

**GOVERNANCE, PLURALISM AND TRANS-NATIONALISATION IN
EUROPE
ACTIVITIES - FEBRUARY 2017**



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PANTEION UNIVERSITY
OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES

GovUnet Jean Monnet Network 8th, 9th and 10th May 2017

“Governance, Law, Pluralism and Trans-nationalisation in Europe”

Abstracts

❖ PhD Candidates, University of the Aegean

❖ MA Graduates

○ **Deligeorgiou Ioanna**

«The meaning of the ten priorities for Europe in relation with the existing operating framework of the European Union, under the light of the economic and social cohesion»

In November 2014, the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker presented a political plan with ten priorities. These ten priorities should be the basic aims for the European Institutions in order to achieve further economic and social cohesion for the member states of the European Union.

Moreover, the ten priorities of this programme include changes in sectors such as fairness, growth, employment, democracy, migration, climate etc. In a few words

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the ten priorities are the followings: 1) an increase of employment, growth and investment, 2) a connection of digital single market, 3) an energy union accompanied with a policy for climate change, 4) a deeper and fairer internal market based on the industrial base, 5) a deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union, 6) a reasonable agreement between European Union and United States in the sector of free trade, 7) an area of justice and fundamental rights based on the mutual trust, 8) a new migration policy, 9) a stronger global acting of the European Union, 10) an union of democratic change.

The accomplishment of the above ten priorities will be the main key for the European Union to succeed the desirable economic and social cohesion among its member states in the framework of Regional Policy.

○ **Protouli Maritina**

«Immigrants and refugees criminals are they born like this»?

My speech will be a brief presentation relatively the immigrants' and refugees' criminality in Europe. Especially, why do they commit crimes? Are they born like this? Can we find the answer into their religion or into our western societies?

Scientists believe that nobody born to become a mass murder. In 2014, scientists from Finland and Sweden discovered two genes, which are responsible for the 10% of violent crimes which committed, because those genes, make a human to express a violent and criminal behavior 13 times more, in comparison with the rest of the people. But still, many scientists claims that the human behavior is so complexed, that we cannot only explain it, based on genetic factors. The researchers, led by Professor Yari Tijonen of the Karolinska Medical Institute in Stockholm, who published the relative article in the journal Molecular Psychiatry, reported that those two genes, bring changes in brain activity. As Yari Tijonen said, more and more scientific evidence is being accumulated about the effects of genes on violent crime. He estimated that if these two "guilty" genes did not exist, criminality in one country would be 5% to 10% less and there are many more genes like that.

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This research was based on the genetic analysis of DNA samples from approximately 900 prisoners (the first time this was done in such a large number of prisoners), of whom 78 fulfilled the profile of an infected and overly violent criminal with many murders. The study showed that these so violent criminals have the mutation of the MAOA gene, which regulates an enzyme (monoamine oxidase A or), which plays a key role in the brain, as it affects the level of a vital Neurotransmitter, dopamine. Those who have this genomic genome have committed at least ten serious crimes. A second gene, CDH13, which involved in brain cell communication and already associated with intense impulsive behavior and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), was also found to a greater extent in those who convicted violent crimes.

However, it is noted that 40% of those who have this gene variant, didn't commit violent crimes. Finally, Oxford University professor of neuroscience Jan Shenp, a prominent scientist and researcher, appeared cautious and resisted, saying it would be a great exaggeration to talk about "genes of violence." As he said, "combined with many other factors, these genes can make it difficult for somebody to control his violent tendencies, but they certainly do not pre-define him to live a life of crime," and I agree with him. Furthermore, there are many people, who argue that the country of origin and at the same time the religious education and the culture of migrants and refugees, who enter in our Western societies, is the main reason for being violent. Based on the consensus of the scholars and authentic sources of Islam, all verses calling for war and battle are for the sake of protecting the Muslims and the faith of Islam, and not for injustice towards non-Muslims.

