CARLETON UNIVERSITY **Fall 2023**
Institute of European, Russian & Eurasian Studies
Department of Political Science

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EURR 4102/PSCI 4507F
The Balkans since 1989
Southam Hall 314

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Office Hours: By appointment
Seminar Hours: Mondays, 18:05 to 20:55

This seminar explores selected topics in Balkan (or Southeast European) politics and society since 1989. Beginning with a discussion of the collapse of Communism, the seminar analyzes the problematic post-Communist transitions by devoting particular attention to aspects of democratization, political violence, and state- and nation-building. The role of the European Union (EU) is a central theme in the seminar, as all the Balkan states have either joined or aspire to join the EU in the near future. One of the main objectives of the seminar is to introduce students to current issues in Balkan studies and the recent literature about and debates surrounding particular facets of the region's contemporary politics. It is expected that upon completing the seminar students will have a better understanding of the region, its recent past and contemporary problems, as well as its future prospects.

The course is a seminar and consists of one weekly class. Provided below is a detailed schedule of weekly topics with readings. To access the course readings please visit the course Brightspace page; the readings are also available as electronic resources through the University Library and, in most cases, online from media outlets, research institutions, and think tanks.

Grading:

Assessment is based on the following components: one class presentation; class participation; a research proposal; and, a research paper. The grade distribution is as follows:

Class Presentation	20%
Participation	20%
Research Proposal	10%
Research Paper	50%

Class Presentation (20%) - each student is required to give one class presentation for one of the weekly seminars. The class presentation should be relatively concise (ideally, approximately 20-25 minutes); depending on class size, it may have to be presented jointly

with another student and will require coordination with your peers. The grade is based on the following criteria: (a) the core content, including whether it identifies the key issues related to that week's theme; (b) critical engagement of the literature, pointing out strengths and weaknesses; and, (c) the questions it poses about the literature and weekly seminar theme. The presentation questions should aim to stimulate class discussion. This grade will be made available to each student within one week of their presentation.

Participation (20%) - participation is based on regular attendance and contribution to the seminar discussions.

Research Proposal (10%) – the research proposal should be no longer than four (4) pages. Its purpose is to have students start planning their research paper as early as possible in consultation with the instructor. The proposal should (a) identify the paper's topic or research question; (b) offer a preliminary thesis; (c) provide a brief outline; and, (d) offer a preliminary bibliography. The proposal should be submitted in proper essay format. The proposal is due on October 16 (Week 6), via email and preferably in Word format. A late penalty of 2% per day will apply up to a maximum of 10%.

Research Paper (50%) - students are required to submit a research paper on any topic related to the post-1989 Balkans. A list of topics will be distributed to the class and be posted on the course page, although students may propose alternate subjects. Research papers should be approximately 16 pages (or circa 4,000 words) long and are due on November 27 (Week 12). Research papers should be submitted by email and preferably in Word format. Extensions will be permitted only for legitimate reasons, e.g., a medical or family emergency. Otherwise, a late penalty of 2% per day will apply up to a maximum of 10%.

Seminar Readings:

This seminar does not use a course textbook. However, those students who wish to do background reading may consult one of the following books: Robert Bideleux and Ian Jeffries, The Balkans: A Post-Communist History (2007); Florian Bieber, The Rise of Authoritarianism in the Western Balkans (2020); and/or, the last two chapters of John R. Lampe, Balkans into Southeastern Europe, 1914-2014: A Century of War and Transition (2006, 2014).

Weekly readings consist of scholarly articles, research reports and media articles. Unless otherwise noted, all weekly readings are required and may be accessed via the course Brightspace page or through the University Library. In some cases, weekly classes have suggested readings that provide additional context on a particular topic; these readings are not required but are provided for those students interested in supplementary background information.

Weekly Seminar Schedule:

Week 1 (September 11): Introduction to the Course

Our introductory class will review the seminar themes, issues, and objectives.

Week 2 (September 18): The Revolutions of 1989

This class frames our discussion of the post-Communist transitions. Can we speak of "Revolutions" in the Balkans? What was their nature and how are they remembered and commemorated today in the region? What correlation if any is there between the events of 1989-91 and the subsequent democratization process?

