



EUCE Conference
State of the EU in Canada and the Asia Pacific
 University of Victoria
 Harry Hickman Building, Room A120
 July 16-18, 2014



Detailed Conference Program

Wednesday, July 16, 2014	
19:00	Dinner – UVic University Club (by invitation)
Thursday, July 17, 2014	
08:00	Breakfast – Cadboro Commons
For participants staying on UVic campus	
09:00-09:15	Introduction
Speaker	<i>Welcoming Remarks</i> Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, EUCE Director UVic
09:15-10:35	Session I
Chair	Donna Wood , Adjunct Assistant Professor, Political Science, UVic
<i>T.1.1. Counterfactual Separation: Crossing the Rubicon in Quebec’s Secession</i>	
Presenters	Andrew Bergel , PhD Candidate, Political Science, Dalhousie
Abstract	Our paper entails a counterfactual theoretical analysis of separatist inclinations within Canada and the European Union. By utilizing the case of Quebec and Italy, we offer a comparison between an exit from both the Canadian State, and the European Union supranational framework. Within this fictional analysis, we reconsider the possible new issues arising out of the revised economic/cultural/political landscape. The current case of Italy, and its experience as an EU member, will be used as a point of contrast in better relating what concerns and advantages Quebec might encounter in either an EU style supranational structure or a complete state of economic/political sovereignty. And, most informatively, what elements in both cases would become the most troublesome during the transitional period for both states. It is the posit of this counterfactual argument that Italy's experience within the EU demonstrates that Quebec's cultural and economic needs would be best served by a complete break from Canada. While Italy would find its primary concerns facilitated with a simple Eurozone exit along the lines of a British/Danish status within the Union.
<i>T.1.2. Learning from the EU: The ‘Governance’ of Network Governance through Accountability</i>	
Presenter	Emma Wilson , MA Candidate, Political Science, Dalhousie
Abstract	Given the challenges that networked forms of governance pose for the liberal democratic state, how can Canada learn from the EU in facilitating the ‘governance of governance’ or <i>metagovernance</i> ? The shift towards a more lateralized forms of governance throws great complexity into determining democratic accountability. Burris et al. observe that this complexity must be, “taken seriously” and that it is even demanding, “new forms of social organization.” Complex systems require structures and processes to determine

	order. In particular, this presentation asks, how can accountability facilitate this metagovernance, and do we need to conceive of new forms of it? Further, what considerations should be made in attempting this? New, evolving, and complex systems of ‘network governance’ may require equivalent accountability regimes. Although some literature suggest that Canada has yet to fully embrace ‘network governance,’ this mode of social organization is likely to become relevant enough that a foreknowledge of how to thread accountability within networks is important.
Discussants	Sebastien Labrecque & Zhannah Voukitchevitch
10:35-10:50	Coffee Break
10:50-11:40	Guest Speaker
<i>The Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement: Implications for BC</i>	
Speaker	Janel Quiring, Director, International Trade Policy, Ministry of International Trade, Government of British Columbia
Discussion	All Participants
11:40-13:00	Session II
Chair	Helga Hallgrimsdottir , Professor, Sociology, UVic
<i>T.2.1. Ethnic Diversity Management in the EU: A Paradigmatic Change?</i>	
Presenter	Ahmed Hamila, PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, Université de Montréal
Abstract	This research investigates the nature of the EU’s change regarding the management of ethnic diversity. We identify two dimensions of ethnic diversity management within the EU: an individualistic dimension and a collective dimension. Is there a paradigmatic change in the way the EU manages ethnic diversity? Using Hall’s typology of change developed in Policy, Paradigms, Social Learning, and the State (1993) as an analytical framework, we argue that there is a paradigmatic change regarding the collective dimension of ethnic diversity management, whereas there is no such change for the individualistic dimension of ethnic diversity management.
<i>T.2.2. The Study of Maghreb Immigrants in Contemporary France: Social and Cultural Issues</i>	
Presenter	Wayne Han, PhD Candidate, European Studies, Tamkang University, Taipei
Abstract	My interest in the matter of Maghreb immigrants integration into France is focused on the imposing the republic principle of <i>laïcité</i> (secularism) on those immigrants. Religion and any form of worship are solely private, kept from public venues, for example; wearing scarves in public schools are banned as proselytism of Islam. Nevertheless, French society may not be as ideally secular as it claims. It is embedded with religiosity, though government institutions are secularized. Churches, holidays, social customs and behaviors are inescapably imbrued with Catholicism. Muslim immigrants feel this contradiction in the Republic. Their demand for recognition of their difference can be put in the light of multiculturalism in my following analysis.
Discussants	Graeme Crouch , PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, UVic Harry Nedelcu , PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, Carleton