Recently, I read the article by Nicolai Sennels, a Danish psychologist and member of - Dansk Folkeparti, a political party in Denmark, characterized as "conservative, Eurosceptic, extremely right", who claims that ,after a deep research that he made himself on young muslim prisoners in Denmark, he understood that there are four psychological factors which contribute to shaping the personality of Muslimsanger, confidence, responsibility for myself and intoleranceThe ongoing cultural and psychological cocktail of anger, low self-esteem, the victim mindset, a

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willingness to be led blindly by external authorities, and an offensive and disparaging attitude towards non-Muslims, enforced through pain, intimidation and repeats of the Koran lyrics that promote hatred and violence against non - Muslims, is the reason why Islam creates monsters. "

Referring to the criminality of foreigners refugees and immigrants in Greece, in comparison with natives, I quote the following: some foreigners are part of the serious crime in the country, just like the natives. Mr Karydis argues that the closer quantitative and qualitative police control and the emphasis on the surveillance of certain social groups end up to be recordered more immigrants' crimes because simply, immigrants are controlled by the police about 15 times more than Greek people. The issue of immigrants' crime is relevant to our country's immigration policy. Taking as an example our country, Greece has not integrated its immigrants socially. To be honest, we are talking more about social exclusion than integration, resulting in total rejection of these people from every area of life. Generally, our society is not tolerant to the difference, so every immigrant is a criminal candidate for the biggest amount of the citizens. And that is the same to every European country, too. This is something that everyone knows. Even the immigrants themselves. In addition, it is obvious that either a legal or illegal immigrant who commits an offense, if he arrested will be recorded in police statistics. Indeed, the irregular migrant is more likely to catch the police attention because he has no legalization papers.

It's a fact that the criminality of foreigners, depends on various factors which vary, depending mainly on the host country. A factor that plays an important role in the crime of immigrants integration degree is their host country. Immigrants belong to a population category that reflects not only the clash of cultures between the country of origin and the host country, but also their different treatment by Administration and Justice, precisely because of their origin. On the other hand, every individual is born and grows in a particular cultural environment from which he accepts influences of perceptions and ideas, implanted in his spiritual world and transformed into personal elements. These elements, combined with the biological temperament of the

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individual, create his personality and influence his later expression in the social activity of the individual (Karydis 2004).

To conclude with, by taking into account the social, political, cultural and religious background of the groups of foreigners (Asian and African tribes) accepted by Europe I believe that the problem is not the criminal but what makes him a criminal. The Sociology and our political economy have been saying it for decades: increasing social inequalities is equal with increasing crime. But our society continues to live in denial, fear and illusions, while the criminal law becomes more and more, powerless and the racism phenomena are increased.

○ **Crysopoulou Dimitra**

«Multiculturalism and federalism - focusing on european integration»

This paper summarizes the results of a bibliographic research on my diploma thesis on MULTICULTURALISM AND FEDERALISM, in the view to the process of European Integration. The common points of the two concepts are analyzed and presented in the light of the answers to the following questions:

Are Multiculturalism and the Federalism two compatible systems in the process of integration, the European Union? Where do they meet and who differs? What common goals they have and what common universal purpose they serve.

By examining the common points, contradictions, substance and form, values and principles embodied in the two concepts, functions and objectives they perform, we can agree that it is a social system and a political system. These are two systems, with a common universal orientation the lasting peace, they serve the same separate objectives and incorporate common principles with regard to substance and processes that includes.

The authorities set up the necessary prerequisites to operate as an ongoing system in a New Liberal Democracy environment and jointly create prospects for developing Political Culture that is necessary for completion the European integration process. Systems both have a common enemy which is the ethnic tendencies

○ **Stathopoulos Ilias**

“The European security policy issue on the refugee crisis. Challenges and perspectives.”

The main point of thesis is the issue of security as an aspect of the Union's external relations law. The main objective is to study all the possibilities for creating a genuinely common foreign policy for the EU and not the specific choices and priorities of each partner. Security is the ideal framework for this orientation. This

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study focuses on the EU's responsibilities for the management of external relations, the development of a common policy on asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection in order to provide the appropriate status to any third-country national who is in need of international protection and to ensure Observance of the principle of non-refoulement. Migration policy is an aspect of the EU's external relations law. This approach focuses on studying the EU's responsibilities for managing external relations that are available to achieve a specific objective. The main objective is to study all possibilities for creating a genuinely common foreign policy for the EU and not the specific choices and priorities of each partner. The Europeanization of immigration policy is not yet as advanced as many foreigners can assume. An important issue is whether immigration challenges allow and characterize EU legislation that is compatible with society's needs or not. The EU's external relations law is a tool to study the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* in third countries. Therefore, political dialogue is one of the key aspects of the regime and addresses new issues that were previously outside the scope of development cooperation, such as peace and security, arms trade and migration. The EU has a unique presence on its territory by producing laws that are inextricably linked to the *acquis communautaire*. It must be explained that the confirmation of the Union as a global actor on the international stage depends, in all probability, on the application of international law to the domestic legal order. The international legal personality of the European Union after the Treaty of Lisbon and its recognition as a global player allows for the export of the *acquis communautaire* to third countries.

