



EUCE Graduate Student Conference
State of the EU in Canada and the Asia Pacific
 University of Victoria
 Wild Rose Room, University Club
 May 25-27, 2016



Detailed Conference Program

Wednesday, May 25 2016	
17:00	Dinner – UVic University Club, Wildrose Room (by invitation)
19:00	Public Address – David Strong Building C103
<i>Icelandic responses to the economic crisis - the role of civic and political factors</i>	
Speaker	Dr. Stefán Ólafsson Professor of Sociology at the University of Iceland
Abstract	Dr. Ólafsson will use the experiences of Iceland during and immediately following the global financial collapse of 2008 to explain the policy characteristics pursued and the societal context for a relatively successful adjustment to a major crisis.

Thursday, May 26, 2015	
08:00	Breakfast – Cadboro Commons
For participants staying on UVic campus	
University Club, Wild Rose Room	
09:00 – 09:15	Introduction
Speaker	<i>Welcoming Remarks</i> Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, EUCE Director UVic
09:15 – 11:25	Session I – EU’s External Relations
Chair	Dr. Hungdah Su , Director General, EU Centre in Taiwan (EUTW)
<i>The (Unintended) Consequences of European Foreign Policy: Implications of the Economic Partnership Agreement for Human and Financial Development in Ghana</i>	
Presenters	Alexander Ripley , MA Candidate, Political Science, Dalhousie Somed Shahadu , MA Candidate, Political Science, Dalhousie
Abstract	The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) signed in 2015 between the European Union (EU) and the sixteen members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) promises to dramatically increase the flow of goods and capital between Europe and West Africa. This paper forecasts the ramifications of European foreign policy on near-term human development in West Africa. Two interlocking components accomplish this objective. The first section models the likely effects of the EPA on companies listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange, and on the Ghanaian capital market more generally. The primary focus, given the nature of the EPA, is on the nature and quantity of increased European foreign investment into Ghana. The second section explores the implications of these effects for human development in Ghana. Ghana is a suitable case study, as it is the most economically sophisticated ECOWAS member, while facing many of the same development challenges as its neighbors.
Discussants	Michelle Legassicke, Emily Nickel

<i>The Battle between EU and China on the Leadership of International Environmental Regime Making: Game Theory Analysis on EU Civil Aviation ETS (Emission Trading System)</i>	
Presenter	Jiangtian Xu , PhD Candidate, Political Science, University of East Anglia
Abstract	<p>The ultimate ambition of the paper is to explore whether EU can be hegemon of international environmental politics by initiating the multilateralism through its effort to not only negotiate but also make the Paris Agreement passed in UN as the international environmental regulation through strategic interactions between important Non-EU countries, for instance, China based on the externalization of EU's political norms (Normative Power Europe) internationally as well as its economic power (Market Power Europe). The paper will use EU's Civil Aviation Emission Trading System as the case to analyze the battle of EU and China on international regime making within the game theory context.</p> <p>Perfect Information Extensive Game will be established as the Game Theory model for EU-China strategic interaction to explore whether EU or China can win the leadership battle on establishing international regimes. The research findings from Krasner, Keohane, Nye, Stein, Powell and others in relation to regime theory will be reviewed, and exploratory study of my research approached by Game Theory analysis can contribute new dimension to both academic discussion as well as practical operations of international environmental politics which mainly claim that EU has high potential of being the new hegemon providing that EU can use the right strategy and appropriate decision making procedures to persuade China and other major opponents of Paris Agreement.</p>
Discussants	Piaohao (Bobby) Hsu
10:15 – 10:25	Coffee Break
<i>Right to Be Forgotten – Recent Development and Its Implications for Taiwan</i>	
Presenter	Piaohao (Bobby) Hsu , Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University
Abstract	<p>This article aims to introduce the background of how “the right to be forgotten” (RTBF) is confirmed via the ruling of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and the theoretical discussion regarding the RTBF. In addition, the recent development is further elaborated, including a change of an opinion published by the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party in December, 2015 and the about-to-be-passed version of the original RTBF clause in latest version of General Data Protection Regulation. Last but not least, a local case in Taiwan regarding the RTBF will be elaborated and a simple comparison and analysis is provided under the reasoning framework of the CJEU ruling, with the attempt to show how the ruling of CJEU does has influence over the legal practices in other jurisdiction and to offer future reference concerning the building-up of data protection jurisprudence in Taiwan.</p>
Discussants	Lisa Qu
<i>Does the Japanese Reform of Security Related acts in 2015 Change the Military Relations between Japan and the EU Especially off the Coast of Somalia?</i>	
Speaker	Fumi Yoshimoto , MA/PhD, Kyushu University /KU Leuven
Abstract	In September 2015, Japanese government passed a bill to revise some security related acts. Before this reform, Japanese self-defense forces (SDF) could

