

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Slovinci in Evropa
Course title:	Slovenes and Europe

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Slovenski študiji II, 2. stopnja		1	2
Slovenian studies II, 2nd degree		1	2

Vrsta predmeta / Course type Obvezni / Obligatory

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code: FSMS-2-1-SE-DR

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Vaje Tutorial	Klinične vaje work	Druge oblike študija	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
30	30	-	-	-	140	8

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer: Red. prof. dr. Bogomil Ferfila

Jeziki / Languages:	Predavanja / Lectures:	slovenščina/Slovene angleščina/English
	Slovenščina/ Slovene	Vaje / Tutorial:

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Obvezna udeležba na predavanjih/vajah (vsaj 80% prisotnost) predstavlja pogoj za pristop k izpitu.

Prerequisites:

Mandatory participation in lectures / tutorials (at least 80% attendance) is a condition for taking the exam.

Vsebina:

Prednostna naloga slovenske diplomacije je nedvomno Zahodni Balkan. Slovenija je država s kratko diplomatsko tradicijo. Med pomembnejšimi izkušnjami, ki so nam koristile pri predsedovanju EU, smo navajali predvsem delo v okviru VS OZN in predsedovanje OVSE. Med prednostne zunanjepolitične naloge smo uvrstili tudi medkulturni dialog. V MZZ smo pri predsedovanju poudarjali še operacije civilnega in vojaškega kriznega upravljanja in krepitev razvojnega sodelovanja. Evropska unija v procesu predsedovanja deluje

Content (Syllabus outline):

The priorities of our slovene diplomacy is no doubt the Western Balkans. Slovenia is a country with a short diplomatic tradition. Among the most important experiences that have benefited us in the EU presidency, we have mentioned the work within the UN Security Council and the OSCE chairmanship. We also ranked intercultural dialogue among our foreign policy priorities. During the presidency we have also emphasized the operations of civil and military crisis management and the strengthening of

v znamenju trojic. Slovenija je bila članica več takšnih povezav: programskega tria z Nemčijo in Portugalsko, trojke predsedujočih držav s Portugalsko in Francijo in institucionalne trojke s predstavnikoma Sveta in Komisije. Glavne zunanje politične sestavine (ali sestavine, povezane z zunanjimi odnosi) skupnega enopolletnega predsedovanja Nemčije, Portugalske in Slovenije so bile:

- širitev EU,
- krepitev odnosov z državami na njeni vzhodni in južni meji, še posebej s pomočjo mehanizmov evropske sosedске politike,
- krepitev sodelovanja z državami Severne dimenzije, državami EFTA in članicami Evropskega gospodarskega prostora,
- širitev schengenskega območja,
- širitev območja evra,
- prenovljena lizbonska strategija za rast in delovna mesta,
- energetska politika, podnebne spremembe,
- usklajen pristop k migracijam in politiki vključevanja v Evropski uniji,
- boj proti terorizmu in organiziranemu kriminalu,
- medkulturni dialog...

Glavni poudarki pri zunanjih odnosih pa so bili:

- strateško partnerstvo med EU in NATO,
- krepitev sodelovanja s ključnimi partnerji, predvsem z ZDA, Rusijo, Afriško unijo, OVSE in ZN,
- krepitev pravne države in EVOP na Kosovu, začetek pogajanj o statusu,
- operacija ALTHEA in policijska misija Evropske unije v Bosni in Hercegovini,
- odločitve o podporni skupini EU za mejo v Moldaviji/Ukrajini, misiji za krepitev pravne države EUJUST LEX, Misiji pomoči EU za mejni prehod Rafa (EU BAM Rafah), EUPOL COPPS, misiji pomoči AMIS, Združeni policijski enoti (EUPOL Kinshasa) in EUSEC DR Kongo v širšem okviru morebitnih nadaljnjih dejavnosti na področju reform varnostnega sektorja v Demokratični republiki Kongo in o podpornih elementih za mejo posebnega predstavnika za Južni Kavkaz;

development cooperation. The European Union is working under the sign of the Trinity. Slovenia was a member of several such links: the program trio with Germany and Portugal, the troikas of the presidencies with Portugal and France, and the institutional troika with representatives of the Council and the Commission. The trio announced a solution to the Constitutional Treaty during the German presidency. The main foreign policy components (or components related to external relations) of the joint one-and-a-half-year presidency of Germany, Portugal and Slovenia were:

- EU enlargement,
- strengthening relations with the countries on its eastern and southern borders, in particular through the mechanisms of the European Neighborhood Policy,
- strengthening cooperation with the Northern Dimension countries, the EFTA countries and the members of the European Economic Area,
- enlargement of the Schengen area,
- enlargement of the euro area,
- the renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs,
- energy policy, climate change,
- a coordinated approach to migration and integration policy in the European Union,
- the fight against terrorism and organized crime,
- intercultural dialogue ...

The main highlights of external relations were:

- EU-NATO strategic partnership,
- strengthening cooperation with key partners, in particular the US, Russia, the African Union, the OSCE and the UN,
- strengthening the rule of law and the ESDP in Kosovo, launching status negotiations,
- Operation ALTHEA and the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Decisions on the EU Border Support Group in Moldova / Ukraine, the EUJUST LEX Rule of Law Mission, the EU BAM Rafah Assistance Mission, EUPOL COPPS, the AMIS Assistance Mission, the Joint Police Unit (EUPOL Kinshasa) and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revizija ukrepov o ustanovitvi Evropske obrambne agencije v zvezi z Evropskim satelitskim centrom in Inštitutom EU za varnostne študije (ISS), - podpora in utrjevanje stabilizacijsko-pridružitvenega procesa za Zahodni Balkan (zaključek pogajanj o statusu Kosova in uveljavitev njihovega izida vključno s prihodnjo vlogo in prisotnostjo EU na Kosovu, sklenitev pogajanj o stabilizacijsko-pridružitvenem sporazumu s Črno goro ter Bosno in Hercegovino, pogajanja s Srbijo po vzpostavitvi celovitega sodelovanja z Mednarodnim kazenskim sodiščem za območje nekdanje Jugoslavije...) - sosedska politika in Barcelonski proces - Bližnji vzhod, - Iran, Severna Koreja, - transatlantski odnosi, - strateško partnerstvo z Rusijo, - strategija za Azijo in Afriko, - trgovina z Zalivskimi državami, - vrh EU-Latinska Amerika in Karibi (v času slovenskega predsedovanja), - razvojna pomoč - posebej za Afriko ... <p style="margin-left: 0;">*</p> <p>Zunanjepolitični del programa slovenskega predsedovanja Svetu EU je ponovil sporočila tria, še posebej pa se je osredotočil na naslednje izzive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pristopna pogajanja s Hrvaško in Turčijo, - okrepitev evropske perspektive držav Zahodnega Balkana, osvežitev Solunskih agend ter dokončanje mreže stabilizacijsko-asociacijskih sporazumov, - medkulturni dialog, - reševanje vprašanja Kosova in implementacija novega statusa, - upravljanje zunanje meje EU po razširitvi schengenskega območja decembra 2007, - širjenje območja evra, - naša sosesčina: »Slovenija si bo prizadevala za nadaljnjo krepitev območja stabilnosti in blaginje v sosesčini EU v okviru enotne in celovite Evropske sosedске politike ob upoštevanju načela diferenciacije in individualnega pristopa do posamezne države partnerice. Osredotočili se bomo na nadaljnji 	<p>EUSEC The DRC in the broader context of possible further activities in the field of security sector reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on border support elements for the Special Representative for the South Caucasus;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revision of the measures establishing the European Defense Agency in relation to the European Satellite Center and the EU Institute for Security Studies (ISS), - supporting and consolidating the Stabilization and Association Process for the Western Balkans (concluding negotiations on the status of Kosovo and enforcing their outcome, including the future role and presence of the EU in Kosovo, concluding Stabilization and Association Agreement negotiations with Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina; establishing full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ...) - Neighborhood Policy and the Barcelona Process - Middle East, - Iran, North Korea, - transatlantic relations, - strategic partnership with Russia, - Asia and Africa strategy, - trade with the Gulf States, - EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit (during the Slovenian Presidency), - development aid - especially for Africa ... <p style="margin-left: 0;">*</p> <p>The foreign policy part of the program of the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the EU reiterated the messages of the trio, focusing in particular on the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accession negotiations with Croatia and Turkey, - strengthening the European perspective of the Western Balkan countries, refreshing the Thessaloniki agendas and completing the network of stabilization and association agreements, - intercultural dialogue, - resolving the Kosovo issue and implementing the new status, - the management of the EU's external border
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<p>razvoj gospodarske integracije, povečanje mobilnosti ter krepitev dialoga s civilno družbo. Posebno pozornost bomo posvetili nadaljevanju izvajanja črnomorske sinergije, kar bo osrednja tema na srečanju zunanjih ministrov držav črnomorske regije in EU v Ukrajini. V okviru Barcelonskega procesa bo predsedstvo dalo poudarek tudi medkulturnemu dialogu. Poseben prispevek Slovenije h krepitvi partnerstva in dialoga je pobuda za ustanovitev Evro-sredozemske univerze s sedežem v Piranu.«</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Srednja Azija, - dialog s strateškimi partnerji in regijami: napoved vrhov EU-Latinska Amerika in Karibi v Peruju, EU-ZDA v Sloveniji, EU-RF in EU-Japonska, - regionalni izzivi: reševanje varnostno-političnih vprašanj od Bližnjega Vzhoda, Irana, Iraka... do Azije in Afrike, krepitev vojaških in civilnih zmogljivosti EU, učinkovito krizno upravljanje, - razvojno sodelovanje, pomoč prizadetim v oboroženih spopadih; - skupna trgovinska politika EU. 	<p>following the enlargement of the Schengen area in December 2007,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the enlargement of the euro area, - our neighborhood: "Slovenia will strive to further strengthen the area of stability and prosperity in the EU's neighborhood within the framework of a single and comprehensive European Neighborhood Policy, taking into account the principle of differentiation and individual approach to each partner country. We will focus on further developing economic integration, increasing mobility and strengthening dialogue with civil society. We will pay special attention to the continuation of the implementation of the Black Sea Synergy, which will be the main topic of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Black Sea region and the EU in Ukraine. As part of the Barcelona Process, the Presidency will also focus on intercultural dialogue. Slovenia's special contribution to strengthening partnership and dialogue is the initiative to establish a Euro-Mediterranean University based in Piran. " - Central Asia, - dialogue with strategic partners and regions: announcement of EU-Latin America and Caribbean summits in Peru, EU-US in Slovenia, EU-RF and EU-Japan, - regional challenges: addressing security policy issues from the Middle East, Iran, Iraq ... to Asia and Africa, strengthening the EU's military and civilian capabilities, effective crisis management, - development cooperation, assistance to those affected by armed conflict; - a common EU trade policy.
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Temeljni literatura in viri / Readings:

