



SouthEast European Studies

Politics, History, Economics

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Master's degree

ΠΜΣ Σπουδές Νοτιοανατολικής Ευρώπης: Πολιτική, Ιστορία, Οικονομικά

Οδηγός Σπουδών

Ακαδημαϊκό έτος 2022-2023

STUDIES GUIDE



ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-2023

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1. PRESENTING OUR PROGRAMME: A BRIEF HISTORY

The Master's Programme in "Southeast European Studies: Politics, History, Economics" is an intensive one-year Postgraduate Programme, taught in English. It was the first postgraduate programme in the English language at the University of Athens, and aims to provide an in-depth knowledge of the political, economic, social, and cultural realities of the region.

Founded as MA in Southeast European Studies during the Kosovo crisis in 1999, at a time of violent upheaval in Southeastern Europe, the Programme has witnessed Southeastern Europe's transformation from a war zone to a region on its way to integration into the European Union. The Programme was initially created as part of the Royaumont Process with the aim of contributing to the promotion of peace, democracy and reconciliation in the region. In its first years the Programme was supported by the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe and belonged to the U\SEE Network, consisting of universities from eleven countries. It now functions as an autonomous Postgraduate Programme of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens.

The Department of Political Science and Public Administration at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens can trace its origins back to the beginnings of the then University of Athens, the oldest University in Greece and the Balkans, in 1837. It evolved out of the Chair of Political Science in the Department of Law, which was one of the first departments of the university. It evolved into an independent academic department in 1982. The Department today has four Sections (Section of Political Science, Section of Social Theory and Sociology, Section of International and European Studies, Section of Administrative Science and Public Law) and eight research units, as well as 34 Faculty members.

2. PROGRAMME AIMS

The Programme aims to provide a thorough and multi-disciplinary understanding of the key historical, social, political, economic, and cultural issues of Southeastern Europe. It is primarily addressed to graduates in the social sciences and humanities (politics, sociology, economics, social anthropology, political and social history, Balkan studies, journalism, etc.). In addition to its academic goals, the Programme aims to promote discussion about and awareness of the Southeast European region, as well as mutual understanding and good neighbourly relations.

Throughout its existence, the Programme has maintained a strong international character. It aims to facilitate cross-border academic and scientific cooperation by bringing together students from the region and beyond. The Programme offers a

unique opportunity for students with different backgrounds and experiences to spend an academic year in Athens, learning about Southeastern Europe with and from each other.

3. EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon completion of the programmes students should:

(Knowledge-understanding)

- Have a thorough understanding of the key historical, social, political, economic, and cultural issues of Southeastern Europe
- Have acquired knowledge of the main theoretical and empirical perspectives of the evolution/transformation of SEE states as well as of the inter-state and intra-state relations in the region
- Be able to recall theories, concepts and methodologies from different disciplines (history, political science, economics, international relations and international law).
- Be able to discern the evolving international organizations' peace building tools applied in the region as well as the transformative power of the European integration process for member, candidate and potential candidate SEE states.

(Apply-analyze)

- Be able to communicate their knowledge and understanding of the complex political, economic, cultural and social environment of the region.
- Be able to apply their knowledge and understanding of the region within multidisciplinary and multicultural contexts.
- Be able to integrate knowledge and handle complexity in conducting research projects combining perspectives from political science, economics, history and law.
- Be able to communicate their judgments and the rationale underpinning the latter, using well documented argumentation.

(Evaluate – create)

- Have developed skills in critical thinking and be able to discuss the relevant literature from a critical viewpoint
- Be able to approach problems in a systematic manner, point out the links between ideas, evaluate arguments, and synthesize information to come up with their own conclusions
- Have experience of conducting independent research
- Come up with original ideas within a research context
- Be able to work in a multicultural environment

- Develop problem-solving skills serving the promotion of peace, democracy and reconciliation in the region in the light of the challenges Southeastern Europe faces nowadays (e.g. the recent economic crisis, the stagnation of the EU Enlargement process, tensions in bilateral relations including the impasse in Kosovo-Serbia relations, the impact of the war in Ukraine, etc.)
- Have developed intercultural competence

4. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE AND ACCREDITATION

The programme includes two semesters (winter and spring semesters). In each semester, students choose 3 optional courses from the 5 offered. Each course counts for 10 ECTS. The master's thesis counts for 15 ECTS. The total credits for the programme are 75 ECTS.

Each course requires 270 working hours. The total working hours for the 6 required courses are 1,620 corresponding to 60 ECTS in total.

The working hours required to write the master's thesis are 450 which corresponds to 15 ECTS.

The total working hours to complete the programme are 2,070 which corresponds to 75 ECTS.

The exclusive language of instruction and examination on the Programme is English. All assignments are completed in English.

5. DURATION OF STUDIES

- 1) The duration of the programme of studies is twelve calendar months. Students are required to complete the Programme within this time period. In exceptional cases, the General Assembly of the Department may permit students to suspend their studies for a maximum of twelve months, following a proposal by the Coordinating Committee.
- 2) Students are registered on the Programme full-time. The Programme does not accept part-time students.

6. ACADEMIC ADVISORS

Each student is assigned a tutor, who acts as his/her studies adviser. The academic advisors are appointed by the Assembly of the Department, upon a proposal by the Programme Coordinating Committee, from amongst the instructors currently teaching regular courses on the Programme. The progress of each student is monitored by the responsible

academic advisor in consultation with the Coordinating Committee. The duties of the academic advisor are described in detail in the regulation approved by the Assembly of the Department and posted on the programme website.

7. ATTENDANCE

- 1) Students are required to be present throughout the teaching terms. Attendance is compulsory at all classes, seminars, guest lectures and other Programme activities. Attendance is monitored by the responsible faculty members.
- 2) A student who exceeds two absences in one course is deemed to have failed the course. A student who misses a significant part of a class is deemed to be absent for the whole day. An absence from a guest lecture is counted as an absence from the relevant course.
- 3) Auditing by individuals not registered on the Programme is not permitted.

8. NON-FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS \ INAPPROPRIATE CONDUCT

- 1) Students are expected to abide strictly by the Anti-Plagiarism Code distributed to them upon registration.
- 2) The Coordinating Committee reserves the right to take appropriate measures in cases of students who do not comply with the requirements of the Programme or with standards of good conduct.

9. TUITION FEES & FEES WAIVER

- 1) The Programme charges tuition fees of € 2,100.
- 2) Tuition fees are not refunded under any circumstances.
- 3) Students that are citizens of the European Union can get tuition fees waiver due to economic reasons (Law 4957/2022, Article 85).
- 4) Students who are citizens of specified Southeast European countries – i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and North Macedonia– and who are not in receipt of a scholarship from any other source are eligible to apply for a fees waiver and internship.
- 5) In any case students getting tuition fees waiver cannot exceed thirty percent (30%) of the total number of students enrolled in the Master's Programme.

10. PROGRAMME COURSES

Each of the courses on our Programme counts for 10 ECTS. Students choose a total of 6 courses.

