

MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: EXPERIENCES OF BALKAN COUNTRIES

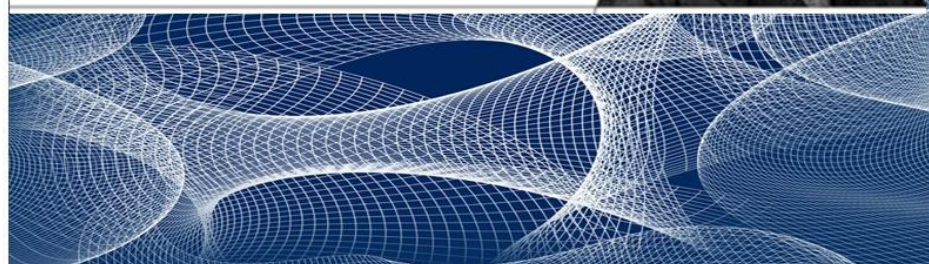
DATE

14-15 April 2021.
10:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Kyiv time



Erasmus+

Jean Monnet
Programme



Studies Research Laboratory
National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

In cooperation with the National
University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"

WURCES ON LINE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

TOPICS

- ◆ Experiences of Balkan countries in teaching and research of European Studies;
- ◆ Impact of the European Studies research on the domestic approximation practices to the EU standards dealing with digital economy, e-commerce issues, digital industries, etc. in Balkan countries and Eastern Partnership states
- ◆ Challenges for European Studies in Balkan Countries and Eastern Partnership States

ORGANIZER



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EU Studies Research Laboratory
National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: EXPERIENCES OF BALKAN COUNTRIES WURCES INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Day 1. 14 April 2021, 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Kyiv time

9:30	Channel Opening, registration	
9:45 – 10:00	WORKSHOP OPENING: NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR THE COOPERATION UNDER THE JEAN MONNET PROGRAM: Svitlana Shytikova, Petro Krainik, National Erasmus+ Office in Ukraine	
10:00 - 11:20	Session 1:	Experiences of Balkan countries in teaching and research of European Studies
	Moderator: Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva	Key note 1 – <i>Higher Education as Pionier in EU Integration. How the European accreditation approach for Joint Programs supports the Bologna Process and Integration Capacities at Western Balkan.</i> Franz Kok, University of Salzburg, AUSTRIA.
		Key note 2 – <i>Kosovo in(to), it's EU integration process: Challenges and Perspectives,</i> Prof. Afrim Hoti, Associate Professor at the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Prištine, KOSOVO.
		Key note 3 – <i>The role of European integration and European Neighborhood Policy in the Europeanisation of Moldova,</i> Dr. Rodica Crudu, associate professor at Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, invited professor at University "1 December 1918" University of Alba Iulia, ROMANIA.
	11:00 – 11:20	Q&A Session
11:20-11:40	Screen break	
11:40-13:00	Session 2:	Impact of the European Studies research on the domestic approximation practices to the EU standards dealing with digital economy, e-commerce issues, digital industries, etc. in Balkan countries and Eastern Partnership states
	Moderator: Oksana Krayevska	Key note 1 – <i>From functional justice sector reviews to the EU Rule of Law Mechanism. Towards a common European standard.</i> Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Thomas Kruessmann, LL.M. (King's College), Coordinator, Erasmus+ Project "Modernisation of Master Programmes for Future Judges, Prosecutors, Investigators with Respect to European Standards on Human Rights" University of Graz, AUSTRIA.
		Key note 2 – <i>Europeanisation of the Legal Order of Ukraine: Domestic Practices of the Adjustment of the Competition Law,</i> Prof. Kseniya Smyrnova, Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv, Institute of International Relations, Chair of Comparative and European Law, Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, UKRAINE
		Key note 3 – <i>The impacts of the EU Directive 2013/40/EU on attacks against information systems on Croatian Criminal Code,</i> Iva Parenta, mag. iur., University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law, Chair of Criminal Procedural Law CRRIMHUM research fellow, CROATIA
		Key note 4 – <i>Impact of European Studies on the Implementation Practices of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement,</i> Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva, University of Lviv, PhD, associate professor of the European Law Department,