- *Pogodba o ustavi za Evropo - osnutek*, Luksemburg (Evropske skupnosti - Evropska konvencija), 2003.
- *Predsedovanje Slovenije Svetu Evropske unije - Zunanji odnosi*, Ljubljana, MZZ 2008.
- Dimitrij Rupel, *Slovensko predsedovanje v ognju lastnih sil* - poročilo o predsedovanju Svetu EU za splošne zadeve in zunanje odnose, Ljubljana (Nova obzorja) 2009.
- *Slovensko predsedstvo EU 2008*, Ljubljana, STA 2008.
- *Lizbonska pogodba: Uradni list Evropske unije*, C 306, Zvezek 50, 17. december 2007.
- RUPEL, Dimitrij. The vanishing twenty years: East Central Europe: the next twenty years. *Hungarian*

review, ISSN 2062-2031, November 2010, vol. I., no. 1, str. 12-16.
 FERFILA , Bogomil , 2014 , Vzhodna Evropa – lokomotiva ali cokla Evrope? , Fakulteta za družbene vede , 826 strani , Ljubljana
 FERFILA , Bogomil , MOUW Calvin , PHILLIPS Paul Arthur , 2012 Labour and Politics in Slovenia, Belgrade, 465 strani
 FERFILA, Bogomil ,2011 , Political economy of labour : Canada and Slovenia , Calcutta Sampark
 FERFILA , Bogomil ,PHILLIPS Paul Arthur , 2010 , Slovenia s transition from medieval roots to the European union , Lexington Books , Lanham

