

Summer Programme LUISS - Paris-Dauphine 2016-2017

AGENDA

Monday June 27	ROME	Morning: In search of stability : Europe, 1870-1989
		Afternoon: Ostiense District: street art, centrale Montemartini
Tuesday June 28	ROME	Morning: An introduction to European institutions
		Afternoon: An introduction to European institutions (2)
Wednesday June 29	VATICAN	Morning: St. Peter and Paul celebration
	ROME	Afternoon: Bike tour from Vatican to Appia antica + picnic
Thursday June 30	ROME	Morning: Convergences and divergences in Europe
		Afternoon: Convergences and divergences in Europe (2)
Friday July 1	ROME	Morning: European institutions and their policies
		Afternoon: Free time
Saturday July 2	ROME	Morning: Exam
		Afternoon: Free time
Sunday July 3	PARIS	Rome to Paris (by airplane)
Monday July 4	PARIS	Morning: On being European
		Afternoon: On being European (2)
Tuesday July 5	STRASBOURG	Morning: Paris to Strasbourg
		Afternoon: European Parliament's plenary session + dinner
Wednesday July 6	STRASBOURG	Morning: Cathedral of our Lady of Strasbourg + Conference "The EU and its borders"
		Afternoon: Strasbourg to Paris
Thursday July 7	PARIS	Morning: Building a single European market
		Afternoon: Convergences and divergences in Europe (2)
Friday July 8	PARIS	Morning: Energy and climate strategy in Europe
		Afternoon: Energy and climate strategy in Europe (2)
		Night: Dinner cruise on the River Seine
Saturday July 9	PARIS	Morning: The EU and its borders
		Afternoon: Visit to Versailles
Sunday July 10	PARIS	Free time
Monday July 11	PARIS	Morning: Exam Afternoon/Night: Farewell cocktail
Tuesday July 12	BRUSSELS	Morning: Paris to Brussels
		Afternoon: Meeting with Mr Soreca, Director for «Internal Security» at European Commission
Wednesday July 13	BRUSSELS	Morning: Visit to the European Commission
		Afternoon: Brussels to Paris
Thursday July 14	PARIS	Bastille Day, parade

COURSES

The Programme is worth 8 ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System).

In search of stability: Europe, 1870-1989

Syllabus: The lecture will cover the political, institutional and economic history of Europe from the late 19th century. It will aim at explaining the European integration process as an answer to the challenges that the continent has had to confront in the last 150 years. The first part of the lecture (3 hours) will deal with European politics and political institutions from the “first” German unification in 1871 up until the end of the Cold War settlement. It will try to demonstrate how the internal evolution of the most relevant European countries has been conditioned by, and has in its turn conditioned, both the intra-European international settlements and the position of the continent in the world. The second part of the lecture (2 hours) is a discussion of the main sources and outcomes of Europe’s economic growth from the late 19th century. It will cover:

- a) the impressive results and the build-up of disequilibria during the “first globalization”,
- b) the instability and economic collapse during the “second thirty years war”,
- c) the “miracles” of the Golden Age and the new disequilibria of the 1970s, d) the “big bang” of the “second globalization”, and
- e) the illusion of a “great moderation” up to the double-dip Great Recession of 2008-13.

An introduction to European institutions

Syllabus: The lecture will provide a historical, juridical and economic introduction to EU institutions. The first part of the lecture (3 hours) will chart the history of European integration from the European Coal and Steel Community up until the Maastricht treaty, dealing with the failed European Defense Community, the Treaties of Rome, the Gaullist challenge, the first enlargements, the economic and monetary troubles and the institutional evolution of the 1970s, the Single European Act. The second part of the lecture (2 hours) will present the more recent developments of the EU Institutional System; so-called ‘intergovernmentalism’ and ‘supranationalism’; the principles of institutional balance and of loyal cooperation between the Institutions, and between the Member States and the Institutions. The third part of the lecture (2 hours) will introduce the main elements of the European Economic Governance and of its Institutions. The history and the legacy of the recent crisis will be considered under the perspective of building a new system of economic and political governance. The dilemma between further centralisation of sovereignty or its wind-back to national competences will be considered.