Respect for human rights is seen as a central element of the two strategic policy areas within and outside the Union and is achieved in principle within and outside the Union through the implementation of the "*acquis communautaire*".

Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights are fundamental values of the European Union already formulated in the first provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon. These are fundamental values of the European Union and have therefore been strengthened by the adoption and implementation of a European Charter of Fundamental Rights. Moreover, the freedom of movement and security enjoyed by European citizens are likely to be conferred on non-EU citizens in the future, in line with the limitations provided by the institutional system.

The European area of freedom, security and justice was created in order to ensuring the free movement of persons and offering a higher level of protection for European citizens. It covers policy areas ranging from the management of the European Union's external borders to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters. It includes asylum and immigration policy, police cooperation and the fight against crime (terrorism, organized crime, trafficking in human beings, drugs, etc.)

The three characteristics that define the importance of protecting human rights and immigration issues in the context of EU external policies: regulatory, political and support elements.

The regulatory element refers to the inclusion of human rights clauses in agreement with third countries on assistance and trade. The political element works when the EU takes measures to tackle human rights violations, such as sanctions against third countries.

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The main objective is to explore all aspects of the social framework of the EU's external relations in the context of security challenges and the development of a genuinely European asylum system.

I. the *acquis communautaire* and the contribution to shaping the international and European legal order

II. The EU's external relations with third countries on security and crisis management.

III. The democratic deficit of third countries and the impact on their bilateral relations with the European Union.

IV. The asylum procedure and what do you foresee from the European Legislation

V. What International Texts Define

VI. Forming a common system of decision making and implementation.

Also, the international legal instruments addressing security issues, whether EU Member States or third countries. The fate of the Dublin (II, III) Convention when confronted with the security challenges and the relationship between the Dublin (II, III) Convention and the European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, if compatible.

Promoting values for all citizens, Europeans and non-Europeans, legally established in the EU, is a key objective for peace and prosperity.

The common European values that inspire the functioning of the European area of freedom, security and justice are the principles for the democratic regimes of the European Union. The purpose of this exercise is to highlight the creation of an area of freedom, security and justice, with respect for fundamental rights and the different legal systems and legal traditions of the Member States.

This dissertation will attempt to emphasize the indivisibility and interdependence of human rights. You acknowledge that economic and social development is conducive to the protection of civil and political rights. However, although the EU's commitment to the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights has been proven, the practical side of this commitment shows far less attention and is focused on economic, social and cultural rights than individual and political Rights of the Union's external relations. The EU's external borders are characterized as a link between internal and external policies. In the context of the Union's external relations, in particular, some strategic partnerships are being approached in principle from the perspective of the European Neighborhood Policy. In addition, at the level of the European External Action Service, through this work, the special relations between the European Union and third countries that can be traced back to the principle of the Union will be studied. These political, economic and social relations are mainly in the field of development cooperation.

Human rights, democracy and the rule of law are fundamental values of the European Union. Incorporated in its founding Treaty, reinforced with the adoption of the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The European Union respects human rights, which are universal and indivisible values. It therefore promotes and defends them both within its borders and in its relations with third countries. The EU has gradually brought the issue of human rights to the center of its relations with other countries and

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regions. Typical examples are the case studies mentioned above, as well as conventional systems inside and outside the Union.

It is aimed at creating an area of freedom, security and justice: an area without internal borders where people can, move, live and work freely, having the belief that their rights are fully respected and their security guaranteed, taking into account common challenges such as the development of a comprehensive EU immigration policy to improve the Union's competitiveness and social cohesion, the creation of a common European Asylum System, The prevention of threats from serious and organized crime and the fight against illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, cybercrime and terrorism.

It is necessary to have an integrated approach to the emerging pressure on immigration and asylum requests and on the management of external borders

❖ MA European Societies & European Integration

○ George Giarlos

“Eastern EU Enlargement under the scope of European Integration”

EU enlargement has been the best instrument to implement European Integration, as history has shown. Someone could wonder “what about Eastern EU enlargement?” Since the fall of Communism in Europe in the late 80’s, negotiations have started for central and eastern countries accession in EU. As pointed out by literature, those negotiations were difficult and are to be examined under the perspective of various EU integration theories.