	<p>cooperate with only the United Nations when engaged in a peace-keeping operation. On the other hand, according to the one of the acts revised, “Cooperation with United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations Act”, now Japan can dispatch SDF to cooperate with the other institutions such as the EU.</p> <p>I am supposing the possibility that Japan joins the EU-led mission in the sea off Somalia. Given that SDF has cooperated more often with the EU than with the US because the EU, we cannot rule out the possibility that Japan will join EUNAVFOR SOMALIA in the future.</p> <p>Based on the context, I will examine the possibility that Japan can join the Common Security Defense Policy of the EU especially by scrutinizing the detail of EUNAVFOR SOMALIA and the Japanese reform of the security related acts.</p>
Discussants	Jiangtian Xu, Somed Shahadu
11:25 – 12:25	Keynote Lecture
<i>EU’s Democratization Policy Success: Fit between Internal and External Perception</i>	
Speaker	Matúš Mišík , Post-Doctoral Fellow, University of Alberta, EUCE
Abstract	<p>The concept of “Normative Power Europe” denotes the ability of the European Union to exercise influence over other countries in order to spread democracy and the rule of law. Misik argues that the success of this activity depends on the fit between EU’s own perception of goals concerning democracy promotion (internal perception) and perception of its activities in this area by the third countries that are the objects of those goals (external perception). In general, the fit between EU’s own foreign policy aims and perception of its behavior by other states at the international level crucially influence the success of its objectives. Only then can the EU be successful at democracy promotion when it is perceived by the target states as a democratization actor. If there is perceived misfit between how the EU behaves at the international arena and at the domestic level, that can be for example manifested in accusation of double standards, then the effectiveness of “Normative Power” will be significantly limited. This paper looks at the way the EU and its democratization objectives are perceived by other states at the international level and study whether such perception is compatible with EU’s own perception of its objectives and goals within the “Normative Power Europe” concept. We thus propose an argument that the perception of the EU by the target countries influences the overall outcome of its democracy promotion efforts.</p>
Discussants	Ben Globerman, Capucine Berdah
12:25 – 13:30	Lunch @ University Club
13:30 – 15:45	Session II – Law: Free Trade & Dispute Settlement
Chair	Dr. Andrew Newcombe , UVic Law
<i>The Return of the State: Towards a New Regulatory Paradigm under Recent FTA Investment Chapters</i>	
Presenter	Elsa Sardinha , Legal Researcher, Singapore
Abstract	The paper undertakes a comparative analysis of the latest developments in the