- Adrian Pop (2013), "The 1989 Revolutions in Retrospect," Europe-Asia Studies, 65:2, pp. 347-369
- Grigore Pop-Eleches (2014), "Romania Twenty Years after 1989: The Bizarre Echoes of a Contested Revolution" in Twenty Years after Communism, pp. 85-102
- Venelin I. Ganev (2014), "The Inescapable Past: The Politics of Memory in Post-Communist Bulgaria," in Twenty Years after Communism, pp. 213-232
- Aida A. Hozić (2014), "It Happened Elsewhere: Remembering 1989 in the Former Yugoslavia," in Twenty Years after Communism, pp. 233-260
- Dragoş Petrescu (2014), Entangled Revolutions: The Breakdown of the Communist Regimes in East Central Europe, pp. 11-24 (Introduction)

Suggested Readings:

For those interested in a more detailed analysis of the Revolutions of 1989 in Bulgaria and Romania, please see the following:

- Dragoş Petrescu (2014), Entangled Revolutions: The Breakdown of the Communist Regimes in East Central Europe, pp. 245-332 (chapters on Bulgaria and Romania)

Week 3 (September 25): What went wrong? Or Are the Post-Communist Transitions Over?

According to Freedom House, the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI), The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and other observers, the Balkans and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) have experienced "democratic backsliding" over the last decade. How should we understand "democratic backsliding" and the rise of illiberalism? Why does the region still have so many 'flawed' or 'unconsolidated' democracies? Is it the result of local political cultures, the legacies of communism, stateness problems, economic deprivation and/or weak international commitment? Does it reflect a general revolt against Western models? How does the region's demographic crisis since 1990—through a combination of war, socioeconomic collapse, emigration and lower fertility rates—factor into political trends and democratization?

- Licia Cianetti and Seán Hanley (2021), "The End of the Backsliding Paradigm," Journal of Democracy, 32:1, 66-80
- Ivan Krastev & Stephen Holmes (2019), The Light That Failed: A Reckoning, pp. 1-18

- Kristen Ghodsee & Mitchell Orenstein (2021), <u>Taking Stock of Shock: Social Consequences of the 1989 Revolutions</u>, pp. 1-46, 67-73
- Sheri Berman (2017), "The Pipe Dream of Undemocratic Liberalism," <u>Journal of Democracy</u>, 28:3, 29-38
- Miran Lavrič & Florian Bieber (2021), "Shifts in Support for Authoritarianism and Democracy in the Western Balkans," <u>Problems of Post-Communism</u>, 68:1, 1-9
- Filip Milačić (2022), <u>Stateness and Democratic Consolidation: Lessons from Former Yugoslavia</u>, pp. 7-16, 21-31

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Week 4 (October 2): The Dissolution of Yugoslavia: The Yugoslav Wars and their Legacies, 1989-2001

The violent dissolution of Yugoslavia – the wars in Croatia (1991-95), Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992-95), Kosovo (1998-99) and brief armed conflict in Macedonia (2001) – gave rise to seven successor states in what is now called 'the western Balkans', which also includes Albania. Yugoslavia's violent collapse was associated with mass atrocities and undoubtedly shaped the democratization process in its successor states. Why are these successor states still grappling with the legacies of the war after 25-30 years? Why have transitional justice and reconciliation been so complicated in the region?

- Mark Biondich (2011), <u>The Balkans: Revolution, War, and Political Violence since 1878</u>, pp. 193-246
- Marie-Janine Calic (2012), "Ethnic Cleansing and War Crimes, 1991–1995," in <u>Confronting the Yugoslav Controversies: A Scholars' Initiative</u>, pp. 115-146
- Andrew Wachtel and Christopher Bennett (2006), "The Dissolution of Yugoslavia," in <u>Conflict in Southeastern Europe at the End of the Twentieth Century: A Scholars' Initiative</u>, pp. 13-43
- Filip Milačić (2022), <u>Stateness and Democratic Consolidation: Lessons from Former Yugoslavia</u>, pp. 43-49

Suggested Background Readings:

- Aleksandar Kešeljević & Rok Spruk (2023), "Long-Term Effects of Yugoslav War," <u>Defence and Peace Economics</u>, 34:4, 410-436

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Week 5 (October 9): Thanksgiving (Statutory Holiday / University Closed)

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Week 6 (October 16): The International Community in the Balkans: The Role of the European Union and the West

The EU and the United States (US) have had a decisive impact in the Balkans since the 1990s, in terms of state- and nation-building, democracy promotion and norm diffusion. They have also driven security efforts across the region, facilitating security sector reform and NATO membership for a majority of Balkan states: Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia (2004); Albania and Croatia (2009); Montenegro (2017); and, North Macedonia (2020). How has EU policy changed over time in the Balkans? Has EU policy prioritized and

promoted regional stability ('stabilitocracy') over democracy promotion? What are the short-term prospects of EU accession?

- Asya Zhelyazkova, Ivan Damjanovski, Zoran Nechev and Frank Schimmelfennig (2019), "European Union Conditionality in the Western Balkans: External Incentives and Europeanisation," in The Europeanisation of the Western Balkans: A Failure of EU Conditionality? pp. 15-32
- Toby Vogel (2018), Beyond Enlargement: Why the EU's Western Balkans Policy Needs a Reset, pp. 5, 7-9, 11-30
- Sonja Grimm and Okka Lou Mathis (2015), "Stability First, Development Second, Democracy Third: The European Union's Policy towards the Post-Conflict Western Balkans, 1991–2010", Europe-Asia Studies, 67:6, 916-944
- Florian Bieber (2011), "Building Impossible States? State-Building Strategies and EU Membership in the Western Balkans," Europe-Asia Studies, 63:10, 1783-1802
- Solveig Richter (2012), "Two at one blow? The EU and its quest for security and democracy by political conditionality in the Western Balkans," Democratization, 19:3, 507-534

Week 7 (October 23): Fall Break (Classes are suspended October 23-27, 2023).

Week 8 (October 30): The International Community in the Balkans: The Role of Russia, Turkey, and China

Russia and Turkey, and more recently the People's Republic of China, have increased their presence in the Balkans through diplomacy, political engagement, and economic investment. Do their individual and collective efforts bolster the region's illiberal tendencies, thereby undermining democratization and EU/Western initiatives?

- Nikola Brzica et al (2021), "Fighting Russian Lies: Disinformation in Southeast Europe," Per Concordiam: The Journal of European Security and Defence Issues, 11:4, 26-33
- Valbona Zeneli (2020), "Dancing in the Dark: The West, China and Russia in the Western Balkans," Per Concordiam: The Journal of European Security and Defence Issues, 10:3, 22-29
- Dimitar Bechev (2015), Russia in the Balkans: How should the EU respond? pp. 1-4
- Heather A. Conley et al (2016), The Kremlin Playbook: Understanding Russian Influence in Central and Eastern Europe, pp. 1-35, 42-46 (Appendix, Bulgaria) and 57-63 (Appendix, Serbia)
- Asli Aydıntaşbaş (2019), From Myth to Reality: How to Understand Turkey's Role in the Western Balkans, pp. 1-28
- Austin Doehler (2019), From Opportunity to Threat: The Pernicious Effects of China's Belt and Road Initiative on Western Balkan-EU Integration, pp. 1-18

Week 9 (November 6): Democratization in the eastern Balkans: Bulgaria and Romania

Bulgaria and Romania joined NATO in 2004 and the EU in 2007, but recent international surveys suggest that neither is a fully consolidated democracy. Why has democratic consolidation proven so problematic? This class will focus primarily on corruption, rule of law, and media freedoms.