Convergences and divergences in Europe

Syllabus: The lecture will consider the European institutions in their interaction with the national institutions of the member states, and in their effort to cope with the diversity of the Old Continent. The first part of the lecture (2 hours) is centered on the evolution of the economic imbalances in the Euro area, as it is indicated mainly by the negative or positive surpluses in the current accounts. The lesson aims at explaining the following points:

- a) The conditions which allowed the reproduction and strengthening of the negative imbalances in various European countries before the international financial crisis;
- b) The new factors that made these imbalances unbearable after the financial crisis;
- c) The main features of the related adjustment processes;
- d) A criticism towards the current situation. The second part of the lecture (2 hours) will deal with the process of europeanization of the institutions of the member states – that is, how the institutions of the states that belong to the European Union have been transformed by the integration process. The third part of the lecture (3 hours) will deal with the most relevant institutions of the

EU: the Council; the Parliament and the Commission. It will consider how these institutions are composed; what are their role and functions; what is their internal organization; what are the rules that govern their functioning; how they take decisions.

European institutions and their policies

Syllabus: The lecture aims at completing the overall presentation of the EU institutions and at presenting one instance of specific public policy enacted by them. The first part of the lecture (3 hours) will present the European jurisdictions (i.e. the Court of Justice, the General Court and the Staff Specialized Court) the European Central Bank, the Court of Auditors and the other EU Organisms. The second part of the lecture (2 hours) will deal with the competition policy of the EU: the protection of free competition within the EU; the so-called antitrust rules; the rules on the State aids to the undertakings; the rules concerning the public services and the public owned companies.

On being European: citizenship, rights, social cohesion, welfare and well-being in the EU

Syllabus: EU citizenship: rights and duties. The European area of freedom, security and justice. The free movement of people. The EU judicial cooperation in civil and criminal law matters. The police cooperation within the EU. The European policies on EU external border checks, notably concerning visa, asylum and immigration. The concept of sustainable development as a pillar of the EU economic model. The EU social policy: in particular, the actions to fight unemployment and to ensure social and economic cohesion among European regions; notably, the EU “structural funds”. The European policy to protect the environment and to face the global climate change. The EU initiatives to preserve the European heritage and to develop a more integrated European culture and education.

The EU and its borders/a common Foreign and Security Policy (Conference + Lecture)

Syllabus: The first part of the module will concentrate on enlargements. It will pay great attention to conditionality and the processes of Europeanization: rather than focus on how the Union was changed by the enlargements (an aspect that is dealt with in other modules), it will focus on how candidates first, and new members afterwards, were transformed by accession. The second part of the module will confront the “external action” of the EU and European countries. It will focus in particular on the two areas that are most relevant at the moment: Russia and the Ukrainian crisis; the Mediterranean, the Arab Spring and Lybia.

Building a single European market: competition, trade, and customs

Syllabus: The EU as a free trade area: the Single European Market and its four freedoms: free movement for goods, services, capitals and workers. The rules ensuring free competition within the EU: antitrust enforcement and the provisions concerning public intervention in the market economy. The guarantee of public services of general economic interest and the European social model. The EU as a customs union. The Common Commercial Policy of the EU relating to multilateral and bilateral international trade agreements.

