

ABSTRACTS & BIOGRAPHIES

13 march 2023

***Teresa Russo, Opening Remarks on European Security Between
Sanction Measures and Enlargement Perspectives***

Abstract

Since the 1990s, the concept of European security has been repeatedly questioned and rethought within the framework of international organisations in the area. The beginning of EU-Ukraine relations dates back to the period following the proclamation of Ukrainian independence in 1991, but was characterised by ups and downs on both sides, at least until Russia's aggression in February 2022. Since then, the Union's response has been, on the one hand, towards tightening sanctions against Russia and individuals and entities involved in some way in the violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity and, on the other hand, towards granting the immediate EU candidate state status after Ukraine's application.

Biography

Ph. D., Associate Professor of European Union Law, Lecturer of European Union Law, International Law, International Organizations, EU Migration Law, International Law and Cyber Security (University of Salerno); 2022-2025 Jean Monnet Chair "Promoting Public Awareness on Enlargement Policy, EU Values and Western Balkans' Accession (EUVALWEB); Scientific Coordinator of the 2019-2022 Jean Monnet Module "EU-Western

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Balkans Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs” (EUWEB), University of Salerno; Director-in-Chief of the online Journal EUWEB Legal Essays. Global & International Perspectives; Delegate to Communication, Department of Legal Sciences (School of Law), University of Salerno; Lawyer. Her research activities and publications (books, book chapters, articles, etc.) focus on current issues of EU law with specific reference to the constitutional evolution of the EU integration process and the democratization of external EU action, as well as of International Law and International Organizations.

Paolo Bargiacchi, *War in Ukraine, Security and International Criminal Justice: The EU Response*

Abstract

The armed conflict in Ukraine is a serious violation of the international peace and security, if not an act of aggression, pursuant to the Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Yet, the UN Security Council is unable to decide any measure due to the veto power of the Russian Federation. In the meantime, the UN General Assembly, acting under the *Uniting for Peace* resolution, has already adopted several non-binding resolutions concerning the Ukrainian crisis. Pursuing criminal justice by prosecuting persons responsible for the international crimes (war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide) committed or ordered in the territory of Ukraine is a measure to restore international peace and security (as suggested by the previous practice concerning international tribunals) and the International Criminal Court as well as several national jurisdictions is already investigating and prosecuting. The EU is a strong supporter of prosecutions at international and national levels and several tools and mechanisms are being implemented to foster justice against international crimes. To this regard, for instance, Eurojust is playing a valuable role in supporting and coordinating investigations and a new database for collecting and preserving evidence and information on international crimes has been just launched. Yet, the supreme international crime, namely the crime of aggression, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court due to the narrow interpretation of some provisions of the Statute concerning

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the exercise of the jurisdiction. Accordingly, some Western States, together with the EU, are exploring alternative options to prosecute the Russian leadership outside the ICC system for the crime of aggression. To date, the EU Commission has suggested two options: a special and independent international tribunal or a hybrid tribunal within or outside the Ukrainian legal system. The strong backing of the UN General Assembly is deemed essential by the EU in order to have a legitimate tribunal at international level but the positive outcome of a draft resolution eventually calling for the establishment of such a tribunal is still uncertain

Biography

Paolo Bargiacchi (Rome, 1971) is Professor of Public International Law at the Faculty of Law and Economics, Kore University of Enna. He also teaches (or has taught) International Law of Armed Conflicts, International Human Rights Law and European Union Law. He is member of the Human Rights Committee (*Comitato dei diritti umani*) of the Italian Society for the International Organization (SIOI, *Società italiana per l'organizzazione internazionale*). He authored three books on topics of international law and a treatise on EU law (2015). He is co-author (with A. Sinagra) of a treatise on public international law whose third edition was published in September 2019 by Giuffrè Francis Lefebvre (its Spanish edition was published in 2013 by Abeledo Perrot in Argentina).

Francesco Buonomenna, *The Energy Crisis and EU Measures*

Abstract

Energy problems have always been the subject of attention from the European Union. The Treaty of Paris of 1951 instituted by the TCE posed energy solutions, obviously limited to coal and steel, with particular reference to the perspective of competition. The energy crisis of the 1970s raised further resource questions. The European Union response has focused attention on the diversification of energy sources. From that moment on, diversification has become a constant theme. The recent energy crisis has added another moment of reflection: energy security.

