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MUNICH INTERNATIONAL
SUMMER UNIVERSITY

MISU^{LMU}

Remote European Studies Summer School

'Crises and Power Shifts inside and outside of Europe'

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Head Coordinator and Lecturer

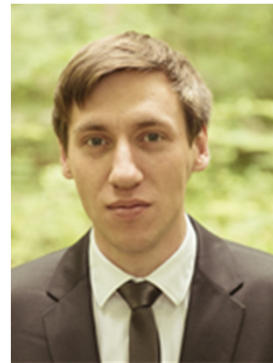
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Dr. des. Stefan Jagdhuber is the EU Studies Head Coordinator for the Munich International Summer University (MISU) at the LMU Munich and a Researcher Fellow at the Chair of International Relations at the LMU Munich. His research focus is on theories of International Relations and European Integration that he uses to analyze the EU's performance on the international scene as well as the integration trajectory of policies belonging to the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. His last publications are in the top academic journal on the European Union, the *Journal of European Public Policy*, and the bilingual journal *Politique Européenne*:

(2019): 'Political (non-)reform in the euro crisis and the refugee crisis: a liberal intergovernmentalist explanation', *Journal of European Public Policy* 26 (2): 246-266 (together with Felix Biermann, Nina Guérin, Berthold Rittberger and Moritz Weiss).

(2020): 'Unexplored Variation in European Integration Research: Mapping and Discussing Vertical Differentiation in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice', *Politique Européenne* 67-68: 54-82.

(2020): "'Flexible Union" stat "Ever Closer Union": Die EU, der Brexit und differenzierte Integration', in Andreas Grimm (Ed.) *Die neue Europäische Union*, Baden-Baden, NOMOS: 183-207.

Dr. des. Stefan Jagdhuber studied political science at the Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich and attended several academic workshops and conferences in the United Kingdom, the USA, Italy and Belgium. He submitted his dissertation on 'Vertical Differentiation in the European Union: Explaining Varying integration levels in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' (supervisor: Prof. Dr. Berthold Rittberger).

Date	Sessions of two hours (120 minutes)
Mon, 5	<p>Program Introduction and Introduction to e-learning tools</p> <p>We will use this session to get to know each other, to clarify the seminar requirements and to have a closer look at the seminar schedule. Moreover, students will be introduced to the teaching concept and corresponding e-learning tools: Zoom for live seminar sessions and Moodle, the LMU Munich's e-learning platform.</p>
Tue, 6	<p>European Community (EC) to European Union (EU) The EU's institutional structure after Lisbon</p> <p>This session will assess the political development of the integration process from the 1950s until the Treaty of Maastricht (1993). We will trace the European integration process in in the wider historical context of the Cold War. Why did European integration deepen and why did several European states apply for EU membership? The Treaty of Lisbon has been the latest reform of the EU's institutional structure. In this session we will analyze the functioning of the European institutions after Lisbon and assess their effectiveness and problem solving capacities.</p>
Wed, 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 Member States. Moreover, we will discuss possible topics for the essays. In addition, we will look at the requirements of academic working, the structuring of papers and presentations as well as issues like literature and internet research etc.</p>
Thu, 8	<p>The Political Economy of European Integration: The Single Market and the Monetary Union</p> <p>This session will discuss two of the major economic projects of the European integration: the creation of the single market and the Monetary Union. Both are central elements of Europe's political architecture and have a tremendous impact on economic activities in Europe. The Single Market is based on the four freedoms: the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons. Eventually finished in 1992, the single market has boosted member states economic development and economic interdependence. The Monetary Union became a further cornerstone in the EU's economic architecture.</p>
Fri, 9	<p>The Eurozone crisis</p> <p>Starting with the international financial crisis in 2008, however, the EU's economies were hit hard and given high interdependence between member states' economies the ensuing sovereign-debt crisis threatened to break the Monetary Union apart. After years of banking- and sovereign-debt crisis the financial markets seem to regain confidence in the Eurozone's economy. In this session we will discuss the EU's management of the Euro crisis and analyze how it has changed the political, economic and social balance of the EU.</p>
Sat, 10	
Sun, 11	