Cilji in kompetence:

Sluša telji, ki bodo izbrali ta predmet, bodo »od blizu« in »od znotraj« spremljali delovanje Evropske unije in slovenske zunanje politike .Ker gre za eno najbolj zahtevnih upravljavskih in političnih nalog, kar jih je kdaj prevzela slovenska vlada, je v okviru tega predmeta mogoče presoditi njene zmogljivosti, hkrati pa preučiti dinamiko sodelovanja Slovenije z administracijo Evropske unije in z vladami držav članic. Razumevanje problematike, usposablja študenta za obvladovanje evropskih procesov in za (pedagoško, medijsko...) razširjanje informacij o vrhunskem dosežku Slovenije po osamosvojitvi in včlanitvi v EU.

Objectives and competences:

Students who choose this subject will follow "closely" and "from within" the activities of the European Union and the Slovenian foreign policy institutions. As this is one of the most demanding administrative and political tasks ever undertaken by the Slovenian government, it is possible to assess its capabilities in this course, and at the same time examine the dynamics of Slovenia's cooperation with the European Union administration and member state governments. Understanding the issues brought by the course prepares students for mastering European processes and for (pedagogical, media ...) disseminating information about Slovenia's top achievement after independence and EU membership.

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

Pridobitev kompetenc in znanj opisanih zgoraj.

Intended learning outcomes:

Knowledge and Understanding as stated above.

Metode poučevanja in učenja:

- Predavanja
- Delo po skupinah in vaje
- Individualno (raziskovalno) delo študentov
- E-učenje

Learning and teaching methods:

- Lectures
- Workshops and simulations
- Individual study and research
- E-learning

Delež (v %) /
 Weight (in %) **Assessment:**

Načini ocenjevanja:

Seminarska naloga in predstavitev	40%	Paper and presentation
Pisni izpit	60%	Written exam

Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:

Bogomil Ferfila, dvakratni mladinski državni prvak v dviganju uteži, je bil ustanovitelj in vodja magistrskega študija Ameriške, nemške in svetovne študije in je redni profesor Univerze v Ljubljani. Poučuje in raziskuje na področju primerjalnih in regionalnih politik v sodobnem svetu, politik ZDA in Kitajske ter politik muslimanskih držav. Njegov dodiplomski in podiplomski študij je potekal na področju ekonomije, sociologije, obramboslovja in politologije na različnih univerzah, kjer je pridobil tudi ustrezna spričevala (tri univerzitetne diplome, dva magisterija, en doktorat). V Sloveniji je objavil več kot 40 knjig, kar nekaj v angleškem jeziku. Številne njegove knjige so izšle v tujih državah: v ZDA (1991, 2000, 2010), USSR (1991), Kanadi (1993, 1994), Srbiji (1989, 2012), Indiji (2011), Nemčiji (2012) in Moldaviji (2014).

S pomočjo Ministrstva za kulturo je 1994. leta začela izhajati njegova zbirka knjig z naslovom Svet na dlani. Dosedaj je izšlo že več kot šestdeset knjig – četrta je obravnavala Antarktiko, peta Japonsko, šesta Grenlandijo in Arktiko, sedma ZDA, trinajsta Etiopijo, dvajseta Vzhodno Evropo, dvaindvajseta Severno Korejo, triindvajseta Kubo, trideseta Izrael in Palestino, dvaintrideseta Iran, petintrideseta Libanon in Sirijo, sedemintrideseta Švedsko, osemintrideseta Afganistan, devintrideseta Vikinge, Same in Eskime ter triinštirideseta Savdsko Arabijo. Knjige v tej zbirki so sinteza interdisciplinarnih analiz posamezne države, potovalnih izkušenj pisca in izjemno obsežnega podpornega fotografskega gradiva.