	Bryan Brenner , MA Candidate, Sociology, UVic
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch – Deli Style, served on site
14:15-15:35	Session III
Chair	Dr. Chenwen Chen , Deputy Director General of EUTW (Taiwan)
<i>T.3.1. The Role of Italy in the Development of Kazakhstan - EU Energy Relations</i>	
Presenter	Lyailya Nurgaliyeva , PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, Kyushu
Abstract	This paper focuses on Kazakhstan-EU energy relations, which are believed to play prominent role in easing EU's energy dependency on Russia. Specifically, the paper focuses on the contribution of Italy in building energy cooperation between Kazakhstan and the EU. I argue that Italy, the largest importer of Kazakh oil, not only acted as a market for oil, but also played a significant role in the diversification of energy export routes from Kazakhstan and in the introduction of new European technologies. Research is based on primary resources and analyses the merits for Kazakhstan by diminishing its dependence on non-renewable energy resources.
<i>T.3.2. Toward the Political Cooperation between Russia and Japan</i>	
Presenter	Nikita Shportko , MA Candidate, Poli Sci, Kyushu
Abstract	The aim of this paper is to explore complex situation regarding the economic and political relationship between Russia and Japan. I explore this variation and hypothesize that gradual improvement in cooperation between two countries seems imminent in the nearest future. Overdependence on China threatens Russia's independent policy in the region and encourages Russia to search for ways to diversify its ties. The rise of China and the US counter-offensive have resulted in a constant high-tense situation next to Japanese borders. Further evidence is provided via a case study of Russo-Japanese relations.
Session Discussants	Tania Shaban & Emma Wilson
16:30	Field Trip and Dinner downtown (by invitation)
Dinner	Taxis leave from Student Union Building on Ring Road to Flying Otter Grill for dinner at 5pm
Field Trip	Optional Harbour Cruise (at own expense)

Friday, July 18, 2014	
08:00	Breakfast – Cadboro Commons
For participants staying on UVic campus	
09:00-10:20	Session I
Chair	Dr. Merwan H. Engineer, Professor, Economics, UVic
<i>F.1.1.A Post-Colonialist Analysis of the Development Cooperation between the EU and the Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Countries since 2000</i>	
Presenter	Bohao Wang, MA Candidate, Poli Sci, National University of Taiwan
Abstract	The development cooperation between the EU and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries can be traced back to 1957. This paper doesn't intend to review the whole history; instead, the focus of the paper will be the development cooperation between the EU and the ACP countries after 2000. This paper begins with an introduction of post-colonialism and then gives an overview of the Cotonou Agreement, trying to identify the continuities and changes of the agreement. Afterwards, it depicts the evolvement of the decision-making of the development cooperation to see what changes the Treaty of Lisbon has brought to the policy. The paper concludes with an examination of the continuities and changes of the development cooperation between both parties after 2000, taking the perspective of the post-colonialism.
<i>F.1.2.A Game of Shadows: The EU's Attempt to Regulate Shadow Banking and What it Means for Canada</i>	
Presenter	Sebastien Labrecque, PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, Ottawa University
Abstract	Following the recommendations made by the Financial Stability Board, the European Commission recently proposed structural measures to prevent banking and credit institutions from engaging in proprietary trading activities and to enhance the reporting of securities financing transactions in Europe. Usually at the forefront of international financial regulation, Canada has yet to regulate shadow banking and will find its financial institutions operating in Europe affected by these policy changes. This paper asks why is the EU trying to regulate shadow banking while Canada is not, in spite of the fact that they are both members of the FSB.
Session Discussants	Andrew Bergel & Wayne Han
10:20-10:35	Coffee Break
10:35 – 11:55	Session II
Chair	Terry Mughan, Associate Professor, Gustavson School of Business, UVIC
<i>F.2.1. European Extremist, Fringe and Populist Political Parties</i>	
Presenter	Harry Nedelcu, PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, Carleton
Abstract	The most recent European Parliament election has raised considerable red flags on both sides of the Atlantic. It was labeled an 'earthquake' by many, including France's Prime Minister Manuel Valls as Euroskeptic and populist parties won for the first time at the national level in France, the UK, Denmark, while