	investment chapters of the TPP, Singapore-EU FTA and CETA, with a view to drawing broader conclusions about the future of investment law. The discussion highlights the prominence of the ‘right to regulate’ in the preamble, definitions and substantive provisions of these agreements, and it examines CETA’s recent adoption of the EU’s international court system proposal (including an appellate mechanism to review alleged errors of law), and the extent to which this feature is likely to be replicated in other treaties.
Discussants	Alex Ripley
<i>Sustainable Principle under the CETA and TPP Investment Dispute Settlement Provisions</i>	
Presenter	Quishi (Lisa) Qu , PhD Candidate, Law, Xiamen University, China
Abstract	In reaction to the publication of CETA’s investment chapter, it will be the first problem for Canada and EU countries to solve how to make a skillful arrangement in their economic activities and how to deal with the investment dispute settlement between investor and host country. In the meantime, during the era of TPP, the future of international investment law and investor-state arbitration remains severely debated; the question is then how to coordinate investor-state arbitration under CETA and TPP investment dispute settlement provisions? During the process of international investment treaty-making, considering the sustainable principle has become a significant element, it is high-time to discuss how to make a balance among investor, host country and home country under the CETA and TPP investment dispute settlement provisions. For this reason, in order to have a basis for making decisions about the possible consequences of CETA and TPP investment chapter, the article makes a comparative study of concerning provisions.
Discussants	Elsa Sardinha, Kim Desert
14:30 – 14:45	Break
<i>Proposal of an ideal Dispute Settlement Mechanism in China-Japan-Korea Free Trade Area with a comparative study of EU and NAFTA</i>	
Speaker	Ye Xin , Law School, Kyushu University
Abstract	The economic integration of East Asia began in the 1990s and has increased since the Southeast Asia Financial Crises. The key step of community-building will be the construction of a China-Japan-Korea Free Trade Area. However, the course does not run smoothly. Due to some sensitive territorial, historical and political reasons, the progress of the negotiation has been hindered. Especially with the achievement of TPP, speeding up the progress of negotiation is highly important. This paper attempts to define legal strategies for the future construction of China-Japan-Korea Free Trade Area from the perspective of Dispute Settlement Mechanism. There are two representative approaches regarding Dispute Settlement Mechanism: the EU approach and the NAFTA (North America Free Trade Agreement for short) approach. Based on the textual analysis of the agreement between Japan, Korea, and China for the promotion, facilitation, and protection of investment of 2012, this paper makes an analysis of the merits and demerits of the two different approaches, studies the feasibility of legal transplantation from EU and NAFTA to CJK FTA, and draws suggestions to the future legal construction of Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

Discussants	Elsa Sardinha, Jiangtian Xu
<i>Eurocentrism Revisited: Anthropological and Legal Aspects of Conflict Resolution in the Arctic</i>	
Speaker	Zhannah Voukitchevitch, PhD Law, University of Ottawa
Abstract	<p>This article examines the nature of ‘Eurocentrism’ by comparing and contrasting the conventional, Eurocentric, with the traditional conflict resolution methods of the ‘other’ – the indigenous peoples in the Arctic. While conflicts between the Arctic states are not unimaginable, conflicts between the indigenous groups and the multinational extractive companies establishing their operation on traditional indigenous grounds, are almost inevitable, and already happening. The significant power imbalance between the parties in such disputes – private-sector actors with limitless resources, and historically marginalized indigenous population, require conflict resolution mechanism which needs to be more nuanced than ordinary. The objective of the article is to assess the possibility that the Eurocentric methods of peaceful dispute resolution might be improved to become more efficient and more equitable, by inclusion of some aspects of the traditional indigenous conflict resolution practices into the process where a conflict is to be settled by an indigenous group and a multinational company in extractive industry and energy sector. The research contributes to the existing approaches by proposing the development of a more culturally appropriate, integrated conflict resolution mechanisms specifically for the Arctic.</p>
Discussants	Jennifer Smith, Ye Xin

NOTE: Change of Location for Guest Lecture to David Strong Bldg, C108

16:00 – 17:00	Guest Lecture
<i>Iceland’s Application for EU Membership - Premises and Prospects</i>	
Speaker	Dr. Stefán Ólafsson Professor of Sociology at the University of Iceland
Abstract	<p>Dr. Olafsson will explain how Iceland came to apply for membership in 2009 and then withdrew its application in 2015. The deep financial crisis of 2008 and a change of government in 2009 changed political conditions in Iceland making an application a political possibility for the first time. The premises on which the application was based were however weak and it proved difficult for the government to finish the negotiations in time. With a change of government in 2013 the political majority support for finishing the application procedures evaporated. The crisis developments within the EU and controversial handling of the financial crisis by the European Commission and the European Central Bank had already eroded interest for membership in Iceland. The talk lastly reflects on whether Icelanders would have been likely to accept a membership treaty and if they are likely to seek membership again in the near future.</p>
18:00	Dinner @ Fernwood Inn (by invitation only)
Participant dinner followed by optional walk and/or boat cruise of inner harbour	