Winter Semester Courses

Students will choose **3 courses** from the list below and before making their choice, will have the opportunity to follow all classes during the first two weeks of the semester. The final deadline for course selections is **Friday 7 October 2022**.

POLITICAL CHANGE, DEMOCRACY AND CRISIS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos
Professor, NKUA

The course aims to provide students with a comparative and theoretical understanding of the transition to and the consolidation of democracy, and to explore its various manifestations in Southeastern Europe. It begins by examining some of the main theories of the study of democratisation and their critique. Aspects discussed include the formal vs. the substantive concept of democracy; the theoretical and methodological underpinnings; the pitfalls of transferring theories initially constructed to interpret democratization in Southern Europe and Latin America to the analysis of the transformation and fall of state socialist regimes; the five arenas of democratization; and the distinction between transition to and consolidation of democracy. The second part of the course addresses cross-national issues and country case studies on Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and the states which emerged in the Western Balkans after the disintegration of Yugoslavia. The emphasis is on how democracy has evolved after democratic transition and has recently started backsliding. The development of democratic regimes in these countries is presented and interpreted, focusing on how democracy has functioned since roughly the early 2000s. Students are divided into small working groups which present specific themes in class. Selected themes may include the rule of law, corruption, and the balance of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in two or more of the countries under study.

**STATE-BUILDING IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER:
THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES**

Zinovia (Jenny) Lialiouti
Assistant Professor, NKUA

The course reconstructs the history of Southeastern Europe as an essential component of the changing visions and forms of international order as they developed from the late 19th to the late 20th century. The course's working assumption is that the dynamic interaction between Southeastern Europe and the various agents of international order – from the so-called 'Great Powers' of the 19th and early 20th century to the Cold War 'Superpowers' and international organizations – is a decisive element in understanding a series of developments and crises, such as the transformation and collapse of Empires in the wider region, state-building processes, war conflicts and regime changes, that marked the transition from the 'long' 19th to the 'short' 20th century and shaped the latter. With the Congress of Berlin (1878) as its starting point and the breakup of Yugoslavia as its concluding chapter, the course offers a synthetic overview of political, diplomatic, and social history of the states of Southeastern Europe. Finally, the course emphasizes the international and transnational currents in the historical evolution of the region.

**PEACE, SOVEREIGNTY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION
IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE**

Antonia Zervaki
Assistant Professor, NKUA

This course examines the dialectical relationship between the traditional concept of state sovereignty and the institution of international organization and its implications for regional and international peace and security. Its focus is a European region that has experienced grave conflicts and undergone significant political and territorial transformations during and after the end of the Cold War. Political fragmentation, armed conflict and the reconfiguration of established sovereignties in Southeastern Europe are considered as the main causes of instability in the region as well as sources of insecurity for other parts of the European continent. Shifts in the broader geopolitical environment combined with the impact of recent crises (e.g. economic and migration crises, the war in Ukraine) and pending sovereignty issues still hinder sustainable peace in the area. The complexity of security challenges in the region has triggered a series of political and operational initiatives led by a web of international organizations. The course focuses on the role of the United Nations and other regional institutions (Council of Europe, European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, NATO) in restoring and maintaining international peace and the implications for state sovereignty in Southeastern Europe. It offers a comprehensive examination of the state sovereignty-international organization nexus within the framework of preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace enforcement,

peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in the region in an era of 'intersecting multilateralisms'.

GREECE: POLITICAL ECONOMY, CRISIS AND CHANGE

Dimitris Katsikas
Assistant Professor, NKUA

The objective of the course is to provide students with an understanding of the political economy of contemporary Greece. The focus is on the development and change of Greece's political economy from the restoration of democracy in the 1970s to the 2010s' crisis. The course begins by establishing the historical and theoretical background. Following an essentially historical institutionalist approach, students will become acquainted with the evolution of Greece's political economy from the restoration of democracy in 1974 to the run-up to the crisis. The second part of the course is devoted to the analysis of the various aspects of the economic crisis that broke out in 2010 and its handling by the Greek authorities, but also by the country's creditors, including the European authorities and the IMF. The course concludes with the presentation and discussion of the crisis' consequences in the economic, political and social domains.

ATTEMPTING TRANSFORMATION: EUROPEAN UNION ENLARGEMENT AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Susannah Verney
Associate Professor, NKUA

Official documents have long described Enlargement as the European Union's most successful policy, extending an area of peace and democracy across the continent. In Southeastern Europe, a region marked by the legacy of authoritarianism and the wars of the 1990s, this self-proclaimed transformation project has met its greatest challenge to date. From the EU side, the integration of Southeastern Europe has significant implications for the further development of the European project and its democratic legitimacy. Meanwhile, for the states of Southeastern Europe (SEE), membership of the European Union (EU), whether as a goal or a reality, has become a central focus with a deep-reaching impact on domestic institutions, politics and policies. In the first part of the course, students are introduced to theoretical debates on how and why EU Enlargement takes place and on Europeanisation as a process of reshaping the state. They also study Enlargement as a process, including the nature and evolution of membership conditionality. The second part of the course offers a deeper investigation of the Southeast European case study, examining the EU's engagement with the region from the divisions of the Cold War era to the present mosaic of differentiated integration. A central theme concerns the role of the region as a laboratory for the study of Europeanisation and a strong test of the EU's capability of living up to its preferred self-image as a peace and democratisation project.

Spring Semester courses

Students choose **3 courses** from the list below and before making their choice, will have the opportunity to follow all classes during the first two weeks of the semester. The final deadline for course selections is **Friday 10 February 2023**.

SECURITY AND STABILITY IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Panayotis Tsakonas
Professor, NKUA

The seminar focuses on the post-Cold War era of Southeast Europe. It begins by introducing the main theoretical and methodological approaches of International Relations and Security Studies with the aim of making the participants familiar with their strengths and weaknesses in analysing and explaining international phenomena. Course themes include, inter alia, a critical assessment of the disintegration of Yugoslavia; the strategies of external actors (US, Russia, China, Turkey) in the region; the role of international institutions in managing "inter-state", "intra-state" and "inter-ethnic" conflicts in Southeast Europe (i.e., the United Nations in Kosovo; NATO and the European Union vis-a-vis the Greek-Turkish conflict; the European Union and NATO in Bosnia, Serbia/Kosovo and the 2001 insurgency in the then FYROM); the evolution of Greece's post-Cold War foreign policy towards the Balkan region; new threats and challenges (i.e., Islamist radicalization and Jihadism); and the future prospects for building cooperative security schemes in the region.