	<p>making significant strides in a significant number of other member states. Given the recent financial crisis and the austerity measures that ensued, this paper asks whether the surge in populism is linked to economic decline. It tests this by comparing the unemployment percent growth since 2009 for all member states against the percent growth of populist parties since the previous election. Ultimately, the paper argues that while employment growth matters in some cases, it does not explain the rise of populism in many EU member states. It suggests that other factors, including the dynamics between mainstream parties vis-à-vis issues surrounding the economy also play an important role in explaining the success of anti-mainstream populism.</p>
<p><i>F.2.2. Media Perceptions in Russia of Global Energy Governance</i></p>	
Presenter	Tania Shaban , PhD Candidate, Poli Sci, UVic
Abstract	<p>The media analysis of two Russian liberal newspapers Kommersant and Vedomosti on Russia's position in the energy domain during 2013 suggests that Russian energy policy is dominated by power politics considerations, especially its influence in the region. Energy also lies at the heart of Russia's interactions with the EU Member States and other actors. On the one hand, Russia perceives itself as a regional leader in energy field with the aim to secure the oil and gas markets. On the other hand, the way Russia perceives the EU and the international context determines the impact of its action. The main framework of the relationship between Russia and the EU is one that is focused on 'competitiveness'. Russia acknowledges the EU as a strategic actor with its own policy messages. Yet competitiveness is more salient than other EU energy policy frames. Russia also develops its own policy objectives independent of the messages of the EU. This paper will briefly examine the EU-Russia relationship (during 2013) by looking at their policies towards each other.</p>
Session Discussants	Lyailya Nurgaliyeva, Nikita Shportko, & Josh Smith
12:00-13:00	EUCE Lecture Series Speaker Harry Hickman A110
<p><i>Interest groups in the EU politics: How to lobby EU?</i></p>	
Speaker	Patrycja Rozbicka , Summer Studies Instructor, Department of Political Science & Visiting Scholar at the European Centre of Excellence (EUCE)
Abstract	<p>Interest groups play major roles in the national and European policy-making. A variety of organizations, such as labor unions, trade associations, NGOs, and citizen groups try to advance their interests and of those they represent by getting involved in public policy-making. Examining the mechanisms of interest representation is thus important for a good understanding of contemporary public policy-making. The lecture/talk will focus on interest groups (both European and national)' patterns of involvement in the EU political environment. We will explore interest groups in theory and practice, EU as a lobbying environment, types, size and numbers of groups, and their lobbying strategies. The lecture will contrast the common knowledge on these</p>

	issues with the results of the recently concluded INTEREURO project.
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch – Served on site
14:15-15:35	Session III
Chair	Martha O’Brien , Professor, Faculty of Law, UVic
<i>F.3.1. Iceland and the European Union: Friends, Foes, and Fish</i>	
Presenter	Bryan Benner , MA Candidate, Sociology, UVic
Abstract	Although Iceland is not a member of the European Union, this small island nation is well-integrated with the EU through trade agreements such as EFTA, Schengen, and the EEA. The systematic collapse of Iceland's banking sector in the autumn of 2008 would catalyze the first ever negotiations for EU-accession although these negotiations have since been dissolved. This research investigates Iceland in relation to the EU, finding that nationalist sentiments, the sovereignty of Iceland's fishing territory, and the hotly debated 'Icesave dispute' have provided new discursive frameworks for Icelanders' perspectives on EU accession.
<i>F.3.2. Comparative Cruelties: Legal Perspective on Traditional Hunting in Canada and the European Union</i>	
Presenter	Zhannah Voukitchevitch , PhD Candidate, Law, Ottawa
Abstract	This paper addresses European Union's relations with Canada which has, in recent years, resulted in a media debate, and even an international trade dispute at the World Trade Organization. It researches how Canada's and the EU's respective legislative frameworks reflect attitudes and policies of these two entities towards the traditional hunting methods, and aims to determine to what extent the configuration of the two legal regimes has contributed to the conflict. The paper introduces an innovative conceptualization of the problem. The main thesis is that the real contention is in the fact that the Westphalian sovereigns, with the values and biases of the agrarian societies reflected in their legal systems, are attempting to legislate hunter-gatherers. The paper finds that the WTO is an inappropriate and a forum highly unlikely to bring about a truly satisfactory reconciliation of the matter. The paper is comparative and interdisciplinary. Legislation of the old methods of hunting seals in Canada's north and guga in the EU's Hebrides is compared and contrasted. While the main methodological tool is legal analysis, it is complemented by other sciences—most notably ethnography and anthropology.
Session Discussants	Ahmed Hamila & Bohao Wang
15:35-16:00	Conclusion
Speaker	<i>Closing Remarks</i> Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, EUCE Director UVic