Date	Sessions of two hours (120 minutes)	
Mon, 12	<p>The EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ)</p> <p>The EU's AFSJ covers migration policies, judicial cooperation and police cooperation. We will trace the development of this policy area within the EU with a special focus on the EU's counterterrorism policy. This session explores the policy domain 'Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' and the main obstacles and chances of a European approach to migration and crime. We will in particular analyse in how far the EU has the legal permission as well as political levers to impact upon member states' monopoly on the use of force in police and criminal law matters.</p>	Consultation hour
Tue, 13	<p>Migration and asylum policy: refugee crisis</p> <p>As one of the biggest issues at the moment, the EU is struggling to develop a common policy on migration. This session explores the main obstacles and chances of a European approach to asylum policies following the events of the most recent migration crisis. Moreover, we will analyse the EU's previous cooperative endeavors on migration matters and in how far the EU has indeed developed a common migration strategy and institutional framework.</p>	Consultation hour
Wed, 14	<p>Public Opinion and the Rise of Euroscepticism Sessions of two hours (120 minutes)</p> <p>Especially since the most recent Eurozone and migration crises populist movements have risen all across the EU, mostly to the disadvantage of pro-European parties. How does the EU face those shifts in public opinion? Are Euroscepticism and nationalism a real threat to the EU? We will theorize and map new political cleavages in the EU along the lines of postfunctionalism.</p>	Consultation hour
Thu, 15	<p>Democratic backsliding in the EU</p> <p>The EU's conditionality approach in enlargement negotiations was said to be a decisive factor in democratizing Eastern European Member States to the EU. Yet, we observe that some of these states experience a development that is called 'democratic backsliding' in the literature. We will discuss this development in this session and ask in how far the EU has legal and political safeguards to tackle democratic backsliding in EU member states.</p>	Consultation hour
Fri, 16	<p>Political Culture and the question of a European Identity</p> <p>Whereas the preceding session already highlighted the influence of public opinion on European matters, this session will put this development in a larger theoretical context. In how far do national identities converge and in how far can we even observe a truly 'European identity'? We will engage with both theories that help us to explain identity politics and analyses that have presented data on the different national and European identities that are present in Europe.</p>	Consultation hour
Sat, 17		
Sun, 18		

Date	Sessions of two hours (120 minutes)
Mon, 19	<p>Brexit: The United Kingdom and the EU</p> <p>Britain has always had a special relationship with the EU. This session will assess how membership in the EU has influenced the political system of the UK and where Britain has left its mark on the EU. Lastly, we will analyse the UK's decision to leave the EU via the national referendum in June 2016. How come that the 'Leave' campaign was successful with its campaign and voted in fact for Brexit in the Referendum? Moreover, we analyse the EU-UK negotiations on the British withdrawal agreement and the future relationship to the EU.</p>
Tue, 20	<p>A Europe of the regions?</p> <p>In some of Europe's member states political autonomy and cultural identity are traditionally linked to the region. On EU 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 what role the regions actually play in European politics. We may link this session to the Brexit debate and ask why Scotland holds a different identity than the British one and in how far Scotland still strives to become independent.</p>
Wed, 21	<p>The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the EU's actorness</p> <p>In the 1970s, the EC Member States started to coordinate national foreign policies in the framework of EPC. Since the 1990s the development of the CFSP has become one of the most outstanding features of the European integration process. Since the end of the Cold War debates in international relations focus on the distribution of power among old and new actors. How power is defined, which role do states play and what about sovereignty? This session will outline the overarching international environment and the EU's actorness therein.</p>
Thu, 22	<p>The EU's role in the Ukraine crisis</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, 23	<p>Europe's Future: Challenges and perspectives</p> <p>Europe faces many political, economic and societal challenges. In this session, we will sum up our previous findings and discuss in how far we can forecast the EU's future. Is the EU constantly 'failing forward' and further integration a 'necessity' or do has the EU reached a 'constitutional equilibrium'?</p>
Sa, 24	
Sun, 25	