



Fakulta politických vied a medzinárodných vzťahov
Univerzity Matejka Bela v Banskej Bystrici

POSUDOK OPONENTA HABILITAČNEJ PRÁCE

Meno a priezvisko habilitanta: **Mária Rošteková**

Téma habilitačnej práce: **Význam Bolonského Procesu pre euro-maghrebskú integráciu**

Oponent habilitačnej práce: **prof. Gilles Rouet, DrSc.**

P. č.	Kritériá hodnotenia práce
1.	<p>Aktuálnosť témy (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <p>The Bologna Process has had a very important impact within the EU and in the context of successive enlargements, particularly after 2004 and 2007. Universities in Europe have changed their curricula to make them more compatible, and in some cases have also changed their structures and projects. Even if, mainly in Western Europe, the institutions do not always realize the importance of the process for the construction of Europe, they have participated in the emergence of "euro-generations", of mobile European citizens who envisage European citizenship in terms of rights and duties. The Bologna Process has been studied within the EU but, finally, rarely in relation to its impact in the framework of the European Neighborhood Policy, on the one hand, and of the neighboring countries, both in the first circle and further away (e.g. sub-Saharan Africa), on the other. The theme of the habilitation is therefore very interesting and relevant, while it is necessary to evolve the relations between the EU and the three Maghreb countries, initially essentially the "pre-squared" of France, still sometimes with a post-colonial approach. It is fundamental that researchers from other parts of the EU are interested in these issues, and the approach through inter-university relations is also very relevant. While Morocco, in particular, is becoming a "rear base" of sub-Saharan Africa by welcoming more and more students who can thus study in French or English-speaking institutions set up by French universities and schools in particular, often with the hope of continuing their studies in France for the French-speaking ones, it is essential to clearly participate in an integration that would mobilize all the institutions of the EU.</p>
2.	<p>Formálna stránka práce (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <p>The dissertation is very well constructed, the parts are balanced and their sequence is planned.</p>
3.	<p>Obsahová stránka práce (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <p>The dissertation is well constructed, balanced in its parts, coherent since after the presentation of the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and regional integration, the action of the EU in the field of higher education is analyzed, before tackling the essential element of the developed problematic: the contribution of the Bologna Process to the Euro-Maghreb integration.</p> <p>The introduction is very coherent and the whole is based in particular on two</p>

	<p>VEGA projects and one KEGA, which is very relevant in the context of an habilitation. The first part is well documented, in particular from community data and a personal exploration of the European Neighborhood Policy and the eventful history, even if not seen in the same way in France and Slovakia, of the Union for the Mediterranean which, under Sarkozy's presidency, had not envisaged, wrongly, to involve all EU member states after Barcelona in 1995. The "Arab springs" are rightly the subject of a development that could have been built by differentiating more precisely the different countries concerned (especially Tunisia). As in many situations, the EU policy develops with mistakes and obstacles that finally lead to important achievements. As regards relations with the Maghreb, the process is long and remains dynamic, and above all it allows the alliance to be reconsidered internally: as with many other examples, Euro-Mediterranean integration policies have impacts within the EU that are often little explored (for example, the Tempus programs have allowed cooperation between Europeans to develop, at the same time as they were the premises of the NEP) The European higher education (and research?) area is still being created, and the author highlights the importance of cooperation with neighboring countries in this project. In this section, it would have been possible to begin with the historical analysis that highlights the problem of the governance of the BP, which is not normative but under the influence of the Commission. This issue can also be analyzed from an organizational perspective. While it is not obvious that there has been a "fusion" between the PB and the Lisbon Strategy, which was based on a specific economic analysis, and while for several years the primacy of politics over economics can be noted, the link made by the author between the PB and the NEP is very important. Few authors have studied this point and it is a pity.</p> <p>The impacts are clearly highlighted by the author, who takes up the main lines of the PB, without falling into the excess of standardization.</p> <p>The end of the paper proposes interesting hypotheses, which should be studied with additional analyses, on employability, and therefore on the economic evolution of the countries concerned, and on mobility within the area studied. It would be interesting to link this new kind of mobility with the dynamics of identity and the emergence of a new citizenship within these countries, likely to contribute to the proposed integration.</p>
4.	<p>Použitá metodológia (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <p>The author relies on his own numerous works and puts them in perspective with an inventory of the scientific literature related to the issue (often indirectly), in French, English, Czech and Slovak languages (which is very rich), an exploration of the official texts and working documents of the European Commission, and an exploitation of the available statistics. From a methodological point of view, the thesis is based on a coherent and rigorous approach.</p>
5.	<p>Prínos a použiteľnosť (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <p>This work has three interests (at least) for research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The methodical, documented and argued analysis of the history and current events of the evolution of Euro-Maghrebian relations, centered on a European point of view, constitutes an interesting reference for all researchers interested in this theme. * The perspective of the Bologna Process, a non-normative device, with the evolution of these relations is a rich research theme in a context where the globalization of universities, on the one hand, and the influence of international rankings, on the other hand, often makes the reality of the impact of the European construction and relations with neighboring countries, which are not only economic or political, less visible

	<p>* The problem could be transposed for a similar research, for example with Georgia or Moldova, or even with Ukraine. Recent events in these countries have not highlighted the importance of connections between European public spaces and partner countries, and the Bologna Process, which allows for the intensification of exchanges, contributes to these connections, which are essential for the European project, both internally and externally.</p>
6.	<p>Odporúčanie (<i>nepovinný komentár</i>) Several publications in academic journals could result from this habilitation thesis, based on an exploitation of the content in relation to specific sub-problems.</p>
7.	<p>Otázka oponenta (<i>povinný komentár</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Is it now possible to measure the impact of the evolution of the process of rapprochement of the EU with the Maghreb countries for Member States that were not initially concerned by this proximity, such as Slovakia? * If so, is it possible to specify in what way this policy and these institutional rapprochements between universities have practical consequences in Slovakia? * Is it possible to envisage a bilateral increase in university exchanges with the Maghreb countries, knowing that the exchanges are mainly towards some EU countries? * Is it possible to establish a comparison, or a perspective, of the impacts of the NEP in the Maghreb countries in relation to the countries of Eastern Europe (Moldavia, Caucasus?).
8.	<p>Celkové hodnotenie práce (<i>povinný komentár</i>) This habilitation thesis is a testimony to Ms. Rostekova's ability to conceptualize a research project that could engage a team of researchers. The problematization is solid and relevant, the writing precise and rigorous, and the dissertation proposes avenues of extension of the research that could be considered collectively, for example by associating other colleagues from the EU and the Maghreb.</p>

V ..Tingueux, dňa 24 mars 2021

Podpis

