

European Studies Munich and Vienna

‘Identity Politics in Europe: Competing
Identities and Conflict in the EU and its
Neighbourhood’

SCHEDULE

August 3 – 25, 2023

www.european-study.eu



Key dates

EU Studies Sessions

Arrival:	2 August, 2023
EU Studies sessions:	3 – 25 August
Vienna Trip:	17 – 20 August
Departure:	27 August

Application process

Please inform yourself whether your home university requires a nomination process before you may apply for our program.

Please apply via our online registration tool on the website:

www.european-study.eu

Please make sure to fill out the online registration form and to submit your CV as well as motivation letter. In case you are eligible for waivers, please submit your student ID.

Registration Deadline:

Early Bird 1 March 2023

Regular 1 May 2023

Lecturer

Julio Ramos Pires

LL.M Legal Researcher



Julio Ramos Pires is a law graduate of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich (2020) and studied two semesters at the University of Lisbon (Portugal) with a focus on Human Rights and Global Governance. He continued to earn his Master of Laws from University of Amsterdam with an Advanced Certificate in International Criminal Law from Columbia University (2021).

Julio specialized in European and International Public Law with a focus on the relationship between Human Rights and International Investment Protection law. As visiting scholar at Columbia University (2021), he moved from the field of European and International Criminal Law into the emerging field of Climate Criminal Law, co-organizing the Munich Climate School 2022.

Arrival in Munich on 2 August 2023

Sessions in Munich will take place at:
Geschwister-Scholl-Institute (GSI)
Oettingenstraße 67, 80538 München

Sessions in Vienna: 12 and 14 August
(11 August arrival; 15 August departure)

Sessions in Vienna will take place at:
Central European University
Quellenstraße 51, 1100 Vienna

Date	9 a.m. to 12 p.m. (noon)
Thu, 3	<p>Program introduction</p> <p>Please note that class on this day will exceptionally take place at LMU campus.</p> <p>We will use this session to introduce ourselves, to clarify the course requirements and to have a closer look at the schedule. Moreover, students will be introduced to the teaching concept and basic literature of the program.</p> <p>City Tour by bus at 3 pm, starting at Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1 MISU Welcome Event</p>
Fri, 4	<p>From the European Community (EC) to European Union (EU) The EU's institutional structure and the Lisbon Treaty</p> <p>This session will assess the development of the European integration process from the 1950s to the Treaty of Maastricht (1993) and the subsequent reform stages. Since 2009 the Treaty of Lisbon provides the legal framework for the institutional structure and the policies of the EU. We will trace the European integration process from the Cold War era to the present. Why and how did the deepening of European integration occur? Why and how could the EU be enlarged? In this session we will analyse the systemic characteristics and the institutional nature of the EU.</p>
Sat, 5	
Sun 6	<p>Day Trip Castle Neuschwanstein Meeting point at 8 am at Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1</p>

Date/ Time	9 a.m. to 12 p.m. (noon)
Mon, 7	<p>Europeanization / Methodology and Academic Writing</p> <p>Based on the preceding session, we will discuss in how far the European integration impacted on national political systems. Moreover, we will discuss in how far European measures have led to converging rules and policies among the EU member states. Additionally, we will discuss possible topics for the essays. Finally, we will look at the requirements for academic work and research methods.</p>
Tue, 8	<p>The Political Economy of European Integration: The Single Market and the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)</p> <p>This session will focus on two of the major economic projects of European integration: the creation of the Single Market and the Economic and Monetary Union. Both are central elements of the EU's political architecture and have a tremendous impact on economic activities within the Union and beyond. The Single Market is based on the four freedoms, i.e. the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. The Single Market has a deep impact on member states' economic development and economic interdependence. The Economic and Monetary Union became central for the coordination of economic and fiscal policies and a common currency.</p>
Wed, 9	<p>The Eurozone crisis</p> <p>The 2007/8 international financial crisis affected the EU member states' economies seriously. Not least due to the strong interdependence between them the ensuing sovereign-debt crisis challenged the stability of the Monetary Union. Even though the financial markets regained confidence in the Eurozone, the financial integration project continues to face challenges. In this session we will discuss the EU's management of the Euro crisis and analyse how it has changed the political, economic and social dynamics within the EU.</p>
Thu, 10	<p>The EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ)</p> <p>The EU's AFSJ covers activities ranging from external border management to judicial and police cooperation. We will trace the development of this policy area with a special emphasis on the EU's counter terrorism strategy. This will be linked to the broader context of an EU Security Strategy.</p>
Fri, 11	<p>Migration and asylum policy: refugee crisis</p> <p>One of the most demanding challenges for the EU has been the conceptualization and management of a migration policy. This session explores the main obstacles and chances of a European approach towards a migration and asylum concept in light of the 2015 migration crisis.</p> <p>Transfer to Vienna Host: Central European University (CEU)</p>