Friday, May 27, 2016	
08:00	Breakfast – Cadboro Commons
For participants staying on UVic campus	
Wildrose Room, University Club	
09:00 – 10:30	Session III – EU Internal Politics
Chair	Dr. Valerie D’Erman, UVic
<i>Crisis and the European Public Sphere in France</i>	
Speakers	Kim Desert and Berdah Capucine , MA Candidates, Political Science, University of Montréal
Abstract	Far from destructing the European Union, the euro zone crisis could in reality strengthen it. By enabling a structure of public space in the EU, the crisis gives more visibility and increases the political role of the latter. Indeed, by the intermediate of a communication space, the crisis creates democratic sphere, which give new visibility to the European political scene. Our study is based on the medias, as a central dimension of that public space. Finally, we study the European electoral campaign of 2009 (before the euro crisis) and 2014 (during the euro crisis) in France, by comparing the content and the tone of the media coverage of two national broadsheet newspapers (Le Figaro and Le Monde) to measure the structuring effect of the crisis on the European public space.
Discussants	Siobhan Airey
<i>Explaining the New Strength of Ukrainian Civil Society: Pressure Politics and Empowerment in the Context of Conditionality</i>	
Speakers	Jennifer Smith , MA Candidate, Political Science, Dalhousie University
Abstract	Many observers have asserted that civil society in Ukraine displays new vibrancy, maturity and influence since EuroMaidan. Civic coalitions appear to be setting the reform agenda, shaping policy and influencing decision-makers. Others have warned that, despite support from external actors like Canada and the European Union, these groups still struggle to gain a foothold in the reform process. This pessimism is consistent with the experience of the Colour Revolutions, the poor track record of democracy assistance, and the theory of competitive authoritarian regimes. Ukraine’s so-called “civic awakening” therefore presents a puzzle for scholars of democratic development. A process-tracing analysis of select key reforms allows us to characterize this new reach, and to identify the conditions and strategies that may be helping civic activists in the post-Maidan era to overcome the marginalization or co-optation that followed most of the Colour Revolutions. Of particular interest are the way these groups leverage their relationships with European institutions to create multiple pressures on legislators, and the ways in which EU conditionality pressure empowers or disempowers democracy activists. Understanding the successes of (and risks to) Ukrainian civic activism can also shed light on the best ways for external actors like Canada and the EU to support the development of sustainable civil society in the Eastern Neighbourhood.
Discussants	Victoria Sztanek, Fumi Yoshimoto
<i>On the Road to Sustainable Freight Transport? Stakeholder's Positions on European Unions' Policy for Transport infrastructure, Pricing and Funding</i>	
Speaker	Lukas Lüthi , MA Candidate, Law, Kyushu University

Abstract	<p>The Commission’s vision of future freight transport is a competitive and sustainable transport system with a shift away from sole road transport towards a combination of the most adequate and more resource-efficient modes of transport. However, twenty years after the Commission’s first propositions the share of road transport in the EU is still very high and multimodal transport solutions are not widely chosen by the relevant actors, such as shippers and freight forwarders.</p> <p>In my research I want to find out whether the Commission’s proposals represent what actors really need, which factors make multimodal transport more attractive for shippers and freight forwarders and what is needed to trigger a more balanced use of all transport modes.</p> <p>In order to understand why actors do not use more often multimodal transport solutions one has to better understand the positions of the different actors. After an evaluation of the Commission’s strategy regarding multimodal transport over the past two decades I compare the proposals with the stakeholder’s views, expressed in their position papers and comments on the proposals. The goal is to find out how the positions of the relevant actors differ from the EU policy and what are the drivers and bottlenecks for multimodal transport. Ideally, through this analysis I can make recommendations for future transport policies.</p>
Discussants	Siobhan Airey
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break
10:45 – 12:15	Session IV – EU Internal Politics
Chair	Dr. Oliver Schmidtke, UVic
<i>“Europe’s non-states”: The EU’s relationship with unrecognized states and implications on citizenship, identity and legal status</i>	
Presenter	Jay Ramasubramanyam, PhD Candidate, Law, Carleton University
Abstract	<p>Inconsistencies in recognition of states raise a number of questions with regards to the identity of people who inhabit such states. Europe contains many unrecognised states, including Kosovo, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Nagorno-Karabakh and Transnistria. The Ukraine crisis also saw the self-declaration of states in Luhansk and Donetsk. The self-declared Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) has also come close to being a EU territory. Over the years, a number of issues associated with the creation of such states have arisen, that have involved conflicts, struggles for self-determination, migration and displacement. With divisive views of EU states in recognising “unrecognised states”, the effectiveness of “citizenship” or “identity” of individuals living in such states could be at risk.</p> <p>This paper seeks to examine the relationship between the EU and Europe’s “non-states” and its implications on issues of citizenship, identity and legal personality of people living in such unrecognised states. The paper will answer the following questions. How does the European community’s perception of a state’s validity impact legal personality of individuals? Is “citizenship” or legal identity in “non-states” contingent on their recognition by other states? Does this imply that they lack effective “European Citizenship”? If so, what are the possible implications on their legal status and the extent to which European rights provisions would apply to them? Is there a possibility that they would be rendered stateless?</p>