ECONOMIC TRANSITION PATHWAYS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE: DISRUPTIONS, CHALLENGES, PROSPECTS

Ritsa Panagiotou
Senior Research Fellow, Centre of Planning and Economic Research (KEPE)

The aim of this course is to acquire knowledge of the main characteristics of the centrally planned economy, its strengths and weaknesses, and the complexities inherent in the transition to a market economy. A key focus is on understanding how each country's communist era legacy has informed and influenced its transition process over the years. The theoretical framework will be applied to the countries of Southeast Europe, with an emphasis on how the uniqueness of the Balkan countries' experience in the 1990s shaped their transition. Throughout, students will be asked to assess how political, social and cultural factors played - and continue to play - a crucial role in the region's economic transition and development. Overall, by evaluating the successes and failures of the Balkan countries' transitions, the course will attempt to assess whether this process has brought them closer to a European Union prospect. The course is categorized into three core themes: 1) the Communist Era (main characteristics and inherent weaknesses of centrally planned economies), 2) the

Transition Era (collapse of the centrally planned regimes, key steps in the transition process, particularities of Southeast Europe), 3) Current challenges / Prospects for the Future (impact of the crisis; evaluation of the transition process and assessment of future prospects regarding growth and stability; impact of the war in Ukraine on the economies of the Western Balkans and their EU accession prospects).

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Dr. Ilias Plakokefalos

Research Fellow, Marangopoulos Foundation of Human Rights

The objective of this course is to provide an in-depth analysis of the international law techniques of dispute settlement and their role in Southeast Europe. It analyses the founding principles of international dispute settlement, particularly the obligation to resolve disputes peacefully. Following the traditional approach, it examines the available methods of peaceful settlement of disputes. First, the non-judicial methods and the quasi-judicial techniques, focusing on the interstate settlement of disputes and the settlement of disputes by international organizations, including the World Trade Organization dispute settlement mechanism and the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. Second, it focuses on the judicial techniques offered by the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, as well as special tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. It examines how these techniques were used through specific case studies, such as the North Macedonian case, the Kosovo case, the Genocide cases and the Piran Bay case. The course concludes with remarks on the contribution of these techniques to the settlement of disputes where countries of the Southeast Europe are involved.

CONTEMPORARY TURKEY: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY

Ioannis N. Grigoriadis

Associate Professor, Bilkent University, Ankara

Turkey is a country that has attracted the interest of scholars, analysts and travelers alike because of its position between Europe and Asia, its strategic and economic potential and cultural heritage. This course aims to explore the main themes of the politics of contemporary Turkey, by focusing on crucial domestic and foreign policy issues. The state, the military, civil society, political economy, political Islam, political parties, constitution, minorities and democratization experience are among the topics to be explored and compared. It also aims to examine Turkey's regional and global role from the point of view of foreign policy, history and identity. Turkey's relations with the United States, the European Union, Russia, the emerging powers and its neighbours have been influenced by history, identity politics and foreign policy strategies. In each case, themes such as historical legacy, comparative politics, political economy, international relations and domestic governance will be emphasised.

MIGRATION AND ASYLUM GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

Dr Angeliki Dimitriadi

Research Fellow, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin

The course aims to provide students with an understanding of contemporary migration including refugee movement in South-eastern Europe, with a special focus on Greece. South-eastern Europe in recent years, has emerged as a critical transit corridor but also destination for mixed migratory flows. The course will look at some of the key theoretical approaches to understanding mixed migratory flows, the role of categorisations (migrant, refugee), how borders and security impact the journey of migrants, and the policies on arrival especially during the refugee crisis of 2015-2016.

11. THESIS REGULATION

The present document refers to the Master's dissertation referred to in Article 7 of the Programme Regulation and provides further detail about it.

1. Thesis Requirement

Each student is required to submit a thesis of 12,000-15,000 words (including notes but excluding bibliography) on a topic directly concerned with Southeastern Europe and in one of the academic disciplines covered in the Postgraduate Programme. Students are required to pass the thesis in order to graduate from the Programme.

2. Thesis Supervisor

The thesis may be supervised by any member of the Programme Faculty.

3. Topic Selection

Students are reminded that the thesis topic should focus on Southeastern Europe and are encouraged to seek advice from the Programme faculty about their choice. Students should agree the thesis topic with their chosen supervisor. The thesis supervisor is required to sign a form approving the topic.

4. Topic Notification and Approval

It is the student's responsibility to submit the completed form to the Programme Secretariat no later than Friday, 10 March 2023. Following this deadline, all thesis topics will be submitted to the Coordinating Committee for approval. The Coordinating Committee has no responsibility to accept thesis topics submitted after the deadline. A thesis topic which has been accepted by the Coordinating Committee may be changed subsequently only with the written agreement of the thesis supervisor and the approval of the Coordinating Committee.

5. Nature

The thesis is research-based and must present the student's own original work.

6. Format

The thesis should be footnoted and include full bibliographical references in accordance with the "Paper Guidelines", distributed to all students at the beginning of the academic year.

7. Plagiarism

Students are reminded that plagiarism will lead to their expulsion from the Programme without the award of a degree. For a definition of plagiarism, students are referred to the "Anti-Plagiarism" Code distributed at the beginning of the academic year and again now.

8. Thesis Submission

The thesis should be submitted in three hard copies and one electronic copy to the Programme Secretariat (not the thesis supervisor) and must be received by the final deadline of 2 p.m. on the last working day of September (i.e. this year on Friday, 29 September 2023). Late submissions or theses submitted in electronic format only will not be accepted. A student who does not submit a thesis by the deadline will be de-registered from the Programme.

9. Deferment

Deferment of thesis submission is only permitted following a decision by the Coordinating Committee of the Programme. Deferments will only be granted for a very serious reason. Only one deferment may be granted. A student who is granted a deferment will be required to submit her\his thesis on a date to be decided by the Coordinating Committee. The maximum deferment permitted is 6 calendar months. A student who is granted a deferment will normally graduate the following year.

10. Examining Committee

For each thesis, the General Assembly of the Departmental Faculty meeting in Special Session will appoint a three-member Examining Committee, following a proposal by the Programme Coordinating Committee. The Examining Committee will include the thesis supervisor and two other members who may be members of the Programme Faculty, regular faculty members of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, or other individuals who meet current legal requirements to undertake teaching on a postgraduate programme. The field of expertise of the Committee members should be identical or relevant to the field of studies of the thesis topic.

11. Grading

The thesis is graded on a scale from 0 to 10. A final grade of 5 or more is considered a passing grade. Students defend their dissertations in front of the examination committees (in person or on line).

12. Resubmission

In the event of a thesis marked below 5, the Coordinating Committee may decide to grant the student the right to resubmit the thesis the following year. Resubmission may take place only once. Resubmission or regrading of a thesis which has already achieved a passing grade is not permitted.

13. Departmental Library Requirements

After successful evaluation all postgraduate dissertations should be uploaded to the digital repository PERGAMOS database, pergamon.lib.uoa.gr the unified Institutional Repository / Digital Library of the University of Athens (UoA) before graduation, in accordance with separate instructions to be provided on behalf of the Library.