Prof. Ferfila je objavil nekaj sto člankov in krajših del v številnih domačih in tujih revijah, zlasti kanadskih, poljskih, ameriških, srbskih in francoskih. Udeležil se je konferenc in seminarjev v Izraelu, ZDA, Japonski, Avstriji, Braziliji in Kanadi ter kot gostujoči profesor predaval na: Univerzi Kalifornija v njenih kampusih Los Angeles, Berkeley in Riverside, Državni univerzi New York, Univerzi Duke, Državni univerzi Ohio – vse v ZDA; Univerzi Simon Fraser, Univerzi York, Univerzi Carleton, Univerzi British Columbia, Univerzi Winnipeg – vse v Kanadi; pa na Akademiji znanosti v Sovjetski zvezi, Univerzi Adelaide v Avstraliji, Univerzi Katmandu v Nepal, Univerzi Tokyo in Japonskem inštitutu za mednarodne odnose na Japonskem, Inštitutu za parlamentarni razvoj in podjetništvo v Minsku v Belorusiji ter na Univerzi Hargeisa v Somaliji.

V letih 1990-1991 je bil na postdoktorskem izobraževanju v ZDA kot Fulbrightov štipendist. Leta 1998 je bil na postdoktorskem izobraževanju na Japonskem kot štipendist Japonske fundacije. V pomladnem semestru 1991 je predaval predmet Primerjalne politike na Državni univerzi Cleveland, ZDA. V poletnih semestrih 1991 in 1993 je predaval predmet Socialistična gospodarstva in države na Univerzi Manitoba, Kanada. V letih 1998 do 2017 je bil vsako leto od enega do dveh mesecev gostujoči raziskovalec na Univerzi Manitoba, Kanada ali Državni univerzi Washington, ZDA.

Bogomil Ferfila (Phd), double slovenian youth champion in weight lifting, founder and head of the American, German and Global Studies graduate programs is full professor of the University of Ljubljana. He teaches courses in Comparative politics, Area studies, US and Chinese Politics and Politics of the muslim countries. He has authored more than 40 books which were published in

Slovenia, quite a few in English. Many of his books were published in foreign countries: USA (1991, 2000, 2010), USSR (1991), Canada (1993, 1994), Serbia (1989, 2012), India (2011), Germany (2012), Moldova (2014).

In 1994 with the assistance of Ministry of Culture prof. Ferfila's own series of books called World on Your Palm has started. Up to now more than seventy books has been published with the fourth one on Antarctica, the fifth one on Japan, the sixth on Greenland and Arctica, the seventh on USA, the thirteenth on Ethiopia, the twentieth on Eastern Europe, twentysecond on North Korea, twentythird on Cuba, thirtyeth on Israel and Palestine, thirtysecond on Iran, thirtyfifth on Libanon and Syria, thirtyseventh on Sweden, thirtyeighth on Afghanistan, thirtyninth on Vikings, Sams and Eskimos and fortythird on Saudi Arabia. The books published in this series are the combination of the area study approach and the personal travelling experiences of the author.

He has also authored numerous articles and shorter works, some of them were published in Canadian, French, Polish, Japanese, American magazines.

Professor Ferfila has participated in seminars and conferences in many countries including Israel, USA, Norway, Japan, China, Austria, Brazil, and Canada. He has lectures at many universities including the University California at Los Angeles, Berkeley and Riverside, the State University of New York, Duke University, Ohio State University, all in the United States; Simon Fraser, York, Carleton, British Columbia and Winnipeg in Canada; the Academy of Sciences USSR, University of Adelaide in Australia, Katmandu University in Nepal, Institute for Parliamentary Development and Entrepreneurship in Belarus, University of Tokyo, Japan Institute of International Affairs in Japan, University of Hargeisa, Somalia.

He was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Pittsburg from 1990-1991 and Japan Foundation fellow in 1998. He was a visiting professor of Comparative politics at Cleveland State University (spring quarter of 1991) and of Socialist Economics at the University of Manitoba (summer terms 1991 and 1993). From 1998 to 2017 he has been visiting senior scholar at the University of Manitoba, Canada and State University of Washington, USA for one to two months.