Rationalists and liberal intergovernmentalists (Moravcsik 2003, Plumper & Schneider 2007) stressed the material incentives of EU member States while trying to gain profit through asymmetrical interdependency bargain accession negotiations. Constructivists (Plumper & Schneider 2007, Schimmelfennig 2001 & 2008) on the other hand, demonstrate the European common values incentives for the ‘brakemen’ member states to agree with the enlargement. Furthermore, as far as the integration of the new member states is concerned, scholars emphasize the importance of accession for the democratization and Europeanization of those countries (Sadurski, 2004) and indicate that the enlargement did not slow down the EU decision making speed (Golub 2007 & Ludlow 2013).

To sum up, EU Eastern enlargement serves the idea of EU being a pan - european union towards the fulfillment of European Integration.

○ Patiris Paulos

«European Governance and Democratization of EU: New Data in Participatory Democracy»

From its founding moment in Rome and until now, the European Union (EU) demonstrates significant attempts of harmonic cohabitation between European

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governance and democracy. Thus, what is European governance and what democracy? Are they connected or repulsed? Let's view the definitions of the above terms in order to conclude on the situation.

For democracy, there are several definitions, however, according to Joseph Schumpeter, democracy constitutes the periodic right of the people to select the government and provide it with the power to make decisions for them. Further, as it is described in his classical work of "Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy"¹ the notion of democracy is noted as a political method according to which political decisions for all matters are made by specific individuals to which power has been authorized by the people as the consequence of a successful claim of popular vote (Schumpeter, 2003). Also, this is visible through the centuries and through several types of democracy, some of which are direct, indirect or participatory, will be analyzed further on through the exercise of European governance.

European Governance is referred to as generally, the ability of a union to serve the people, be concerned with the regulations, procedures and behavior which are to be expressed through the interests, correct management of the resources and exercise of power. Over time, the definition of governance is enriched and developed according to the needs and developments of each time. Since 2001, the issue of governance has become currently an imperative need for the EU. The aim is to support democracy further at a European Level and for the people to come closer to the European institutions.²

The founding and modifying conventions of European Governance strengthen the view of the democratization of the EU. Although, European citizens never had realized that they were far apart from the decision making procedures, they did not demonstrate any issue or reaction as their main worry has been the establishment of peace. When that aim was in part established, they then proceeded in searching for new ways to support their political rights through their participation in the electoral procedure and more specifically in the selection of their representation by the parliament members. As a result, representative democracy is strengthened through their representatives in the EU from 1979 and every five years until now. ³

However, by the end of 1980 several sceptics about the EU have been using the term of "democratic deficit" implying that the function of the EU is non democratic, further insinuating that through this way the people lose their right of participation in the decision making process and for this reason they ignore and drift away from the European institutions. At this point, the question at hand is whether the EU is the only one in fault or is the absence noted as much at the European elections and the national that has a result their representation to not support the interests of the majority.⁴

Despite the European parliament has an advisory character in the beginning of European integration, new developments of participatory democracy are established as a "shield of the Union" against the threat of the democratic deficit via the Lisbon

¹ Joseph Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, <http://digamo.free.fr/capisoc.pdf>

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/governance.html>

³ http://www.opengov.gr/minreform/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/01/lefki_vivlos.pdf

⁴ Follesdal A. and Hix S. (2006), "Why there is a democratic deficit in the EU: A response to Majone and Moravcsik", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, vol.44, no.3, pp.533-562, σελ.534

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treaty. Thus, the EU through the Lisbon treaty aims to further strengthen the democratization of the functions of its institutions. This type of democratization is supported through the principles of representative democracy, participatory democracy and democratic equality. The Union, respects the principle of equality by which the people have the opportunity of equal attention by the EU institutions (TEU, Article 9). Representative democracy is established as the people are represented directly at Union level through the European parliament and the member states through the European council. Most decisions are taken jointly by the council and the European parliament (TEU, Article 10). The institutions maintain an open, transparent and tactical dialogue with the representative unions and society of people. “Not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the European Commission, within the framework of its powers, to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties” (TEU, Article 11).