12. GUIDELINES FOR ESSAYS AND THESIS

For a written work to be recognised as scientific, the author needs to follow one of the recognised systems for referencing sources and organising the overall presentation. The system chosen should be followed consistently throughout the paper, in order to avoid confusion and ensure the thorough presentation of the paper's academic content.

Below we present some basic instructions and recommendations, which we hope you will find useful.

A. STRUCTURE

The essential elements of an academic paper are:

- Introduction to the subject
- Discussion of the methodology followed and the choice of sources used
- Review of the existing literature
- Main section of the paper – analysis of the topic sub-divided into specific chapters
- Conclusions
- Sources – Bibliography

The structure should normally follow the order suggested above.

B. LAYOUT

1. COVER PAGE

2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

This should come immediately after the cover page and list all parts, chapters, sub-chapters, etc.

3. CHAPTERS

The paper can be divided into:

- Parts, using capital letters (Part A, B, C etc.)
- Chapters, using Latin numbers (Chapter I, II, III etc.)
- Subchapters, using Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3 e.t.c.), and
- Sections of subchapters, using small letters (a, b, c etc.).

Without being compulsory, this way of distinguishing the separate sections of a paper makes the overall structure easily comprehensible to the reader. It will also help in the organisation of your material when writing the paper.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

All bibliographical sources should be listed at the end of the paper in alphabetical order by author's surname. The bibliography may be divided into separate sections for works in English and works in other languages. It is also recommended that you include a separate section for electronic sources.

C. QUOTATIONS

If you want to use a phrase, sentence or longer section of text in another author's exact words, then it is important that the reader understand that this is a quotation. Otherwise, you may be accused of the ultimate academic sin of plagiarism (see the SEE Programme "Anti-Plagiarism Code").

A quotation of up to 30 words should be placed in quotation marks ("").

For a quotation of more than 30 words, it is better to use a separate, indented paragraph.

In both cases, a full reference to the source should be provided, including exact page numbers.

Quoted texts should be an exact copy of the original. Where you are not reproducing the original text exactly, this needs to be indicated to the reader in the following ways:

- If words or phrases are omitted, they should be replaced by three dots (...).
- If words are added that are not in the original text, they should be placed in square brackets [].
- If there is a mistake in the original text, the word sic (meaning "this is the way that it appears in the original") should be added in parenthesis immediately after the mistake.

D. NOTES

1. TYPE

Notes can appear either as footnotes at the bottom of the page or as endnotes at the end of the paper.

2. CONTENT

This will depend on the referencing system you choose:

- If you use the Harvard system, all references will be inserted in the text and you will keep the notes exclusively for additional comments that you do not want to include in the main text.
- If you use the traditional footnote system, your notes will also include all your references.

3. NUMBERING

For reasons of clarity, we recommend using Arabic (1, 2, 3) rather than Latin (i, ii, iii) numerals.

E. REFERENCES

It is important for the reader of an academic paper to be able to check the sources cited if they so wish. For this reason, you need to provide full publication information as in the examples below:

Book

T. Veremis and J. Koliopoulos (2002) *Greece: The Modern Sequel*, London: Hurst & Co.

Edited Book

E. Athanassopoulou (ed.) (2008) *United in Diversity? European Integration and Political Cultures*, London and New York: I.B. Tauris

Journal Article

D. Anagnostou (2001) "Breaking the Cycle of Nationalism: The EU, Regional Policy and the Minority of Western Thrace, Greece", *South European Society & Politics*, Volume 6, No 1 (Summer), pp. 99-124

Chapter in Edited Book

A. Heraclides (2004) "The Greek-Turkish Conflict: Towards Resolution and Reconciliation" in M. Aydin and K. Ifantis (eds.) *Turkish-Greek Relations: The Security Dilemma in the Aegean*, London and New York: Routledge, pp. 67-94

Online Paper

D.A. Sotiropoulos (2005), "Non-governmental organizations and civic initiatives in South Eastern Europe: Towards a Transnational Civil Society?", Centre for the Study of Global Governance, LSE, Discussion Paper No. 38, downloaded from http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/Publications/DiscussionPapers/DP38_Sotiropoulos.pdf on 29/9/2008

Website

It is important to remember that if you use information taken from a website, this needs to be cited or quoted in the normal way, even when there is no author's name on the material. Otherwise, you will be guilty of plagiarism. The website reference should be provided as it appears in the window on your web browser. Example:
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/the-policy/index_en.htm

Newspaper

- If you are citing a news item or an editorial, you need only give the name of the newspaper and the date, e.g. *Financial Times*, 28 September 2008.

- If you are citing an analytical article, you should also give the name of the author and the title of the article, e.g. N. MacDonald, "Serbia will seek quick entry to EU", Financial Times, 7 July 2008
- If you are using a newspaper in its electronic edition, then you also need to provide the website reference as above.

F. REFERENCING SYSTEMS

We suggest you choose either the traditional footnote system or the Harvard system.

Traditional footnote system

- All references appear in the form of footnotes.
- When a work is referred to for the first time, the footnote should provide full details, as in the examples above.
- When you want to refer to a specific page or pages, these should be added after the details of the work. e.g. D. Anagnostou (2001) "Breaking the Cycle of Nationalism: The EU, Regional Policy and the Minority of Western Thrace, Greece", South European Society & Politics, Volume 6, No 1 (Summer), pp. 99-124, see pp. 100-1.
- When the work has been mentioned in a previous footnote, you need only give the author's name and a short title, followed by the words "op.cit." (which mean "already mentioned"), adding specific page number(s) if relevant.
- If the work was mentioned in the previous footnote, you can simply write "ibid." (which means "the same"), adding specific page number(s) if relevant.

Harvard system

- All references are provided in parentheses in the text.
- The reference in the text provides only the author's name and date of publication, followed by the page number(s) where relevant. e.g. (Athanasopoulou 2008: pp.8-9). The reader will find the full reference by referring to the list of bibliographical sources at the end of the paper.
- Where an author has published more than one work in the same year, these should be distinguished with the addition of the letters a, b, c etc. These letters should also be used when inserting references in the text. Example: (Jones 2008a: p.6, Smith 2007b: pp.17-19)

NB Please note that individual faculty members may have particular preferences concerning the referencing system used. You are advised to check with them first.

13. ANTI-PLAGIARISM CODE

What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism can take extreme forms:

- Copying and submitting the work of a fellow student.

- Copying from another student during an exam or test.
- Buying and submitting an assignment from the Internet or other sources.
- Creating a written work by cutting and pasting sections from various sources and joining them together, perhaps with some sections of your own.
- Submitting a written assignment or significant parts of it twice, on different courses, is “self-plagiarism”.

In all such cases, students are clearly determined to cheat.

