Reagan and the new tension in US-Soviet relations</li> <li>• The new race of nuclear armaments and the Strategic Defense Initiative</li> </ul>
<p>5<sup>th</sup> Week (30/10/2017)</p>	<p><b>Soviet Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sphere of influence in Eastern Europe</li> <li>• The Warsaw Pact</li> <li>• The special case of Yugoslavia (clash between Tito and Stalin, rapprochement between Belgrade and Moscow, Yugoslavia’s non-aligned foreign policy)</li> <li>• The death of Stalin, the new leadership of the USSR, the policy of peaceful coexistence</li> <li>• The Soviet intervention in Hungary (1956) and in</li> </ul>

	<p>Czechoslovakia (1968)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sino-Soviet clash</li> <li>• The Soviet policy in the Third World</li> <li>• The advent of Leonid Brezhnev in power</li> </ul>
6 <sup>th</sup> Week (6/11/2017)	<p><b>Great Britain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post-war decline of its international gravity</li> <li>• Replacement by the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean</li> <li>• Gradual loss of colonies</li> <li>• Foundation of the British Commonwealth</li> <li>• Special relation with the US</li> <li>• Development of nuclear arsenal</li> <li>• Stance towards European integration</li> <li>• Economic difficulties</li> <li>• The Falklands War</li> <li>• The Irish question</li> </ul>
7 <sup>th</sup> Week (13/11/2017)	<p><b>France</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post-war decline of its international gravity</li> <li>• Gradual loss of colonies</li> <li>• The question of Algeria</li> <li>• De Gaulle in power</li> <li>• Attempt to disassociate from the US</li> <li>• Exit from the military branch of NATO</li> <li>• Development of nuclear weapons</li> <li>• Internal frictions: May of 1968</li> <li>• France and European integration</li> </ul>
8 <sup>th</sup> Week (20/11/2017)	<p><b>The end of European imperial empires</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The causes of weakening of European imperial empires</li> <li>• Decolonization in Asia (India, Indochina)</li> <li>• Decolonization in Africa</li> <li>• France and Algeria</li> <li>• Great Britain and Cyprus</li> <li>• The failed Anglo-French intervention in Suez (1956)</li> </ul>
9 <sup>th</sup> Week (27/11/2017)	<p><b>European integration: The first stages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The characteristics of the movement of European integration</li> <li>• The failed attempt of the interwar: The Briand Plan</li> <li>• The causes of the postwar development of the movement of European integration</li> <li>• The functional approach: The Schuman Plan and the foundation of the European Steel and Coal Community</li> <li>• Obstacles in the road of European integration: The failure of the European Defense Community and the apprehension of Great Britain</li> <li>• Return to functionalism: The foundation of the European Economic Community and the European Community of Atomic Energy</li> </ul>
10 <sup>th</sup> Week (4/12/2017)	<p><b>European integration: From the European Economic Community to the European Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European Economic Community, 1958-1963: The</li> </ul>

	<p>economic success of the Six, the British applications for accession and the Greek Association Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charles De Gaulle and the development of the European Economic Community, 1958-1968</li> <li>• The enlargements of the European Communities to the North and the South, and the quest of greater unity, 1969-1979</li> <li>• The crisis and the rebirth of the unification process, 1980-1986</li> <li>• The 1986 enlargement</li> <li>• The decisions of Maastricht and the foundation of the European Union, 1992</li> </ul>
11 <sup>th</sup> Week (11/12/2017)	<p><b>Europe after the end of the Cold War</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collapse of the communist regimes of Eastern Europe</li> <li>• The reunification of Germany and its new role in the European system</li> <li>• The dismantle of the Soviet Union</li> <li>• The dismantle of Yugoslavia</li> <li>• New balances in Europe</li> <li>• Russia from Yeltsin to Putin</li> </ul>
12 <sup>th</sup> Week (18/12/2017)	<p><b>The European Union after the end of the Cold War</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consequences of the German reunification</li> <li>• The 1995 enlargement</li> <li>• The Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)</li> <li>• The third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union and the circulation of the euro</li> <li>• The Treaty of Nice (2001)</li> <li>• The Treaty of Lisbon (2007)</li> <li>• The 2004 enlargement: From EU-15 to EU-25</li> <li>• The 2007 enlargement</li> <li>• The 2013 enlargement</li> <li>• The global economic crisis and the European Union: 2008-today</li> <li>• Economic integration vs. Political integration</li> </ul>
13 <sup>th</sup> Week (8/1/2018)	<p><b>Conclusions: Lessons from the past, prospects for the future</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The future of the European Union</li> <li>• A German Europe or a European Germany?</li> <li>• The euro and its role in Europe and the world</li> <li>• The European Union in view of the Brexit</li> <li>• The Russian enigma</li> </ul>

#### Suggested reading

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

Hobsbawm, Eric, *The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991* (London: Abacus, 1995).

Judt, Tony, *Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945* (London: Penguin, 2005).