The Lisbon treaty also aims the democratization of the function of the Union through the strengthening of the role of the national governments. According to article 12 of TEU, national parliaments contribute actively in the correct function of the union by being informed by the institutions of the EU as well as drafts of legal acts to be distributed to them. The Lisbon treaty is also responsible for the principle of subsidiarity to be respected.

In conclusion, tensions and disagreements towards that direction as well as towards the direction of management of the level of integration, existed, exist and will continue to exist. The solution, however, and the propitiation of suspiciousness can only occur through a democratic system of governance with the main actors being the European institutions and the European citizens.

○ **Euaggelou Aggeliki**

«Global Governance of the European Union today»

The European Union as a target of today sets the common vision and joint action. It sets out a multidimensional program with objectives for a better European Union. Each country separately does not have as much power or material resources as to face any risks. All the countries of the European Union, however, can make significant successes. The European Union's governance plan is not only based on internal relations between the countries belonging to the Union but also on the Union's relationship with third countries. The European Union places great emphasis on the relationship it has developed with countries that do not belong to it. Besides, its diplomatic network is strong and its economy is ranked among the three largest economies in the world.

The European Union wishes to serve its common interests, and that is why there is collective responsibility for an even stronger and stronger Europe. Europe has confidence in itself and believes in fulfilling the goals it has set itself. She has confidence and believes in a better and stronger future for her.

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The objectives set by Europe are many and different, but, as mentioned above, all aim for a more brave, just, peaceful, decisive, strong Europe. These objectives make reference to peace and security, the priorities for external action, both the security of the Union and a more integrated approach to conflict. There is also talk of regional cooperation structures. All the objectives are set to be implemented and there are shortly positive results for the Union. Union citizens want a credible, dynamic, confidence-inspiring and secure Union, they still want a Union that is diplomatic, has a peaceful mood, is based on the law, and respects human rights. Its great achievement and desire is to continue the respect it has shown towards the concept of democracy and its values. Values such as respect for human rights, equality, justice.

Another very important piece for which the Union has taken care of is nothing but security. It is for its citizens to feel safe, and that is why the Union's relationship with third parties plays a very important role. The reasons are diplomatic, and through this diplomacy there may be a future co-operation between the Union and third countries.

Another very important part of the Union's agenda is none other than the fight against terrorism. It is an important part of the terrorist acts that have taken place on European soil. The Union thus increases investment in the eradication of terrorism. But security also provides cyber services by providing services to the Member States to protect themselves, leaving it free.

Other important issues are the environment and energy security since the Union places great emphasis on these two points by promoting rigorous measures on nuclear safety in countries outside it.

It also promotes a more sophisticated immigration policy for better results, with particular emphasis on both countries of origin and countries of transit.

An important factor in achieving this vision is none other than the relationship that has already been or is trying to create or even improve with other countries outside it. The reason for the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. They are important factors that the Union must take into account.

All these goals have been set, it is necessary to move from vision to implementation. The Union, in order to be able to cope with it, needs to create, in general, feelings of security, credibility and trust.

❖ Graduate Students

○ Tsaouselli Eini

«Reforming plans initiated by European states of the structure and function of the Security Council»

The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the main purpose of bringing together as many states as possible and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

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ensuring the smooth functioning of the international community. One of the six main institutionalized bodies of the organization, responsible for maintaining security and peace, is the 15-member Security Council. Five permanent (America, Russia, China, England, France) with special privileges and powers and ten elected with a two-year mandate.

Within the spectrum of developments in international politics and the shaping of a new world order it has repeatedly been found by many states, the imperative need to reform the way the Security Council functions and by extension, the UN functioning. This research examines the causes that have led to this timeless debate and the sensitive political practices that contribute to delaying any reform.

The EU has actively supported the UN reform agenda by participating in various bodies, including the UN Security Council, the General Assembly and all key actors and programs as an observer as it is a non-intergovernmental institution in the traditional state frameworks with a central governmental structure and action in all areas of politics and, above all, foreign policy.

In this context and taking into account the dynamic evolution of the Union into the second global economic power and a strong international player it is considered either, if it could itself become a full member with economic, political and, above all, institutional substance in an institutionalized body of an international organization, such as the UN Security Council.

In order to answer this question, we shall examine the evolution of European integration and the effort to shape a common foreign policy by focusing on the will of the EU member states to assign national forms of sovereignty to the Union and on the extent that each of their national foreign policy correspond with the EUs' foreign policy.