In other cases, plagiarism may not be so extreme. Sometimes, it may even be accidental. But even when done inadvertently it is still plagiarism if you use someone else’s ideas, words, or writings in your own work and present them as your own. So plagiarism doesn’t only mean using someone else’s exact words. It also includes using other people’s views, opinions, insights and interpretations without acknowledgement. Examples:

- Copying a sentence that someone else has written and simply changing some words while retaining the original sentence structure and ideas is still plagiarism.
- Using a particularly characteristic phrase or metaphor originally coined by another author without placing them in quotation marks and citing the source is plagiarism.
- Failing to include quotation marks or citation by accident is still considered plagiarism.
- Beware the Internet! It is very easy to cut and paste sections of text and/or images from the Internet into your own work. It is still plagiarism when text is taken from an electronic source without acknowledgement. If you do need to use a section of electronic text, then it should be quoted and/or referenced in the same way as a printed source.

The Problem

When writing academic assignments, we use other people’s work. We have to discuss what other people have thought about a particular topic before we can introduce our own original ideas. The question is how to do this while giving due credit to those who have gone before us.

The Solution

You will avoid plagiarism if you make sure you always reference properly, acknowledging the source of your information and ideas.

To Reference or Not to Reference?

You don’t need to reference when a statement represents “common knowledge”, e.g. The Berlin Wall fell in 1989.

But you do need to reference when you refer to:

- Information that is not generally known.
- An interpretation, opinion or insight that you have derived from someone else’s work.
- Figures, statistics or percentages.

- Tables, graphs or diagrams that are copied from another source.
- In the case of tables, graphs or diagrams that you have drawn yourself, you still need to cite the source of the information.
- If reusing sections of your own previous work, or ideas and arguments that you had developed in a previous assignment, you should reference yourself.

How to Reference

- If you want to include a phrase, sentence or longer section of text using someone else's exact words, then you should make a quotation.
- A quotation of up to 30 words should be placed in quotation marks (""") and a full reference to the source provided, including exact page numbers.
- For a quotation of more than 30 words, a separate, indented paragraph should be used, providing a full reference to the source, including exact page numbers.
- If you are not using the original author's own words, but either paraphrasing their text (rewriting in your own words), or referring to interpretations, opinions, or ideas that you have drawn from their work, then you need to make a citation.
- If you are referring to the general line of argument presented throughout a particular work, then you do not need to include specific page numbers.
- If you are referring to a specific part of a published work, then you should include the number(s) of the chapter(s) or exact page(s) you are referring to.
- Besides including all references in the text, you should make sure that your final bibliography incorporates all works referred to.

For information on the correct way to reference books, chapters, articles and website sources, please consult the separate SEE Programme handout.

Sources on plagiarism:

http://www.lts.leeds.ac.uk/plagiarism/what_is_it.php

<http://lib.berkeley.edu/instruct/guides/citations.html#Plagiarism>

<http://www.busmgt.ulst.ac.uk/business/pi/resmeth/plag.doc>

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/EROB/postgraduate/plagiarism.htm>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagiarism#Academia>

<http://www.unc.edu/depts/wcweb/handouts/plagiarism.html>

Conclusion

- Using another person's ideas, words or writings and presenting them as your own is plagiarism.
- Plagiarism is intellectual theft.
- It is a serious academic sin.
- Don't plagiarise!

14. THE FACULTY

We're pleased to introduce you to our faculty who will be teaching the courses on offer.



Angeliki Dimitriadi, Research Fellow, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin

Email: angeliki.dimitriadi@gmail.com

Angeliki Dimitriadi is a political scientist with an interest in irregular migration and asylum, as well as the interplay between migratory movement and policies of deterrence and protection. She holds a PhD from Democritus University of Thrace on transit migration from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh; a master's degree in war studies from King's College London; and a bachelor's degree in international relations and history from the London School of Economics. Her research focuses on migration management policies at external borders, migration governance in the EU and European foreign policy on migration. She was previously Head of the migration programme for the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), where she remains affiliated as a Senior Research Fellow. She has worked on counter-smuggling, transit migration, EU-Turkey relations concerning migration, asylum processing, and migration policy in the Mediterranean. In October 2015-April 2016, she was visiting fellow in residence on migration and asylum policy at the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) in Berlin. Her most recent monograph, "[Afghan Migration Europe: At the Margins, Looking In](#)" (Palgrave, 2018), focuses on Afghan asylum seekers attempting to transit through Greece and Turkey. The book highlights the shortcomings of policies applied in the region and their impact on the migratory journey.



Ioannis N. Grigoriadis, Associate Professor of Comparative Politics, Bilkent University, Ankara

Email: ioannis@eliamep.gr

Dr. Ioannis N. Grigoriadis holds the Jean Monnet Chair of European Studies at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Bilkent University, Ankara. He is also Senior Fellow and Head of the Turkey Programme at the Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) and Editor-in-Chief of the the journal *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*. He has been Visiting Professor at the Keyman Modern Turkish Studies Program, Buffett Institute for Global Studies, Northwestern University (2017-18); IPC-Stiftung Mercator Senior Research Fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung

Wissenschaft und Politik-SWP) in Berlin (2016-17); and Stanley J. Seeger Research Fellow at Princeton University (2016-17). He has published numerous articles and the following books: *Sisyphus in Anatolia: 150 Essays and Photographs on Turkey* (Epikentro, 2018) [in Greek], *Democratic Transition and the Rise of Populist Majoritarianism: Constitutional Reform in Greece and Turkey* (Palgrave Springer, 2017), *Instilling Religion in Greek and Turkish Nationalism: A "Sacred Synthesis"* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), and *Trials of Europeanization: Turkish Political Culture and the European Union* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009). His research interests include late Ottoman and republican Turkish politics and history, with a focus on nationalism and democratization.



Dimitris Katsikas, Assistant Professor of International and European Political Economy, NKUA and Senior Research Fellow, ELIAMEP

Email: dkatsikas@pspa.uoa.gr

Dimitris Katsikas studied Business Administration at the Athens University of Economics followed by postgraduate studies in Finance and International Political Economy at the London School of Economics (LSE). He received his PhD from the LSE in the field of international political economy. He was 'Stavros Costopoulos Research Fellow' at the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) (2010-11) and has taught as a Visiting Professor at the Greek National School of Public Administration and the Diplomatic Academy of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His research interests cover international and European political economy, international and European monetary, financial and economic governance, and the role of non-state actors in global economic governance. In recent years his research has focused on the Greek and European crises. He was previously Head of the Crisis Observatory (2013-19) and its successor, the Greek and European Economy Observatory (2020-2021) at ELIAMEP. He is currently Director of the Research Centre for Economic Policy, Governance, and Development, in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at NKUA. In spring 2022, he was Visiting Senior Fellow at the Hellenic Observatory at the LSE. Recent publications include the edited books *Public Discourses and Attitudes in Greece during the Crisis: Framing the Role of the European Union, Germany and National Governments*, (Routledge, 2020) and *Economic Crisis and Structural Reforms in Southern Europe*, with P. Manasse (Routledge, 2018).