Biography

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Francesco Buonomenna is Ph. D., Associate Professor of European Union Law, Lecturer of European Union Department of Legal Sciences (DSG), University of Salerno; Lecturer of International Law Department of Political and Communication Sciences, University of Salerno. College of Teachers membership PhD, Department of Legal Sciences (DSG), University of Salerno. Member of the teaching staff of the Jean Monnet Chair “Digital Education and consent data processing – DECDP”, University of Salerno (2022-2025); Member of the teaching staff of the Jean Monnet Chair “ Democracy and the Rule of Law : A New Push for European Value”, University of Salerno (2022-2025); Member of the teaching staff of the Jean Monnet Chair "Judicial protection of fundamental rights in the European Area of freedom, security and justice", University of Salerno (2017-2020);

Andrea Cascone, *Stabilization and Security in the Balkans: The Impact of the War in Ukraine and the European Union's Response*

Abstract

A year after the Russian Federation started its aggression against Ukraine, stability and security in the Western Balkan continue to face significant challenges. Despite the initial fears of possible destabilizing acts by Russia, the security framework in the region has help up overall. Nevertheless, the sharp increase of cyber and hybrid threats, as well as the raising Russian disinformation, recalls the need to keep a close focus on the Western Balkans. Given the impact of the war on the regional economy and its effects of civil society, the EU needs to strengthen the resilience of the region. EU response tried to address these challenges, as shown by the €1 billion energy package approved by the Commission at the end of 2022. The increasing number of irregular migrants along the Balkan route in 2022 has added further strategic value to enhancing the EU engagement in the region. While regional tensions persist and call for more efforts, the European perspective remains the agenda that unites all Western Balkan countries. At the same time, the Russian aggression to Ukraine has triggered a new dynamic in the EU enlargement process. The discussions held under the Czech Presidency on measures for accelerated integration need now to be translated into concrete proposals, in order to exploit fully the opportunities disclosed by the 2020 revisited methodology on enlargement.

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Born in Naples in 1973, Andrea Cascone graduated *cum laude* in Political Science at the University of Naples “Federico II” in 1996 and specialized in international relations at the *Istituto per gli Studi Internazionali* (ISPI) in 1997. He joined the Italian diplomatic career in 1997, first at the Telecommunications and IT Department and from 2000 at the Policy Planning Unit. From 2001 to 2005, he served at the Italian Embassy in Damascus, Syria. In Sept. 2005 he was appointed Consul of Italy in Chambéry, France. From 2007 to 2010 he was Deputy Head of Western Balkans Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome. In Sept. 2010 he was appointed Political Counsellor at the Italian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey where he served also as Deputy Head of Mission until Aug. 2014. From Aug. 2014 to Aug. 2018, he was the head of the bureau for economy, trade and science at the Italian Embassy in Washington DC. In Sept. 2018, he was appointed head of the Near East and Arab League Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is Director for Adriatic and Western Balkans since December 9, 2019.

Erjon Hitaj, *The Impact of the Russian Invasion on International Energy Security*

Abstract

A year after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the international scenario in the field of energetic security has drastically changed. A double series of reason stand on the roots of this situation. Firstly and apparently, this “special military operation” seemed to be directed against the territorial sovereignty of Ukraine in reason of the situation in Crimea and Eastern regions as well as against Ukrainian intention to join NATO and to break away from Russian economic and military influence. In second order, the Russian invasion probably might be considered a response to the recent European and international policies in the field of environment and ecological transition. The European Green Deal and the challenges of decarbonization of the rest of the world are increasingly bringing the conflict towards new landscapes. The energetic independence of the Western democracies from Russian fossil resources hasn’t been balanced yet from any (expected) increased Asian demand for oil and gas. The diversification of potential Russian gas buyers among countries of the international community is resulting not as effective as expected due to the accelerated updating of policies on renewable energy in the West hemisphere. Energetic and geopolitical implications of this invasion war might bring all parties to reconsider their actual involvement in the conflict and even worsen the situation. Chinese apparent neutrality in the

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conflict and international (mostly NATO) and Russian intransigence to negotiate a peaceful ending have to be taken under consideration not simply in military terms, since it is, and will remain, a delicate issue of international energetic security, precisely a war on global ecological transition.

Biography

Erjon Hitaj (1978 – Vlore, Albania), from 2013 is a Lecturer of Public International Law and European Union Law at the University “Ismail Qemali” Vlore, Albania. He is graduated at “Sapienza” University of Rome in “Law” and in “Political Sciences and International Relations”. He holds a PhD in “International Order and Human Rights” from the same Roman university. His main fields of expertise include International Law, EU Law, Human Rights Law and Diplomatic and Consular Law. He is also co-founder and responsible of the Legal Clinic Centre of the “Ismail Qemali” University of Vlore, Albania where, since 2016 he serves as Head of the Department of Law. He has been a Partner of Jean Monnet Module EU-Western Balkans, Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs, 2020-2023 (University of Salerno, Italy). He is an Associated Editor of EUWEB Legal Essays. Global & International Perspectives, Editoriale Scientifica (Italy) and a member of the Editorial Committee of the Collana di Diritto Internazionale e di Diritto dell’Unione Europea, Aracne Editrice (Rome-Italy). He has been a Visiting Lecturer at the University of Fiume (Croatia) and Salerno (Italy). Author of several articles in the field of International Law and a monograph on international law and human rights in the Albanian legal order (in Italian language, published by Aracne Editrice).

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