- Claudiu Craciun (2017), "Romania's Second Democratic Transition," <u>Friedrich Ebert Stiftung International Policy Analysis</u>, pp. 1-11
- Paul Hockenos, "Long Shadow: How Romania's Securitate Turned the Revolution into Riches," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, February 3, 2021, 1-11
- Ioana Burtea, "Divide and Conquer: How Romania Lost the War on Corruption," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, December 6, 2018, pp. 1-10
- Peter Gross (2014), "Spectacular Alterations, Few Changes in Romania's Media," in <u>Post-Communist Romania at Twenty-Five</u>, pp. 127-143
- Tim Judah, "Romania's Demographic Tailspin Heralds Social Change," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, 28 November 2019, pp. 1-6
- Venelin Ganev (2018), ""Soft Decisionism" in Bulgaria", <u>Journal of Democracy</u>, 29:3, 91-102
- Christopher Nehring (2022), "Files, Agents, "Deep State," and Russian Influence: The Legacy of the Communist State Security Service in Bulgaria," <u>International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence</u>, 35:2, 318-338
- Lada Trifonova Price (2019), "Media corruption and issues of journalistic and institutional integrity in post-communist countries: The case of Bulgaria," <u>Communist and Post-Communist Studies</u>, 52:1, 71-79

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Week 10 (November 13): Democratization in the western Balkans: Croatia and Serbia

Croatia and Serbia are the two largest successor states of the former Yugoslavia. Croatia has joined NATO (2009) and the EU (2013) while Serbia remains an EU candidate country. Both countries have had difficult transitions. Why has democratic consolidation proven so problematic? Why has there been an apparent divergence in their trajectories? Why are bilateral relations still overshadowed by the legacies of Yugoslavia's dissolution? This class will focus on rule of law, the personalization of power, and the persistence of nationalism as an impediment to improved regional relations.

- Florian Bieber, "Serbia's Staged Balancing Act," <u>Georgetown Journal of International Affairs</u>, 7 August 2023, pp. 1-3
- Vuk Tesija and Milica Stojanovic, "Croatian, Serbian Media Echo State Narratives About Operation Storm," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, 3 August 2023, pp. 1-8
- Dušan Pavlović (2020), "The political economy behind the gradual demise of democratic institutions in Serbia," <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u>, 20:1, pp. 19-39
- Jelena Subotić (2017), "Building Democracy in Serbia: One Step Forward, Three Steps Back," in <u>Building Democracy in the Yugoslav Successor States</u>, pp. 165-191

- Danilo Vuković & Marko Mrakovčić (2022), "Legitimacy, Independence and Impartiality: How do Serbian and Croatian Legal Professionals Assess Their Judiciaries?" <u>Europe-Asia Studies</u>, 74:6, 945-964
- Dario Čepo (2020), "Structural weaknesses and the role of the dominant political party: democratic backsliding in Croatia since EU accession," <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u>, 20:1, 141-159

Suggest background reading:

- Filip Milačić (2022), <u>Stateness and Democratic Consolidation: Lessons from Former Yugoslavia</u>, pp. 53-113
- Tim Judah, "Croatia Faces 'Long-Term Stagnation' of Demographic Decline," <u>Balkan Insight</u> 31 October 2019, pp. 1-7
- Tim Judah, "'Too Late' to Halt Serbia's Demographic Disaster," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, 24 October 2019, pp. 1-5

Week 11 (November 20): Democratization in the western Balkans: Bosnia-Herzegovina's development since 1995

Nearly thirty years since the conclusion of the Dayton Accords (1995), which ended the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH) and provided that country with its current constitutional framework, BH is mired in constitutional deadlock and economic malaise. Its EU and NATO membership prospects appear faint. Why has reform in BH stalled? Should the Dayton Accords be revised? Is it time to end the international protectorate exercised through the Office of the High Representative?

- Jasmin Mujanović, "An Illiberal Putsch Attempt in Bosnia," <u>Al Jazeera</u>, 4 October 2022, pp. 1-7
- Valentino Grbavac, "Much Ado about Nothing in Bosnia," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, 25 November 2022, pp. 1-7
- International Crisis Group, "Bosnia and Herzegovina's Hot Summer," <u>Crisis Group Europe Briefing N°95</u>, 26 September 2022, pp. 1-18
- Damir Kapidžić (2020), "Subnational competitive authoritarianism and power-sharing in Bosnia and Herzegovina," <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u>, 20:1, 81-101
- Kurt Bassuener (2017), "A Durable Oligarchy: Bosnia and Herzegovina's False Post-War Democratic Transition," in <u>Building Democracy in the Yugoslav Successor States</u>, pp. 216-255
- Rafael Biermann (2014), "Coercive Europeanization: the EU's struggle to contain secessionism in the Balkans," <u>European Security</u>, 23:4, 484-508
- Tim Judah, "Bosnia Powerless to Halt Demographic Decline," <u>Balkan Insight</u>, 21 November 2019, pp. 1-8