Zinovia (Jenny) Lialiouti, Assistant Professor of Modern and Contemporary Social and Political History of Europe, NKUA

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Zinovia (Jenny) Lialiouti holds a bachelor's in Communication and Mass Media and a master's degree in Political Science and Sociology, both from NKUA and received her PhD from the department of Political Science and History at Panteion

University. She has collaborated as a researcher with the Centre for Modern Greek Studies at the Academy of Athens, the UCD Clinton Institute for American Studies, the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and Panteion University and has held teaching positions at Panteion University and the Hellenic Open University. She is the author of the books *Anti-Americanism in Greece 1947-1989*, Asini Publishing, Athens 2016 (in Greek) and *The 'other' Cold War: American Cultural Diplomacy in Greece 1953-1973*, University Press of Crete 2019 (in Greek). She has published papers in peer-review journals and edited volumes on Greek political history, the Cold War, political ideologies, national identities and propaganda.



Ritsa Panagiotou, Senior Research Fellow, Centre of Planning and Economic Research (KEPE)

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Dr. Ritsa Panagiotou holds a B.A. in Political Science and Russian from Wellesley College, and an M.Phil and a D.Phil in International Relations from Oxford University (St. Antony's College). She has worked as a Research Associate at the European Business School (INSEAD) in Fontainebleau, France, as a Visiting Professor at the Athens University of Economics and Business and at the College Year in Athens Study Abroad Programme, and as a Visiting Research Fellow at the European University Institute, Florence. Her research interests include European political economy, the political and economic development of the Balkan region, and the European Union's Balkan enlargement. She has published in many scholarly journals, including *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*, *Journal of Balkan and Near East Studies*, *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, and *Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*. Dr. Panagiotou will be a Visiting Research Fellow at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (European University Institute, Florence) during the Fall Semester 2022.



Ilias Plakokefalos, Researcher

Email: iplakokefalos@gmail.com

Ilias Plakokefalos holds an LLB from the University of Essex, an LLM from Tulane University, and a PHD from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. He was post-doctoral researcher at the University of Amsterdam (2012-2015) and assistant professor at Utrecht University (2015-2017). He has worked as an advisor to the Greek government (2017-2019) and at the Greek Parliament (2019-present). He is a Research Fellow at the Marangopoulos Foundation of Human Rights and a Fellow at Athens Public International Law Center of the Law School of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.



Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos, Professor of Political Science: Politics of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, NKUA and Senior Research Fellow, ELIAMEP

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Dimitri A. Sotiropoulos studied law, sociology and political science at the Law School of the University of Athens (LLB), the London School of Economics (MSc) and Yale University (MA, M.Phil. and Ph.D., awarded with distinction, 1991). He has been Senior Research Fellow at the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics (2003), Visiting Fellow in South East European Studies at the Centre for European Studies, St. Antony's College, Oxford (2009-2020) and Visiting Professor at "Sciences Po", Paris (Autumn 2015). In 2018-2019 he was Visiting Professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University) and Visiting Fellow at Harvard University's Center of European Studies. He serves on the editorial boards of three academic journals: *South European Society and Politics*, *Mediterranean Politics*, and *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*. His publications on contemporary Greek, South European and Balkan politics and public policies, focusing on democratisation, public administration, civil society and the welfare state, include eight books, seven edited volumes and numerous articles published in international journals.



Panayotis Tsakonas, Professor of International Relations, Security Studies and Foreign Policy Analysis, NKUA; Director, Institute for Migration and Diaspora Studies & Head of the programme on security, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)

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Panayotis Tsakonas studied political science, international relations and security studies at the Panteion University of Athens and Reading University, UK. He has been post-doctoral fellow at Harvard University, NATO Research Fellow, Fulbright Visiting Scholar at Yale University and Academic Visitor at St Antony's College, Oxford University. He taught for fifteen years at the University of the Aegean in Rhodes, Greece and has also taught at various Universities and institutions in Greece, Turkey, United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Canada. He has served as a Special Advisor at the Greek Ministries of National Defense and Foreign Affairs, as a member of the Academic/Scientific boards of various institutions in Greece and abroad, and as President of the Board of Directors of the Centre for Security Studies/KE.ME.A. His monographs, books, articles in professional journals and contributions to edited volumes have been published in Greek, English, German, French and Italian.



Susannah Verney, Associate Professor of European Integration and European Politics, NKUA and Associate Researcher, University of Glasgow

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Susannah Verney is a graduate of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London. Her PhD thesis (King's College London) was about the Greek debate on European Community membership in the 1970s. She previously worked as a Senior Investigator at the Office of the Greek Ombudsman (1998-2001). At NKUA, she has served as the Coordinator of the Postgraduate Programme in Southeast European Studies (2006-10) and since 2019 as the Athens Coordinator of the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master's Degree in South European Studies (EUROSUD). She is Editor (with Anna Bosco) of the journal *South European Society and Politics* and the related Routledge book series. She served as the Convenor of the Standing Group on Southern European Politics of the European Consortium of Political Research for 15 years (2007-2022). Her nine edited or co-edited books include most recently *The Politics of Polarisation: Conflictual Competition in Italy, Spain and Greece* (2022) with Anna Bosco and *The AKP Since Gezi Park: Moving to Regime Change* (2019) with Anna Bosco and Senem Aydin-Düzgüt. Her articles have appeared in journals including *The International Political Science Review*, *European Political Science*, *The International Spectator* and *The Journal of European Integration*. Her main research interests concern the interface between European integration and domestic politics, including euroscepticism and EU Enlargement.



Antonia Zervaki, Assistant Professor of International Relations, NKUA

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Antonia Zervaki is a graduate of the School of Philosophy, NKUA and holds an MA in European Studies (University of Exeter, UK/ Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Rennes, France) and an MA in European Organization and Diplomacy (NKUA). Her PhD (NKUA) was about the role of political culture in the formulation and conduct of Greek foreign policy within the framework of international organizations. In 2000 she was awarded a EUSSRIF research fellowship at the European University Institute. Since 1997 she has worked as a researcher in numerous EU funded projects in the field of cultural, environmental and maritime governance (HORIZON 2020, 5th, 6th, 7th FP, COST, Erasmus +). She has been a researcher at the Hellenic Centre for European Studies and a Special Advisor on EU maritime policy at the Academic Centre of Analysis and Planning of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2007-09). She has taught at several universities and research institutions in Greece, including the Diplomatic Academy of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security School of the Greek Police Academy. Her current research interests lie in the

international relations–international law dual agenda, international peace and security with a special focus on the United Nations, maritime and cultural governance.

15. THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE SEE STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAMME

The Coordinating Committee is the 'management board' of the programme, responsible for all major decisions concerning its functioning.

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR



Susannah Verney, Associate Professor of European Integration and European Politics

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16. THE SEE STUDIES PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATOR



Evelyn Karakatsani

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17. WINTER SEMESTER DIARY DATES

Winter - Semester 2022	
Registration at NKUA	Monday 26/9/22*
Orientation meeting	Thursday 22/9/22
Teaching begins	Monday 26/9/22
Deadline for choosing courses	Friday 7/10/22
Public Holiday: Celebration of “Ochi Day”*	Friday 28/10/22
Public Holiday: Athens Polytechnic uprising **	Thursday 17/11/22
End of the 1 st semester teaching period	Friday 23/12/22
Winter Holidays	Saturday 24/12/22 – Friday 6/1/23
Reading Week	Monday 9/1/23 - Friday 13/1/23
Exam Period	Monday 16/1/23 – Monday 23/1/23

*For non-Greek speaking students: see further details of the registration process below.