		head of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, Mykhailo Mykivych , Dr., Professor of the European Law Department of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, WURCES senior research fellow, UKRAINE
	12:40 – 13:00	Q&A Session
Day 2. 15 April 2021, 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Kyiv time		
10:00 - 11:20	Session 3	Challenges for European Studies in Balkan Countries and Eastern Partnership States
	<i>Moderator:</i> Vasyl Zelenko	Key note 1 – <i>Ukraine’s Participation in the European Research and Educational Area: Challenges for Social Sciences and Humanities</i> , Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva , University of Lviv, PhD, associate professor of the European Law Department, head of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, UKRAINE
		Key note 2 – <i>Baltic-Black Sea Region: Perceptions in the European Union</i> , Marianna Gladys , University of Lviv, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Diplomatic Services, Faculty of International Relations, UKRAINE
		Key note 3 – <i>Fight against Populism and Ethnical Xenophobia: European Practices and Security Aspects</i> , Petro Tokar , PhD in Sociology, Associate Professor of the Economic Theory Department, Ughgorod National University, member to the Transcarpathian Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, UKRAINE
		Key note 4 – <i>Implementation of European Studies Approaches to Sustainable Development on the National University of Food Technologies</i> , Prof. Igor Yakymenko , head of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at NUFT, Kyiv, Ukraine
		Key note 5 – <i>Dynamics of professional psycho-physical and psycho-physical readiness of the students of rail-road specialities</i> , Yefremova Anzhelika , Ukrainian State University of Rail Transport, Kyiv, UKRAINE
	11:00 – 11:20	Q&A Session
11:20-11:40	Screen break	
11:40-13:00	Session 4	CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR DOING DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN UKRAINE AND BALKAN COUNTRIES
	<i>Moderator:</i> Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva	Key note 1 – <i>“What are current challenges of doing doctoral research in Ukraine?”</i> Prof. Roman Petrov , National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, UKRAINE
		Key note 2 – <i>From Participation towards Deepening EU Integration? – Examining Bosnia and Herzegovina’s role in the European Research Area</i> , Dženeta Karabegović (University of Salzburg), AUSTRIA, Nedžma Džananović (University of Sarajevo), SERBIA.
		Key note 3 – <i>EU educational strategies and practices to promote cultural diversity in the focus of social innovations</i> , Marja Nesterova , National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, Kyiv, UKRAINE
		Key note 4 — <i>Transformation of Ukraine's Educational Policy in the context of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement implementation</i> , Oksana Krayevska , University of Lviv, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Regional Studies and International Tourism, Faculty of International Relations, UKRAINE
	12:40 – 13:00	Q&A Session. Closing remarks

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WURCES INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

ABSTRACTS

14-15 April 2021, Ukraine

Kosovo in(to) it's Integration Process: Challenges and Perspectives

By: Prof. Afrim Hoti, Associate Professor at the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Prištine

The most common phenomenon Kosovo and EU is having is their respective Sui Generis nature. This is due to the fact that after the dissolution of ex-Yugoslavia Kosovo got and is still going through a specific process. First, its sui generis nature toward its independence and statehood and parallel with it, as second, its way to EU integration process as Kosovo's path toward the EU integration is specific due to the fact that there is no normal communication between the parties.

As new born country, Kosovo proclaimed its independence on February 17 th 2008, calling the international community in general, and EU member countries in particular to recognize it. Around 115 UN members already recognized Kosovo whereas 22 out of EU member states did it. 5 non-recognizing EU members are still resisting to take the decision and recognize Kosovo what actually is complicating the mutual cooperation between EU and Kosovo. Apart from it, the process is going into twofold; the EU perspective to Kosovo is declared repeatedly to the Kosovar authorities and people whereas country remains the only one in the region 'isolated' due to its Sui Generis nature. Still with visa regime, Kosovo in 2016 signed the first agreement with EU (SAA), trying to accelerate and progress in its way to EU integration. Thus, I will through my presentation to reflect into the perspective of Kosovo toward EU integration and challenges ahead.