Week 12 (November 27): Democratization in the western Balkans: The Case of Montenegro and North Macedonia

Freedom House categorizes Montenegro and North Macedonia as 'transitional or hybrid regimes', whereas BTI and the EIU refer to them as 'defective' or 'flawed' democracies, respectively. Both countries have experienced problems of 'stateness'. In the case of North Macedonia, status issues provoked an armed conflict in 2001 between the authorities and Albanian minority. Although the Ohrid Agreement (2001) has provided a mechanism for state-building, North Macedonia nevertheless experienced democratic regression. In the Montenegrin case, independence in 2006 has not resolved internal identity or stateness issues, nor did it end the longstanding rule of the Democratic Party of Socialists (1991-2020). Has the EU prioritized stability (e.g., good ethnic relations, power-sharing arrangements) over democratization in both countries?

- Dimitar Bechev and Damir Marusic (2020), North Macedonia on the Threshold of Europe, pp. 1-16
- Sabrina Ramet (2017), "Macedonia's Post-Yugoslav Reality: Corruption, Wiretapping, and Stolen Elections," in Building Democracy in the Yugoslav Successor States, pp. 287-312
- Silvana Mojsovska (2021), "North Macedonia: Politics versus Policy of EU Integration," Comparative Southeast European Studies 69:4, 561–574
- Claudia Laštro, Florian Bieber and Jovana Marović (2023), "Mechanisms of Dominance: Understanding 30 Years in Power of Montenegro's Democratic Party of Socialists," Comparative Southeast European Studies 71:2, 210-236
- Kenneth Morrison (2017), "The Trajectory and Parameters of Democratic Transition in Montenegro," in Building Democracy in the Yugoslav Successor States: Accomplishments, Setbacks, and Challenges since 1990, pp. 345-368

Week 13 (December 4): The Albanian Question: Kosovo and its relations with Serbia

Following armed conflict in 1998-99 and NATO intervention, Kosovo emerged in June 1999 as a United Nations protectorate though legally it remained part of Serbia. Kosovo declared its independence in February 2008 with the support of the US, most EU member states, and Canada. Serbia and several members of the international community (notably Russia and China) opposed Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence. What have been the implications of an independent Kosovo for the region and for EU foreign and security policy? What are the prospects of an EU-mediated resolution of the Serbia-Kosovo dispute in the near future? Why has Kosovo's democratization stalled under international supervision?

- Branislav Radeljić (2019), "Tolerating Semi-authoritarianism? Contextualising the EU's Relationship with Serbia and Kosovo," in The Europeanisation of the Western Balkans: A Failure of EU Conditionality? pp. 157-175
- Adem Beha & Arben Hajrullahu (2020), "Soft competitive authoritarianism and negative stability in Kosovo: state-building from UNMIK to EULEX and beyond," Southeast European and Black Sea Studies, 20:1, 103-122

- Aleksandra Dragojlov (2020), "Multi-level Games: The Serbian Government's Strategy towards Kosovo and the EU under the Progressive Party," <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u>, 20:2, 349–370
- Katarina Tadić and Arolda Elbasani (2018), "State-building and patronage networks: how political parties embezzled the bureaucracy in post-war Kosovo," <u>Southeast European and Black Sea Studies</u>, 18:2, 185-202
- International Crisis Group, <u>Kosovo-Serbia: Finding a Way Forward</u>, 12 May 2023, pp. 1-6

Week 13 (December 8; Last Class)

Because of the Monday schedule and in order to make up for the absence of a Thanksgiving Day class, the seminar will end on Friday, December 8. The instructor will set aside his office hour and scheduled class time for consultations regarding seminar research paper grades, feedback, etc.