Discussants	Jennifer Smith
<i>East German National Identity Construction and Xenophobia in Eastern Germany: A Social Identity Theory Perspective</i>	
Speaker	Yi-An Chen , Taiwan National University
Abstract	This paper intends to explain the link between xenophobia in contemporary Eastern Germany and East German identity. Unlike other research that mainly focuses on social or economic variables, this paper alternatively takes a political psychological approach to analyze the case. Based on the insights from Social Identity Theory (SIT), this paper shows that social groups with less inclusive membership (such as regional identification) may engage in social comparison with other outgroups that are inferior in certain social aspects in order to acquire positive distinctiveness and thus develop a stronger in-group identification. Aside from theoretical analysis, this paper also revisits GDR's attempted effort to create a distinct national identity, as the author believes that the much emphasised theme of Heimat during the process further strengthened in-group's confrontational stance towards those who are not able to be culturally assimilated, thus explaining the fact that xenophobic incidents aren't as rampant in other parts of Germany, where strong regional traditions are also observed.
Discussants	Lukas Lüthi , Kyushu University
<i>Internal and External Stresses from Migration on the European Union</i>	
Speaker	Michelle Legassicke , PhD Candidate, Dalhousie University
Abstract	The following paper first examines current European Union (EU) policy on migration, as it relates to asylum provisions under the Dublin Convention Regulations – commonly referred to as Dublin III. Internal migratory policy is then juxtaposed to external EU, and member state, approaches to migration policy with destabilized states on the EU periphery. This second section primarily focuses on trans-Mediterranean maritime routes as sources of migration in the aftermath of the Arab Spring, and the ongoing Syrian Civil War. Clear disjunctions both within and between internal and external migratory policy approaches are delineated in each section, with an added analysis regarding the effect of weak and failed states as migration conduits on the EU periphery. Major push factors out of weak and failed states and pull factors in the EU are further outlined alongside policy suggestions, going forward, that could help address spikes in migration from failed states.
Discussants	Lukas Lüthi, Emily Nickel, Victoria Sztanek
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch
13:15 – 14:15	Keynote Lecture
Chair	Dr. Jonathan Simms , Dalhousie University
<i>Financial Nationalism in Hungary</i>	
Speaker	Dr. Juliet Johnson , EUCE Director, McGill University
Abstract	Viktor Orban and his centre-right Fidesz party won Hungary's April 2010 parliamentary elections in a landslide, running on a nationalist-populist platform of economic self-rule. Afterwards, two international factors ironically enabled Orban to take his program of what I call <i>financial nationalism</i> from theory to practice: 1) EU and IMF policies that first contributed to Fidesz's electoral victory and then made it difficult to counter Orban once in power; and 2) the