Date/Time	9 a.m. to 12 p.m. (noon)
Sat, 12	<p>The EU and Asia – Regionalisation</p> <p>“Eurasia” is a classic geopolitical concept. The present structure relationships between Europe and Asia have been dramatically changed. Asian countries, like China and Japan, are the major trade partners of Europe; EU member states, like Germany and France, are the key investors in Asia. This session will also focus on some less “important” countries and some political entities which are not sovereign states. Beyond economic ties, one more interesting connection between Europe and Asia is the regionalisation represented by the EU and the ASEAN. By recalling last session, this session will discuss Europe and Asia at the crossroad of globalisation-regionalisation.</p>
Sun, 13	
Mon, 14	<p>The EU as a global actor – Globalisation</p> <p>The EU as a global actor plays an essential role on the global level, especially under the globalisation context. The EU contributes to the globalisation and the global governance not only politically or economically but also culturally and even normatively. How can we understand the EU as a global actor? What does it mean that the EU is a global power? Furthermore, how are the EU, its member states, and European citizens changed by others?</p>
Tue, 15	<p>Public Holiday (Assumption Day)</p> <p>Transfer from Vienna to Munich</p>
Wed, 16	<p>Public Opinion and the Rise of Euroscepticism</p> <p>Populism has become a constant feature of political systems, not just in Europe. Established political systems are more often challenged by populist movements or parties. Not least since the Eurozone and migration crises, populist parties have gained in importance within EU member states as well as in the European Parliament. What are the characteristics of populism and populist parties within the EU? In how far do skepticism towards or even a rejection of European integration, in combination with nationalism, threaten the integration project? In order to understand this phenomenon, we will theorize and map corresponding political cleavages in the EU along the lines of Postfunctionalism.</p>
Thu, 17	<p>Political culture and European Identity</p> <p>Whereas the preceding session already highlighted the influence of public opinion on European matters, this session will contextualize it in terms of political culture and identity. In how far do national identities converge and can a ‘European identity’ be observed? We will look at both, theories that help to explain identity politics and data dealing with identity issues in Europe.</p>
Fri, 18	<p>Brexit: The United Kingdom and the EU</p> <p>The United Kingdom has always had a special relationship with the EU. This session will assess the history and specific form of British membership in the EU, the UK’s referendum in June 2016 and the subsequent exit negotiations between the EU and the UK. Moreover, we will discuss possible scenarios for the future EU-UK relationship.</p>
Sa, 19	
Sun, 20	

Date/ Time	9 a.m. to 12 p.m. (noon)
Mon, 21	<p>A Europe of the regions?</p> <p>In some EU member states political autonomy and cultural identity are linked to a specific region. On the supranational level this is taken into account with the concept of a 'Europe of the Regions' as well as the principle of subsidiarity. This session will discuss the differences and similarities of regions as well as their impact on the European integration process.</p>
Tue, 22	<p>Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP)</p> <p>In the 1970s, the EC Member States started to coordinate national foreign policies in the framework of European Political Cooperation (EPC). Since the 1990s the development of the CFSP and in further consequence the CSDP has become one of the main features of the European integration process. The EU is in an ongoing process of defining and developing a specific form of actorness in international relations. In this session we will discuss the role of states, sovereignty, forms of power, security and defense cooperation in an EU as well as in an international relations context.</p>
Wed, 23	<p>The EU's coherence in international organizations</p> <p>One line of argument holds that the more coherent the EU and its member states present themselves internationally, the more the EU will be able to shape international outcomes. We will discuss in how far the EU has strengthened coherence and in how far this has made the EU an more effective actor.</p>
Thu, 24	<p>The Ukraine Crisis EU scenarios: challenges and perspectives</p> <p>The Ukraine crisis reached its climax when Russia annexed the Crimea in November 2014. In 2015 Ukraine, Russia, France and Germany agreed on a 'peace deal' but fighting goes on and the Ukraine conflict turns out to be the bloodiest conflict on European territory since the wars in former Yugoslavia. In this session, we will analyse the reasons for the Ukraine crisis and critically discuss the EU's role in managing the crisis.</p>
Fri, 25	<p>Presentation of students' essay topics</p> <p>Farwell Event</p>
Sa, 26	
Sun, 27	Departure from Munich