An appointment schedule will be sent to you separately.

**On “Ochi Day” we celebrate the famous ‘No’ of the Greek government to Mussolini’s ultimatum in 1940. The date marks Greece’s formal entry into World War II.

*** The Athens Polytechnic uprising occurred in November 1973. It was a mass student demonstration / popular rejection of the Greek military junta.

18. SPRING SEMESTER DIARY DATES

Spring- Semester 2023	
Beginning of the 2 nd Semester	Monday 30/1/2023
Clean Monday*	Monday 27/2/2023
Easter holidays	Monday 10 - Friday 22/4/2023
First May**	Monday 1/5/2022
2 nd Semester teaching ends	Wednesday 10/5/2023
Reading week	Thursday 11 - Wednesday 17/5/2023
Examination period	Thursday 18 - Monday 29/5/2023
Farewell party	Tuesday 30/5/2023
Submission of the dissertation thesis	Friday 29/9/2023

*Clean Monday ("Kathara Deftera") is considered one of the most important annual feasts, opening the 40-day period of Lent, or "Sarakosti," for the Greek Orthodox Church.

**May 1st (International Labour Day) in Greece is called Protomagia and is celebrated as a public holiday. On this day there are many festivities that occur around the country.

19. UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS: PRACTICAL INFORMATION

18.1. REGISTERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS

For Greek-speaking students: Your registration will take place through the university's registration platform. A manual for your registration at the University, academic ID and electronic services will be sent to you.

For non-Greek-speaking students: The SEE Studies Programme administrator will help with your registration. Registration at the University of Athens will take place on the mornings of **Monday 26 September**. Each student will be given a specific appointment. We will send you the appointment schedule nearer the time. At the specified time, please report to the Secretariat of the **Master's Programme in Southeast European Studies** at 6, Themistokleous Street, 2nd floor, office 7. Please have the following documents with you:

- Your passport – please bring the original and a photocopy of the photo page
- A passport photo in JPEG format on a USB stick

We will also need to know your address and mobile phone number.

18.2. GETTING AND USING YOUR STUDENT CARD



Your student card will be issued by the Ministry of Education. At the time you register with us, we will also register you on the Ministry system. It normally takes around 2 weeks after registration for the Ministry to issue your card.

You will be informed by SMS when the student card is ready. (For this reason, we would recommend getting a Greek mobile phone number).

Card collection takes place at a Vodafone store nominated by you during registration.

Once you have your student card, you will be able to buy reduced tickets on public transport, including intercity buses. You will also be able to visit all state museums and archaeological sites free of charge. Make the most of it!

18.3. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN ATHENS

The best way to move around Athens is by metro, which has three lines (Red, Green and Blue).



Map of the Metro in Athens

Transportation to/from the Airport

For your trip from the airport to the city centre, we recommend you take Metro Line 3 (Aghia Marina – Douk. Plakentias - Athens International Airport). Trains run every 30 minutes, 7 days a week from 6:30 to 23:30. The trip from/to the Airport to Syntagma station lasts 40 minutes. A one-way ticket costs 10 € (full price) and 5 € (half price). See the Metro timetable to the airport [here](#). For tickets information and cards check [here](#).

Another option for your trip from the airport to the city centre is using the express bus X95: Syntagma – Airport. The route is approximately 40 minutes (one hour at peak

times). This bus operates 24h and the ticket costs 6 € (full price) and (3€ half price). You may find the timetable [here](#).

In case you want to use a taxi for your travel from the airport to the city centre, we recommend you book a taxi in advance. You can find companies online.

If you want to use a taxi when in Athens, the taxi beat app is widely used and may be useful.

Transportation in Athens

Operating hours of the **metro** are 5:30 a.m. to 00:30 a.m. On Friday and Saturday nights, lines 2 & 3 stay open until 2:30 a.m. You can find information about the Athens metro, including timetables, maps, parking and safety information on [this website](#). For ticket info see [Athens Transport tickets and cards](#).

If you use public transportation we recommend you to issue the personalised Ath.ena Card- long term ticket for 30 days. This card allows you to use public transportation in Athens for 30 days and it costs 30 € full price and 15 € half price, using your student ID. Please note that this price excludes airport transfers. If you want to include airport transfers it will cost you 49 € full price and 25 € half price for 30 days.

For **buses** you can find routes, maps and real time bus movement information for every line on this [website](#) as well as the app 'OASA Telematics' for Android and iOS. You can also get additional information by calling 11185 from a Greek phone.

If you want to visit the nearby seaside you may use the tram. Operating hours are 5:30 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. and on Fridays and Saturdays it operates approximately from 5:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Information on the **Athens Tram**, including timetables, can be found on [this website](#). For ticket info see [Athens Transport tickets and cards](#)

18.4. OUR DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY



At 42-44 Aiolou Street (5th and 6th floors, just three floors up from our classroom) you can find the Library of the Faculties of Political Science and Public Administration, of Turkish and Modern Asian Studies and of Communication and Media Studies.

Library cards are issued, after registration, by the library staff and after filling in the attached

[application form.](#)

As postgraduate students registered in the Faculty of Political Science & Public Administration, you are entitled to borrow four books for a period of three days. Weekends are included in the lending period. (Please keep in mind that books can be returned up to 10 minutes before the end of library working hours). The 3-day lending period can be extended once. If you wish to borrow the same material again, you may do so following a one-week break.

- Photocopying: There are two photocopy machines in the Library. You may buy photocopy cards from the library staff.

Opening hours: Monday-Thursday 9.00 - 19.30, Friday 9.00-16.00

Tel. (+30) 210 368 9533, 210 3689570, 210 3689571, (+30) 210 368 9572, 210 368 9573

Emails: pepistdimd@lib.uoa.gr epic; mme@lib.uoa.gr; tourkiko@lib.uoa.gr

Working hours change during the Christmas, Easter and summer holidays (specific hours will be announced).