	tolerant behaviour of international bond markets. In particular, Orban’s willingness and ability to use unorthodox, financial nationalist policies to manage government deficits and debt both reduced EU and IMF leverage over Hungary and encouraged bond markets to overlook the unsavoury politics that produced those numbers.
14:15 – 15:45	Session VI– Canada-EU Governance & Comparative Policy
Chair	Dr. Martin Geiger , Carleton University
<i>Norms in crisis: Examining the Effects of Securitization on Political discourse during Elections in Canada and the EU</i>	
Speakers	Ben Globerman and Emily Nickel , MA Candidates, EURAS, Carleton U
Abstract	<p>The current refugee crisis and the inability of EU policymakers to effectively respond to this growing challenge is calling into question the legitimacy and effectiveness of the EU’s governance structure. Although the crisis gained global prominence in 2014, it is interesting to compare how the crisis was politicized in the leadership campaigns of Canada and the EU. Both Canada and the EU maintained strict border policies before the crisis, and although the crisis was a major electoral issue for both campaigns, the successful leadership campaigns of Jean-Claude Juncker for the European Commission in 2014, and Justin Trudeau for Canada’s leadership race in 2015, showed a rapid and significant policy and ideological divergence. Trudeau called for a liberalization of Canadian refugee and resettlement policy; Juncker’s campaign called for more secure European borders. There is a striking difference in the humanitarian turn seen in Canada versus the EU, but it has not yet been examined.</p> <p>In times of heightened politicization, when divisive issues characterize elections, there is greater potential for “norm flexibility”, or the manipulation of preexisting norms. Our research examines how Juncker and Trudeau reshaped humanitarian norms related to refugee protection through electoral discourse in their leadership campaigns. The highly securitized language of Juncker’s campaign, compared to the soft-power language of Trudeau influenced how humanitarian and protection norms were reshaped to fit the their envisioned political frameworks. The current crisis presents an opportunity to examine how norms developed in election cycles are later employed in policy, and whether they actualize through new governance, or are simply discursive tools.</p>
Discussants	Jay Ramasubramanyam, Yi-An Chen
<i>Reining in the reign of ODA – The Analytic Possibilities of a Focus on the Legal Form and Reasoning in the International Governance of ODA</i>	
Presenter	Siobhan Airey , PhD Candidate, Law, Ottawa University
Abstract	<p>The provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a key instrument through which donor states such as Canada, the U.S. and the EU seek to promote policy goals in line with their values and interests. Though recognised as a politically sensitive area of international relations, curiously, ODA is not currently governed by a recognised international agreement. Instead, a complex web of legal, normative and highly influential ‘evidence-based’ knowledge instruments govern the allocation of aid by donors.</p> <p>This governance framework poses challenges to legal scholars that seek to make the governance of ODA more transparent and accountable to the vulnerable</p>

	<p>groups and communities towards whose interests ODA is given. One approach – that of Global Administrative Law (GAL) – has attracted much attention in recent years (Kingsbury 2009, Dann 2013, Reigner 2014, 2016).</p> <p>In this paper, I assert that the potential of GAL to achieve its stated aims in the context of the governance of ODA is misplaced and, in the way it is applied to the governance of ODA, ultimately risks legitimising problematic ODA governance practices. I show how GAL scholarship misunderstands the unique legal signature underpinning the international governance of ODA, an outcome reflecting the complexity of the challenge to legal and international relations scholarship to understanding the role for law in global governance. In response, I suggest an alternative approach, focusing on features of the legal form and the modes of reasoning that are particular to the institutions and policy underpinning the governance of ODA by Canada, the EU and the U.S.</p>
Discussants	Zhannah Voukitchevitch, Fumi Yoshimoto
<i>The Future of Food: GM Technology in Europe and Canada</i>	
Presenter	Victoria Sztanek, MA Candidate, Munk School of Global Affairs, U of Toronto
Abstract	<p>Agricultural biotechnology is a highly divisive and controversial topic. The European Union (EU) has adopted a legal mechanism known as the precautionary principle, which has resulted in mandatory labeling and restrictions on growing certain crops. Conversely, the majority of the developed West advocate for biotech development and proliferation. The benefits of genetically modified (GM) food include increasing agricultural productivity and efficiency while risks include potential unknown health and environmental effects. What has accounted for these differences? In this paper I explore GM biotechnology in the Canadian and EU context, discussing cultural understandings of food production and consumption in conjunction with economic motivations for securing agricultural markets. Through analyzing differences, which exist in the context of high yield production (in line with a productionist model) I explore the future of GM technology, which is often draped in the rhetoric of food security and progress, leading to the politicization of risk assessment.</p>
Discussants	Zhannah Voukitchevitch
15:45 – 16:00	Conclusion – Closing Remarks
Speaker	Dr. Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, EUCE Director UVic
16:00 – 17:00	Reception
Informal gathering in Wild Rose Room or on Patio if weather permits	