From Participation towards Deepening EU Integration? – Examining Bosnia and Herzegovina's role in the European Research Area

By: Dženeta Karabegović (University of Salzburg) and Nedžma Džananović (University of Sarajevo)

Developing better capabilities and capacities while increasing the impact of research projects and output remains one of the major goals of the majority of institutions. Guided by the belief that scientific excellence supports sustainable economy and knowledge-based society and determined to support the integration in this field, the EU dedicates considerable support for research and innovation and encourages participation of the WB scientists and scientific entities in framework programs under the same conditions as for those from the EU. The participation in the framework programs and EU mentored restructuring of the respective countries' approach to Science and Research also aims at better collaboration and interaction between the triple helix actors – academia, industry, and government. Science and Research constitute one of negotiating chapters for the four candidate countries in the Western Balkans while the Stabilization and Association Agreements with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, as potential membership candidates, also encourage cooperation with the EU in this field and indicate its priority in relation to the community acquis in the field of research and technological development. However, while this EU membership perspective for the WB6 implies the integration into the European Research Area (ERA) as well as full adoption and the implementation of the EU acquis in the Science and Research domain, little research has

examined the effect of the same on the region. Few studies exist looking at the participation in particular projects, but little systematic analyses exist. However, the widened opportunities for scientific cooperation and multilateral scientific diplomacy through the framework programs aim to contribute to more successful and substantial regional cooperation, continuously increased and improved absorption of EU funds in the region, an increase in individual and institutional participation in ERA, and in research output. This article examines the participation in the ERA from Bosnia and Herzegovina from a multi-level perspective using an organizational lens, incorporating important lessons learned that can be applied beyond the Western Balkans to other regions. We argue that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the participation in the EU framework programs helps the much needed political consensus at the state level and thus the development of a more resilient scientific infrastructure. We are particularly interested in analyzing in which ways integrated research infrastructures and frameworks with the EU can help to overcome domestic and regional political obstacles on the EU integration path. This paper thus contributes not only to debates about deepening European integration with non-EU states, but also on how policy coordination between EU and non-EU states takes place amidst parallel integration processes are ongoing.

The impacts of the EU Directive 2013/40/EU on attacks against information systems on Croatian Criminal Code

By: Iva Parenta, mag. iur., University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law, Chair of Criminal Procedural Law), CRIMHUM research fellow

The Croatian journey to the EU has been long delayed primarily due to reasons that were of Croatia's own making. From 1991 till 1995 the country was struggling with the Independence War. When it finished, Croatia was thus still resolving problems inherited from the violent collapse of the Yugoslav federation. The EU recognized Croatia's candidate status in June 2004 and opened accession talks in October 2005. The country became an EU member state on 1st July 2013. Since then, Croatia's legislator implemented numerous directives from the field of criminal law. The main goal within the EU in the field of criminal law is to harmonize national legislation in order to achieve greater effectiveness in the fight against crime. Since information systems are nowadays often object of offences, the EU enacted specific directive. With this in mind, I will talk about the implementation of the Directive 2013/40/eu of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 August 2013 on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA into Croatian Criminal Code. The majority of my presentation will systematize all the measures Croatia had to take for formal and practical implementation of this Directive.