Energy and Climate Change Strategy in Europe

Syllabus: In 2008, the Treaty of Lisbon launched new climate and energy policies in the European Union with the aim of significantly decreasing CO2 emissions, while increasing the security of the supply of energy in the Union, at reasonable costs in order to maintain competitiveness. This led to adopt the “Energy Package” with three targets, known as the «20-20-20» targets, for 2020: a 20% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels; raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%; a 20% improvement in the EU’s energy efficiency. Since then, climate policy and energy security policy have been closely linked in the EU,

as developed in the European Energy Roadmap 2050. The global context for energy and climate policies has changed since these targets were adopted in 2008. The economic crisis has prompted concerns about the impact of energy prices on households and on industrial competitiveness. The shale gas revolution, made possible by hydraulic fracturing technology, has helped the US reduce its energy imports and brought down energy prices. Global greenhouse gases continue to rise while an international climate agreement is being negotiated. A new strategy is being defined in the EU. Heads of State and Government have agreed the headline targets and the architecture for the EU framework on climate and energy for 2030. The agreement includes a cut in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, an EU-wide binding target for renewable energy of at least 27% and an indicative energy efficiency target of at least 27%. This session will be dedicated to the presentation and analysis of the European strategy. We will explain why the two issues, climate change and energy, are intertwined and a focus will be made on the potential impact of the European strategy on its economic growth over the long-term.

ACTIVITIES

Rome

OSTIENSE DISTRICT: STREET ART, CENTRALE MONTEMARTINI (June 27, afternoon)

Discover the underground culture of street art through the industrial streets of the Ostiense district. Abandoned or under-renewal, buildings and factories lay a perfect ground for artist from all over Italy and Europe.

SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL'S CELEBRATION (June 29, morning)

On June 29, the Catholic Church celebrates the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, founders of the Holy and patrons of Rome. In the morning, the activity will be focused on Saint Peter's Basilica, where the Pope will hold a special Mass.

BIKE TOUR: FROM VATICAN TO APPIA ANTICA + PICNIC (June 29, afternoon)

An interesting bike tour starting from the Vatican and arriving to the ancient Appia, an archaeological park which was once one of the earliest and strategically most important Roman roads. Meal is included.

Paris

DINNER CRUISE ON THE RIVER SEINE (July 9, night)

Enjoy a dinner cruise on the river Seine, a unique view of the city centre, and experience the breathtaking magic of Paris by night.

CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES (July 11, afternoon)

Discover the glorious Versailles, one of the most beautiful achievements of the 18th-century French art: the Palace, the gardens, the Trianon palaces and Marie-Antoinette's Estate.

BASTILLE DAY (July 14)

Bastille Day is a national French celebration. Watch the military parade on the Champs-Élysées and admire the Eiffel Tower lighting up with fireworks.

Strasbourg

ATTENDANCE OF A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PLENARY SESSION + DINNER (July 5)

Strasbourg is the official seat of the European Parliament. The visit consists of a presentation by an information officer, a discussion with a member of the Parliament if the parliamentary agenda allows and the opportunity to attend a plenary session.

VISIT TO THE STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL (July 6)

Discover the Cathedral of our Lady of Strasbourg, described by Victor Hugo as a "gigantic and delicate marvel" and by Goethe as "a sublimely towering, wide-spreading tree of God".

BRUSSELS

CHOCOLATE FACTORY (July 12)

You will learn how first the Mayas, then the Aztecs, grew cocoa trees, how the cocoa bean conquered Europe and how cocoa is made into chocolate. A master chocolate-maker will prepare pralines right in front of you. Tasting chocolate is of course a part of the tour.

VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION (July 13)

Get an introduction on the role of the European Commission within the EU, followed by a presentation on a specific EU policy.

FACULTY

Carlo Bastasin - LUISS University

Christian Blasberg - LUISS University

Daniele Gallo - LUISS University

Marcello Messori - LUISS University

Enzo Moavero Milanesi - LUISS University

Joël Monéger - Paris-Dauphine University

Stéphanie Monjonr - Paris-Dauphine University

Marta Moretti - LUISS University

Giovanni Orsina - LUISS University

Coralie Raffenne - Paris-Dauphine University

Gianni Toniolo - LUISS University

Gian Luigi Tosato - LUISS University

Sergio Fabbrini - LUISS University