Classes end on December 8, 2023

Statement on Plagiarism

The University Academic Integrity Policy defines plagiarism as "*presenting, whether intentionally or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one's own.*" This includes reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else's published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one's own without proper citation or reference to the original source. Examples of sources from which the ideas, expressions of ideas or works of others may be drawn from include but are not limited to: books, articles, papers, literary compositions and phrases, performance compositions, chemical compounds, artworks, laboratory reports, research results, calculations and the results of calculations, diagrams, constructions, computer reports, computer code/software, material on the internet and/or conversations.

Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- any submission prepared in whole or in part, by someone else, including the unauthorized use of generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT);
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, paraphrased material, algorithms, formulae, scientific or mathematical concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another's data or research findings without appropriate acknowledgement;
- submitting a computer program developed in whole or in part by someone else, with or without modifications, as one's own; and,
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another's work and/or failing to use quotations marks.

Plagiarism is a serious offence that cannot be resolved directly by the course's instructor. The Associate Dean of the Faculty conducts a rigorous investigation, including an interview

with the student, when an instructor suspects a piece of work has been plagiarized. Penalties are not trivial. They can include a final grade of "F" for the course.

Statement on Student Mental Health

As a University student you may experience a range of mental health challenges that significantly impact your academic success and overall well-being. If you need help, please speak to someone. There are numerous resources available both on- and off-campus to support you.

Emergency Resources (on and off campus): https://carleton.ca/health/emergencies-and-crisis/emergency-numbers/

Carleton Resources:

• Mental Health and Wellbeing: https://carleton.ca/wellness/
• Health & Counselling Services: https://carleton.ca/health/
• Paul Menton Centre: https://carleton.ca/pmc/
• Academic Advising Centre (AAC): https://carleton.ca/academicadvising/
• Centre for Student Academic Support (CSAS): https://carleton.ca/csas/
• Equity & Inclusivity Communities: https://carleton.ca/equity/

Off Campus Resources:

• Distress Centre of Ottawa and Region: (613) 238-3311 or TEXT: 343-306-5550, https://www.dcottawa.on.ca/
• Mental Health Crisis Service: (613) 722-6914, 1-866-996-0991, http://www.crisisline.ca/
• Empower Me: 1-844-741-6389, https://students.carleton.ca/services/empower-me-counselling-services/
• Good2Talk: 1-866-925-5454, https://good2talk.ca/
• The Walk-In Counselling Clinic: https://walkincounselling.com

ACADEMIC ACCOMMODATION

You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. For an accommodation request the processes are as follows:

Informal accommodation due to short-term incapacitation: [provide information on your requirements for short-term informal accommodations. If you require supporting documentation, you may only request the Self-Declaration for Academic Considerations form (https://carleton.ca/registrar/wp-content/uploads/self-declaration.pdf) which replaces medical notes.]

Pregnancy obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For accommodation regarding a formally-scheduled final exam, you must complete the Pregnancy Accommodation Form (click here).

Religious obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For more details click here.

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities: The Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) provides services to students with Learning Disabilities (LD), psychiatric/mental health disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), chronic medical conditions, and impairments in mobility, hearing, and vision. If you have a disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact PMC at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation. If you are already registered with the PMC, please request your accommodations for this course through the Ventus Student Portal at the beginning of the term, and no later than two weeks before the first in-class scheduled test or exam requiring accommodation (*if applicable*). Requests made within two weeks will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. For final exams, the deadlines to request accommodations are published in the University Academic Calendars. After requesting accommodation from PMC, meet with me to ensure accommodation arrangements are made. Please consult the PMC website for the deadline to request accommodations for the formally-scheduled exam (if applicable).

Survivors of Sexual Violence

As a community, Carleton University is committed to maintaining a positive learning, working and living environment where sexual violence will not be tolerated, and where survivors are supported through academic accommodations as per Carleton's Sexual Violence Policy. For more information about the services available at the university and to obtain information about sexual violence and/or support, visit: https://carleton.ca/equity/sexual-assault-support-services

Accommodation for Student Activities

Carleton University recognizes the substantial benefits, both to the individual student and for the university, that result from a student participating in activities beyond the classroom experience. Reasonable accommodation will be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. https://carleton.ca/senate/wp-content/uploads/Accommodation-for-Student-Activities-1.pdf