**You can follow the library on Facebook «Βιβλιοθήκη Σχολής ΟΠΕ»

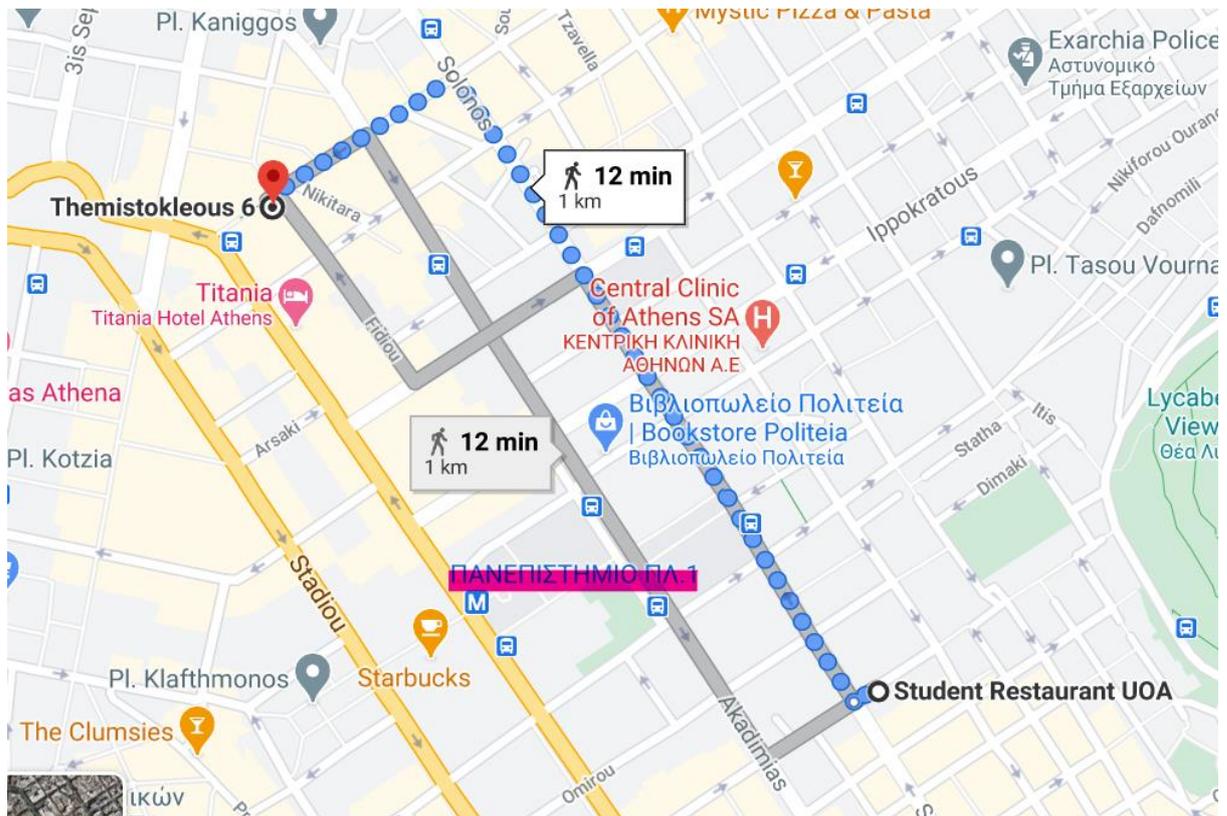
You may search the Library Catalogue [here](#)

18.5. UNIVERSITY RESTAURANT

Students are entitled to eat at the University Restaurant. Meals are low cost and for some students may be free. We will have more information on this shortly.

You may find more information about the operation of the Restaurant and your registration [here](#).

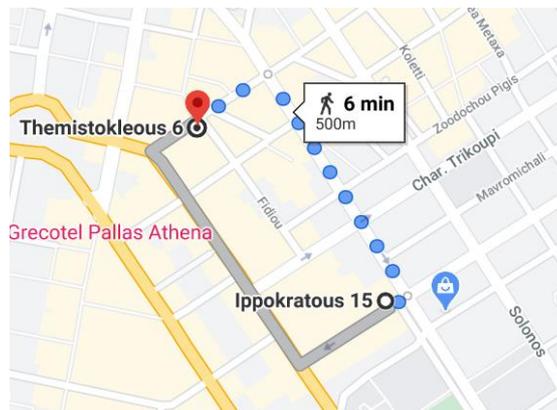
Location: 14, Lykavittou Street (approximately 12 minutes walking distance from the Themistokleous building) The closest metro station is Panepistimio metro station.



The student restaurant is open: Daily from 12:00 to 16:00 and from 18:00 to 21:00.
During weekends it is open from 13:00 to 20:00.

18.6. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SERVICES

[University Health Club Service](#) (15, Ippokratous str., 1st floor) (6 minutes walking distance from Themistokleous building)



a) Pathologist (tel. 210 3688241, 210 3688243)

Monday - Wednesday – Friday: 8.00 a.m.- 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday 8.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

(b) Ophthalmologist (tel. 210 3688240)

Monday - Wednesday - Friday 8.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.

Tuesday - Thursday 9.30 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

c) Dental clinic (tel. 210 3688210, 210 3688211)

Monday to Friday 8.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.

(d) Psychological Unit

Psychiatrist, Monday - Thursday – Friday: – 2.00 p.m.

Tuesday - Wednesday, 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

tel. 210 3688226

Psychologists, Monday to Friday: 8.00 a.m. – 2.00 p.m.

210 3688282, 210 3688209

Dermatological examination

Students of NTUA have the opportunity to be examined at the Andreas Sygros Hospital (5, I. Dragoumi str., 16121 Athens) after referral from the Secretariat of the University Club Health Service.

Tel. 210 3688208, 210 3688218

20. APPLICATION PROCESS

The Master's Degree in Southeast European Studies: Politics, History, Economics receives up to thirty (30) graduate students. The Programme is primarily addressed to graduates with a first degree in the social sciences and humanities (politics, sociology, economics, political and social history, social anthropology, Balkan studies, journalism). Eligible to apply are graduates of Greek universities or foreign universities officially recognised by the Hellenic Republic.

Documents required:

- Completed application (see above)
- A statement of purpose in English (500 words maximum).
- A certified copy of the applicant's first degree, with a minimum GPA of **6.5/10** as a prerequisite for acceptance on the Programme. (Applicants who will not have graduated by the application deadline but are expected to graduate in 2022 should submit a signed statement declaring **(a)** their current grade point average, **(b)** the number of courses they need to pass in order to graduate, and **(c)** that the final degree will be submitted, at the latest, by registration, at the beginning of October 2022).
- A certified copy of the applicant's official university grades transcript.
- Official translations into Greek or English of the first degree and transcript), required when the original documents are in a language other than Greek or English.
- Proof of excellent knowledge of the English language at C1 level or above.
- Two recommendation letters, of which at least one should be from a university faculty member. Recommendation letters should be written in English or Greek. (Applicants are asked to use the "Form for Referees" which is part of the application material). If the recommendation letters are sent electronically they should be sent directly from the referee to the email of the Programme.
- Photocopy of your ID or passport.
- Successful applicants holding a first degree from a non-Greek university will be required, upon acceptance by the programme, to submit their qualifications for recognition by 'Hellenic Naric', the official Greek certifying institution for foreign degrees (website <http://www.doatap.gr>). Further information on this is provided once the candidate selection process is complete.

Students interested may apply via an electronic platform, which is published at the website of the programme (https://see.pspa.uoa.gr/how_to_apply/application/)