

Summaries of Workshop's PhD Presentations

➤ **Nefeli Vakouli: CJEU and ECtHR- Their juridical competence on Asylum issues.**

She dealt with the existing judicial regimes and the caselaw of the two supranational European Courts, that is the CJEU and ECtHR, and the necessity of the two Courts' caselaw in the context of International Refugee Law. She also referred, on the one hand, to the Council of Europe which does not have a legislative authority but allows for the judicial authority to develop at a supranational level and, on the other hand, to the EU which has a developed legislative authority contrary to its not so developed judicial authority in the area asylum.

➤ **Cleo Chatzidaniil: - Human rights and the League of Nations: The historical dynamic of Briand's and Stresemann's European common vision on political unification.**

She dealt with the inter-war period when human rights were protected in a collective way. This is considered to be necessary because the need for the study of collective human rights emerged again after the collapse of the Balkan States after the 1990s. This protection, she argues, was the expression of the interrelationship between politics and diplomacy, while, after the 2nd World War, the protection of personal rights was expressed in the context of law. In both cases, we have the parallel development of "Europe".

➤ **Eleftheria Ftaklaki: Cotonou Agreement: A specific framework for the protection of human rights.**

She dealt with human rights protection within the context of the Cotonou Agreement. This is achieved through the existing prevention and suppression mechanisms provided in the Agreement such as conditionality, clauses, and development actions. She also stressed the need for promoting the role of international relations with Europe.

➤ **Eleftheria Terzoudi: "The quality of being a citizen as a sine qua non guarantee for the respect of human rights in the European space from antiquity until nowadays. Examining the relationship between the European citizen and his rights to property, freedom of movement, isonomy, to elect/be elected and education".**

She examined the concept of citizenship in relation to Human Rights in the European space using a historical approach and methodologically based on the theory of social constructivism. Citizenship is supported to be a core concept for the constitution of the state – subject's relationship. More specifically, citizenship as related to human rights

was examined under the perspective of three dimensions: citizenship as status, citizenship as agency and citizenship as social identity. Emphasis was given to three dimensions, that is : its constitutional function in the creation of the idea of people, its function as a distinctive element that separates citizens – non citizens and its transformative dimension of the concept of citizenship itself.

➤ **Monica Chatzipanteli: “Representations of Human Rights as visualised in Contemporary european cinema”**

Her analysis focused on Europe’s study, as a cultural idea and as a key factor in the promotion and protection of human rights. Particularly, she examined its interrelation with the ways the aforementioned are visualised and portrayed in contemporary european cinema. It was presented how european identity is constructed and depicted in cinema in respect to the idea of a new narrative for Europe as a state of mind based on the Enlightenment principles of reason, identity, universality and binarisms, that always exclude the Other. It was highlighted that migrant and diasporic cinema, as a particular genre of depicting human rights’ abuses and violations, has the power to make us realise ethical connotations. She drew on the theoretical approaches of Levinas, Balibar, Foucault and Kristeva about identity, subjectivity, exclusion, borders, nationalism and citizenship to illustrate the importance of studying Europe through cinema and visual culture.

➤ **Dr Christoforos Kalloniatis: The socioeconomic cohesion of the European space, a presupposition or a concluding expression of the European citizen’s respect of rights?**

He analysed the financial-economic aspect of the EU’s Cohesion Policy and investigated whether the aforementioned policy is a prerequisite or the final outcome of respecting the rights of EU citizens and concluded that both the above hypotheses are right. Though, he emphasised that the key- players of the EU’s cohesion policy must respect the rules set and provide (EU) or use (individuals, member states) the financial resources efficiently and effectively.