Baltic-Black Sea Region: Perceptions in the European Union,

By: Marianna Gladys, University of Lviv, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Diplomatic Services, Faculty of International Relations

The roots of cooperation with the Baltic-Black Sea region can be traced back to medieval times, when the Varangian route appeared. Through the ages the cooperation Baltic and Black Seas hasn't vanished. Nowadays, the conception of the BBSR is being revitalized. Considering the current state of matters within the international community that is linked with aggressive Russian politics towards Ukrainian territorial integrity and hybrid threats to all Baltic and Black Sea states as well as the economic and informational threats on the basis of globalization process, the actuality of the BBSR is undoubtedly high. Thus, steps towards a peaceful and resilient common space, political cohesion and mutually beneficial cooperation are pivotal in order to oppose the common threats to each actor in the region.

From Functional Justice Sector Reviews to the EU Rule of Law Mechanism: Towards a Common European Standard

By: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Thomas Kruessmann, LL.M. (King's College), University of Graz, Coordinator, Erasmus+ Project "Modernisation of Master Programmes for Future Judges, Prosecutors, Investigators with Respect to European Standards on Human Rights"

Erasmus+ programmes such as CRIMHUM aim at the modernisation of curricula in order to prepare graduates for specific professional roles. In the field of justice, particularly criminal justice, there is, however, often a disconnect between the professional skills and values acquired, on the one hand, and the realities "on the ground" on the other hand, i.e. criminal justice systems which are still largely unreformed and show severe problems with rule of law. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Kosovo as well as in Romania (as part of the CVM), the EU commissioned the World Bank to perform functional justice sector reviews. The question to be raised is whether as part of a European Studies approach we are moving towards a unified European standard or methodology of conducting such reviews. Doubts arise in light of the fact that the EU has rather uncoordinatedly involved itself in justice sector reforms in the three Eastern Partnership associated countries (Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) while the experience of the earlier functional reviews of Balkans justice systems have not been widely discussed. Now, the EU Rule of Law Mechanism presents a chance to arrive at a unified methodology. But the methodology of rule of law monitoring in Member States does not seem to be applied to non-Member States, even where a membership perspective has been granted.

Impact of European Studies on the Implementation Practices of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement

By: Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva, University of Lviv, PhD, associate professor of the European Law Department, head of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, Mykhailo Mykivych, Dr., Professor of the European Law Department of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, WURCES senior research fellow

The implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement is one of the tasks which Ukraine as country needs to fulfil regardless the difficulties to which the country is exposed because of the war in the East of Ukraine, annexation of the Crimea, internal political difficulties and economic stagnation caused by the pandemic. One of the utmost challenges for the effective implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement is a lack of professional dealing with the EI matters. Despite EI-related matters were introduced to the academic curricula in different specialties, especially law and political sciences, however there is still a considerable demand in professionals and experts, specialized in research of economic, political, environmental, legal and social aspects of the EU activities. The Ukrainian educational and research policies shall be modernized to meet the demands in highly specialized national experts.

Fight against Populism and Ethnical Xenophobia: European Practices and Security Aspects

By: Petro Tokar, PhD in Sociology, Associate Professor of the Economic Theory Department, Ughgorod National University, member to the Transcarpathian Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence

The process of globalization of the world community contributes to the involvement in intercultural communication of huge masses of people belonging to different geographical and cultural areas, social, national and religious circles. The experience of recent decades has demonstrated the failure of many ethno-national concepts based on the inevitability of erasing ethnic differences and reducing interethnic tensions under the

influence of globalization, industrialization and urbanization. On the contrary, increasing the opportunities for free will of peoples and democratizing society only exacerbate ethnic identity. The integration processes closely related to globalization are opposed by the disintegration force of ethnic and religious intolerance. Therefore, the formation of positive realities of modern Ukrainian, European, Russian, Kazakh and any other society is possible only on the basis of tolerant relations, especially in post-totalitarian countries. But for this there should be a state system of counteraction to such social "diseases". The author presents the practices of counteracting ethnophobia of some EU countries, including Ukraine and some other countries.

What are Current Challenges of Doing Doctoral Research in Ukraine?

