

Annual Conference of the European Union Studies Association Asia-Pacific 30 Years After the Single European Act

Time, Date and Venue

Conference <i>Registration begins at 08:30</i>	09:00-17:30	29 June 2016	Wednesday
	09:30-17:30	30 June 2016	Thursday
Post Graduate Workshop	09:45-17:30	29 June 2016	Wednesday

Dr. Wu Yee Sun Lecture Theatre
Room WLB 109 and Room WLB 104
Lam Woo International Conference Centre
Hong Kong Baptist University
Renfrew Road Kowloon Tong

Introduction

The Single European Act (SEA) was the first major revision of the 1957 Treaty of Rome. It was signed in Luxembourg on 17 February 1986. The multidisciplinary conference intends to discuss research findings on the sub-themes in relations to the SEA and the Asia-Pacific region, with an aim to address the pertaining questions from both a European and Asia-Pacific perspective. Conference participants are drawn from experts of history, political science, law and economics.

Keynote Speaker

Dr. Vincent Piket
Head of Office
European Union Office to Hong Kong and Macao

For Details

Please consult <http://europe.hkbu.edu.hk/hkaes>



General Inquiry

Tel 3411 5726
Email ttyeung@hkbu.edu.hk

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Welcome to the annual EUSA AP Conference which will be held on June 29th and 30th 2016 in Hong Kong! In this booklet you will find information on accommodation, transport, etc as well as the conference programme. We hope you arrive safely and enjoy your stay.

Co-hosting Institutions

EU Studies Association of Asia Pacific (EUSA-AP)
Hong Kong Association for European Studies
Department of Government & International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University

Sponsors

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Department of Government & International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University
Institute of Creativity (Hung Hin Shiu Charitable Foundation), Hong Kong Baptist University

Conference Programme Wednesday

Wednesday, June 29, 2016

08:30-09:00	Registration Foyer Area outside Room WLB 109
Please find a seat in the Lam Woo Conference Center, Room WLB109 for the Opening Session and Welcoming Ceremony	
09:00-09:40	Welcome Prof. Ting Wai, President, European Union Studies Association-Asia Pacific President, Hong Kong Association for European Studies Prof. Jean-Pierre Cabestan, Head, Department of Government and International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University Welcoming Remarks Prof. Rick W.K. Wong, Vice-President (Research and Development), Hong Kong Baptist University Keynote Speech Dr. Vincent Picket, Head of Office, European Union Office to Hong Kong and Macau
09:40-09:50	Photo session Entrance of the Lam Woo Conference Centre

09:50-11:20	Session 1
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Session 1A: Room WLB 109	
EU and China	
Chair: Bingran Dai	
Dr. Xiaoyan Yang China University of Petroleum (East China)	A Comparative studying on the central Asia policy of EU and China
Ms Karolina Łopacińska Wroclaw University of Economics	The expansion of Chinese companies on the European market as part of the “Go Global” strategy implementation
Mr. Kinpong Leung European Union Academic Programme Hong Kong	EU-China cooperation in the international financial architecture
Ms Lin Goethals Ghent University	Higher Education Cooperation and Mobility between the EU and China: A Bridge to Where?

Session 1B: Room WLB 104	
EU and Asia/World	
Chair: Hungdah Su	
Ass Prof Yo-Ming Wu Chung Yuan Christian University	EU’s influence to balance global community by engaging strategic partnership-Focusing on empirically involvements with US and China
Dr. Thomas Henökl German Development Institute	Which role for Europe in Asia/Pacific? What place for Asia in the EU Global Strategy?
Dr Paramitaningrum Paramitaningrum Binus University	Partnership Cooperation Agreement: Current EU-Indonesian Relations from an Indonesian Perspective
Asso Prof Yuriko Haga Kanazawa University	Right to be forgotten: Japanese reaction to waves from EU

11:20-11:40	Morning Tea Break
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11:40-13:10	Session 2
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Session 2A: Room WLB 109	
Single European Act	
Chair: Bruce Wilson	
Prof C-M Liang Fu Jen University	European Council 30 years after the Single European Act
Dr Stefan Auer & Dr Nicole Scicluna The University of Hong Kong	From the Single European Act to EU's Sovereignty Paradox
Dr Martyn de Bryn Northeastern Illinois University	The Single European Act and its relevance for ASEAN
Dr John Hopkins University of Canterbury	A Silent Saviour? The SEA and European Resilience

Session 2B: Room WLB 104	
EU Enlargement	
Chair: Ludovica Marchi	
Prof Meltem Müftüler-Baç Sabanci University	The European Union Enlargement: The Internal and External Scope Conditions
Dr Milenko Petrovic University of Canterbury	EU enlargement into the Western Balkans: What went wrong?
Asso Prof San-Yi Yang National Chung Hsing University	Small and Medium States Security Policies: The Cases of Eastern European States
Prof Kumiko Haba Aoyama Gakuin University	Immigrants: Xenophobia & Home Grow Terrorism in the Enlarged EU Why Xenophobia and Terror occurs in Western Europe?

13:10-14:15	Lunch Venue: Renfrew Seafood Restaurant
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14:15-15:45	Session 3
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Session 3A: Room WLB 109	
EU-ASEAN	
Chair: Toshiro Tanaka	
Ass Prof Pawel Pasierbiak Maria Curie-Sklodowska University	Causes, origins and possible effects of the ASEAN Economic Community
Dr Ludovica Marchi London School of Economics	The EU at ARF interacting with ASEAN and Myanmar: The complementarity of the analytical variables put to the test
Mr. Hamed Tofangfaz University of Waikato	Confiscation of terrorist fund: Can the EU be a useful model for ASEAN?
Prof Sang Chul Park Korea Polytechnic University	EU Single Market and Implications for Northeast Asia focused on FTA between Korea, China and Japan

Session 3B: Room WLB 104	
EU Internal Politics/Integration	
Chair: Milenko Petrovic	
Prof Hungdah Su National Taiwan University	Why did EU's bailout to Greece fail? In comparison with EU's bailout to Portugal
Prof Chih-Mei Luo National Taipei University	Is the labour market reform the answer to European unemployment: Reflections on Germany's Hartz Reforms
Prof Marco Brunazzo University of Trento	Integration through Differentiation? The Case of the EU
Ms Anne McNaughton Australian National University	Services Integration in the EU: mutual recognition, mutual evaluation and the Professional Qualification Directive

15:45-16:05	Afternoon Tea Break
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16:05-17:35	Session 4
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Session 4A: Room WLB 109	
Normative Power Structure	
Chair: Paolo Canelas de Castro	
Dr Mathew Doidge University of Canterbury	Understanding Change in European Union Development Policy
Dr Pak Lee University of Kent	Norm Contestation with the EU: Can China Rewrite Normative Rules in Global Development Governance?
Dr Csaba Hovarth Pazmany Peter Catholic University	China's North-South and Europe's East-West divide: general patterns in the history of Eurasia?
Prof Paul Bacon Waseda University	Japan-EU relations: the death penalty and human rights

Session 4B: Room WLB 104	
Australian Perspectives on the EU	
Chair: Bruno Mascitelli	
Dr Hazel Moir Australian National University	The dangers of limited member treaties: the ACTA case
Mr Robert Mezyk Australian National University	EU versus the Member States: the rule of law procedure and its current applications
Mr Edward Yencken University of Melbourne	Australian foreign policy and relations with the EU: The transformative impact of the establishment of the single market and the Euro
Ms Jane Drake-Brockman University of Adelaide	The Future of EU-Asia Pacific Commercial Relations: Towards Greater Convergence in Regulatory Governance

17:35	End of Day One
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17:45-18:30	EUSA Presidents Meeting Venue: tbc
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19:00	Conference Dinner: Salle Cambridge, 10A Cambridge Road, Kowloon Tong
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Conference Programme Thursday

Thursday, June 30, 2016

09:30-11:00	Session 5
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Session 5A: Room WLB 109	
Trade/Economics/Financial Crisis	
Chair: John Hopkins	
Prof Boguslawa Drellich-Skuska Wroclaw University of Economics	Institutionalisation of the economic cooperation of Mercosur and the European Union
Dr Anna Jankowiak Wroclaw University of Economics	The attractiveness of Poland for Asian foreign direct investments in the context of clusters formation
Prof Naohisa Murakami Nihon University	Great Trade Alliance Formation Game in Asia-Pacific: Views from Tokyo on TPP, RCEP and Japan-EU EPA
Mr Maximilian Zoll	Benchmarked Regional Innovation in the light of the 'Innovation Union' of the Europe 2020 Agenda: A comparative time series analysis

Session 5B: Room WLB 104	
EU-FTA in Asia & TPP	
Chair: Chun Ding	
Dr Ha Hai Hoang Hanoi Nat. University of Education	Trade-Development nexus in the EU-Vietnam FTA: A Compromise for economic interest?
Prof Daniela Sicurelli University of Trento & Dr Ha Hai Hoang Hanoi Nat. University of Education	The Implications of the EU free trade agreements with Singapore and Vietnam for ASEAN integration
Prof Catherine Li Soochow University	Rules on ISDS in TTIP: Path of Reform Towards an Investment Court

11:00-11:20	Morning Tea Break
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11:20-12:50	Session 6
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Session 6A: Room WLB 109	
EU Policies, Law & Security (1)	
Chair: Mathew Doidge	
Prof Michael Reiterer European External Actions Service (EEAS), Asia Pacific Department	From European Political Cooperation to an EU Global Strategy-EU foreign policy at a crossroad
Ms Tugce Yildiz Yildirim Beyazit University	Analysis of the EU in Asia: The concept of 'actorness'
Mr. Bjorn Koolen Sophia University	Libertas, Securitas, Justitia et Advenus
Dr Alina Tryfonidou University of Reading	The Eurozone Crisis as the cause behind the European Court of Justice's recently restrictive approach in social assistance benefits cases

Session 6B: Room WLB 104	
EU-FTA in Asia & TTIP	
Chair: John Leslie	
Prof Chun Ding Fudan University	TTIP from China's Perspective
Dr Just Castillo Iglesias Ocean University of China	Economic and trade agreements: A turning point for EU-Asia political relations?
Prof Beatriz Pérez de las Heras Universidad de Deusto	The European Union-Asia Pacific trade relations: tentative bilateralism amidst competing plural-lateral initiatives
Ms Michelle Dy National University of Singapore	Unifying capital markets in the EU and ASEAN: the rise of a new competitive landscape or an opportunity to consolidate regional markets?

12:50-14:00	Lunch Venue: Renfrew Seafood Restaurant
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14:00-15:30	Session 7
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Session 7A: Room WLB 109	
EU Policies, Law & Security (2)	
Chair: Anne McNaughton	
Prof Sandra Marco Colino Chinese University Hong Kong	EU Competition Law in Times of Financial Turmoil: A Look at the last 30 Years
Dr Tobias Hofmann University of Utah	Bargaining over Compliance: Strategic Escalations of EU infringement Proceedings
Dr Anna Gwiazda King's College London	Gender quotas and woman's parliamentary representation in Europe
Dr Jiao Zhang East China University of Political Science and Law	Ensuring Stability and Prosperity of the Euroasia: Comparing China's Belt and Road Initiative and the EU European Neighbourhood Policy

Session 7B: Room WLB 104	
Migration and the Refugee Crisis (1)	
Chair: Martyn de Bryn	
Dr Heli Askola Monash University	The Migrant Crisis as a Challenge to EU institutions
Dr Yoo-Duk Kang Korea Institute for International Economic Policy	Refugee crisis in Europe: determinants of Asylum to the European countries in 2008-2014
Prof Anthony Elliott Hawke EU Centre, University of South Australia	The EU Migration Crisis: Postnational cosmopolitanism, or Europe's Return of the Repressed?
Asso Prof Melissa Shih-hui Lin National Chengchi University	Limits of EU language policy for migrants: Based on the study of Vietnamese migrant community in the Czech Republic to observe current refugee communities in Central and Eastern Europe

15:30-15:50	Afternoon Tea Break
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15:50-17:00	Session 8
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Session 8A: Room WLB 109	
Migration and the Refugee Crisis (2)	
Chair: Martin Holland	
Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski Hong Kong Baptist University	The EU and the Refugee Crisis: the case of 'a-securitization'
Dr Bruno Mascitelli Swinburne University of Technology	European renewed migration to Australia: The case of Italy
Mr. Lukas Tambunan University of Indonesia	The Cultural Approach to Address Migrant Crisis in Europe

Session 8B: Room WLB 104	
Cultural Issues	
Chair: Taehwang Kim	
Prof Susan Luckman University of South Australia	Cultural Policy, Creative Industries, Global Mobilities-Shared Australian-European Experiences
Mr Eric Gunawan Pelita Harapan University	Communicating Cultural Differences: European-Asian Relation on Banknotes
Ms Ratih Indraswari Parahyangan Catholic University	International Education as EU's Soft Power Instrument: Winning the Heart of Scholarship Seeker

17:00-17:15	Address by Prof Enrique Banus Venue: WLB109
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17:15-17:30	Conclusion and Wrap up
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Post Graduate Workshop

The Post Graduate Workshop will be held in Room WLB 106

Wednesday, June 29, 2016

09:50-11:20	PG Morning Session 1: EU and Asia	
Chair: Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski		
Ms Marjolein Derous Ghent Univeristy	On Singapore: Giving meaning and appropriate action in the EU a context: a discourse analysis	
Ms Fumi Yoshimoto Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	The military relations between the EU and Japan in terms of the progress of CSDP and Japanese new security Acts	
Mr. Jiangtian Xu University of East Anglia	EU-Japan Open Skies Agreement: Dancing Partners of Two Political Dwarfs	
Miss Seohee Ashley Park Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University	A Critical Analysis of Asian Paradox	
11:20-11:40	Morning Tea Break	
11:40-13:10	PG Morning Session 2: The EU Future	
Chair: Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski		
Mr. Masashi Nakamura Oita University	The Single Market and no further: the UK and the EU	
Ms Younghyun Lee Korea University	The Future of Schengen and destiny of the EU: Assessing the Recent debates on Schengen Agreement	
Mr. Shaohua Yan University of Hongkong	Limits of Political Cooperation: uncovering the parliamentary dimension of EU-China relations	
Ms Irena Obadovic University of Canterbury	New Zealand – the European Union trade relationship towards FTA and the potential effect of Brexit on the future negotiations	
13:10-14:15	Lunch-time Seminar Dr John Leslie Venue: Renfrew Seafood Restaurant	

14:15-15:45	PG Afternoon Session 3: Asia and ASEAN	
Chair: Paul Bacon		
Mr Thomas Gillman University of Canterbury	Re-Structuring a View of Development, Perceiving Sustainable Development in a Pacific Context	
Mr Jeff Willis University of Canterbury	Strategic Narratives of Climate Change in the Pacific Islands	
Ms Eva Brown University of Canterbury	The European Union's Rights Based Approach on the Pacific Region: Helping the Pacific community to overcome gender-based violence?	

15:45-16:05	Afternoon Tea Break	
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16:05-17:35	PG Afternoon Session 4: Culture and Economics	
Chair: John Leslie		
Mr. Weiche Liu Soochow University	How EU's economic sanctions work in the context of EU Common Foreign and Security Policy-A Case study of EU's Decision-Making Process in sanction against Russia since 2014	
Mr. Seongjoon Ahn Korea University	Do Politics Matter? Role of Cultural Differences	
Ms Guewon Hyun Korea University	Evaluating 5 Years of Post Korea-EU FTA, Focusing on the Case Study of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices: Cooperative Partnership or Inevitable Competition?	

17:35	End of Postgraduate Workshop	
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19:00	Welcome Dinner	
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General Information for Conference Participants

If you have any concerns or problems during the conference please contact Yvonne Grosch via email (yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz). In urgent cases you can contact her via mobile phone on +64 21 1845 942.

Coming to Hong Kong

Nationals of about 170 countries and territories may visit Hong Kong visa-free for a period ranging from 7 days to 180 days. With a confirmed onward ticket, visitors from nearly all West European countries, New Zealand, Australia receive a visitor permit on arrival. Visitors are required to have adequate funds to cover the duration of their stay without working and, unless in transit to the Mainland of China or the Macao Special Administration Region, to hold onward or return tickets.

Persons who need a visa or entry permit for visit should obtain the appropriate visa or entry permit before travelling to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

For more information visit: <http://www.immd.gov.hk/eng/services/visas/visit-transit/visit-visa-entry-permit.html>

Arrival at Hong Kong Airport

All arriving passengers are required to have **valid travelling documents** including their passport and visa (if applicable) and a completed **Arrival Card**, which is distributed by your airline before landing. You can also pick up an Arrival Card in the **Immigration Hall**.

Passengers are advised to complete the forms while on board to expedite the clearance process. You may be given the following documents:

After clearing immigration proceed to the **Baggage Reclaim** Hall to pick up your bags.

Proceed to **Customs and Excise** control after reclaiming your bags. Use the red channel if you have items to declare, if not, use the green channel. For declaration guidelines please visit the Customs and Excise Department website:

http://www.customs.gov.hk/en/passenger_clearance/red_green/index.html

Hotel Information

Hong Kong Baptist University

NTT International House

32 Renfrew Road

Kowloon Tong

Kowloon

Hong Kong

Phone +852-2301-2301

http://sa.hkbu.edu.hk/ntt/ntt_index.php

Established by Hong Kong Baptist University in 1997, the NTT International House provides accommodation for the guests and visitors of the University. It is situated in the Kowloon Tong area with views of Lion Rock Mountain and Hong Kong Island. The most trendy and metropolitan complex in town named "Festival Walk" is a 10 minute walk from the House with over 200 shops, restaurants and entertainment venues.

With the location right on the University campus, NTT International House is delighted to provide accommodation to guests and visitors.

Free wireless internet is included in the booking.

Please note that we will be covering costs for accommodation and breakfast only for presenters. We will NOT be able to cover any additional services or charges. Please ensure that you will cover them upon check-out.

As you surely understand, the preparations for the conference have progressed and the EUSA AP had to make commitments to the hotel and other suppliers. If you have to withdraw from the conference now, you will be required to pay three nights of hotel accommodation. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.



Public Transport - Octopus Card

Octopus is accepted all over Hong Kong – for transportation and parking, at retail outlets, self-service machines, leisure facilities and schools as well as online.

You can get a standard Octopus card at the MTR Customer Service Centres and designated Customer Service Centres of major public transport operators. It comes with a refundable HK\$50 deposit. If you plan to use any form of public transport in Hong Kong a Standard Octopus card is a good choice.



If you have not added value to your Octopus for 1,000 days or above, your Octopus will be deactivated. You can go to any Customer Service Centre at MTR stations to have it reactivated

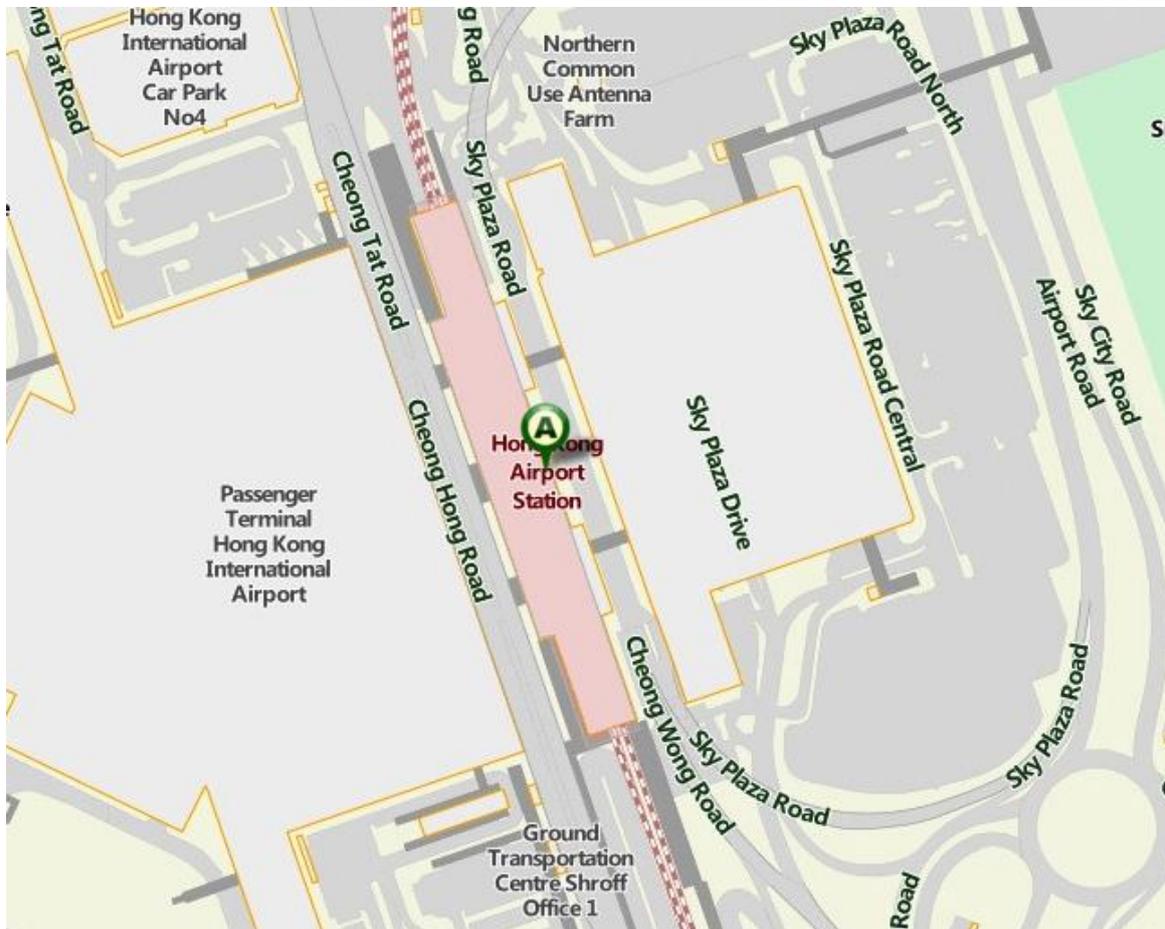
free of charge.

For more information go to <http://www.octopus.com.hk/home/en/index.html>

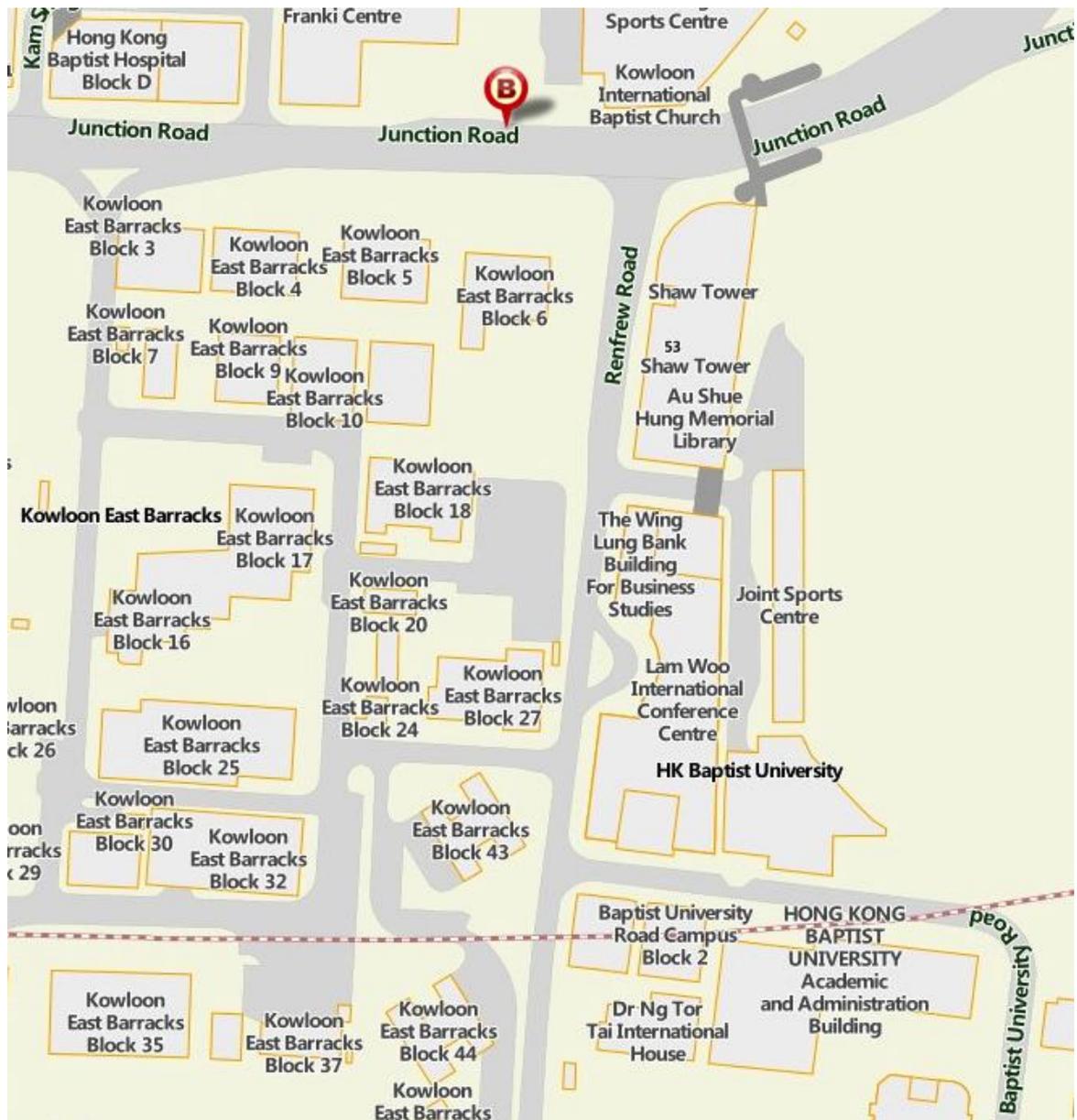
Getting to the Hotel from the Airport

There are a few options to travel from the Hong Kong airport, located on Lantau Island to HKBU.

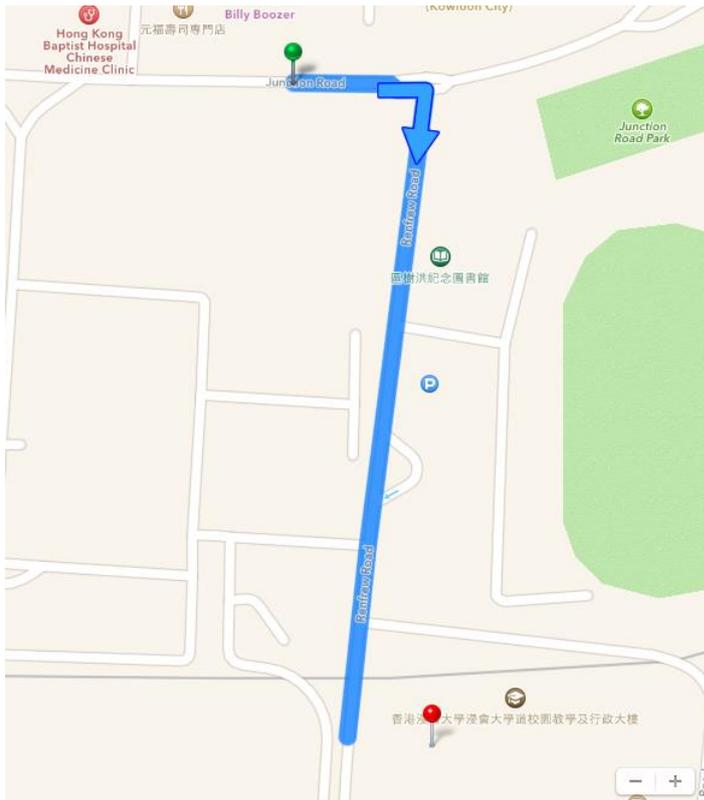
Taking a **BUS** is the most economic and convenient way. The Long Win Bus Company Ltd provides franchised bus services from the airport to the city. To get from the airport to HKBU take bus E22 going to Lam Tin (North). The fare will be around HK\$18 and take around 70 minutes. Please note that the exact fare will be required if you board a bus in Hong Kong. Prepare either coins or your Octopus card beforehand.



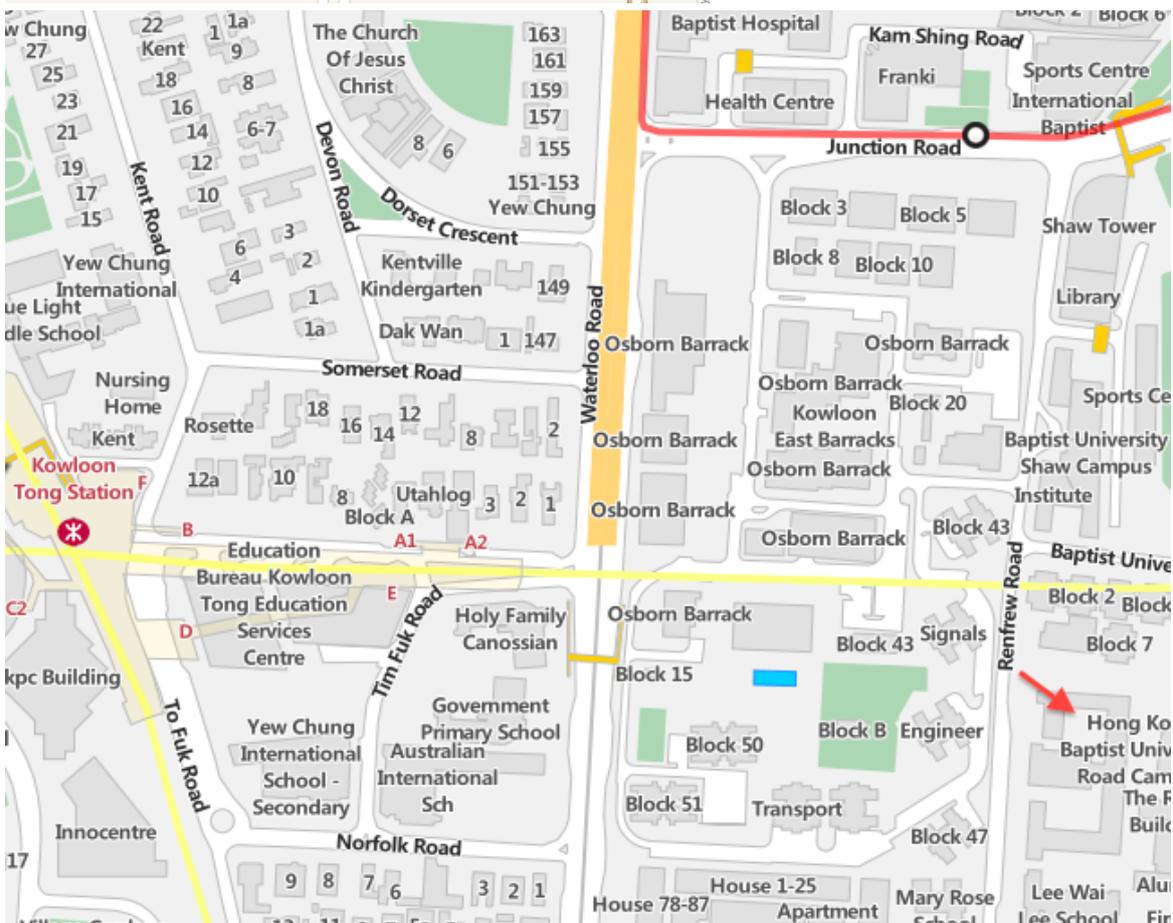
Bus stop outside the Hong Kong International Airport



Bus stop (red B) on Kam Shing Road/Junction road is approx. 300m from the NTT International House, here as Dr NgTor Tai International House. Please also see the maps below.



From Kam Shing Rd/Junction Rd bus stop (here in green) walk up the road towards an overbridge which will take you to the other side and the Renfrew Road intersection. From there walk downhill on Renfrew Road. You will pass the Lam Woo Conference Center on your left – this is the conference venue. Army barracks will be on your right walking downhill towards the NTT international House.



Please note that there are three bus companies providing services in Hong Kong. Check the Hong Kong Tourist Association leaflets with the most important routes for visitors. You can also

download the app for Kowloon Moto Bus (KMB) and Long Win from the AppStore or Google Play store, providing real time information on the bus schedule, nearby bus terminals and route information.

Hong Kong also has mini buses that seat 16 – however information on routes and stops are not easily available and drivers mostly speak Cantonese only.

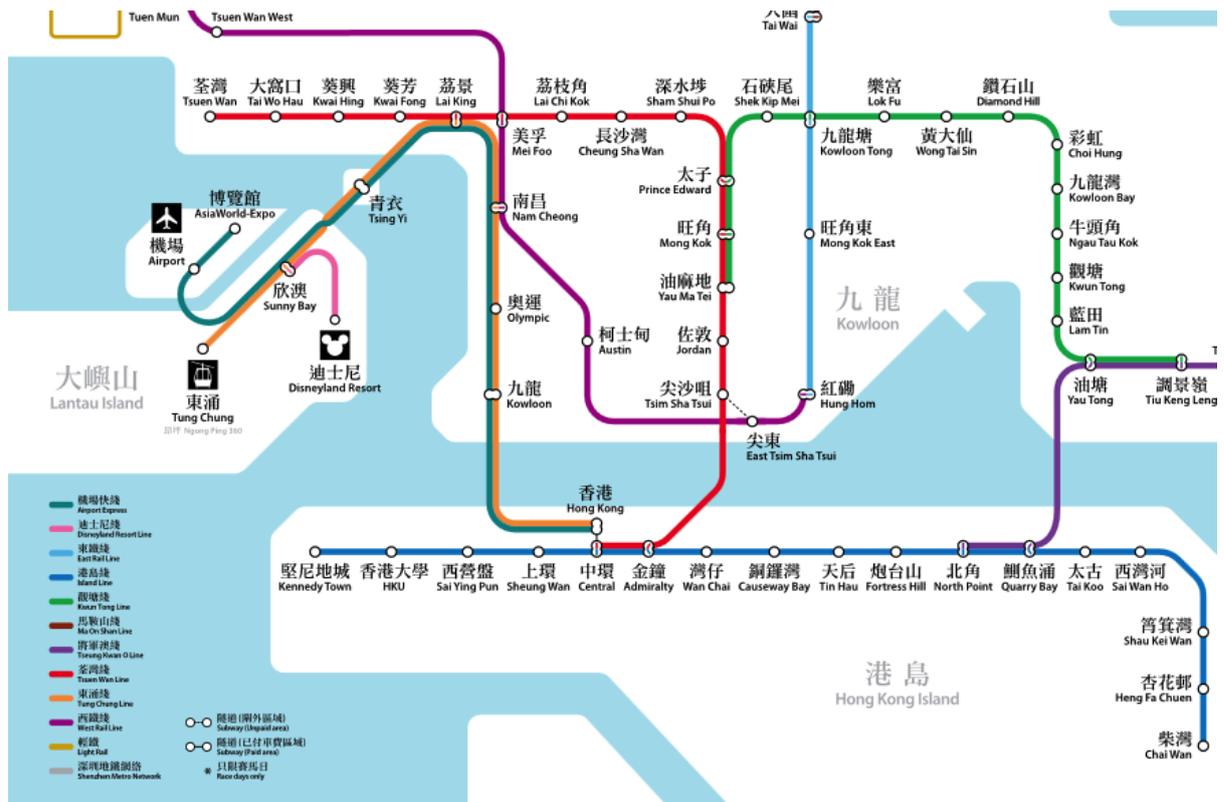
A quicker but more expensive way to get to the University is to take the **AIRPORT EXPRESS TRAIN**. The Airport Express is one of the lines of the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) serving Hong Kong. It links the principal urban areas of Hong Kong to the Hong Kong International Airport and the associated AsiaWorld-Expo exhibition and convention centre. Please note that you will have to change to MTR to get to HKBU, drop off at **Kowloon Tong MTR Station**. However, walking from Kowloon Tong Station to HKBU is not advised under the hot weather. Usually visitors drop off at the Airport Express at **Kowloon Station**, and then take a taxi to HKBU.

Passengers taking the Airport Express to interchange to MTR lines enjoy free MTR connections on the same Octopus card to change within one hour of arrival between the Airport Express at Hong Kong, Kowloon and Tsing Yi stations and the interconnecting MTR Line, including Lo Wu and Lok Ma Chau stations (except the Light Rail, MTR Bus and East Rail Line First Class). When changing between Tsim Sha Tsui /East Tsim Sha Tsui stations you must do so within 30 minutes of arrival at either station.

Free in-town check-in service is available for many major airlines at the Hong Kong and Kowloon Airport Express stations. Simply check-in and collect your boarding pass between 90 minutes and one full day ahead of your scheduled flight departure time. If you use an Octopus card to travel via the Airport Express, your full fare will be deducted at check-in rather than when you board the train. Please check with your airline for in-town check-in service.

The one-way fare costs between HK\$60 and HK\$100 and takes approx. 25 minutes from the airport to the city.





http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/services/airport_express_index.html

Mass Transit Railway (MTR) is Hong Kong's metro system and is very popular and convenient. Tickets can be purchased at the stations or you can use the Octopus card. The closest MTR station to HKBU is Kowloon Tong.

The easiest but most expensive way to get to/from the airport is taking a **TAXI**. It will cost between HK\$200 and HK\$300 and take approx. 30-45 minutes. Please note that according to local law taxi fares are stated in HK\$ in the taxi meters (not US\$).

Taxis on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon are red with a silver roof, in the New Territories green with a white roof and on Lantau blue with a white roof. The taxi meter starts at HK\$22. Crossing harbour tunnels and additional pieces of luggage incur extra fees.

Conference Venue

The conference will be held at the **Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU), Lam Woo International Conference Centre (WLB).**

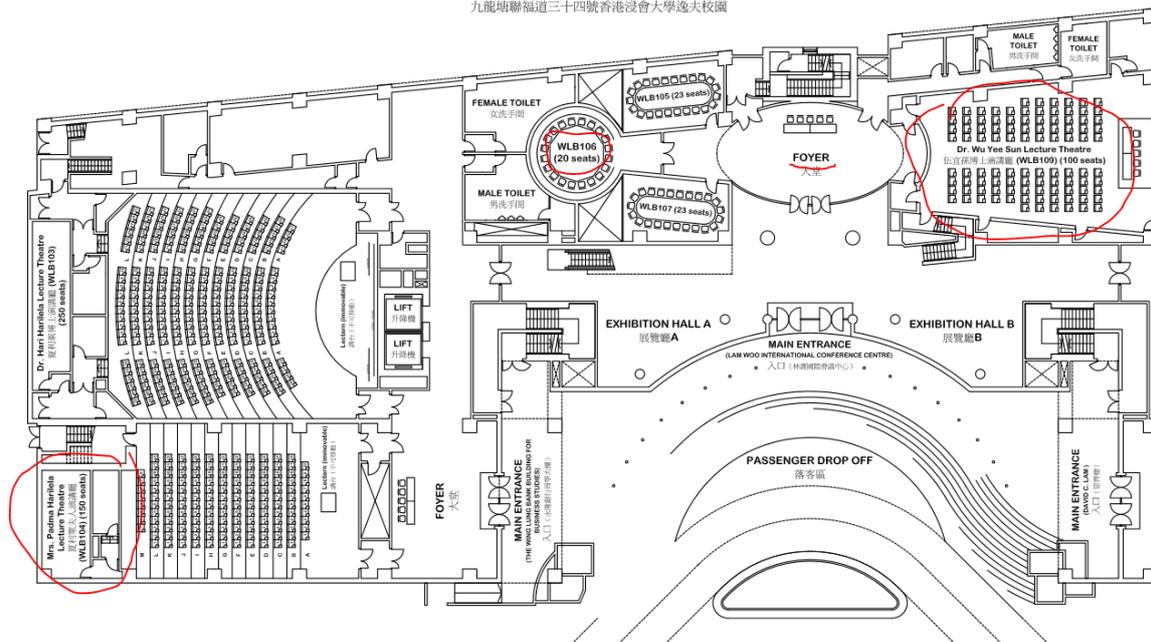
It takes approx. 3 minutes to walk from the NTT International House to the conference venue. You will find a map below.



Registration as well as Morning and Afternoon Tea Breaks will be in the foyer area.



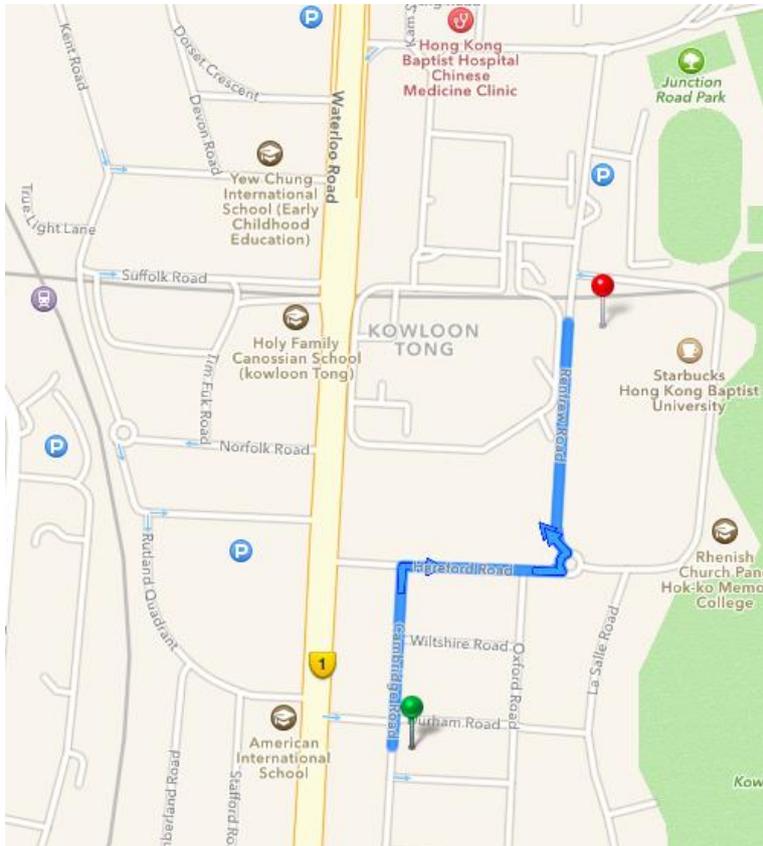
Shaw Campus, Hong Kong Baptist University, 34 Renfrew Road, Kowloon Tong, Kowloon
九龍塘聯福道三十四號香港浸會大學逸夫校園



Conference Dinner

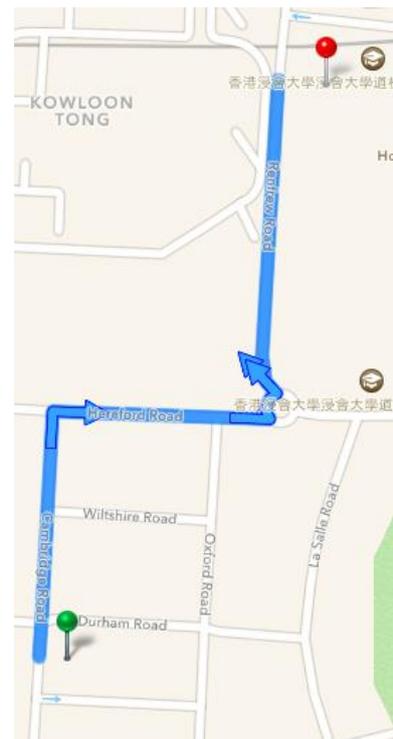
A **Welcome Dinner** will be hosted on Wednesday night between 19:00 and 21:00 at the Salle Cambridge, 10A Cambridge Road. A shuttle bus will take participants to the dinner venue. Please listen for an announcement concerning the pick up time and location.

The restaurant is within walking distance from the NTT International House (approx. 10 minutes walk). Please make your own way back after dinner.



Red pin = HKBU, NTT International House

Green = Salle Cambridge Restaurant



Practical Information

The international calling code for Hong Kong is +852 followed by the phone number.

The standard voltage in Hong Kong is 200/220 volts. The outlet has three rectangular holes. If you wish to buy a multi-voltage travel adapter, it is best to do so at a duty free shop or convenience store at the airport.



Hong Kong: Time Zone Difference

The time zone is UTC/GMT +8 hours

Currency

The Hong Kong unit of currency is Hong Kong Dollar (HKD).

Most Automated teller machines (ATMs) in Hong Kong accept foreign credit cards. It is best to find an ATM with a 'Global' sign or the logo of your credit card company. A few Global ATMs have all their instructions in Cantonese so you may need help the first time you use one, but most have some English instructions. ATMs can be found outside banks and post offices, and inside deluxe hotels, subway stations, airports, convenience stores and department stores.

Your Presentation & Conference Procedures

Please make sure that you sign the registration sheet before the start of the conference. You will receive a printed conference booklet containing the programme and abstracts at the registration on Wednesday morning. Please check the booklet for the room in which your presentation will be in.

Sessions will be 90 minutes in length, divided by four presenters. Presentations will be 15 minutes in length followed by approx. 5 minutes of Q&A. There are resident computers in the rooms.

In case you are using or creating your presentation not in Microsoft Powerpoint please save your presentation as true ppt or pptx before arriving in Hong Kong. If you encounter technical difficulties please contact Yvonne.

Your presentation will then be loaded on a USB flashdrive which will be in the room where your presentation is.

Please note that internet access will be available at the hotel but cannot be guaranteed at the conference venue. There will be no printing facilities at the venue.

Presentation Abstracts in Alphabetical Order

Presenters A-D

ASKOLA, Heli

Dr Heli Askola
Monash University
Heli.askola@monash.edu.au

The Migrant Crisis as a Challenge to EU Institutions

The Single European Act inserted a provision into the EEC Treaty stating that the Community would establish an area without internal frontiers in which factors of production, including persons, would move freely. The removal of border checks would, however, require compensatory measures to minimise risks to internal security. The Schengen experiment has, since the 1980s, dismantled border controls between the Member States, while constructing stronger external borders. Institutionally, immigration policy has moved from a largely intergovernmental arrangement towards an EU framework. These developments were, however, always limited in terms of institutional design and the border-free Schengen area is now being severely tested by the current migrant and refugee crisis. This paper examines the challenges to the common travel zone posed by the crisis and explores the proposals to deal with them.

Dr Heli Askola is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law at Monash University. Her research interests are in the areas of European Union law, immigration and citizenship, trafficking in human beings, gender equality, human rights and multiculturalism.

BACON, Paul

Prof Paul Bacon
Waseda University
pbacon@waseda.jp

Japan-EU relations, the death penalty and human rights.

This paper would build on previous published work, emphasizing the need for a localized EU human rights strategy for Japan, and investigate recent developments in Japan with regard to the death penalty and criminal justice. The author would explain the key findings of his recent co-authored report 'The Public Opinion Myth: Why Japan Retains the Death Penalty'. It will be argued that public support for the death penalty is not as high as is claimed by the Japanese government, and that levels of public support should not in any case be used as a justification for the retention of the death penalty. The paper would also analyse the important new Opinion offered by the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations in December 2015 with regard to the death penalty, which cited the author's work, and the two recent executions which took place in the same month. The paper will also take a detailed look at Japan's recent reporting processes for the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the UN Convention Against Torture in connection with the death penalty and criminal justice. In conclusion, suggestions would be made about the best way to develop an EU human rights strategy for Japan for the next couple of years. The paper will be situated in the context of existing frameworks for understanding norm diffusion, and existing debates on whether the the EU is a normative power.

However, the paper will also be critical of the concept of the EU as a normative power, and of existing frameworks for understanding norm diffusion.

Professor Bacon is the Deputy Director of EUJ Waseda, and a co-editor of *The European Union and Japan: a New Chapter in Civilian Power Cooperation?* (Ashgate).

BRUNAZZO, Marco

Prof Marco Brunazzo
University of Trento
marco.brunazzo@unitn.it;

Integration through Differentiation? The Case of the EU

The EU is becoming more institutionally differentiated and flexible. To a large extent, this is not new. In particular since the approval of the Single European Act, differentiation (with its multidimensional and multifaceted definitions) has been seen as a way to exit the EU stalemate. More recently, differentiation has been fostered by the economic crisis, and it has been conceived as a model for further EU integration. The paper aims at answering the following questions: How was the concept of flexible integration developed in the EU? What kinds of flexible arrangements are now used in the EU? Is the EU (inevitably) moving towards a hard core of Member States or will the EU continue on its path of practical problem solving through flexibility? More in general, what are the implications of flexibility for the theory of regional (EU, ASEAN, etc.) integration?

Marco Brunazzo is associate professor of political science at the University of Trento. He is the author of books and articles on the European Union with a specific focus on Italy-EU relations. He holds a Jean Monnet Chair for European Integration and he is director of the Jean Monnet centre of Excellence at the University of Trento.

CASTILLO IGLESIAS, Just

Dr Just Castillo Iglesias
Ocean University of China
justcas@ouc.edu.cn;

Economic and trade agreements. A turning point for EU-Asia political relations?

In the most recent years, the EU has put economic and trade issues high on its bilateral agendas with China and Japan, its two most important strategic partners in Asia. EU-Japan FTA negotiations are underway with the objective put on an ambitious and mutually beneficial trade agreement. The FTA will incorporate a parallel political agreement that will aim to overcome the low-profile inertias of the former Action-Plans. At the same time, an EU-China investment agreement is on the table. Although the Asian giant has expressed its interest in concluding an FTA with the EU, the ongoing negotiations reveal a clear mutual interest. Beyond the economic and trade relevance of these two ambitious agreements, their geopolitical importance is self-evident when seen against the backdrop of the ongoing TPP and TTIP negotiations. This paper

seeks, first, to review the ongoing trade negotiations that the EU maintains with Japan and China. Secondly, to discuss to what extent the prioritization of these negotiations suppose a change in the way these two partnerships have been developing over the past decades. Can these be tools for the EU to become a more relevant actor in Asian affairs? What are the potentials and the risks for the EU?

Just Castillo Iglesias is Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Ocean University of China, and Lecturer of East-Asian Politics at the Open University of Catalonia. In 2014, he was awarded a Ph.D. in International Public Policy by Osaka University (Japan) with a dissertation on the EU's political and security relations with China and Japan. Previously, he was an Invited Researcher at Osaka University (2015), Visiting Scholar at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing (2012-13) and Junior Researcher at the European Institute of Public Administration in the Netherlands and Spain (2007-2010).

Presenters D-G

DE BRYN, Martyn

Dr Martyn de Bryn
Northeastern Illinois University
mdebruyn@neiu.edu;

The Single European Act and its relevance for ASEAN

In the wake of the Euro crisis the European Union may no longer serve as the guiding model for economic and political integration in Southeast Asia. This does not mean, however, that regionalism and interregional integration are no longer key aspirations for ASEAN member states. The significance or value of the European model depends on the degree to which it has relevance for ASEAN. As long as ASEAN member states see the European Union as an important actor in international affairs they will continue to value interregional cooperation. The actorness of the European Union, while not officially codified until the Treaty on the European Union, was born out of the Single European Act. SEA set the European Community on a path toward a Union with a fully integrated single market. SEA opened the way to political integration and economic and monetary union to be enshrined in the Treaty on the European Union. Ironically, it is the creation of the single market with its economic and monetary union that both established the European Union as a significant international actor, and, as a consequence of the Euro crisis, has left ASEAN member states rethinking the value of the European integration process. Understanding the SEA is critical for ASEAN member states as they continue the process of economic and political integration. In this paper I will discuss the degree to which the SEA was a critical juncture for Europe's process of integration, and why this is relevant for ASEAN. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the importance of the SEA for economic and political integration in Southeast Asia. Lastly, the impact of the Euro crisis on the EU ASEAN interregional relationship will be assessed.

Martyn de Bruyn is an associate professor of Political Science at Northeastern Illinois University where he specializes in the study of comparative regional integration, European foreign policy, and federalism and institutional reform in the European Union. He has written on human

security cooperation between the European Union and Japan, investor protection in EU trade agreements, and referendums and constitutions building in the EU. His work has been published in *Asia Europe Journal*, *AEI Insights*, *Contemporary Political Society*, *The Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, *On Korea*, and *International Relations*, as well as in a number of edited volumes.

DOIDGE, Mathew

Dr Mathew Doidge

University of Canterbury

Mathew.doidge@canterbury.ac.nz

Understanding Change in European Union Development Policy

The study of the European Union as a development actor, and of the changing shape of its policy and practice, has been dominated by Union-centric frames of reference. Explanations have been premised, for example, on the primacy of the EU as actor and the way in which its policy choices shape relations with the developing world (e.g. actorness, Normative Power Europe), or on the role of its Member States and institutions in determining Union preferences (e.g. liberal intergovernmentalism, historic institutionalism). Such analyses offer important though incomplete explanations for policy and change. Notably absent has been broader consideration of the developmental context – it is an ongoing irony in the study of European Union development policy that broader development theory paradigms have been largely ignored. This paper seeks to address this absence, suggesting that a broad understanding of paradigmatic debates in Development Studies can usefully be used to extend our understanding of the role and place of the European Union as a development actor.



Mathew Doidge is a fellow of the National Centre for Research of Europe, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. His research interests include EU external relations, regionalism and interregionalism, development, and Europe's Asia relations. He is the author of two books: 'The European Union and Interregionalism: Patterns of Engagement' (Ashgate, 2011); and (with Martin Holland) 'Development Policy of the European Union' (Palgrave, 2012).

DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Jane

Ms Jane Drake-Brockman

University of Adelaide

jane.drake-brockman@adelaide.edu.au;

The Future of EU-Asia Pacific Commercial Relations: Towards Greater Convergence in Regulatory Governance

The EU's new trade policy "Trade for All" sets out the EU's intention to increase its footprint in Asia Pacific. As the world's largest exporter of services, "Trade for All" also highlights the increasing priority focus on 21st century issues such as global value chain connectivity, services, e-commerce/cross-border data flows, digital trade, innovation and investment. This paper explores the EU's evolving approach to commercial relations in Asia Pacific taking into account the recently concluded bilateral Free Trade Agreement negotiations with Asian trading partners as well as current trade and/or investment negotiations underway or forthcoming with others. But the real backdrop to this paper is the broader context of intensifying Asia Pacific regional cooperation and the key questions addressed are how the EU fits into this picture and what role the EU might play. EU-Asia Pacific trade and investment relations are governed by a complex and increasingly intricate web of multilateral, plurilateral, regional, megaregional and bilateral trade and investment agreements.

The TransPacific Partnership agreement is perhaps, for the EU, the single biggest game changer, potentially affecting both the EU's approach to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Agreement (TTIP), as well as all of its current individual trade and investment negotiating priorities in East Asia and Australasia. Developments at the megaregional level with respect to RCEP, FTAAP and the Belt and Road initiative will similarly impact on the EU's evolving interactions in Asia Pacific. Against this background, this paper identifies new opportunities emerging for increased global convergence rather than divergence in 21st century regulatory cooperation.

Jane is a trade policy expert. A former Australian diplomat, she was Chief Economist for the Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade and Minister & Charge d'Affaires at Australia's Delegation to the EU in Brussels. She founded the Australian Services Roundtable and convenes the Asia Pacific Services Coalition. She has worked with Commonwealth Secretariat in London, OECD in Paris and International Trade Centre in Geneva and held Visiting Fellowships at the Australian National University, Chinese University of Hong Kong and Qianhai Institute for Innovative Research, China. She publishes extensively and participates in 3 World Economic Forum Experts Groups, on Global Value Chains; Services; Trade, Finance and Development.

DRELICH-SKULSKA

Prof Bogusława Drelich-Skulska
Wroclaw University of Economics
bogusława.drelich-skulska@ue.wroc.pl

Institutionalisation of the economical cooperation of Mercosur and the European Union

Institutionalising of economical cooperation means implementing systemic solutions, defined structures and rules of conduct, the aim of which is to regulate the process. Institutionalisation can thus supply the tools facilitating integration and, through a system of defined rules, prevent its future weakening. It therefore supports economical integration processes, being both an integrating and a stabilising factor. The author of this article seeks to answer the question whether the support and experience of the EU can lead the Mercosur to develop institutional solutions which could strengthen its integration process, and if so, whether these solutions will be durable. The article assumes that economical integration with developed countries will be beneficial to member countries of the Southern Common Market, and will support the process of economical integration of this organisation. The European Union can offer unique experience and aid in the process of economical integration of the Southern Common Market, in the form of material and technical help, and of know-how exchange. This assistance aims to support both administration entities and common regulations. According to an analysis by the European Commission, Mercosur now faces three main challenges: improving its institutional structure and strengthening its decision-making process, creating its own customs union and common market, and finally raising social awareness and involvement in the economical integration process. The idea of social Mercosur. The European Commission answered with its plan of support methods for the Southern Common Market. This strategy is detailed in the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013, and supported by according the budget of 40 milion EUR to the project.

Bogusława Drelich-Skulska is a professor of economy in the Chair of International Economic Relations at Wroclaw University of Economics (WUE). She manages Asia-Pacific Research Center at WUE from 2011. Her research focuses on international integration processes and foreign economic policy, particularly in East Asia. Prof. Skulska publishes extensively in Polish and in English on various aspects of this field of research, as well as on aspects of foreign trade in Poland and other East European countries. She was visiting professor at the University of Neuchatel (Switzerland) and in the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, Seikei Univeristy in Tokyo (Japan).

DY, Michelle

Ms Michelle Dy
National University of Singapore
michelle.dy@nus.edu.sg;

Unifying capital markets in the EU and ASEAN: the rise of a new competitive landscape or an opportunity to consolidate regional markets?

The Single European Act (SEA) was an important breakthrough in facilitating the completion of the single market in the European Union (EU). However, thirty years hence, the region's capital

markets remain in a fragmented state and regulated along national lines. Cross-border delivery of financial services by intermediaries and investment remain a challenge as substantial restrictions on the movement of capital across borders still remain. In today's post-global financial crisis era, recognition has been made over the necessity to reduce heavy reliance on traditional bank financing by complimenting it with a deep and robust capital markets that can provide funding alternatives when bank lending dries up in times of recession. This gave rise to the Capital Markets Union (CMU) plan to integrate EU's capital markets and mobilize the flow of capital within the region by 2019. But this movement is not exclusive to EU alone. Prior to the inception of the CMU plan, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has already begun to introduce measures to reduce the region's heavy dependence on the banking sector and develop its capital markets as a direct reaction to the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis. Such measures are now consolidated into the "ASEAN Capital Markets Integration Framework" and is still an ongoing project. While such framework can be considered as an "older" movement than the CMU, the initiatives found in the latter are admittedly more far-reaching than the other. Having similar goals in mind, how will the two movements affect EU-ASEAN relations? Will it give a rise to a competition for capital and new markets or an increased coordination of market practices and regulations? This paper investigates.

Michelle is a Philippine-qualified lawyer who specializes in equity capital market regulation. She has a Master of Laws degree from the New York University as a David Marshall scholar and the National University of Singapore. After doing litigation and dispute resolution work in the Philippines, she subsequently became a legal consultant for the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission where she provided technical assistance in the development of measures to prepare the Philippines for ASEAN capital market integration. She is now working as a research associate in the Centre for Banking and Finance Law in the National University of Singapore.

ELIOTT, Anthony

Prof Anthony Elliott
Hawke EU Centre, University of South Australia
anthony.elliott@unisa.edu.au

The EU Migration Crisis: Postnational Cosmopolitanisms, or Europe's Return of the Repressed?

There are widespread fears that the EU is facing self-destruction as a consequence of the global migration crisis of 2016. The flood of migrants and refugees, the largest movement of people Europe has seen since 1945, has thrown into question existing policies on open-borders and provoked a dispute over sharing the migrant burden throughout the EU. In this paper, I situate the EU migration crisis in the context of what German social theorist Jurgen Habermas terms "the common core of a European identity", or the "postnational constellation". Following Habermas's conjecture that European deliberative democracy, where a plurality of national publics congeals to transform traditional international law into some kind of cosmopolitan order, offers the cultural resources for the advancement of "postparticularistic" or "postconventional" forms of identity, I ask what does Europe's migration crisis reveal about that which is lacking or missing from this tradition of social thought. The latter part of the paper contrasts the French theorist Julia Kristeva's notion of "new maladies of the soul", and especially the role of affect and repression in the transformation of interconnected public spheres. In the conclusion of the

paper, I argue that the question of repressed affect is vital to the transformation of national and cultural identities in our globalized age of superdiversity.

Anthony Elliott is Director of the Hawke Research Institute and Executive Director of the Hawke EU Centre, where he is Research Professor of Sociology at the University of South Australia. He is also Visiting Global Professor of Sociology at Keio University, Japan. Professor Elliott has written extensively on European social theory, and is author of some 40 books translated into 17 languages. He is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and a member of King's College, Cambridge. His recent books include "Mobile Lives" (2010), "Reinvention" (2013) "Contemporary Social Theory" (2014), and "Identity Troubles" (2016).

GOETHALS, Lin

Ms Lin Goethals
Ghent University
lin.goethals@ugent.be;

Higher Education Cooperation and Mobility between the EU and China: A bridge to where?

Along with the trends of globalisation and the consequential internationalisation of higher education worldwide, cross-border mobility and exchange programmes have seen a significant rise in recent years. In this context, higher Education cooperation and mobility play an increasingly significant role in EU-China relations. Embedded in the EU-China (High Level) People-to-People Dialogue (HPPD) - the third pillar of Sino-European relations – (higher) education cooperation has become an integral part of EU-China affairs. It serves as an instrument to enhance people-to-people contacts, cultural understanding and the development of transversal skills, as well as to boost the promotion of research, collaboration and innovation. Taking into consideration the economic, political and strategic importance of Europe-China relations, the long-term benefits of educational exchange and cooperation foster great potential and deserve close attention. Along with the trends of globalisation and the consequential internationalisation of higher education worldwide, cross-border mobility and exchange programmes have seen a substantial rise in recent years. In parallel, matters of employment, employability as well as the development of relevant skills and competences have moved to the forefront of education policy debates and strategies. Against this backdrop, the European Union, its Member States, and China are increasingly investing in the internationalisation of their higher education systems. In view of emerging domestic challenges, mounting (youth) unemployment and growing difficulties for graduates to find a suitable job, international cooperation and cross-border mobility are put forward as a strategy to increase the employability, skills and competences of recent graduates, aside from trying to incubate innovation. The question remains, however, how higher education cooperation and mobility contributes to EU-China relations in practice and what the return on investment is on either side of the bridge. This paper will assess the impact of Higher Education Mobility from the EU towards China at the macro, meso and micro level.

Lin Goethals is a Doctoral Researcher at Ghent University in Belgium and Beijing Normal University in China. She is also affiliated with the European Institute for Asian Studies (EIAS) in Brussels as their Programme Director for Asia. Her research focuses on EU foreign policy, especially towards Asia and in particular regarding the relations between China and the EU in the field of people-to-people relations, higher education cooperation and mobility.

GUNAWAN, Eric

Mr Eric Gunawan
Pelita Harapan University
eric.gunawan@uph.edu;

Communicating Cultural Differences: European-Asian Relation on Banknotes

European encounters Asian, at the first time, was not in regional perspective, but as states missions, trade ventures, and even imperial-colonial projects. This relationship went through different stages, namely: the political upheaval, the rise of nationalism, and finally the European withdrawal from their colonies in Asia. Their banknotes also communicates those conditions and hopes, as in 1942 of French 5.000 franc depicting the French Empire in African-Asian. Banknotes is one type of legal transaction validated and guaranteed by the issuing institution. When the institution is state institutions, the choice and composition of text and images on banknotes inevitably has a close relationship with the country. In this respect, banknotes communicates cultural, economic, and even political perspectives of one states and its relation with other states. This paper will argue that the role of cultural differences among European and Asian in the future depends on how they signify the historical events; strengthening, reducing, or denying. The answer will found by tracing the images on European as well as Asian banknotes. France, Germany and Netherlands are chosen for their roles as the Inner Six who designed the concept of the European Union. Britain was chosen for enriching our perspective which is due to its feud with France throughout the evolution of European integration. Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, and Indonesia will represent the perspective of ex-colonies. The time limits of this paper is from the post-World War I until the issuance of the series Europa of Euro (2013).

Eric Gunawan is currently a lecturer in Pelita Harapan University. He is a filmmaker as well as a film theorist. Born in Jakarta, Indonesia. His bachelor degree was in film directing, and his master degree was from European Studies of University of Indonesia. As filmmaker, his film has received several awards and recognition from domestic and international film festival. His works include feature film, documentary, TV series and his part as writer, director, and producer. As film theorist, his research interest includes European film culture and media, Russian film history, and philosophy of image.

GWIAZDA, Anna

Dr Anna Gwiazda
King's College London
anna.gwiazda@kcl.ac.uk;

Gender quotas and women's parliamentary representation in Europe

This project will examine the effectiveness of gender quotas in Europe. Gender quotas are used to enhance women's parliamentary representation. It is argued that parliaments are not sufficiently representative because of women's underrepresentation. According to Phillips (1995) 'unrepresentative' institutions are unjust, lack legitimacy, disclose a democratic deficit, and decrease the substantive representation of excluded groups. In fact, greater descriptive representation is vital for improving the quality of democracy. The normative argument for a

greater representation of women has been matched by a concern about policies aimed at enhancing women's representation. Gender quotas are becoming an increasingly popular method of addressing the parliamentary underrepresentation of women. Legislative quotas entail that women must constitute a certain percentage of candidates on party lists. Those who control the recruitment process in the party are in charge of ensuring a better gender balance. In total, nine European Union countries use formal legislative quotas: Belgium, Croatia, France, Greece, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain. Ireland is the most recent case where gender quotas were adopted and will be used for the first time in the 2016 general election. The effectiveness of the quota system may be influenced by several factors such as placement on the party list, constituency location and size, and penalties for non-compliance. A case study will investigate specific mechanisms of gender quotas and the extent to which they make a difference. Conversely, quantitative analysis will examine female representation in national parliaments of 28 EU member states and factors which can explain cross-national variation. Consequently, this project will contribute to our better understanding of women's parliamentary representation, specifically looking at the role of gender quotas.

Dr Anna Gwiazda is a lecturer in comparative politics at King's College London. She conducts research in the field of European politics, democracy and democratization.

Presenters H to K

HABA, Kumiko

Professor Kumiko Haba
Aoyama Gakuin University
kumikaba@sipeb.aoyama.ac.jp

Immigrants, Xenophobia & Home Grow Terrorism in the Enlarged EU
Why Xenophobia and Terror occurs in Western Europe?

In these 15 years in the 21st century, the Immigrants and emigrants are drastically increasing in Europe, and because of that, Xenophobia and terrorism are increasing especially in Western Europe. Only in last year, the number of refugees became more than 1 million people from Syria, Afghanistan and others, and the acceptance of refugees in the EU became the limit of the possibility. On the other hand, the immigrants also growing in Europe, the number of immigrants are more than 10 % of European population.

Why xenophobia occurs now in the Western Europe? Xenophobia is the Greek word, xeno and phobos =dislike foreigners. It happened by several reasons, like Globalization, Liberalization of the borders, Maastricht and Schengen Treaty made the people's free movement, the disparity widening, and increasing dissatisfaction both citizen and immigrants. Furthermore, increasing of the skillful workers makes social mobility from horizontal relationship to vertical change.....

Incoming immigrants, decline of middle class, and skilled workers get jobs and unskillful citizens lost job....All these things bring xenophobia especially in Western Europe, where generally defend the human rights and social care. They exclude the immigrants and emigrants to defend their general life. During these situations, terrorism occurred in Paris in January and November 2015, and in Brussels in 2016 as well. It is not directly immigrants and emigrants caused, but "home grown terrorism," that means second and third generations of immigrants, who became "EU citizen" occurred the terrorism in the midst of the city against nations, because of disparity, poverty, or dissatisfaction and discrimination that they are citizens but does not treat as citizens.

This article investigates these political and psychological situation in Western Europe, that is in the midst of the Human rights countries, human rights do not guarantee well both for middle class and new "EU citizens".



Dr. Kumiko Haba is Professor of Aoyama Gakuin University, Jean Monnet Chair, and Director of Institute for Global International Relations. Visiting Scholar at Harvard University, Vice President of International Studies Association (USA) by 7000 members. Her Specialty is Comparative Studies between EU and Asian Regional Cooperation, Immigrants, Minority questions, and Terrorism. She wrote 53 books (including co-editors and co-writers), and 160 articles. Recent publications:

Division and Integration in Europe--Nationalism and Border Question, Chuokoronsha, 2016. *Euro Crisis and European Political Economy*, ed. by Robert Boyer and Kumiko Haba, 2014. *Great Power Politics and Asian Regional Cooperation*, at Harvard University, 2013.

HAGA, Yuriko

Assoc Prof Yuriko Haga
Kanazawa University
yuriko.haga@gmail.com;

Right to be forgotten: Japanese reaction to waves from EU

EU is the center of the discussion on the new aspects of the privacy right. Today, one of the hottest issues is "right to be forgotten", which is considered as the developed version of the right of privacy and as one of the right of personality. Standing on this right, born from the development of the information society, one can ask to delete unfavorable information about him-/herself floating around the Internet world. Quite recently, Japanese court has made a decision admitting the newly-born right, using apparently the term of the "right to be forgotten" (Decision of Saitama District Court, December 22nd 2015). This case widely draws attention because earlier decisions did not clearly mention the right of forgotten, standing on the general theory of privacy instead. This tendency to recognize the newly-born right in Japan is apparently influenced by the decision of the European Court of Justice, May 13th 2014, which ordered the deletion of the information concerning the auction of the Spanish plaintiff's house because of his

tax delinquency. Having this decision, Google has decided to accept the request to delete information. This decision is the turning point also for the situation in Japan. After this ECJ decision, Japanese courts shows enough favorable to the new right. If this tendency continues, what will arise in the next stage? If the right is admitted in the EU, can it have effect in Japan? If someone wants to delete information standing on this right, what is the geographic scope for the deletion? This question, question of territorial effect, is actively discussed in the EU. What attitude should Japan take toward these “suggestions” shown by the EU? This presentation will examine the actual and future questions concerning the right to be forgotten in Japan, under the influence from the EU.

Associate professor of School of Law, Kanazawa University (Japan); Doctor of Laws, Kyushu University (Japan), majoring private international law. She teaches international trade law as well as private international law. The actual concern of her research is on the law applicable to rights of personality. She has many experiences to give presentations in international conferences including Annual Conference of EUSA-AP held in Singapore and Macau. She publishes articles not only in Japanese but also in English and one of her articles is published in a known Spanish law review, *Anuario Español de Derecho Internacional Privado*, vol. XI, translated into Spanish.

HOANG, Ha Hai

Dr Ha Hai Hoang
Hanoi National University of Education
hoanghaiha84@gmail.com;

Trade-development nexus in the EU-Vietnam FTA: a compromise for economic interests?

This article analyses the sustainability chapter included in the European Union-Vietnam free trade agreements (EUVFTA). Since the mid-1990s, the EU's trade agreements has been linked with international labour conventions and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) which reflects its ambition to play a significant role in 'harnessing globalisation' and work for the 'global common good'. This initiative is pursued in the EU's new generation FTA with Vietnam. The study finds that both the EU and Vietnam have interest-led motivations in negotiating the FTA which has forced them to settle contradictory positions originated from their different political, socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. For the EU, the construction of normative principles is driven by a constant interplay among the EU's interest-based, institutional and ideational elements. Vietnam is not always an enthusiastic recipient of these sustainability norms, to have market access to the EU, Vietnam might need to comply with these norm or at least search for a 'trade-off' on this issue.

Ha Hai Hoang is a Lecturer at Hanoi National University of Education (Vietnam). She earned a Master of Art in European Studies from Maastricht University (The Netherlands), and a Joint Doctoral degree organized by Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (Italy) and Centre for EU studies, Ghent University (Belgium). Her current research focuses on EU-ASEAN relations. She is the author of some articles and papers on EU-Vietnam relations and the EU's normative role.

HOFMANN, Tobias

Dr Tobias Hofmann
University of Utah
hofmannt@gmail.com;

Bargaining over Compliance: Strategic Escalations of EU Infringement Proceedings

The European Union's infringement proceedings and compliance with European law has been widely studied from the perspective of the member states, their interests, capabilities, legal traditions, etc. However, the active role of the EU's enforcement agencies, i.e., the European Commission and the European Court of Justice, have received much less attention. While some authors (e.g., Koenig and Maeder 2013, Toshkov 2016) have claimed that the European Commission acts strategically when initiating disputes, the interaction between the European Commission and EU member states across the various stages of escalating infringement cases has not been addressed in much detail so far. In this paper, I show that the escalation of these compliance disputes can be understood as bargaining failure due to incomplete information and commitment problems. While a bargaining range of 'deals' exists that an accused member state and the European Commission prefer to escalation, finding it and striking a deal can be difficult and take time and multiple stages of the official infringement proceedings. When theorizing infringement proceedings as strategic interactions, characterized by limited information and alternating offers, empirical implications can be derived and tested against quantitative and qualitative evidence. Using generalized ordered choice and event history models, I analyze a compliance dataset that covers up to 23 years of infringement cases, which allows me to show how the uncertainty introduced by various EU-level and domestic factors can explain the observed variation in the escalation and length of infringement cases.

Tobias Hofmann is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Utah. His work examines the political economy of international institutions, with a focus on multilateral and preferential trade agreements as well as European integration. Before joining the University of Utah, Tobias Hofmann held positions at the National University of Singapore, the College of William & Mary, and the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. He is a graduate of the University of Konstanz and received his PhD from the Free University of Berlin.

HOPKINS, John

Assoc Prof John Hopkins
University of Canterbury
John.hopkins@canterbury.ac.nz

A Silent Saviour? The SEA and European Resilience

The narrative of the European integration journey tends to have a limited range of stops on its timetable. Rome, Maastricht and, more recently, Lisbon are the only locations that regularly punctuate the story. There is perhaps a brief dalliance at more exotic locales such as Amsterdam and Nice but one rarely hears much about Luxembourg and the Hague. Yet it was here, in 1986,

that the framework which cemented the European Union into today's resilient entity, was forged. The SEA was a technical and understated text that nevertheless allowed EC/EU law to spread into the domestic roots of the then 12 member states. This has now occurred to the extent that separating the legal systems of the EU 28 is now a Sisyphean task (Brexit notwithstanding). Yet, despite its pivotal role in establishing an enduring European legal system and political entity, the Single European Act, remains the forgotten cousin of the European Treaty family. This paper explores the pivotal impact of the SEA on the deepening of the European Union's legal system and discusses whether the lack of an equivalent in Asian regional models means that attempts at true regional governance on this side of the globe are, as yet, destined to remain fragile and skin deep.

Dr. Hopkins is a public lawyer who also works in the fields of comparative, European and international law. Much of his work has examined the development of federal or multi-level governance at the domestic and international levels. His recent focus has been the connection between domestic and international public law and the application of federal ideas to international organisations. He has a wide range of teaching interests including New Zealand Public Law, European Union Law and International Law and Governance. In 2014 he was the MUNDUS-MAPP Visiting Professor at Central European University, Budapest.

HOVARTH, Csaba

Dr Csaba Hovarth
Pazmany Peter Catholic University
keluolang@hotmail.com;

China's North-South and Europe's East-West divide: general patterns in the history of Eurasia?

My paper is about analyzing similarities in the North-South divide in China and the east-west divide in Europe, divides that marked the history and are still present in the social, economic and cultural structures of these two regions up to today. The south of China, and the west of Europe, have both been known for the last one thousand years, for being the economically more advanced half of these regions, with highly developed industry and commerce. At the same time, Eastern Europe and Northern China are both known for a more agrarian socio-economic structure, and more militaristic traditions. My paper attempts to find the common source of these similarities. According to my hypothesis, the common reason is the proximity of Eastern Europe and Northern China to the expansive nomadic empires of Central Asia throughout history, and for Western Europe and Southern China, their relatively safe distance from these.

Csaba Horvath obtained his PhD degree in 2014 at the Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary in international relations. His main field of research is geopolitics of the Asia-Pacific, but he also published papers on the history of Eastern Europe. He also participated in research fellowships at the NCCU in Taiwan, the NUS in Singapore, and the ANU in Australia.

INDRASWARI, Ratih

Ms Ratih Indraswari
Parahyangan Catholic University
ratih.indraswari@unpar.ac.id

International Education as EU's Soft Power Instrument: Winning the Heart of Scholarship Seeker

In its effort to engage the international world, the European Union has been widely heralded as a successful example of soft power's wielder. Soft power is built from attraction. Attraction generates positive perception from public. This preferences determine the effectiveness of policies in the context of support and legitimacy of certain policies. Although the conveyance of soft power is challenged due to its relatively vague definition, no one disapproves the notion that there is a need to manage public opinion. The contemporary world values public engagement as the public serves as a mechanism to limit state's authority. Amongst several available instruments of soft power, international education is argued as an effective way in leveraging the positive idea of Europe as a knowledge centre. With a generous amount of scholarship provided to study in the most prestigious university in Europe, the European Union has secured itself stable and loyal supporters from scholarship seekers around the worlds. This essay takes the idea of international education as the source of soft power further by analyzing the perception of scholarship seekers. Several limitations will be put in place. First, the assumption treats that scholarship seekers are coming from developing countries, on the reason that they are in the position to pursue for better educational opportunities and experiences of living abroad. Second, scholarship seekers are conditioned as undergraduate students who aspire to take their master degree abroad, as they occupies the highest share in the scholarship market. Third, the research will use survey methods amongst 100 undergraduate students of Parahyangan Catholic University in trying to picture their motivation to continue their study to Europe. Analyses will be done to identify the important factors that explain the correlation between students' choices and European Union's soft power potential under the framework of international education.

I am a faculty member at the International Relations Department at Parahyangan University of Bandung. Additionally I also work as the Division Head of Cooperation, Office for International Affairs and Cooperation, Parahyangan Catholic University. I received my bachelor degree majoring in International Relations, and subsequently received my Master of International Relations and International Organizations from Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, The Netherlands. My recent works focus on the topic of Soft power and Public Diplomacy, with latest publication on Soft Power Building though International Education: Indonesia and Developing Countries Partnerships Scheme.

JANKOWIAK, Anna

Dr Anna Jankowiak

Wroclaw University of Economics

anna.jankowiak@ue.wroc.pl

The attractiveness of Poland for Asian foreign direct investments in the context of clusters formation

Maximizing profit is the dominant motive of the internationalization of enterprises in the global economy. Following this motive, multinationals are looking primarily for new markets for their goods or services and resource markets, however, resources are not currently understood only as cheap labor and raw materials, but the production capacity and highly qualified workers and managers. Corporations seek to achieve a competitive advantage in new markets and increase the efficiency of its operations. Companies place their units in different countries are guided by their investment attractiveness. The concept of attractiveness can be interpreted in different ways and sometimes it is a subjective evaluation of each investor. Enterprises deciding to start operations in the international market driven by diverse factors influencing their decisions. It is extremely difficult to indicate a universal motives, because they are not always the result of rational economic thinking, often influenced by factors difficult to measure and different for each company. Economic, social, political, infrastructure and even cultural differences are taken into account, that affect the way the business is done in the country. The aim of this article is to examine the Polish investment attractiveness for foreign investors from Asian countries in the context of cluster formation. Poland, as a country rapidly growing in the center of Europe is often chosen as the location for foreign investment and is a place for localization for more and more clusters. Investment policy, investment incentives, existing transnational corporations, labor costs and consumer market are just some of the factors of investment attractiveness of Poland. In the article it was examined stream of investment from Asian countries and the factors influencing the choice of Poland as a suitable place for the location of the production and service of transnational Asian corporations and the possibilities for creating clusters in Poland.

Anna H. Jankowiak, Ph. D., Assistant Professor in the Department of International Economic Relations; co-founder of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre and the main coordinator of Asian Conference at Wroclaw University of Economics; author and co-author of 35 articles and 7 books in Polish and English concerning the issues of the Asian regionalism, Asian economies, transnational corporation, international business, global production networks and clusters in global economy; visiting professor in the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS) at Seikei University in Tokyo (Japan), in the School of Business at the University of Iceland (Reykjavik, Iceland), in the Beijing Foreign Study University (China) and Tallinn University of Technology.

HENOEKL, Thomas

Dr Thomas Henoekl
German Development Institute
Thomas.Henoekl@die-gdi.de;

Which role for Europe in the Asia/Pacific? What place for Asia in the EU Global Strategy?

The European Union is currently discussing its new Global Strategy, due to be tabled by the High Representative Federica Mogherini in June 2016 and adopted by member state governments thereafter. Part of this effort is to design a regional strategy for Asia. Beyond mere soul-searching with regard to Europe's role in the world, its interests and the influence it yields in the Asia/Pacific region, this may be an occasion to ask what the EU's vision for development and international cooperation could look like. A value-based and ambitious development policy that also takes account of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should occupy a key position in such a strategy. Does the EU-crisis lead to "fading away" for Europe's role in Asia? Given the US' advance, with the Transpacific Trade Partnership (TTP), creating the world's biggest trade pact with eleven economic heavy weights in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe is clearly in the backseat and its ambitions of reforming the global institutions in light of a sustainable international cooperation agenda may have been shattered. A crisis-ridden European Union (EU) has clearly lost its appeal as a role model for regional integration in Asia, and ASEAN leaders travelled to Los Angeles in February 2016 to discuss regional security issues with US President Obama. Is there no place left for Europe's ambitions in a comparatively dynamic and thriving Asia?



Dr. Thomas Henökl is Senior Researcher at the German Development Institute in Bonn, (<http://www.uia.no/en/kk/profil/thomash>), working in research, teaching and policy advice in the fields of EU foreign and security policy, international cooperation and development, and more widely on comparative politics and organization theory. He is also associated member of the research group on European Governance at the University of Agder, Kristiansand (Norway). Some of his scholarly work appeared in *Journal of European Public Policy*, *West European Politics*, *Journal of European Integration* or the *European Foreign Affairs Review*. Previously, he worked for the European Commission and the European External Action Service.

KANG, Yoo-Duk

Dr Yoo-Duk Kang
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
ydkang@kiep.go.kr

Refugee crisis in Europe: determinants of asylum to the European countries in 2008-2014

This paper reviews the refugee crisis in Europe in 2015 and examines the determinants of asylum seekers to the European countries for the period of 2008-2014, focusing on macro-variables of countries concerned. This paper uses gravity model approach to determine what elements drive

asylum seekers to particular destinations and what are main features of their origin countries. In addition to standard gravity variables, the model used in this study adds country specific variables affecting migration/refugee flows and policy variables as well as variables reflecting political and social stability.

The refugee crisis in Europe in 2015 revealed that the crisis is of cross-regional nature and it requires closer cooperation between European countries. However, all responses to the crisis, such as reallocation of refugees and financial support, have their limit, because they do not deal with motivation of asylum related to the origin countries. This finding requires the EU and its Member States more extensive neighbourhood policy, which can contribute effectively to political and social stability in neighbourhood.



Dr. Yoo-Duk Kang is head of Europe team and research fellow of the KIEP since 2009. He received Master degree in International Trade and Ph.D in Economics from Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po). Before joining the KIEP, he worked at Group d'Economie Mondiale (GEM), Paris based research think tank on international trade policy.

Trained as a trade economist, his main research interest is FTA (free trade agreement) and economic integration. Particularly, he has deep interest on comparative studies on economic integration since his Ph. D thesis in this area. As an economist responsible for European studies at the KIEP, he wrote more than 50 papers on European economies during the euro crisis and disseminated most updated and analytical information to Korean research society. As an adjunct professor, he taught at several prestigious graduate schools in Korea on European economies and development issues. Currently, he is an adjunct professor at Hankyong University of Foreign Studies.

KOOLEN, Bjorn

Mr Bjorn Koolen
Sophia University
koolenbjorn@gmail.com;

Libertas, Securitas, Justitia et Adventus

On the third of October 2013 the world was once more confronted with the news of a ship filled with immigrants sinking off the shore of the small Italian island of Lampedusa. The displacement of African and Middle-Eastern people and their flight to the safe-haven of the European Union (EU) is not a new phenomenon. Equally so, deaths at the EU's borders are not uncommon yet this tragedy seems to have, or pretended to have, triggered a change in the EU's policy towards border security. The protection of immigrants' lives was put on the EU's agenda when the motto "Protecting the Schengen external borders, Protecting Migrants' lives" was conceived in the European Border Surveillance System, or EUROSUR, which was adopted just a few days after the tragedy. The question however arises whether this perceived change can indeed be empirically

proven or whether the EU is caught in a vicious circle cultivated by path dependencies on securitization. Moreover, how the EU upholds its principle of 'Libertas, Securitas & Justitia' (Freedom, Security & Justice) with regards to irregular 'Advenus', or immigrants, is the main focus of this paper as it critically examines the EU's balancing act between border security policies supposedly aimed at tackling cross-border crimes and the principle of saving irregular immigrants' lives.

Bjorn Koolen is a graduate student at the Graduate School of International Relations of Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan. Before attending graduate school he was a research student at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan and had graduated from the Dutch NCOI business school with a Bachelor degree in Business Administration. During the final year of his bachelor he additionally partook in a one-year pre-master program in European Studies at Maastricht University where he specialized in the principles of power and democracy. His current research interests encompass modern history, security studies and power politics in particular in Europe and East-Asia.

Presenters L to N

LEE, Pak

Dr Pak Lee
University of Kent
p.k.lee@kent.ac.uk;

Norm Contestation with the EU: Can China Rewrite Normative Rules in Global Development Governance?

The rapid economic ascendancy of China has given rise not only to a heterogeneity of donors in global development governance but also to a more far-reaching issue of whether the normative rules in the issue-area will then be rewritten by China. Conventional wisdom has it that the European Union, in following neo-liberal norms, often employs political and economic conditionalities in their provision of foreign aid to developing countries, and that it has pledged to formally untie their aid whereas China steadfastly rejects the use of conditionality. Apparently this pits the EU against China over global development governance norms. However, this widely-held dichotomy is being debunked by studies that point out (1) the widespread use of conditionality in Chinese foreign aid programme, (2) the non-application of negative conditionality by the EU in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) region even where flawed elections happened, and (3) in reality the UK and the Nordic countries benefit significantly from informal aid tying practices. This paper has two major aims. Firstly, it investigates what normative rules with regard to conditionality China wants to rewrite and how they differ from the EU's. Secondly and more importantly, premised on a long-standing existence of norm hierarchy and a corresponding competition since the nineteenth century between the West (initially European powers) and China over what constituted the legitimate standard of 'civilisation', it assesses which actor has the "ability to define what passes for 'normal'" in the international politics of foreign aid (Manners 2002: 236). With a focus on norm contestation

between the EU and China, this centres on what they stand for, which one has more normative power to create 'normality' in the foreign aid regime and why.

Pak K. LEE is a Senior Lecturer in Chinese Politics and International Relations in the School of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom. He is an author of *China Engages Global Governance: A New World Order in the Making?* (Routledge, 2012) (co-authored with both Gerald Chan and Lai-Ha Chan). His work has appeared in leading journals such as *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations*, *Review of International Studies*, *Contemporary Politics and Third World Quarterly*. He is now working on a project on norm diffusion and contestation between China and the West.

LEUNG, Kin Pong

Mr Kin Pong Leung
European Union Academic Programme Hong Kong
kpleung@hkbu.edu.hk;

EU-China cooperation in the international financial architecture

The current international financial architecture, which was found upon the Bretton Woods system in the mid-20th century, has seen increasing pressure of reform following the various financial crises in the world. Despite the rise of economic clout of developing countries such as China and India, their role and participation are still largely underrepresented according to the current global financial system. China, being the leading economic power in the world, is very keen to pursue a more active role in the global financial issues. Both the US and Europe are the main stakeholders with vested interest of the current system but the two regions display different attitudes towards the Chinese approach, obviously seen in the recent split between the US and EU countries with regard to the participation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in 2015. This paper aims to examine the EU's role and perspective in the Chinese rising assertiveness in the international financial architecture and its implication.

Leung Kin Pong is Research Associate of European Union Academic Programme Hong Kong. He graduated from Hong Kong Baptist University with a BSc (Hons) in European Studies (French Stream) and from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium with an MA in EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies at the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. His research focuses on EU-China trade and economic relations; EU financial and economic policies and Chinese investment in Europe. His research topics include "One Belt One Road and its implications for the European Union; Chinese investment in Europe – Trend and Prospect".

LI, Catherine

Professor Catherine Li
Soochow University
Cathyli2@scu.edu.tw

Rules on ISDS in TTIP: Path of Reform Towards and Investment Court

The filed claims for Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) has increased over the past few years, the number has been sharply rising, especially in the past ten years. Correlatively, there are more and more reflections about the ISDS mechanism and its pros and cons. Indeed, there are some problems and reforms which have been discussed. According to the European Union's Free Trade Agreement with Vietnam and Canada (Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, CETA), the Contracting Parties has agreed a new mechanism for the investment disputes, i.e. the foreign investment court system. Recently, the European Union and the United States have been negotiating on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) terms, the European Commission in its text proposal, also brings up the investment court system for resolving disputes between investors and states. Accordingly, this article will discuss the problems of the ISDS and the background of setting up a foreign investment court system, then comparing the relevant articles between the CETA and the draft articles of the TTIP.



LIANG, C-M

Professor C-M Liang
Fu Jen University
liangprof@gmail.com

European Council 30 years after the Single European Act

This article scrutinizes the development, the official status, the role and functions of the European Council, 30 years after the signature of the Single European Act. The SEA was signed in Luxembourg on 17 February and 28 February 1986. It was the first major amendment of the EEC Treaty. It revised the Treaties of Rome in order to strengthen the European integration and to complete the internal market. At that time, all important decisions were made by the unofficial European council, the highest decision making body for the European Community. Without the decisions made by the European leaders during the Stuttgart summit meetings on 17-19 June 1983 and the Milan summit meetings of 28-29 June 1985, the Single European Act would not

have been accomplished. Even though the European council had no any official status inside the European Union, before the 1st December 2009, it had already tremendous power and overwhelming influence on the political orientation of the EU. The entering into force of the SEA on 1 July 1987 paved the road for a further treaty propelling the European Communities (EC) into the economic and political Union (EU). The Article 214.2 of the Single European Act stipulates laconically only with a short paragraph saying that "The Council, meeting in the composition of Heads of State or Government and acting by a qualified majority, shall nominate the person it intends to appoint as President of the Commission; the nomination shall be approved by the European Parliament." However, the role, the functions and competencies of this organ were not specified in 1987. In a quarter of century, the European Council has evolved from an unofficial organ into an official institution with the highest decision-making power and overwhelming influence on 1st December 2009 after the ratification of the Treaty of Lisbon.



Dr. C-M. LIANG is a Professor of Fu Jen University in Taiwan. He has been awarded several prizes of excellence in teaching and in research on EU studies. He was a Research Fellow at Institute of National Policy Research. He is the author of more than 50 research and conference papers and some of his articles are also published in French. Graduated from University of Paris I, he served as member of the Board of Directors for Alliance Française in Taiwan and co-Rapporteur of University Mobility in Asia-Pacific. He is peer reviewer for academic journals and university evaluation.

LIN, Melissa Shih-hui

Assoc Prof Melissa Shih-hui Lin
National Chengchi University
shihhui@nccu.edu.tw

Limits of EU language policy for migrants: Based on the study of Vietnamese migrant community in the Czech Republic to observe current refugee communities in Central and Eastern Europe

The aim of Council of Europe language education policies is to promote: plurilingualism, linguistic diversity, mutual understanding, democratic citizenship and social cohesion. For migrant communities, the current approaches for linguistic integration are Linguistic Integration of Adult Migrants (LIAM) and Linguistic and Educational integration of children from a migrant background. Nevertheless, due to the current refugee crisis in Europe, the realization of these strategies is limited and facing unexpected difficulties, both of which are the core issues discussed in this paper.

Melissa Shih-hui Lin received a Ph.D. in General linguistics from the Charles University in Prague in the Czech Republic in 2002. From 2003 to 2011, she taught at the Department of Indigenous languages and Communication at National Donghua University in Hualien, Taiwan. Currently she is Associate Professor of Slavic languages and literature department at National Chengchi University in Taipei, Taiwan. Her research interests include sociolinguistics, especially discourse analysis and language and culture, the Czech language and Taiwan indigenous languages.

LOPACINSKA, Karolina

Ms Karolina Łopacińska
Wrocław University of Economics
lopacinska.karolina@gmail.com;

The expansion of Chinese companies on the European market as part of the "Go Global" strategy implementation

The article presents the phenomenon of the Chinese companies expansion in Europe as a result of the implementation of the government's strategy "Go Global", including the nature of this expansion, the scale premises, as well as the possible consequences. The first part of the article is devoted to the analysis of assumptions and instruments of "Go Global" strategy used to strengthen the government's initiatives aimed at encouraging the national entrepreneurs to open up and conduct business internationally. Further in the article the dominant forms and directions of Chinese companies expansion on the European market have been presented, followed by the analysis of the impact of Chinese economy on its major foreign investment partners during the current economic slowdown. The basis of the analysis made by the author were data obtained from the statistical bases (Eurostat) and reports of the Research Institutes for China Studies (Rhodium Group, Thomson Reuters). This allowed to illustrate the development of Chinese expansion on the European market during the years 1999-2015. A significant increase in the activity of the Chinese capital in Europe could be seen in recent years. The development of relations between European countries and China is taking place not only in economic, but also in political and cultural dimension. This was reflected, among others, in activating of the trade activities between EU and China, the level of which increased greatly in years 1990-1999 from 15,9 billion EUR to 72,2 billion EUR, to reach a value of 428,3 billion EUR in 2011, making EU the most important trading partner of China. It should be emphasized that the European market has become the largest after Asian market, in terms of industry diversification of Chinese investment, where Chinese companies are investing in industries such as: raw materials, infrastructure automotive, chemicals and renewable energy.

Karolina Łopacińska is a PhD student in the Department of International Economic Relations at Wrocław University of Economics (Poland), as well as a young researcher in Asia-Pacific Center operating at the University. She is an author of several articles in the field of Asia Pacific business, multinational mergers and acquisitions and cultural context of managing an international corporation, mainly focusing on the case of China and its growing competitiveness on the global market. In her PhD thesis she is further exploring matters regarding the role of mergers of the companies with a Chinese capital in creation of Chinese competitive position.

LUCKMAN, Susan

Prof Susan Luckman
University of South Australia
susan.luckman@unisa.edu.au

Cultural Policy, Creative Industries, Global Mobilities - Shared Australian-European Experiences

This paper offers an overview of the complex and often fraught policy and scholarly relationship between cultural policy and the emergence of what has come to be identified as the creative industries as it has played out in and between two key and interlinked sites: Australia and Europe. To do so, firstly it will offer an overview of the current balance between an emphasis on creative industries versus cultural policy across Australia, EU member states and the EU itself to identify how the various ideas have flowed and been adopted. Then, building upon this discussion of the connection between the mobilities of people and ideas, the paper will conclude by exploring some of the ways future cultural policy needs to be revitalized in response to over 20 years of creative industries development. In particular, it will consider the challenges implicit in the protection of unique local cultures in a globalised, digitally-and physically-linked world. It will be suggested that we need to return to an emphasis on the place of communication, media and the arts within such dialogues, and thus argues for an increased role for cultural policy in negotiating the fraught and high stakes tensions between diversity and commonality at play in the contemporary moment. Thus it considers the value of a return to an emphasis on cultural (rather than creative) industries in this age of the heightened mobility of people and rise of terrorism (positioned as a battle over ideas/culture/religion), and, with it, increased tensions around contemporary multiculturalism and interculturality.

Professor Susan Luckman is Associate Director: Research and Programs of the Hawke EU Centre for Mobilities, Migrations and Cultural Transformations at the University of South Australia. She is currently Chief Investigator on a 3 year Australian Research Council Discovery Project 'Promoting the Making Self in the Creative Micro-Economy'. She is the author of *Craft and the Creative Economy* (Palgrave Macmillan 2015), *Locating Cultural Work: The Politics and Poetics of Rural, Regional and Remote Creativity* (Palgrave Macmillan 2012), and numerous book chapters, peer-reviewed journal articles and government reports on cultural work, creative industries and creative micro-entrepreneurialism.

LUO, Chih-Mei

Professor Chih-Mei Luo
National Taipei University
cmluo@mail.ntpu.edu.tw

Is the labour market reform the answer to European unemployment: Reflections on Germany's Hartz Reforms

In its official report on annual growth and employment for 2015, the EU forecasts that the EU economy would be characterized with slow growth, and high but stable unemployment. The EU therefore suggests that reforms supporting well-functioning labor markets must continue in order to effectively reduce unemployment. Against this backdrop, Germany stands out with its

record employment and the lowest unemployment during the global financial crisis and the European sovereign debt crisis, and becomes an international role model for some unemployment-stricken countries within the EU. Why could the German economy be transformed from 'the sick man of Europe' in 1990s to an economic superstar after mid-2000s? A common answer is that a series of structural reforms introduced by the Schröder government on the German labor market, called Agenda 2010/Hartz reforms, are the main cause. In contrast to the support and praise from the EU authority and German government of Agenda 2010/Hartz reforms, reflections on its policy effects emerged from the public and academia in Europe after a decade of its implementation. Debates are further developed on whether this German model is applicable to other EU members or not. This research is an attempt to clarify the policy effects of Agenda 2010/Hartz reforms on the German economy and the implications of its spread to other EU members for European integration.



Professor in the Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University, Taiwan, ROC and elected Member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), UK; Jean Monnet Academic Modules holder 2015-2018; Professor Luo has been awarded the following honours: British Council of the UK Government with the Honour of ORS Holder 2000-2003 in Cambridge University, October 2000; 2013 Flexible Stipend Awards for Distinguished Academics by National Science Council of Taiwan ROC Government; 2014 Flexible Stipend Awards for Distinguished Academics by Ministry of Technology of Taiwan ROC Government; 2015 Flexible Stipend Awards for Distinguished Academics by Ministry of Technology of Taiwan ROC Government; Area of specialisation: European Integration, European single currency/Euro, economic governance, UK politics;

MARCHI, Ludovica

Dr Ludovica Marchi
London School of Economics
l.marchi@lse.ac.uk

The EU at ARF interacting with ASEAN and Myanmar: The complementarity of the analytical variables put to the test

This paper traces the EU's role in encouraging Myanmar to connect with security cooperation. It focuses on the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as an arena where interactions occur. It uses ASEAN and Myanmar's reactions to the devastation caused by Cyclone Nargis to Myanmar's Irrawaddy delta in 2008, and the EU's behaviour in relation to the Myanmar-Nargis event as a case study. It examines whether the complementarity of the analytical variables provided by the logic of consequences and appropriateness (March & Olsen 1998, 2004), social mechanisms (Checkel 1999, 2005) and observations derived from interviews (Southeast Asia and Brussels) can explain ASEAN and Myanmar's reactions and, also, the EU's conduct. It begs several questions: What are the relationships of these explanatory tools? Is Checkel's argument more persuasive than March and Olsen's? Do any of these frameworks possess greater causal weight than the other? Do we need all three? Does this insight add a particular nuance to these theories or it further demonstrates that these theories are useful?



Ludovica Marchi (pen name of Ludovica Marchi Balossi-Restelli) is a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Studies of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her present research focuses on the European Union's external relations and attitude to Myanmar. She taught at the University of Mandalay (Myanmar, July 2014), has held a visiting research position at Singapore Management University (January to February 2014) and has been teaching assistant at the University of Cambridge (Geography). She has authored, edited and co-edited books, and has published in several peer-reviewed journals which include the

Australian and New Zealand Journal of European Studies

(see: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/Experts/profile.aspx?KeyVal>)

MARCO COLINO, Sandra

Professor Sandra Marco Colino
Chinese University of Hong Kong
Sandra.marco@eui.eu

EU Competition Law in Times of Financial Turmoil: A Look at the Last 30 Years

This paper focuses on the difficulties of introducing regulatory changes at times of economic recession. It does so by assessing the evolution of EU competition law in the last 30 years, since the introduction of the Single European Act. Through this historical perspective on the development of competition law in times of crisis, the paper aims to provide a critical analysis of the reactions to the current economic turmoil. It is argued that, in order to provide a speedy way out of crises, legislators and enforcers are oftentimes forced to make questionable decisions which overlook long-term effects on the competitive process. However, the EU experience demonstrates that the enduring consequences of such momentary solutions are oftentimes far from desirable. This is particularly true of two of the preferred temporary 'patches'. First of all, industries in crisis implore governments for subsidies, and governments often cave to such demands. Former EU competition commissioner Neelie Kroes has expressed her concern over the compatibility of such State aid with EU competition law, fearing that a subsidy race could bear disastrous consequences for the competitive process. Secondly, mergers with dubious benefits for competition are being given the green light, in an attempt to avoid the collapse of companies (particularly in the financial sector). Such mergers would not have been allowed in normal circumstances by antitrust rules. The virtual 'exemption' of such practices from the ordinary application of competition laws, it is argued, is seriously undermining competition policy around the world. It is clear that exceptional circumstances call for exceptional decisions, but these choices may have a serious impact on the credibility of antitrust systems and their authority. The paper stresses the importance of reconciling the coherence of antitrust regimes and the protection of the essential goals of competition law with the current imminent difficulties.



Sandra Marco Colino specializes in EU and competition law, and is an Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is a Director of the Centre for Financial Regulation and Economic Development and the Deputy Director of the European Union Academic Programme Hong Kong. She was previously a Lecturer at the

University of Glasgow. She holds a PhD from the European University Institute in Florence, and an LLM in EU Law from the Universidad Carlos III Madrid. In July 2015 Prof. Marco Colino was appointed as a Hong Kong Non-Governmental Advisor to the International Competition Network.

MASCITELLI, Bruno

Dr Bruno Mascitelli
Swinburne University of Technology
bmascitelli@swin.edu.au

European renewed migration to Australia: The case of Italy

The European presence in Australia is both a product of the initial settlement in Australia in the late 18th century and then later in the mid twentieth century through much larger scale immigration. It is generally concluded that European migration of the larger numbers is a matter of history and that the migration priority for this country has shifted to locations within the Asian region.

Australia embarked on an ambitious immigration program pioneered by the then Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell, which would provide a larger population, meet growing infrastructure requirements and allow for post-war reconstruction for the ever increasing manufacturing investment. Italian migration to Australia was strongly felt between 1947 and 1971. As a result of the immigration intake from Italy the number of Italian-born residents in Australia grew from 33,632 in 1947 to 289,476 in 1971. This was in effect, or so it seemed, the beginning and the end of Italian immigration to Australia.

However recent figures of Italians visiting, settling, working (working holiday) and ultimately migrating to Australia in the last decade or so, since the inception of the Australia-Italy Working Holiday Agreement is reaching significant numbers not seen in decades. It has raised in the minds of many a revival of Italians coming to this country. New research however is providing a different understanding of this migration which is pursuing entirely new pathways, journeys and settlement patterns. For example, the location of these “new” Italians is not Melbourne, formerly the home of Italians in Australia but Sydney the globally known “capital of Australia”. Moreover, instead of following family chain migration, this new migration is made up of youth, highly educated and independent people with a disdain for their economic opportunities and expectations in their mother country.



Bruno Mascitelli is Associate Professor at Swinburne University of Technology and also President of the European Studies Association (CESAA). After working for the Australian Consulate in Milan for 16 years he returned to Australia and obtained his PhD at the University of Melbourne in the field of Italian politics. He teaches in European Studies and has authored/edited thirteen books as well as forty journal articles across a variety of fields

including Australian trade, migration and the Italian expatriate vote. His latest edited book is entitled *The Austrade Story: Export and investment facilitation under the microscope* (2015).

MCNAUGHTON, Anne

Ms Anne McNaughton
Australian National University
Anne.mcnaughton@anu.edu.au

Services Integration in the EU: mutual recognition, mutual evaluation and the Professional Qualifications Directive

One of the four fundamental freedoms on which the single market is based is the free movement of services. Integration in the services market has occurred much more slowly than has integration in the goods market in the EU. This was highlighted in the EC's 2015 Communication, *Upgrading the Single Market*. A policy tool that was introduced in the 2006 Services Directive is the concept of mutual evaluation. This concept was incorporated into the *Professional Qualifications Directive*, following amendments to that directive in 2015. This paper discusses this new policy tool, arguing that it is a refinement of the more established 'mutual recognition' concept. The paper explores the differences in the application of the tool in the context of professional qualifications from the way in which it has applied in the context of the *Services Directive*. In so doing, the paper seeks to isolate those services to which these two directives apply and to assess the extent to which they 'cover the field' in terms of services regulation. This should facilitate identifying gaps in our knowledge and understanding of services integration in the single market, 30 years on.

MEZYK, Robert

Mr Robert Mezyk
Australian National University
mezykrobert@gmail.com;

EU versus the member states: the rule of law procedure and its current applications

The recent activity of the Commission against Poland highlighted the importance of the so called "rule of law procedure". The procedure enabled the Commission to actively oppose certain political steps introduced by the newly elected Polish government. Such an activity, occurring after similar failed attempts to counter the policies of Hungary, provides for a highly politicised engagement of the Commission. At the same time the procedure's effectivity is low, as the EU faces political choices backed by a considerable domestic support. This leads to doubts regarding the effectivity of the procedure, its' democratic legitimacy and the limits of political engagement of the EU in its' member states.

After the amendments of the treaties introduced in Amsterdam the EU has started protecting its' "basic values", which go beyond the original economic roots of the community. Due to art. 2 TEU those are the "respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities". The same norm states that the values shall be "common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail." Art. 7 of the TEU provides for a mechanism of safeguarding the values from art. 2 TEU. Accordingly, the Council may decide on the existence of a "breach by a Member State of the values referred to in Article 2" TEU or that a risk for the breach is present. That in turn may lead to suspension of "certain of the rights deriving from the application of the Treaties to the Member State in question".

In 2014 the Commission has introduced a Rule of Law Framework. The Framework introduces a cooperation and dialogue procedure between the Commission and the member state in question. Stages of the dialogue have been introduced which reflect the seriousness of the matter and the willingness of the member state to cooperate. Correspondingly, the interaction between the Commission and the member state concerned should lead to avoidance of the so called "nuclear weapon" from art. 7 TEU and solve the matter on an earlier stage.

The case of Poland provides for the first ever case of the framework's application. The procedure was triggered in reaction to the political dispute in the country around its' constitutional tribunal. The process so far demonstrates that the procedure is not only low-effective, but also involves the Commission in a political argument which contradicts the original role of the Commission as an apolitical expert body. At the same time the gap in democratic legitimation of the EU is being highlighted, as the Community – represented by Commission – acts against choices supported by the majority of a member states' population. Instead of cooperation, the newly introduced rule of law framework led to escalation and politicization of the problematic issues.

Robert Mezyk is a Visiting Scholar at the ANU Centre for European Studies. He completed a Master of Law, and a Master of Philosophy, both at Jagiellonian University, Poland, as well as a Magister Legum (LL.M) at Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz, Germany. Robert is currently undertaking his PhD at Humbolt University, Germany researching the conditional lending within the European Union during the financial crisis. Before undertaking his PhD he worked as a corporate lawyer.

Dr Hazel Moir
Australian National University
Hazel.moir@anu.edu.au

The dangers of limited member treaties: the ACTA case

In the context of the initiative for Upgrading the Single Market, the Commission has put forward a re-evaluated approach to trade – Trade for All. The EU prioritises a return to global trade negotiations and puts forward a three-prong strategy for re-invigorating the World Trade Organisation’s role in trade negotiations. The first two prongs – the WTO to play a central role and single issue focused negotiations – are fairly straight-forward. However the third prong – letting subsets of nations advance particular agendas, with others to follow later – raises some concerns. While the Trade Facilitation Agreement appears to be a successful example of this, the ill-fated Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) is another story. The European Commission was a strong advocate of this proposed treaty, but it was roundly rejected by the European Parliament. This paper reviews the experience of the ACTA negotiations to identify important lessons if the EU is to pursue limited membership treaties with greater success.

Hazel Moir is an Adjunct Associate Professor at the ANU’s Centre for European Studies where her work focuses on the “intellectual property” dimensions of trade agreements. Her academic background is in economics (Cambridge) and demography (Brown). After brief stints in the private sector and in overseas aid, she spent 20 years in the Australian Public Service and followed this with a second PhD in public policy. Hazel publishes on patent policy, geographical indications and trade policy. She has made a number of submissions to government enquiries on these issues. Her current work focuses on the health cost of patent policy.

MÜFTÜLER-BAC, Meltem

Prof Meltem Müftüler-Baç
Sabanci University
muftuler@sabanciuniv.edu;

The European Union Enlargement: The Internal and External Scope Conditions

The European Union’s enlargement policy has been one of its most successful tools in its foreign policy. The enlargement policy, however, is under scrutiny in terms of its effectiveness in bringing about changes in the aspirant countries. A pending question is whether the EU’s enlargement policy still has the same leverage for fostering domestic change in the current candidates as in the previous round of enlargements. This leads us to question the scope conditions for the EU’s usage of certain strategies and tools in various contexts. The EU enlargement process is impacted by the external, global environment, as well as the domestic context in the candidates and the member states. The EU could not alter or shape these factors easily, yet they matter significantly in setting the boundaries and the environment within which the EU’s strategies for enlargement would work. At the same time, the EU enlargement strategy itself functions in such a way as to shape the scope conditions in third-party countries. This short concept paper looks at these conditions - internal and external – under which the enlargement

process proceeds and proposes that the preferences of member states, geopolitical interests, bilateral relations between members and particular candidates play a much more important role in shaping the EU's enlargement policy, increasingly after 2011. The European Union's global economic and political context, its political stability and the geostrategic environment constitute the external conditions of the enlargement process, whereas the candidates' commitment to costly political reforms and their levels of economic and political preparedness for EU accession are internal conditions. These conditions are not mutually exclusive, but there is a high degree of interplay between them, impacting the EU's effectiveness.

Meltem Müftüler-Baç is Professor of International Relations and Jean Monnet chair ad personam at Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey, and an Affiliate Professor at University of Stockholm from 2013 to 2016. She received her Ph.D. in Political Science from Temple University, USA in 1992. She worked previously at Temple University (USA), Bilkent University (Turkey), and was a Visiting professor at the University of Chicago. Her work is widely cited in Turkey-European Union relations, on EU enlargement, Turkish foreign policy and Turkish politics.

MURAKAMI, Naohisa

Prof Naohisa Murakami
Nihon University
Naohisa@crux.ocn.ne.jp

Great Trade Alliance Formation Game in Asia-Pacific: Views from Tokyo on TPP, RCEP and Japan-EU EPA

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement signed by Japan, the United States and 10 other Asia-Pacific nations last February is the biggest multilateral trade deal in 20 years, which will “define the rules of the road for international commerce. It will apply to 40% of the world economy. This paper, after reviewing various assessments of the TPP's economic impacts on its participants and other Asian countries, including China, will attempt to delve into backgrounds of the TPP deal and see how mega regional trade deals will shape the future of a nascent new economic order in the Asia-Pacific, in which the TPP is expected to play a leading role. The paper will also analyze evolving relationships between mega-regional trade agreements and the world trading system centering around the World Trade Organization (WTO). The TPP deal is expected to promote negotiations on other regional trade agreements--the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership among Japan, China, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India as well as the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the United States and the European Union, and the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement. If current negotiations are successful, there is great potential for unleashing and boosting the world economic growth, while injecting dynamism into the global trading system. But there is also concern that the discrimination they entail may increase friction in trade relations, fostering greater fragmentation and the weakening of the multilateral trading system. Furthermore, there are worries about geopolitical impacts of the agreements, The paper argues that it remains to be seen whether a set of emerging mega-regional trade agreements will be

“game changers or costly distractions for the world trading system” or whether they will usher in a new world economic order.

Naohisa Murakami, a journalist-turned-academic, is lecturer at the College of Humanities and Natural Sciences and non-resident research fellow at Jiji Research Institute, both in Tokyo. He worked as journalist for Jiji Press, a major Japanese news agency, for 26 years during which he was posted in Brussels as its correspondent 1989-1994. He moved on to the academic world in 2001 to take up a teaching post at the state-run Nagaoka University of Technology in Niigata Prefecture for which he worked for 14 years until the mandatory retirement age. His current interest focuses on mega-regional trade agreements and the future of the world trading system, social integration and the refugee crisis in Europe in the age of global terrorism, and the survival of the euro zone.

Presenters O to S

PARAMITANINGRUM, Paramitaningrum

Dr Paramitaningrum Paramitaningrum
Binus University
paramita.sp@gmail.com;

Partnership Cooperation Agreement: Current EU-Indonesian Relations from an Indonesian Perspective

In November 2009, the European Union (EU) and Indonesia signed a Partnership Cooperation Agreement (PCA) to strengthen their bilateral relations that have been existed for over thirty years under the 1980 EC – ASEAN Cooperation Agreement (EACA). In addition, the PCA aims to be a legal framework and a guideline for more cooperation between the two parties to boost trade and address issues like the climate change and terrorism.

Economic and political interests developed EC – ASEAN interregional relations, which are implemented in the aspects of trade, economic and development policy. However, this interregional relation has encountered some difficulties because of the different levels of development and political principles between the two sides. Strengthening the bilateral partnership with individual ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, are considerable to help managing global and regional issues such as deforestation and terrorism which have become regional issues.

Among the Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia was the first country to sign the PCA with the EU. Indonesia’s physical condition and its achievement to apply democracy in its multi-ethnic society made it a regional key player. The EU also considers Indonesia to be one of their potential partners in Asia, since Indonesia’s ability to resolve its domestic political turbulences at

the end of the 1990s. The stability of Indonesia is a necessary condition to secure the EU's economic and political interests in Indonesia and in Southeast Asia. After PCA's signature, EU and Indonesia went to negotiate CEPA (Comprehensive and Economic Partnership Agreement) in 2012. This arrangement has been postponed for a while due to the disagreement between both sides on tariff reductions, service liberalization and foreign ownership. Under the Indonesian current president Jokowi, CEPA negotiation will be re-opened. At the end, this article will be concluded with how PCA gives an opportunity for Indonesia to be a suitable partner for the EU in Southeast Asia to work together in dealing with global and regional issues.

Paramita is currently a faculty member in International Relations Department at BINUS University in September 2014. She received her Post-Graduate Diploma in Diplomacy, from University of Birmingham, UK (2002), and her PhD in European Studies from Tamkang University, Taiwan (2014). Prior joining to BINUS University, Paramita has been a teaching assistant in University of Indonesia at the Department of International Relations Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and a lecturer Postgraduate Program of European Studies. Here she taught courses on Modern Diplomacy, International Relations in Europe, and European Union. Her research interests are European Union – Southeast Asia relations, European Union – Indonesia relations, Indonesia – T

PARK, Sang Chul

Professor Sang Chul Park
Korea Polytechnic University
scpark@kpu.ac.kr

EU Single Market and Implications for Northeast Asia focused on FTA between Korea, China and Japan

Since the Single Market Act in 1987 had been passed, European Community (EC) was able to create a single market, which is the third step for the economic integration process after free trade agreement (FTA) and tariff union. It generated broad advantages for EC by moving capital, goods, and labor forces freely cross border without any limitation. The Ceccini Report expected 4.5 ~ 6.5% additional GDP growth for EC after completing the single market. Despite its exaggerated prediction, EC's political and economic leaders were keen to direct their policies beyond the single market. As a result, they succeeded in the economic union (EU) in 1993 and have furthermore tried to build a political union which is the final destination for the EU's integration process. The EU's single market provides several implications to Northeast Asian countries trying to build their FTA and participate in different mega FTA such as RCEP and TPP. As a result, their economic interests are rather divided deeply and related to political and security issues in the Northeast Asian context. Therefore, it is more difficult for Northeast Asian countries to build their own economic integration closely compared with the EU. This paper deals with possible FTA between Korea, China, and Japan that could be a starting point for the regional economic integration formally. It also argues what are three nations' economic interests by

participating in the mega FTAs such as RCEP and TPP. Finally, it analyzes the best scenario to participate in the multilateral FTA and mega FTAs for each nation.

Sang-Chul Park has received PhD degrees in political science in Aug. 1993 in Germany and economics in Feb. 1997 in Sweden. His dissertations discussed Technopolises in Japan. He also passed a habilitation examination (full professorship) in political science in Nov. 2002 in Germany as well as a docent evaluation in economics in Sep. 2004 in Sweden. He is currently Full Professor at Graduate School of Knowledge based Technology and Energy, Korea Polytechnic University and Adjunct Professor at Center for Science-based Entrepreneurship, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), South Korea. He is also a Private Dozent at Justus Liebig University in Giessen, Germany and Visiting Professor at Gothenburg University, Sweden.

PASIERBIAK, Pawel

Assistant Professor Pawel Pasierbiak
Maria Curie-Sklodowska University
Pawel.pasierbiak@umcs.lublin.pl

Causes, origins and possible effects of the ASEAN Economic Community

In 2007, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at its 13th summit decided about creating the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). In assumptions, the common market was to be established by the end of 2015, and the introduction of free movement of goods, services, capital and labor was to lead to an increase in the degree of market integration among member states. But a creation of a single market is not an easy process, as can be illustrated by the case of Mercosur, where the highest form of market integration exists only in theory or by the case of the European Community/European Union, where a process of single market creation has been implemented slowly and with numerous difficulties. On the other hand, if the process of a common market creation is successful, then, an achieving that degree of market integration brings many benefits to the countries participating in it. The main goal of this article is to identify potential effects of the implementation and functioning of the common market in the ASEAN Economic Community. In order to achieve the objective, the author will analyze theoretical implications of a common market and the real implications, taking the European Union as an example. Having done this part of the analysis, the author will try to indicate and evaluate



possible effects of the process of the common market creation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. In final part of the article, there will be an attempt to indicate future prospects of the ASEAN Economic Community.

Assistant Professor at Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, Poland. He works in the Chair of World Economy and European Integration at the Faculty of Economics. Main areas of scientific interest cover: international economic relations and labor markets. The first one focuses on economic

relations between different subjects of contemporary world economy, regional economic integration processes with particular emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region. The second area of research concerns functioning of labor markets and labor market policy. Pawel Pasierbiak is an author of the book: *The Position of the European Union in Foreign Economic Expansion of Japan*, dozens of articles published in national and international scientific journals and several chapters in books.

PEREZ DE LAS HERAS

Prof Beatriz Pérez de las Heras
Universidad de Deusto
beatriz.perez@deusto.es

The European Union - Asia Pacific trade relations: tentative bilateralism amidst competing plurilateral initiatives

With the world's highest growth, the Asia-Pacific region has become central to the European Union (EU)'s prosperity. In recent years, the EU has been engaging in negotiations for bilateral free trade agreements with several countries (South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, India, etc), shifting away from multilateralism. Since 2009, the EU's trade strategy towards third states is based on the conclusion of a prior political agreement. This legal condition linking economics and politics is an impediment to the EU's acting in a more flexible and strategic way in the Asia-Pacific region, and is also being questioned as a way of wielding EU soft power. In addition, bilateralism does not seem to match with the EU's strategic objective of contributing to greater integration in the region. Likewise, these current trends of legalism and bilateralism in European trade diplomacy risk sidelining the EU from the emerging plurilateral trade initiatives in the region. A further obstacle to a comprehensive EU trade policy is the lack of a genuinely common foreign and security policy and the absence of a clear political authority within the EU itself. The often competing national interests of Member States lead to a diversity of strategies and policies, overriding any common approach, thereby complicating EU negotiations of any deal, whether bilateral or plurilateral. This paper analyses the current trends in EU trade policy and the implications for the Asia-Pacific region. It provides a detailed mapping of the major EU engagements, while noting the difficulties for the conclusion of bilateral agreements. It concludes by proposing a revision of the current trade policies of the EU and its Member States in order to formulate a comprehensive strategy that may match the evolving context in the Asia-Pacific region.

Beatriz Pérez de las Heras is Professor of European Union Law at the University of Deusto (Bilbao, Spain). She is the holder of the Jean Monnet Chair on European Integration, and since 2013 she is the Academic Director of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on European Union Law and International Relations. She is editor-in-chief of Cuadernos Europeos de Deusto Journal and Main Researcher of the European Integration research team. She is author of books and articles on European issues. CV available at <http://paginaspersonales.deusto.es/beatrizperez>

PETROVIC, Milenko

Dr Milenko Petrovic
University of Canterbury
Milenko.petrovic@canterbury.ac.nz

EU enlargement into the Western Balkans: What went wrong?

Seventeen years after the European Union defined the Stabilisation and Association Process as a framework for supporting the development of “peace and stability, economic renewal ... and cooperation” in the Western Balkans, and more than a decade after it officially offered the opportunity for accession and a potential “EU future” to all the countries of this region, Croatia is the only one of them to have succeeded in reaching this future by joining the EU in 2013. Of the remaining Western Balkan states, only Montenegro and as of very recently (January 2016) Serbia have opened some of the accession negotiation chapters with the EU, albeit with very slim prospects to close all thirty-five chapters any time before 2020. The others are further behind; they are either still waiting to open accession negotiations (as is the case with the other two official candidates for EU membership – Albania and Macedonia) or even achieve full candidate status (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo). Looking at the role of both domestic and external factors, this paper assesses the causes of the incomparably slower progress in EU accession of the Western Balkan states than their post-communist counterparts in East Central Europe and the Baltics, and discusses the prospects for final integration of these states into the EU.



Dr Milenko Petrovic, is Senior Lecturer Above the Bar at the National Centre for Research on Europe and at the Department of Global, Cultural and Language Studies, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. He lectures and does research on twentieth century Eastern European history and politics, Europe’s economic development, integration and post-communist transition, and the EU’s eastern enlargement. He is the author of the recently published book *The Democratic Transition of Post-Communist Europe – in the shadow of communist differences and an uneven Europeanisation* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013) and numerous journal articles and shorter contributions on comparative politics, post-communist transition and EU enlargement.

REITERER, Michael

Prof Michael Reiterer
European External Actions Service (EEAS), Asia Pacific Department
michaelreiterer@hotmail.com

From European Political Cooperation to an EU Global Strategy - EU foreign policy at a crossroad

European integration started as an economic integration project with trade opening the door to international politics; granting tariff concessions and providing some funds for development purposes was the next step. However, politics crept into the economic world and the European Political Cooperation (EPC) was cautiously established initially outside the integration process – the Single European Act signed 1986 – made an important step in advocating a goal which guides us up to today, aiming “at speaking ever increasingly with one voice”, strive for more consistency, protect common interests and principles such as democracy and human rights in order to make together a “contribution to the preservation of international peace and security” (Preamble) – an element of continuity in the EU’s policy making. Without dwelling on other important intermediary steps leading to the European Common and Security Policy such as the Treaty of Maastricht (1993), the 2003 European Security Strategy and the Lisbon Treaty (2009), the paper will focus on the EU Global Strategy for foreign and security policy, commissioned by the European Council in 2015 and due by June 2016. ‘The European Union in a changing global environment: A more connected, contested and complex world’ published in 2015 analyses the challenges the Union faces in today’s world quite different from 2003 : Instead of cherishing a “Secure Europe in a Better World”, today “an arc of instability surrounds the Union. Further afield, we see conflicts in Africa and security tensions in Asia, while climate change and scarce natural resources harbour the risk of more conflict.” In addition, an unprecedented refugee crisis strains the sacrosanct principles of the EU, consume political energy and attention, while the globalised world and especially Asia, an area in transition, the object of competition housing theatres of tension such as the Korean Peninsula and the South China Sea, demands attention and engagement. Asia’s role in the new Global Strategy and the EU’s possible contribution to the security in Asia will be the focus of the paper.

Dr. Michael Reiterer studied law at the University of Innsbruck (Dr. juris) and holds diplomas in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University/Bologna Centre and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. In 2005, he was appointed Adjunct Professor for International Politics at the University of Innsbruck. He is teaching at various universities and specializes in EU foreign policy, EU-Asia relations and interregionalism - all areas he has published extensively in. As an official of the European Union, he is presently Principal Advisor at the Asia-Pacific Department of the European External Action Service (EEAS) in Brussels, having previously served as EU-Ambassador to Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein (2007-2011), Minister/Deputy Head of the EU-Delegation to Japan (2002-2006) and as Counsellor for the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM).

SLIWINSKI, Krzysztof

Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski
Hong Kong Baptist University
chris@hkbu.edu.hk

The EU and the Refugee Crisis: the case of 'a-securitization'

This paper draws on the 'securitization' thesis with regards to immigration policy of the European Union and its member states. Contrary to existing literature, it is claimed that current refugee crisis that the EU faces is driven by an opposite dynamic, which produces 'a-securitization' of immigration from the Middle East and North Africa. The analysis of the ongoing debate leads the author to identify major actors (drivers) on the pro-immigration side, their institutional forms and principles that they adhere to. These actors include: national political elites, EU and its institutions, multinational companies and mainstream media. The thesis of 'a-securitization' is proposed as a theoretical explanation that allows us to account for a number of seemingly illogical phenomena taking place at EU and national levels regarding both state and human security of European societies as well as majority of the immigrants.

Dr ŚLIWIŃSKI Krzysztof (Ph.D. University of Warsaw) is an Associate Professor at the Department of Government and International Studies of Hong Kong Baptist University. He holds regular lectures on European Integration, Security Studies, International Relations and Political Science. His main research interests include security and strategic issues, foreign and security policies of Great Britain, Poland and EU, non-traditional security issues. His most recent publications include: Accounting for pre-conditions for a harmonious community of states: democratization and the security complex in East and Southeast Asia. *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, 7:3, 214-230, 2014. 'Moving Beyond the European Union's Weakness as a Cyber-security Agent', *Contemporary Security Policy*, 2014, 35, 3, In Smith, M. A. (ed.) *European Security. Critical Concepts in Military, Strategic and Security Studies*, (468–86). 2016, Routledge.

SU, Hungdah

Professor Hungdah Su
National Taiwan University
Hungdah.su@gmail.com

Why did EU's bailout to Greece fail? In comparison with EU's bailout to Portugal

Since spring 2010, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain have demanded a series of bailouts from the EU and IMF. Six years later, Ireland, Spain and Portugal have walked out of the debt shadow one by one, whose economy has been recovering from recession steadily. Only Greece had to demand the second and third bailouts respectively in 2012 and 2015 and its political life was characterized by rising extremism. In this article, in comparison to EU's bailout to Portugal, the

author intended to analyze EU's frustration in its bailout to Greece throughout the period 2010-2015. Based upon this analysis, the author has falsified those generally accepted discourses that blamed Greece for its failure to export more goods, its disproportionately enlarged public service, and its generalized fraud in taxation. Nor did the EU demand for austerity should be responsible for causing damages to public governance in Greece. It was the lack of investment, continuous trade deficit, very weak public governance and the fast rising extremism that were responsible for the failure of EU's bailout to Greece.



Keywords: Euro Debt, EU, Bailout, Greece

Dr Hungdah Su holds Doctorate of University Paris-Sorbonne and is Professor and Jean Monnet Chair at National Taiwan University.

He is also Director General of EU Centre in Taiwan since March 2011 and President of ECSA Taiwan since January 2015.

Presenters T to Z

TAMBUNAN, Lukas

Mr Lukas Tambunan
University of Indonesia
lukas.tambunan@gmail.com;

The Cultural Approach to Address Migrant Crisis in Europe.

This paper aims to address the challenges that faced by European Union regarding to the migrant crisis through the cultural approach . Since the outbreak of the migrant wave to European soil in the mid 2015, several problems have occurred not just in the border line, but also most importantly within the member states. Some member states for instance, France, Denmark, United Kingdom and also Germany has been dealing with the migrant issues. As a role model for regional integration, European Union faced this issue in the two dimensions. First, to obtain its reputation as a stable and safe-haven for refugee, but on the other hands, European Union has to deal with its own citizens to bear that entire burden. Using the cultural approach, such as, education and promoting social value, this paper intended to synchronize the efforts that have been taken into account by the Commission with the contestation that emerged by its own citizens.

I just finished my master degree in European Studies, in Universitas Indonesia, in February 2016. I have interesting on regional issues such as, cultural and integration process in Europe,

Eurozone crisis, and also security and defense. I also participated in several research with the faculty members such as about transportation, energy policy in Indonesia, and also women empowerment.

TOFANGSAZ, Hamed

Mr Hamed Tofangfaz
University of Waikato
hamedtofangfaz@gmail.com;

Confiscation of terrorist funds; Can the EU be a useful model for ASEAN?

One of the vulnerable features of terrorism against which security measures has been taken is terrorist financing. The current approach to the financing of terrorism is designed to make criminal activities unprofitable and keep terrorists from accessing funds. These objectives cannot be achieved without effective confiscation laws, whereby law enforcement agencies may permanently deprive criminals and terrorists of their ill-gotten profits and funds. The UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and UN Security Council's resolutions requires states to adopt appropriate measures for the identification, detection, freezing and confiscation of any funds allocated for the purpose of committing terrorist acts. However, neither the Convention, nor the resolutions have set standards or introduces any model based on which a confiscation regime can be structured. In other words, the decision of an appropriate model is entirely at the discretion of parties to the Convention/ UN member states. Regionally, it is widely accepted that the evolution of EU from an economic community to a supranational, multifaceted union with global reach is a historically unique, unprecedented phenomenon. Given these characteristics, the question arises of whether the EU processes and resulting policies and laws on terrorism offer themselves as a model of regional integration for others to emulate. Given that ASEAN suffers from terrorism, it is an opportune time to ask in this paper how and why the EU's laws on terrorism evolved, and in particular what lessons the southwest Asian grouping can learn from the EU model on confiscation of terrorist funds. Learning from the EU means that ASEAN may be able to move faster to a more advanced community, strengthening its infrastructure against the terrorism which endangers the security of its member states as well as regional stability. As it will be explored, even with its current, settled counter-terrorist financing measures, there are some formidable problems that the EU has not yet overcome, problems with regard to presumption of innocence, due process, the protection of the rights of third party, and human rights issues arising from the implementation of the confiscation laws EU, but is taking steps to do so. ASEAN in developing a confiscation framework would do well to learn from how it intends to do so.

Hamed is a Phd student in law at the University of Waikato. His PhD is on "an examination of the adaptation of the anti-money laundering regime to counter terrorist financing".

TRYFONIDOU, Alina

Dr Alina Tryfonidou
University of Reading
a.tryfonidou@reading.ac.uk

The Eurozone Crisis as the cause behind the European Court of Justice's recently restrictive approach in social assistance benefits cases

Welfare provision is an area that falls outside the EU's competence and within Member State sovereignty. Accordingly, the EU cannot legislate in this area, but can require Member States to comply with their obligations under EU law when they regulate welfare provision within their territory. The ECJ, employing the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination, has traditionally taken a very broad approach in relation to this matter, requiring Member States to extend their social welfare provision to nationals of other Member States present in their territory. Famous cases such as *Martínez Sala*, *Grzelczyk*, *Baumbast* and *Bidar*, had laid the groundwork for this broad approach. However, in more recent years and, in particular, just when the first signs of the Eurozone Crisis became apparent, the Court started taking some backward steps: the message that comes from cases like *Förster* (2009), *Dano* (2014), *Alimanovic* (2015) and *Garcia Nieto* (2016), is that the interest of the Member States in ensuring a balanced and functioning welfare system at a time that public finances are strained, must prevail, and this is so even if this comes at the expense of the individual. By abandoning, in these cases, the requirement that the specific circumstances of the individual concerned must be taken into account for determining whether (s)he should receive social assistance in the host State, the Court seems to be excluding en bloc (certain) migrant Union citizens from the welfare system of the host Member State. This paper will seek to examine the position of the individual in relation to this matter, from the time that the Single European Act came into force, through to the Maastricht Treaty and the case-law that followed (until 2005), whilst culminating in an examination of the judgments delivered by the Court in this context after the onset of the Eurozone crisis.

Dr Alina Tryfonidou (LLB, LLM, AKC, PhD, AFHEA) is an Associate Professor in EU Law at the School of Law, University of Reading, and the School's Director of Taught Postgraduate Studies. Dr Tryfonidou is an Associate of King's College (AKC) since 2008, a non-practising member of the Cyprus Bar since 2003, a Fellow of the Centre of European Law at King's College London since 2007, and an Associate Fellow of the Higher Education Academy since 2010. In 2004, Dr Tryfonidou completed a traineeship (stage) at the European Commission and in 2010-2011 she was an IALS Visiting Fellow.

WILSON, Bruce

Dr Bruce Wilson

RMIT

Bruce.wilson@rmit.edu.au

EU Regional Policy in the past 30 Years: Its Contribution to European Integration

As approximately one third of the European Union's budget, Regional Policy has been an important resource for developing European integration. Over the past 30 years, there has been a significant process of development in policy frameworks, partly in response to learning within the program itself, partly in response to changing circumstances in the European context, and partly as new themes and issues have become important in the evolution of broader European policies. European experience has demonstrated also that policy as articulated is not implemented effectively, and this constitutes another area where there has been important change over time. This paper will review the key phases of EU Regional Policy as they have unfolded over the past 30 years, with particular emphasis on the current focus on 'regional innovation smart specialisation strategies' (RIS3). Question of impact and implementation will be given particular attention.

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University, Australian coordinator of the PASCAL International Observatory and RMIT's Director of Research for Regional Development at its Hamilton site in western Victoria. He was previously the founding Dean of the School of Global Studies, Social Sciences and Planning at RMIT University. Prior to joining RMIT, Bruce founded the Youth Research Centre at the University of Melbourne, and the Union Research Centre on Organisation and Technology (URCOT), where he was its Director for eleven years. He has had long experience in working with local government, and is a member currently of the Hume Global Learning Village Committee and Advisory Board, Bruce also collaborates closely with the Office of Knowledge Capital at Melbourne City Council.



WU, Yo Ming

Ass Prof Yo-Ming Wu

Chung Yuan Christian University

yomingwu@gmail.com;

EU's influence to balance global community by engaging strategic partnerships -Focusing on empirically involvements with US and China

Ever since the Single market has been designated, the EU has taken an ambitious global action approach by its bilateral relations with third countries. However, as recent events testify, the EU

is facing the challenges- geopolitically, economically and socially. The migrant crisis is also a fertile ground for deepening the threat of segregation. Nevertheless, the EU supports partner countries to promote the sustainable management by engaging strategic partnerships in international fora and through its bilateral relations with third countries. This paper analyzes the dynamics of the EU's influence as a crucial global player. It focuses on EU's empirically involvements with US and China. This paper aims to look upon the latter issues including EU's leading role of global efforts to fight climate change which result in the commitments from US and China. The issue of the TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership), the China-led Asian infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) are also covered in the scope of this paper. This paper also would like to bring a test in International relations (IR) theory from the practice of the EU's balancing the power between US and China concerning global governance.

Dr. Yo-Ming Wu granted a scholarship to do the postdoctoral research in Paris Sciences Po, France after she completed her PhD at the University of TamKang University in 2010. She was invited by the commission and Parliament of EU to present her research on the subject of "The mutual benefits under service trade agreement between EU and Taiwan" as a scholar from Sciences Po in Aug, 2013. She joins the lecturing staff as an assistant professor at Chung Yuan Christian University. Her principle areas of interest are: European integration, Free Trade agreements, economic development, globalization, and International trade.

YANG, San-Yi

Associate Professor San-Yi Yang
National Chung Hsing University
sanyiyang@dragon.nch.edu.tw

Small and Medium States Security Policies: The Cases of Eastern European States

This article assesses security studies in international relations by focusing on middle ground powers' strategic choices in the face of rise of great powers. In order to establish the important similarities between countries in Europe, we trace elements of geopolitics and argue that these elements limit states' policy space. The founding principle of geopolitics is geography and plays a significant role in determining how small and medium states balance or bandwagon great powers. We then argue that with the rising of great powers small and medium states are prone to choose balancing strategy due to inherited nature of saving independence from external influences. In the same vein, states will tend to strengthen its military bid with ally in order to deter possible threats. Through the lens of comparative studies of small and medium states' security policies, the design of our research is to explore possible variants of these states strategic choices.

Research interests are International Relation theories, Central and Eastern European Countries and EU Integration

YANG, Xiaoyan

Dr Xiaoyan Yang
China University of Petroleum (East China)
tutubeike@163.com

A Comparative studying on the central Asia policy of EU and China

European Council summits formed its policy paper towards the central Asia in 2007: European Union and Central Asia: Strategy for New Partnership. China began to propose the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road initiative in 2013. Both of them covered the area of the central Asia, which was considered as the heart zone by Mackinder. So in this paper, the author will compare the policy goals, the policy instruments and the policy impacts of EU and China in central Asia, then get to the conclusion about their mutual perception of each other's central Asia policy. Therefore people could find the chance of cooperation or the possibility of conflicting.

I got the Ph.D degree majoring in international relations in 2008 at Fudan University and now is an associate professor of Political Science at University of China Petroleum. My research focus on China-EU relationship, and I attended the annual conference in Korea last year. Main publication: Europeanism or Atlanticism? The US Factor in EU's Foreign Policy towards China after Cold-War, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Press, 2011.

YENCKEN, Edward

Mr Edward Yencken
The University of Melbourne
eyencken@student.unimelb.edu.au;

Australian foreign policy and relations with the European Union: The transformative impact of the establishment of the single market and the Euro

Australian foreign policy and relations with the European Union: The transformative impact of the establishment of the single market and the Euro Edward Yencken, PhD Candidate, School of Social and Political Sciences, The University of Melbourne yenckene@unimelb.edu.au Abstract Australian foreign policy has historically been dominated by a focus on the US alliance and engagement with the Asia-Pacific region. Due to this emphasis this paper will argue that Australian foreign policy has tended to neglect relations with other international interlocutors. This has been evident with regard to Australia's approach to relations with the European Union (EU) which have historically received limited attention. Indeed, when the bilateral relationship has received attention historically it tended to be in relations to issues of disagreement, most notably the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Despite this fact it will be contended that Australia, particularly over the past two decades, has been able to forge an increasingly close relationship with the EU. This has been due principally to major reform of the

CAP but also other important EU internal developments such as the implementation of the single market and the Euro. Recognition of the importance of these developments is evident in the completion of a number of significant bilateral agreements over the past 15 years and the commencement of negotiations for an FTA in 2016. Consequently, this paper will argue that while the predominant focus of Australian foreign policy is likely to remain the US alliance and Asia-Pacific engagement, important EU internal developments has seen it emerge as actor of significance

Ed Yencken is a PhD Candidate in the School of Social and Political Sciences at The University of Melbourne. As part of his research, Ed was a Visiting Scholar at Universität Trier, Germany during 2012. During 2013, Ed was a Visiting Fellow at Freie Universität Berlin, Germany as part of the Research Project ‘Asian Perceptions of the EU: External views on the EU as a Civilian Power’. His PhD thesis analyses EU-Australian relations within the broader framework of Australian foreign policy and its formulation. Ed’s other research interests include, EU politics, Western European politics, EU-Asia relations and Asia-Pacific regionalism.

YILDIZ, Tugce

Ms Tugce Yildiz
Yildirim Beyazit University
tugce_yildiz@yahoo.com;

Analysis of the EU in Asia: The concept of 'actorness'

A great deal of literature has been discussing Europe’s deepened re-engagement with Asia by the early mid-1990s. Commercial incentives of emerging Southeast Asian economies, changes in international system by 1990, intensification of interdependencies among different actors as a result of globalization and the process of Europeanization as widening and deepening have all increased the EU’s interest toward Asia. The concept of “actorness” with its three main components i.e. presence, opportunity and capability gives the general framework in understanding to what extent the EU has been able to achieve its foreign goals toward Asia. This study seeks to examine the EU’s actorness in Asia on three dimensions: the EU’s ability to shape perceptions, expectations and behaviour of other actors in Asia as its presence; external factors as its opportunities; and internal factors as its capability. In that regard, EU-Asia relationship since 1990s will be examined by particularly focusing on the variables as well as actors that enable or constrain the EU’s actorness in the region. Key words: The European Union, the EU-Asia relationship, actorness,

Tugce Yildiz has her BA degree from Izmir University of Economics, Turkey, Department of International Relations and European Union. She had MA degree on European Studies from University of Gothenburg, Sweden in 2013. She has been working as a Research Assistant at Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey, Department of International Relations since August, 2015.

ZHANG, Jiao

Dr Jiao Zhang
East China University of Political Science and Law
zjecupl2014@163.com

Ensuring Stability and Prosperity of the Euroasia: Comparing China's Belt and Road Initiative and the EU European Neighbourhood Policy

China's "Road and Belt Initiative" (R&B Initiative) and the EU "European Neighbourhood Policy" (ENP) have many aspects that worth to be compared: 15 partner countries in common, similar institutional-setting and logistics, as well as some shared priorities. The ENP has been carried out for more than 10 years, while the R&B Initiative just proposed for around 1 year. The paper aims to propose some suggestions for the institutionalisation and for the enhancement of the rule of law of the R&B Initiative through borrowing the experience from the ENP. In addition, the paper seeks to focus on three relevant key issues: (1) how to establish cooperation mechanisms for dealing with the non-traditional security threats with the partner countries under the R&B Initiative? (2) Whether the R&B Initiative and the ENP will be competitive or complementary to each other since they have 15 partner countries in common? And consequently, (3) the potential of the EU and China in working together for ensuring the stability and prosperity of the Eurasia based on the existing R&B Initiative and the ENP. Accordingly, the first part of the paper compares the R&B Initiative and the ENP in their concepts, institutional design, as well as priorities. The second part of the paper turns to evaluate the EU project through analysing the concrete actions of the EU in different partner countries. Finally, the paper discusses the potential of the EU and China in ensuring the stability and prosperity of the Eurasia based on the analysis of the existing mechanisms in the region and the influence of the US and the Russia as well.

Zhang Jiao is a Post-Doctor researcher and lecturer at International Law Department of the East China University of Political Science and Law. She holds a PhD in Law Degree from the University of Macau. Her research interests are focused on the European Union Law (External Relations Law of the EU in particular), Legal framework of China's foreign relations, and Law of the International Organization. She is serving as a member of the Council at the EU Legal Studies Association of Chinese Association for Studies, and a member of the Council at EU Legal Studies Association of Shanghai Law Society.

ZOLL, Maximilian

Mr Maximilian Zoll

Maximilian.zoll@hotmail.com

Benchmarked Regional Innovation in the light of the 'Innovation Union' of the Europe 2020 Agenda: A comparative time series analysis on the innovation performance of Nordrhein-Westfalen and its top 31 European reference regions over the last six years (2007-2013)

Back in 1995 the European Commission acknowledged with its widely influential 'Green Paper on Innovation' that innovation is one of the major 'engines' behind economic growth of the European Union. As such, the in 2010 adopted research and innovation strategy Europe 2020 aims at the advancement of its economy by centring around three priorities: innovation, sustainability and social cohesion. Against this background, EU-wide strategies have been implemented to promote "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" throughout the EU. Conclusively, this research project benchmarked the regional innovation performance of the German "Bundesland" Nordrhein- Westfalen against its top 31 European reference regions in the light of the 'Innovation Union'—one of the major flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Agenda—by observing the innovation performance throughout the years 2007-2013. Through the collection of panel data the exercise was able to capture the influence of the since 2009 on-going economic crises and its constraints on the innovation performance of European regions. The performed regional benchmarking analysis thereby revealed the the EU's 'policy triad'— "smart, sustainable and inclusive growth"—has not yet fully reached all European regions, including Nordrhein-Westfalen. The region can be classified as an 'innovation follower' as it is performing exceedingly well in terms of 'Intellectual Assets' and 'Economics Effects' by being close to the top, however, it lacks behind in terms of the 'Human Resources' and the 'Firm Investment' dimensions. Hence more effort is required by the regional innovation (policy) actors in order to close gap and or even simply come close to the set benchmark targets for those indicators.

Co-Presented and –Authored Papers

AUER, Stefan and SCICLUNA, Nicole

Dr Stefan Auer
The University of Hong Kong
stefauer@hku.hk

Dr Nicole Scicluna
University of Birmingham

From the Single European Act to EU's Sovereignty Paradox

The European Union faces an existentialist crisis that tests its very foundations. The crisis has two interrelated aspects, both of which challenge the vision of a borderless Europe. First, the protracted Eurozone crisis has undermined the ideal of a single market, which is the bedrock of the European project. Integrating monetary policies, while fiscal policies remained under the control of sovereign member states, has resulted in growing tensions both within and between EU member states. Second, the refugee crisis threatens the vision of freedom of movement, as EU member states seek to regain (some) control over their borders. Both aspects of the crisis brought into sharp relief one of the key challenges of integration history. While national boundaries in the EU have been losing importance particularly since the Single European Act of 1996 and the Schengen agreement of 1995, more and more people in Europe feel uneasy about their nation states' diminishing capacity for self-government. Where does sovereignty lie in the EU? This question took on new urgency in 2015-16. Both the euro crisis and the refugee crisis highlight the EU's sovereignty paradox: member states have ceded too much control to the supranational level to be able to set effective policies in important areas independently of each other and of the Union institutions. Yet, they retain enough initiative to resist compromise and thwart common solutions. Thus, the efforts of national and European leaders to deal with economic challenges and the unprecedented influx of migrants share certain features. These include the inability to agree on binding common policies, the unintended and unwanted elevation of Germany to the preeminent leadership position, and a widespread populist backlash – particularly in those states in which a loss of sovereign control is most acutely perceived. Place, geography and boundaries remain very salient in contemporary Europe.



Stefan Auer is Associate Professor and Director of European Studies at the University of Hong Kong. Concurrently, he holds the Jean Monnet Chair in EU Interdisciplinary Studies at La Trobe University in Melbourne, where he worked between 2006-2013. He is the author of *Whose Liberty is it Anyway? Europe at the Crossroads* (Seagull, 2012) and *Liberal Nationalism in Central Europe* (Routledge, 2004, pbk 2006), which was awarded the prize for Best Book in European Studies (2005) by the University Association for Contemporary European Studies

(UACES).

Dr Nicole Scicluna is a lecturer in politics and international relations at the University of Birmingham. Her teaching and research interests include European integration, EU politics and

the effect of international law on international relations. Dr Scicluna's monograph, *European Union Constitutionalism in Crisis*, was published by Routledge in 2015.

HOANG, Ha Hai and SICURELLI Daniela

Dr Ha Hai Hoang
Hanoi University of Education
hoanghaiha84@gmail.com

Prof Daniela Sicurelli
University of Trento
Daniela.Sicurelli@unitn.it;

The implications of the EU free trade agreements with Singapore and Vietnam for ASEAN integration

Studies on Normative Power Europe have represented the EU as an actor committed (and able) to promoting its constitutive norms through its external relations. Based on the analysis of the free trade agreements (FTAs) concluded with Singapore and Vietnam, this paper aims at investigating whether, throughout its trade policy, the EU is effectively exporting its model of integration towards ASEAN. We argue that the EU FTAs differ from other regional agreements concluded by ASEAN since, together with liberalization pressures (negative integration), they include higher regulatory standards (positive integration commitments). To this respect the EU is indeed replicating, through its FTAs, its model of integration. The EU FTAs also emerge in comparison to the Trans Pacific Partnership for the depth of integration they aim at fostering in the ASEAN region. However, the soft power tools to enforce positive integration commitments and the differentiated schedules and flexibility clauses agreed upon with single ASEAN m

Ha Hai Hoang is a Lecturer at Hanoi National University of Education (Vietnam). She earned a Master of Art in European Studies from Maastricht University (The Netherlands), and a Joint Doctoral degree at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies (Italy) and Centre for EU studies, Ghent University (Belgium). Her current research focuses on EU-ASEAN relations. She is the author of some articles and papers on EU-Vietnam relations and the EU's normative role.

Daniela Sicurelli is an Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Trento (Italy). Her research interests focus on the external relations of the European Union, and especially on trade and development policies towards African and ASEAN countries. Her most recent publications include a monography on the "European Union's Africa Policies. Norms, interests and impact" (Ashgate, 2010, Farnham, Burlington, VT) and several chapters and articles for international journals.

Postgraduate Workshop Abstracts

Ms Marjolein Deraus

Ghent University

Marjolein.derous@ugent.be

On Singapore: giving meaning and appropriate action in the EU context, a discourse analysis

The European Union (EU) and Singapore recently concluded negotiations on both a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and a Partnership and Cooperation (PCA). This presents us with new empirical material to study the EU's foreign policy space, one where trade relations and political cooperation meet. In this paper, I argue that the context of these negotiations (2005-2015) has initiated an internal EU process of giving meaning to Singapore. Moreover, this process interacts with the EU's policy actions vis-à-vis Singapore, and ultimately has influenced the outcomes in the FTA and PCA. These arguments are built on a critical analysis of the discourse on Singapore by relevant EU policy actors. It is especially interesting to focus on Singapore as the country's political history and value system put it at a unique fault line between economic liberalism and political semi-authoritarianism. This initiated diverging expectations about the discourse. There is on the one hand reason to expect a certain amount of 'othering' over political differences (e.g. capital punishment, press freedom, democratic liberties), while on the other hand existing literature on the Commission's trade discourse finds it to be legitimizing for internal reasons, but also conveniently conflicted. Through my empirical analysis, I find the representations of Singapore to be centered around the country's high ranked accomplishments and the technicality of the trade relationship. My observation of a distinct process of othering occurs only with regard to a very select number of issues, such as transparency in taxation. To conclude, the representation of Singapore and the FTA matches the overall legitimizing trade discourse of the Commission, whereas the meaning of Singapore and the PCA shies away of othering over the country's political system.

Marjolein Deraus is a Junior Assistant at the Centre for EU Studies (CEUS). She holds an M.A. in EU Studies (2010) and an M.A. in Complementary Studies in Economics (2011), both from Ghent University. In 2013 she obtained an LL.M. degree after studying in Bologna, Ghent and Haifa in the European Master in Law and Economics program. Her research interests are on the EU's relations with Southeast Asia.

Ms Fumi Yoshimoto

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

yoshimotofumi@gmail.com

The military relations between the Eu and Japan in terms of the progress of CSDP and Japanese new security Acts

The relations between the EU and Japan have often received attention in terms of economy. On the contrary, the relations from the military point of view have not been focused so much because Japan-US relation is outstanding when it comes to the military relation of Japan. However, it is often the case in the field that the partner which Japanese Self-Defence Forces (SDF) cooperate is the EU because the EU and Japan have carried out the tasks of which nature is less intensive such as peace keeping cooperation compared to more intensive task led by the US. Furthermore, the military relation has also be well worth consideration after the Japan's reform of security legislation in 2015. Before this reform, SDF could cooperate with only the United Nations when they are engaged in the peace keeping cooperation. On the contrary, according to a new revised act, now Japan can dispatch the SDF to cooperate with the other institutions such as the EU. That Japanese government wants to work on peace keeping cooperation with the EU is obvious when we look at the Japanese Minister of Defence's statement in the Diet. He remarked in the last year that he kept in mind Aceh Monitoring Mission led by the EU in 2005 as an example of the mission that Japan can join by the reform of the security acts. Based on the above context, in the Postgraduate Student workshop, I would analyse the detail of Japan's new security acts and the progress of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy for which was paved by the Single European Act in 1986, especially focusing on Aceh Monitoring Mission and EU NAVFOR SOMALIA. By these analysis, I would like to examine the possibility whether Japan can join the EU-led missions or not.

I obtained the bachelor degree in law in 2013 at Kyushu University in Japan and the master degree in law (international law) in 2015 at the same university. The topic of the master thesis is the meaning of the 'defined territory', one of the criteria of statehood in international law. Now I am studying the EU law at KU Leuven in Belgium as a double degree student: the first year master student in European studies at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in Belgium and the first year doctoral student in law at Kyushu University in Japan (as of 13 March 2016).

Mr Jiangtian Xu

University of East Anglia

xujiangtian@icloud.com

EU-Japan Open Skies Agreement: Dancing Partners of two Political Dwarfs

The ultimate ambition of the paper is to explore whether EU can be the new international aviation hegemon by initiating the multilateralism through its effort to negotiate, contract as well as sustainably adjust the Open Skies Agreement with third countries based on the externalization of EU's political norms internationally. Game Theory analysis will be used as the method to explore whether EU-Japan Open Skies Agreement can be formed as the new model of international civil aviation regimes to enable EU as the new civil aviation hegemon in the world. The four game theory scenarios between Japan and EU's rational interactions (friendly or cold to each other) will be exposed, while the four payoffs of Japan and EU's each within four different contexts of EU and Japan's rational behavior patterns will be compared vertically and horizontally. More importantly the flows between four game theory interaction scenarios will be analyzed to figure out the pros and cons in line with the gains and loses during the flows to identify the most stable scenario for the two parties to have the Open Skies Agreement signed to build the new international civil aviation regime as the fruit produced by the interplays between EU's conservative multilateralism and Japan. The research findings from Krasner, Ikenberry, Keohane, Nye, Stein, Powell and others in relation to regime theory as well as game 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 civil aviation politics which mainly claims that EU has high potential of being the new international civil aviation hegemon with the ideology of conservative multilateralism, from which EU has gained global reputation in WTO, to challenge the current international civil aviation hegemon, USA, and its aggressive bilateralism approach to govern the international civil aviation regulated, bounded by the well and comprehensively established (in terms of the settings and system of US civil aviation industry and its national interest combined) Chicago Convention Regime System

I am now doing PhD in Political Science at University of East Anglia in the UK with the support of Full PhD Studentship. I read Economic Science, MBA and Master of Public Policy in Ireland, Macau and South Korea respectively.

Ms Seohee Ashley Park

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Seohpa14@apu.ac.jp

A Critical Analysis of Asian Paradox

The Asian Paradox means the disconnection between economic interdependence and security-political cooperation in Northeast Asia. It has become a South Korea's diplomatic keyword since the Park Guen-hye Administration started. She defined current Northeast Asia's political, security, and economic environment as 'paradox'. However, there is a question that whether it is a real paradox. In the case of the European Union, it had achieved economic integration first then accomplished political integration later on. Also, there were some factors, which made European countries integrated. Such as political and security environment after the World War II, German Postwar Settlement, and the establishment of NATO, etc. can be good examples. Nonetheless, the Asian Paradox processes such imbalance, the level of Northeast Asian economic cooperation is not so high to discuss the expansion of cooperation areas. In terms of economic integration, there are three phases of it. First is the level of free trade agreement, which means tariff elimination among countries in the region. Second is the level of a customs union, which eliminates tariff among member states and imposes common tariffs on offshore countries. The last phase is the level of the economic union, which controls the economic policies of member states by introducing common currency and central banks. The level of economic integration in Northeast Asia stays at the level of free trade agreement, and this is not enough to expand the scope of regional integration as President Park claimed. This presentation will deal with a critical analysis of the concept of Asian Paradox. And it will examine what else can be factors to increase the cooperation on security and political issues other than economic dependence. Each government in Northeast Asia has different attitudes toward regional integration. Those intentions will be analyzed as well to set up a right direction of regional integration.

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Mr Masashi Nakamura

Oita University
Masashi.n@hotmail.co.jp

The Single Market and no further: the UK and the EU

1. An Introduction to the “Research Problem” My research theme concerns the UK’s complicated relationship with EU. In so doing, I will take a constructivist approach. Key to this relationship has been the way that different political parties/governments, since 1973 have acted. At present, of course, is the pending UK referendum on EU continued EU membership – the so-called “Brexit” question. As I have mentioned I would like to explore this question via a ‘constructivist’ approach which places an importance on the significance of political culture, the on-going constitutive effects that the UK’s membership of the EU, and the importance of norms. All of this contributes to what Wendt referred to as the ‘social construction of subjectivity’.

2. A Brief Overview of the Research As part of this endeavor, I will focus on the positions adopted by the UK’s main political parties towards the EU. This will commence with the mainstream Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties. Particular focus will be placed upon the way that the Conservatives and Labour have shifted their attitudes towards the EU over time.

3. A List of Specific Research Questions My research question concerns: “How has the UK juggled being part of the EU with a sense of being detached from the normative goals of European integration?”

4. Research Method I would discuss the problem from a ‘Process tracing’ approach.

- Process Tracing: It is a conventional research method that has been used by Constructivists many times. Here we can pick up particular themes and analyze the interaction between the main actors. The research can help us understand the complicated nature of the UK’s relationship with the EU.

EDUCATION Oita University, Japan PhD student, Faculty of Economics April 2016- / Kobe University, Japan MA in International Studies, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies April 2008 -March 2010 / Oita University, Japan Kenkyuse(Research Student), Faculty of Economics April 2007 -March 2008 / Oita University, Japan BA in Economics, Faculty of Economics April 2003 -March 2007

Korea University
Younglaura0502@gmail.com

The Future of Schengen and destiny of the EU: Assessing the Recent debates on Schengen Agreement

Schengen Agreement is the remarkable achievement of European integration. It guarantees free movement of goods, people, services and capital. Without this, not only the political cooperation but also the single market of the EU would not be sustained. In other words, Schengen Agreement is the heart of European integration. However, several recent crises (Migration Crisis and Paris Terror Attack) have created debates on its existence. EU Member states agree that they should overcome the current situation, moving forward to deeper integration. However, opinions on how the EU can solve the problem vary. A certain number of member states argue that the EU can protect itself by abolishing Schengen. They argue that allowing people to move freely in the area without border check is exacerbating the recent crisis. On the contrary, other member states consider the end of Schengen as the regression of EU integration. Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi expressed his opinion that giving up on Schengen as a result of refugee crisis meant giving up on Europe. Understanding each member state's stance on the issue can be a good way to figure out the stances on not only the Schengen area itself but also the European integration. By examining each member states stances towards the Agreement, this paper aims to analyze the future of EU political cooperation. The first part of this paper will display how the Schengen Area has played a significant role in the EU integration. Then, it will discuss ongoing debate and the views of each member states. Member states will be categorized into three or four groups for the deeper study. In the last part, the paper aims to analyze the future of Schengen agreement, which will be also used to examine the future of EU political cooperation. Younghyun Lee got bachelor degrees in French and French Literature and International Studies in 2016 from Korea University. She is currently a master candidate studying Political Science and International Relations at the same university. Her research concern is the EU political integration and multiculturalism in Europe. She is also working at KU-KIEP-SBS EU Centre as project assistant.

The University of Hong Kong
yansh@hku.hk

Limits of Political Cooperation: uncovering parliamentary dimensions of EU-China relations

The Single European Act (SEA) marked a significant step in European integration and in the development of the European Parliament (EP). One of the most important changes brought about by the SEA is the enhanced role of the EP in EC/EU external relations, which is further consolidated by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. However, the implications of such change on EU external relations have been insufficiently researched by scholars. Within such context, this paper conducts an original research on the parliamentary dimension of EU-China relations, a topic this is missing in the literature but increasing in importance. By conceptualizing the EP as a foreign policy actor within the EU's multi-level system of governance, the paper seeks to investigate how parliamentary politics constrains the EU's relations with China and how parliamentary diplomacy and inter-parliamentary cooperation could contribute to the development of bilateral relations. Using role theory as analytical framework, the paper is composed of three major parts. The first part inquires the EP's role conception of itself in parliamentary diplomacy. The second part examines the role performance of the EP in the cases of EU-China Inter-Parliamentary Meetings and China-Europe High Level Political Parties Forum. Finally, the paper is concluded with an assessment of the role impacts of the EP's diplomacy towards China. The cases analyzed in the paper are original ones that have not yet been examined systematically. As case studies also inform theoretical reflections, the contribution of the paper is thus both theoretical and empirical.

Shaohua Yan is a graduate of EU International Relations and Diplomacy at the College of Europe in Bruges, He is currently a PhD Candidate of European Studies at the University of Hong Kong, undertaking research on the European Parliament's diplomacy towards China. His academic interests cover EU-China relations, European and Chinese foreign policy, parliamentary diplomacy etc.

University of Canterbury
irena.obadovic@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

New Zealand – the European Union trade relationship towards FTA and the potential effect of Brexit on the future negotiations

On 25 February 2016, a non-binding resolution was passed in the European Parliament, in support of the EU commencing negotiations for a modern, ambitious, balanced and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with NZ. This is seen as a bold step which will significantly boost trade and investment between the two parties. On the other hand, the United Kingdom will have a referendum on whether Britain should remain in the European Union. This paper models the potential FTA between the EU and NZ and how the potential Brexit would affect future negotiations. Therefore, it will model the possible economic impact of the potential FTA and its economic importance for both parties as two scenarios; one with the UK as part of the EU and the possible alternative scenario of the UK out of the EU, if there were to be a vote to leave.

Irena Obadovic (irena.obadovic@pg.canterbury.ac.nz) is a PhD student at National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury. Her research area of interest is New Zealand and the EU trade relationships. She did her Master at the Vilnius University, Lithuania on the topic “The possibility to use fiscal policy as an instrument of stabilization in the EU countries” and she was awarded by Erasmus Mundus Master scholarship.

University of Canterbury
Thomas.gillman@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

Re-Structuring a View of Development, Perceiving Sustainable Development in a Pacific Context

In the broader sense, this thesis is interested in exploring the way in which countries develop and the methodological thinking that current development ideology is grounded in. Furthermore, it would like to take into consideration the most important issue of our time, that being climate change. The negative impact of climate change threatens our existence on this planet and if we do not change the way in which we relate and interact with our environment we will end up destroying not only our way of life but also our ability to live on this planet. In order to further understand the context and potential solutions within these broad aims, the thesis will attempt to gain a clearer understanding as to how to increase resilience to climate change in the Pacific. In this case the thesis will focus on the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific. It will also explore donor's, specifically the EU's, involvement in this and how the development methodologies that will be utilised by countries into the future in order to mitigate climate change and continue sustainable development, could be potentially shaped or influenced by the conclusions of the research. Within this context the thesis would like to focus on the generation of potential solutions to the current issues. The potential solutions would be based on ideas such as good governance, human rights, and indigenous knowledge structures. The thesis would like to explore as to how these ideologies and practices can assist with increasing the resilience of SIDS in the face of the negative impacts caused by climate change.

My name is Thomas Gillman and I am currently in the first year of my PhD at the National Centre for Research on Europe (NCRE) in Christchurch. As well as working towards the completion of the PhD I also work part time as a communications consultant for the UNDP in Samoa, where we write human interest stories regarding the development projects that the UNDP there are implementing. Further to this I am also the general manager for a climate change awareness raising NGO called Pole to Paris. This venture was personally endorsed by Helen Clark and fully backed by UNDP as well as many other partners such as WWF and myclimate.org.

Mr Jeff Willis

University of Canterbury
Jeff.willis@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

Strategic Narratives of Climate Change in the Pacific Islands

Heightened awareness of climate change and its impacts on biophysical and sociopolitical systems enters into a world where the tools available for political communication have expanded rapidly in a very short period of time. This expansion is particularly relevant to small island developing states (SIDS), which have historically been politically marginalized and are largely isolated from the world's political power centres. Given the existential threat that climate change poses to the SIDS of Kiribati and Tuvalu, the international platform that they possess due to the seriousness of that threat, and the tools that are now available to communicate that threat to a global audience, this research seeks to examine how these two states are constructing climate change narratives and using them strategically to further their own foreign policy goals. Furthermore, it asks whether their narratives are having a discernible impact on political actors external to the islands themselves; actors such as the European Union.

Jeff Willis was born in the United States of America, but has been studying in New Zealand for the past several years. He completed a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science at the University of Maine in the US, and an Honours degree in political science at the University of Canterbury. Since 2015 he has received scholarships from the University of Canterbury's Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies and National Centre for Research on Europe to pursue postgraduate research, and is now a PhD research candidate.

Soochow University
Liu-weiche@hotmail.com

How EU's Economic Sanctions work in the context of EU Common Foreign and Security Policy – A Case Study of EU's decision-making process in sanction against Russia since 2014

Collective sanctions by IGO such as EU always has far-reaching consequences and implications, economic sanctions certainly is the first alternative for IGOs, e.g. UN and EU. This paper attempt to discuss EU's Economic Sanctions against Russia since 3 March 2014 and how it work as a case study. Since the Lisbon Treaty become effective on 1 December 2009, how EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) works, especially how EU CFSP is implemented through identifying foreign policy and security objectives before adopting a series of restrictive economic measures in order to sanction against Russia in the wake of Ukraine crisis, has attracted wild attention in academic circles. In fact, to counter the instability in regions so close to EU, such as Iraq, Syria and Ukraine, EU could and should have taken up more responsibilities and accepted more obligations to help maintain regional peace and security in Middle East, thus contributing to European stability and global peace. As for the technical and procedural aspects, EU to go through for achieving to Foreign Policy objectives, the decision- making procedures in EU have always gone through the EU commission, Council of the European Union, and European Union Council. Due to the urgency of such decisions involving foreign policy and security, EU's decision is usually rather special. Finally, case study of sanctions against Russia is only appropriate.

LL.B., Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan; LL.M. Candidate in Public International Law; Soochow Law School. The author would like to thank Dr. Lee Tzu-Wen, Ph.D. in Law (Sydney), Professor of International Law with Soochow Law School, for suggesting valuable comments and ideas in the preparation of this article.

Mr Seongjoon Ahn

Korea University
Mastad90@korea.ac.kr

Do Politics Matter? Role of Cultural Differences

One of the normative cornerstones of the European Union are the contents of the Copenhagen Criteria. The Criteria strives democracy, human rights, protection of minorities and functioning rule of law. Over the past decades, the Union has seen the Criteria play a pivotal role in transforming the political cultures of its member states towards its intended direction. Furthermore, it has been one of the Union's recent objectives to advocate these same values in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the potential level of relevance the Criteria can hold and to what extent the advocacy should take place are still in question. In this context, this article will carry out a case study examining South Korean political culture from the perspective of the Copenhagen Criteria. In doing so, this article seeks to provide a standardized evaluation of today's South Korean political culture and to set a model for qualitatively analyzing the politico-cultural space in which the Criteria can exert its influence in a foreign state. Main method to be used in the case study is to analyze and compare related key legal provisions and precedents of South Korea vis-a-vis the Criteria.

Seongjoon Ahn is a master's student in the Department of Political Science and International Relations with a concentration on political theory at Korea University. His main research interest is in contemporary political theory focusing on topics such as multiculturalism, religion, tolerance, human rights, and equality but his interest also include European Union studies and gender studies. He has recently been accepted to present his working paper "Dining Together at the Church of Antioch: Post-Crucifixion Christian Perspective on Tolerance Discourses in Modern Secular Politics" at the MPSA Annual Conference. He is also currently looking into the relationship between tolerance and terrorism in Europe.

Korea University
Ghyun926@gmail.com

Evaluating 5 Years of Post Korea - EU FTA, Focusing on the Case Study of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Devices: Cooperative Partnership or Inevitable Competition?

On July 2011, a bilateral FTA between 27 member states of the European Union (EU) and Korea has entered into force. As of 2015, with the recent advent of Korea-China FTA, Korea has now signed FTA with 47 countries. Among them, Korea-EU FTA (hereinafter referred to as the "ROKEU FTA") is the largest in terms of market sizes and it is the first FTA that EU has reached with East Asian country. As the FTA is very comprehensive, this paper will focus on evaluating FTA's effect on enhancing the market accessibility of pharmaceutical goods and medical devices to the market, thereby increasing the patients' access to high-quality products (Shared principles of the parties in the ROKEU FTA's general provisions Article 1 of annex 2-D). And this access for the users¹ is strongly influenced by the consumer price of the products and intellectual property rights policy. The research is significant for both parties are economically advanced countries. So, much economic surplus can be expected through the exchange of technologies. As both parties' populations are aging rapidly, the demand for pharmaceutical products and medical devices has become steeper. Furthermore it is noteworthy to explore the FTA's impact particularly when two parties' health care systems are different. The paper will evaluate the impact based on three aspects, comparing the values of pre-FTA and post-FTA: 1) Net export of pharmaceutical products and medical devices, 2) Consumer prices of the pharmaceutical products and medical devices, 3) Degree of intellectual property protection. Eventually based on these three aspects, the research is intended for whether FTA has made Korea and EU cooperative partners or competitors in this relevant field.

Greetings! My name is Guewon Hyun. I was born in Seoul, South Korea (1989.09.26). I have a Degree of Bachelor of Science in Materials Science and Engineering from Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), class of '09. Now, I'm pursuing MA in Area Studies in Europe with self-directed interest in European economy at Korea University Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS), class of '14. My particular interests on EU studies are EU regional development policy, fiscal policy and the banking union. At the moment, my current affiliation is Delegation of European Union to the Republic of Korea, working as a trainee at the FTA implementation division in the trade sector.

Ms Eva Brown

University of Canterbury
Eva.brown@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

The European Union's Rights Based Approach in the Pacific Region: Helping the Pacific community to overcome gender-based violence?

This project will focus on the potential effectiveness of a European Union rights based approach (RBA) to development cooperation in improving the awareness around issues related to gender based violence in the five Melanesian countries of Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia and the Solomon Islands. Gender inequalities in the Pacific region continue to impose a high personal, social and economic cost on Pacific people and nations, ultimately counteracting local, regional and international development efforts. This research will specifically examine the role of the European Union and how they collaborate and interact with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the rural sector in particular regards to women empowerment and improving the awareness of gender-based violence. Donors are a crucial link in the development process by providing civil society with the resources to initiate and support sustainable development in struggling regions. The research will ultimately identify whether or not the EU's strategy for integrating a RBA benefits NGOs working on the ground, thus leading to greater empowerment for the lives of rural Melanesian women and girls. This research focuses specifically on rural women as access to services is limited and there fewer resources in the area around gender equality and violence against women such as health care and police presence. This is especially significant considering 80% of Pacific Islanders live in rural or remote areas.

Eva Brown is a second year Masters student at the University of Canterbury. Her research interests surround human rights, gender equality, aid effectiveness and rights based approaches to development. She has recently accepted a New Zealand Aid Programme Postgraduate Field Research Award which will help her to carry out fieldwork in Suva, Fiji in May this year. As part of working towards completion of her thesis, Eva has also completed an internship with the Delegation to the European Union to New Zealand in Wellington, working for the Policy and Trade Sections.

**European Union Studies Association
Asia-Pacific (EUSA AP)**

University of Canterbury
Logie Building, Room 415
Private Bag 4800
Christchurch 8140
New Zealand

Yvonne Grosch

EUCN Assistant Project Manager
ph: +64 3 3642348
yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz

www.eusaap.org

www.europe.canterbury.ac.nz

**Department of Government and
International Studies (GIS)**

Hong Kong Baptist University
11/F Academic and Administration Bldg.
15 Baptist University Road
Kowloon Tong
Hong Kong

Prof Ting Wai, GIS

ph: +852 34115647
tingwai@hkbu.edu.hk

Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski, GIS

ph: +852 34115753
chris@hkbu.edu.hk

Terence T. Yeung

European Documentation Centre
HKBU
ph: +852 34115726
ttyeung@hkbu.edu.hk

<http://gis.hkbu.edu.hk/>

<http://europe.hkbu.edu.hk/hkaes/hkaes.htm>