Kennedy, Paul, *The Rise and Fall of Great Powers* (New York: Vintage Books, 1989).

Kissinger, Henry, *Diplomacy* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994).

Kissinger, Henry, *World Order* (New York: Penguin, 2014).

Mazower, Mark, *Dark Continent: Europe's Twentieth Century* (Penguin: New York, 1998).

Young, John, W., *Cold War Europe, 1945-1991: A Political History* (London/New York: Arnold, 1996).

## **K.M 527 INTERNATIONAL AND EU COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS**

O. Tsolka, Assistant Professor

### I. Course description:

The course explores the fundamental concepts and institutions of “international cooperation in criminal matters” and of EU “judicial cooperation in criminal matters”.

At first, emphasis is placed on the development of this cooperation at international and European level, its operational purposes and the sources of the relevant legal order.

Then, in particular is examined: a) The contribution of the Council of Europe to the development of “international cooperation in criminal matters”. The course especially examines the institutions of extradition and transfer of convicts, with reference to European Court of Human Rights case law as well as to other courts with regard to the protection of fundamental rights. Practical examples are presented. b) The regulatory framework, the specific aims of EU “judicial cooperation in criminal matters” and the judicial protection of fundamental rights. In this context, differences with traditional international cooperation are clarified. A special emphasis will be given on the European arrest warrant, with reference to the Court of Justice of the EU case law.

II) Lectures.

III) Written exams.

Please note that the course is offered in Greek.

## **K.M. 512 CRISIS AND CHANGE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: GREECE, PORTUGAL, ITALY, SPAIN**

**Prof. K. A. Lavdas, contribution Dr. N. Papanastasopoulos**

This course aims to explore the interaction of governance and crisis in Southern Europe. As the political map of contemporary Europe is changing rapidly and in dramatic ways, the course will provide the background necessary to assess current challenges and developments and understand stability, instability, crisis and change. Focusing on Italy, Greece, Spain, and Portugal in comparative perspective, the course examines the formation and subsequent development of four South European political systems in which the political element has played especially crucial roles in social, cultural and economic life. Apart from helping acquire a working knowledge of the political systems of the four states in the South of Europe, the aim of the course is to place the Southern European cases in the wider context of contemporary debates in political analysis, state theory and comparative political economy. Finally, the course will consider today's problems and prospects associated with the crisis of the eurozone and the challenges of participation in the process of European integration in the years of increasing Euroscepticism and populism.

Lectures

Student presentations and final exams.

## **K.M. 526 INTERNATIONAL MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS.**

**Mastroiannis. Course content:**

The objective of the course is to familiarize the student with the basic concept of corporate financial analysis, as well as, the operation of the money and capital markets. The following topics are analyzed: a. Valuation of business plans at domestic and international level, b. Valuation and management of domestic and international risks, and c. Governance and Corporate Control Around the World.

### **K.M. 510 QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES II**

#### **Mastroiannis. Course content:**

This course builds upon the topics covered in the course "*Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences I*". The objective of the course is to delve into the knowledge acquired in the course "*Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences I*" through the empirical implementation of fundamental principles of statistical methodology. Emphasis is given on the use of various statistical software.

### **K.M. 316. HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND STRATEGY II: FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

Professor Harry Papatotiriou

Analysis of the evolution of a) the international system and b) strategy from the Renaissance to the Second World War with an emphasis on the interactions between them. Analysis of the major currents of thought in the modern era on international relations and strategy.

### **K.M. 511. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EAST ASIA**

Professor Harry Papatotiriou

Analysis of international relations in East Asia with an emphasis on the evolution of the traditional Chinese celestial empire and its international relations to the contemporary East Asian international politics.

### **K.M. 488**

Minorities are groups with distinctive ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics that pose a series of issues: how was the particular group found? why is it different from the rest of the population? which are the distinctive features that are important for considering a such a group as a minority? what is the status of minorities under International Law? what are the rights they enjoy under international law? how does the principle of self-determination in a minority work? what does individual self-identification mean and which are its legal consequences? Within this framework, we also examine minorities or groups with distinct ethnic, cultural, religious or linguistic characteristics in Greece and other countries such as the Muslims of Thrace, the Greeks of Turkey, the Cham-Albanians of Greece, the Slavomacedonians, the Basques, the Corsican and the Roma.

As far as immigrants are concerned we examine:

- Immigration over time in Europe and Greece
- Definitions of refugees, asylum seekers, displaced persons and migrants
- the content of their rights and their relations with the state of residence
- the international and European dimension of migration, border control, reception and integration.

### **K.M. 254. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLICY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT (COURSE BEING TAUGHT IN THE 7TH SEMESTER-DIRECTION INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INSTITUTIONS) [IN THE PREVIOUS MODULE THE COURSE WAS NAMED "INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION"]**

The main aim of the course is to present the basic regulatory framework, the International Institutions and policies for the protection of the environment at the international level. In this context, analysis focuses at first on the reasons lying behind the creation of the environmental problems in a historical perspective, while the most pressing environmental problems of our time are briefly presented. Emphasis is then placed on the response of the international community to the emerging and pressing environmental problems, by examining the outcomes of the UN Conferences for Sustainable Development starting from 1972 to 2012. The Earth Summit of 1992, which is regarded as a keystone for the evolution of the international environmental governance and law, is extensively presented. A significant part of the course focuses on the Sources of International Environmental Law and specifically on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and on the principles governing this sector of International Law (prevention, precaution and polluter pays principle). Another part of the course is devoted to the analysis of the International Institutions dealing with the protection of the environment or with certain aspects of sustainable development in conjunction with the evolution of the ecological movement. Finally, specific fields of International Environmental law and the respective policies, such as those relating to the protection of biodiversity, the protection of marine environment and the climate change are presented.

#### **K.M. 428 EU POLICY ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT (COURSE BEING TAUGHT IN THE 8TH SEMESTER-DIRECTION EUROPEAN INTEGRATION)**

The main aim of the course is to analyze the specific characteristics of the EU Environmental Policy as one of the constantly evolving and innovative EU policies both in a regional and in a global context. In this context, the specific phases of the evolution of the EU Environmental Law and Policy are presented, taking always into consideration the relevant developments both at the global and at the national level and the linkages observed. In addition, the most significant environmental problems both at the international and the EU level and the EU response to those problems within the framework of the European Integration is presented. A significant part of the course is devoted to the analysis of the EU competence on environmental issues (shared competence), the EU organs responsible for the introduction and adoption of the respective EU Regulatory Framework and policies and the influence of the lobbies and other major interest groups on the formation of the respective policies. Furthermore, the objectives of the EU Environmental Policy, the principles of the EU Environmental Law and the relevant regulatory approaches and instruments used for the achievement of the relevant objectives are presented in detail. Finally, the Action Programmes for the Protection of the Environment as Instruments of Strategic Environmental Planning are presented, while also the external dimension of the EU Environmental Policy is briefly analyzed.

#### **K. M. 524 SECESSIONIST MOVEMENTS**

The current course examines the basic theories of secession, answering to the question in what cases and under what circumstances international community legitimizes or/ and backs a secessionist movement. The course analyses cases of violent secessionist movements (Kashmir, East Timor, Nagorno - Karabakh), along with bloodless movements in consolidated democracies (Catalonia, Quebec, Scotland). Emphasis is placed on the arguments and strategies of the secessionist movements, in comparison to the counter-arguments and deterrence strategies adopted by the central states.

## **K.M. 528 EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY**

This course has four key objectives. Firstly, it presents the phenomenon of migrants and displaced people (asylum seekers and others), the consequences for host countries in particular, as well as the basic political (and legal) choices that these countries have in managing these phenomena. Second, it presents the gradual formation and institutional organization of the so-called European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ). Thirdly, it examines the substantive policies that the EU has developed in the area of immigration and asylum, both vis-à-vis EU citizens (from other MS, intra-EU immigration and European citizenship) and with third-country nationals. Finally, it shortly presents the external dimension of these EU policies.

## **K.M. 461 E.U. POLICIES: INTERNAL SINGLE MARKET AND ACCOMPANYING POLICIES**

The course focuses on the internal market, i.e. the four fundamental freedoms (free movement of goods, persons, services, capital), and the judicial cooperation in criminal matters, in both areas with particular emphasis on the case-law of the Court of Justice.

The students are encouraged to prepare brief summaries/analyses of judgments of the Court. The exams are oral.

It is an exclusively Greek-speaking course. Erasmus students not managing the Greek language are welcome to register to the "Selected questions of EU Law – institutional and substantive" course (6<sup>th</sup> semester, spring), in the framework of which there are lectures both on the internal market and on the judicial cooperation; this latter course is an exclusively English-speaking course, open also to Greek students.

## **K. M. 487 INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE /INT COURTS AND TRIBUNALS (SEMINAR FOR JESSUP INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURTING) ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ)**

### **Assistant Professor M.D. Marouda**

The course will be taught in Greek for the students, with a parallel session in English, for those interested in taking part in the Jessup International Moot Court Competition. Erasmus students may follow the seminar.

The course focuses on the fundamentals of international jurisdiction, the notion of international dispute, and practice and procedure before international courts and tribunals by primarily focusing on the International Court of Justice ("ICJ"). Students will examine the ICJ's history, organization, competence and role as a permanent international institution and mechanism for the pacific settlement of disputes between States. Students will also learn how a case is brought before the ICJ and how various procedural and preliminary matters such as jurisdiction, standing and admissibility are addressed before the Court. Particular attention will be paid to the jurisprudence of the ICJ and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Moreover other Courts and Tribunals will be compared to the ICJ and analyzed, such as the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea, the International Criminal Courts, as well as the ad hoc Tribunals, and Regional Courts on Human Rights, such as the ECHR, IACHR, ACHR.