By: Prof. Roman Petrov, National University "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Ukraine

The effective implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement triggers closer integration of Ukraine into the European Education and Research Area. However, still remaining Soviet heritage and not always consistent actions of the Ukrainian government significantly delay and impede this process. The Ukrainian system of higher education and research must be revisited in line with the relevant priorities of the EU-Ukraine relations in order to turn the higher education reform in Ukraine into success.

EU Educational Strategies and Practices to Promote Cultural Diversity in the Focus of Social Innovations

By: Marja Nesterova, National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, Kyiv, UKRAINE

The research is focused on specific applicative dimension, on the coordinates of promotion of intercultural dialogue and affirmation of cultural diversity in educational space. The social and cultural aspects are deeply connected with the social innovations, economic development. The research is also on the current concerns of redefining the mission of education in the new coordinates of globalization, social-economic and geo-political crisis. It will also satisfy the training needs of teachers in order to pursue educational approach in promoting cultural diversity and to highlight the possible solutions for acquiring intercultural competence at educational beneficiaries. The social issues of education are reflected in EU educational strategy, in particular, in the focus of intercultural communications. Promoting an educational policy for cultural diversity determines the complexity of the process of transformation of education in acquiring intercultural attributes. Modern types of social innovations in education will be considered in the focus of intercultural approach. This approach is based on EU values, which are formed in sustainable development goals. The purpose of the research is to conceptualize the essence and content of the phenomenon of cultural diversity and social Innovations, and determine the peculiarities of their implementing in education, in particular, online education. Modern education plays a very substantial role in development and dissemination of social innovations. It is caused by that phenomenon of social innovation is quite complex and flexible. The education in countries with the complex social cultural landscape (as Balkans countries and Eastern partnership countries) should take in consideration the cultural diversity and inclusion for sustainable development of their societies. Therefore, one of the main task of education is intended to summarize, systematize and disseminate the practices of social innovations to promote the cultural diversity and inclusion. This process have been fostered by the pandemic of Covid 19, which raised up the new forms of education. It sufficiently impacted on to the social innovation transfer process. Some of social communication channels have been lost. But from positive side it appeals the complex network of followers worldwide. Many universities and public organizations started the development and free dissemination of the online courses on actual issues – resilience, inclusion, diversity, social entrepreneurship, social cohesion, social innovations etc. The complex and unpredictable societal challenges demand from educators to become change makers, solving many actual problems of social, cultural and economic sustainable development.

Transformation of Ukraine's Educational Policy in the Context of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement Implementation

By: Oksana Krayevska, University of Lviv, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Regional Studies and International Tourism, Faculty of International Relations.

Ukraine is currently in a process of transformation of all spheres of its life. The field of education is also changing, especially due to global information networks' development. Ukraine's education is influenced by many factors and is being profoundly transformed. Preserving its heritage, it now fits into the world educational space, which requires certain unification with the educational systems of different countries. Ukraine's education has been intensively reformed since independence, but the concept of reform does not yet have a solid foundation, and methods of implementing reforms are debatable. The cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in the field of education and the integration of Ukraine into the European educational area is of great importance nowadays. It demands all stakeholders' active engagement in the process and can become the foundation of Ukraine's educational system transformation. The political and legal aspects of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in education and science in the context of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement implementation should be investigated and presented to the audience to realize the integration of Ukraine into the European educational area. The study of the essence and nature of the implementation of the EU Educational policy and analysis of the state and prospects of Ukraine's participation in European programs such as Erasmus Mundus, Tempus, Erasmus+, Horizon 2020, and Horizon Europe will help to understand the construction of the educational policies of the EU member-states and foster the process of Ukraine's European integration.



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**Sichovykh Striltsiv Str., 19,
room 308,
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Contacts:

wurces.wixsite.com/English – JMCE WURCES website

[@WURCES](https://www.facebook.com/WURCES) - JMCE WURCES on Facebook

wurces@gmail.com – Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence

