



Fulfilling the Vision: European Union Futures?

*A joint EU Centres' conference
16 – 18 October 2017
RMIT City Campus, Melbourne, Australia*

Presented by:

EUC Network 



Hawke EU Centre
for Mobilities, Migrations and
Cultural Transformations



Welcome to the joint EU Centres' conference held from 16 to 18 October 2017 in Melbourne, Australia! 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.

Sponsors & Organisers

ANU Centre for European Studies

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The University of Adelaide

European Union Centre on Shared Complex Challenges, University of Melbourne

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Conference Programme

Monday, 16 October 2017: Melbourne

RMIT University City Campus

Swanston Academic Building (SAB) 80, Level 7

445 Swanston Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

8:00 – 9:00	Registration Venue: Foyer, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7, 445 Swanston Street
9:00 – 9:45	Welcome to Conference Venue: Lecture Theatre 80.07.01U (Upper level) SAB Building 80, Level 7 445 Swanston Street Chair: Bruce Wilson
	Welcome to the country Welcome to RMIT Professor Calum Drummond, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research and Innovation) Introductory Address His Excellency Michael Pulch Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Union to Australia
9:45 – 11:00 Venue: SAB 80.07.01U	Plenary Panel 1 Chair: Jacqueline Lo
	The European Union in a Multipolar World Professor Heribert Dieter , German Institute for International and Security Affairs Professor Yeo Lay Hwee , Nanyang Technological University, Singapore Professor Natalia Chaban , University of Canterbury
11:00 – 11:15	Morning Tea Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7.

11:15 – 12:30		SESSION 1	
Session 1A Room: 80.07.06		Barriers to trade in services – new measures and implications for the Single Market Chair: Kym Anderson	
Hazel Moir		Using the OECD’s Services Trade Restrictiveness database	
Anne McNaughton		Trade in legal services: an exploration of the value of the OECD’s STRI	
Annemarie Elijah		Australia-EU services trade: where are the barriers?	
Jane Drake-Brockman		Regional Integration in Services: Using the STRI to measure progress with the Services Directive and the EU Digital Single market	
Session 1B Room: 80.07.07		EU Policy-Making Chair: Serena Kelly	
Berengere Greenland		Strategic Narrative Alignment: Analysing the projection of French and EU narratives about Global Energy Governance	
Krzysztof Sliwinski		European Politics and the neo-liberal paradigm	
Cesar de Prado		Grand Strategic Thinking in the European Union	
Session 1C Room: 80.07.08		EU and Justice Chair: Binoy Kampmark	
Paulo Canelas de Castro		Incremental jurisprudence – assessing the European Court of Justice’s discourse by looking at a few seminal judgments	
Nicolas de Sadeleer		Centrifugal and centripetal forces at play in respect to the Common Commercial Policy	
Russell Solomon		Rights at risk? The impact of Brexit in (re)defining human rights in the EU	
Piao-Hao Hsu		Right To Be Forgotten in The EU And Asia- Is Right To Privacy A Universal Concept?	
12:30 – 13:15		Lunch Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7.	

13:15 – 14:45		SESSION 2	
Session 2A Room: 80.07.06	Eurozone Chair: Julian Chaisse		
Binoy Kampmark	Sovereignty, Currency and Control: The Future of the Eurozone		
Remy Davison	No Grexit: How ending fiscal sovereignty resolved the Greek crisis		
Jorge Uxo	No future for the Eurozone without far-reaching changes in its economic governance		
James Headley and Sofia Kalogeropoulou	Expressing Greekness in a time of crisis: kalozioia [‘good life’] versus austerity?		
Session 2B Room: 80.07.07	EU and Brexit Chair: Ivana Damjanovic		
Antonia Mochan	Lifting the Lens: how Australia's relationship with the EU will be changed by Brexit		
Edward Yencken	Beyond bilateral disputes? EU-Australia relations in the age of Brexit		
Anne Harrer	Please mind the gap: Social Cleavages and Brexit in the UK and the EU		
Serena Kelly	Shifting frames: External & Internal Media Framing of BREXIT in NZ		
Session 2C Room: 80.07.08	National Experiences Chair: Ka Lok Chan		
Petar Kurecic	Four Years in the EU: An Analysis of the EU Membership Impacts on the Croatian Economy and Developmental Perspectives		
Alexander Tardi-Zuch	Nationalism in Hungary: Past present and future		
Natalia Chaban	Communicating the EU beyond its borders: Newsmaking practices and EU narratives in Ukraine post-Maidan		

14:45 – 15:00	Afternoon tea Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7.
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15:00 – 16:15 Venue: 80.07.01U	Plenary Panel 2 Chair: Bruce Wilson
	Regional Initiatives to Promote Economic and Social Cohesion Alessandro Rainoldi , European Commission Joint Research Centre Professor Caroline Saunders , Lincoln University Professor Robyn Eversole , Swinburne University

16:30 – 18:00		Session 3	
Session 3A Room: 80.07.06		Regional Economic and Social Cohesion Chair: Peter Mumford	
Bruce Wilson		Developing Regional Innovation Systems in Europe and Australia: Governance and Engagement	
Sarah Howe		The Political Economy of European Union Regional Policy in strengthening the EU political project	
Manoj Babu Buraga		Brexit and the EU Cohesion Policy	
Jeff McNeill		Brexit and the EU agricultural and environmental policy nexus	
Session 3B Room: 80.07.07		Mobilities, Migrations and Cultural Transformations Chair: Fiona Barker	
Anthony Elliott		Digital Borderlands: Australia and the EU at the edge of history	
Susan Luckman		Cultural transformation and innovation in Europe's digital economy – The case of the cultural and creative industries	
David Radford		External 'threats', internal disruptions: The Challenges of physical and relational (im)mobility in light of forced migrations and intercultural complexities in Europe and Australia	
Session 3C Room: 80.07.08		EU and the Eastern Neighbourhood Chair: Natalia Chaban	
Murray Raff		Reform of Civil Law and the Transition of Socialism in Eastern Europe and Asia	
Nina Markovic Khaze		Balkan countries at the crossroads between the EU, Russia and China: is there a beacon of hope?	
Robert Mezyk and Nina Mezyk		The Rule of Law procedure, inner politics and social attitudes: Discourse analysis on the example of Poland	
18:00		Reception Venue: Open area, 80.07	

Tuesday, 17 October 2017

9:00 – 10:30 Session 4	
Session 4A Room: 80.07.06	EU and the Great Powers Chair: Fabio Spadi
Daniel Steedman	Trump and US-EU relations: a time of strategic uncertainty
Dinoj Kumar Upadhyay	India-EU Relations: Regional Dynamics and Prospective Orientation
Ka Lok Chan	Falling between two stools: "Decentring" EU foreign policy and implications for "human rights" in China
Session 4B Room: 80.07.06	EU Integration Chair: Martin Holland
Ben Wellings	Unintended Consequences: Nationalism and European Integration
Natthanan Kunnamas	Europexit?: A Study of Populism in Europe
Ivana Damjanovic and Ottavio Quirico	Inter-Treaty Relations in the EU
George Nikolaidis	Are we really all in this together? The Union's integration flaws return after the GFC
Session 4C Room: 80.07.06	Emerging Trade Issues Chair: Hazel Moir
Paul Gretton	Making the most of trade policy through Brexit
Alan Swinbank	Brexit, Ireland and the WTO: Possible Policy Options for a Future UK-Australia Agri-food Trade Agreement
Kym Anderson	The UK, EU27 and Global Wine Markets by 2025: Implications of Brexit

10:30 – 10:45	Morning tea Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7
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10:45 – 12:15 Venue: 80.07.01U	Plenary Panel 3 Chair: Jane Drake-Brockman
	Harnessing Globalisation to build a better world for the benefit of all Professor Kym Anderson AC , The University of Adelaide/Australian National University Dr Yose Rizal Damuri , Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia Dr Peter Mumford , New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Professor Christopher Findlay , The University of Adelaide Mr Ivano Casella , EU Delegation to Australia

12:15 – 13:00	Lunch Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7
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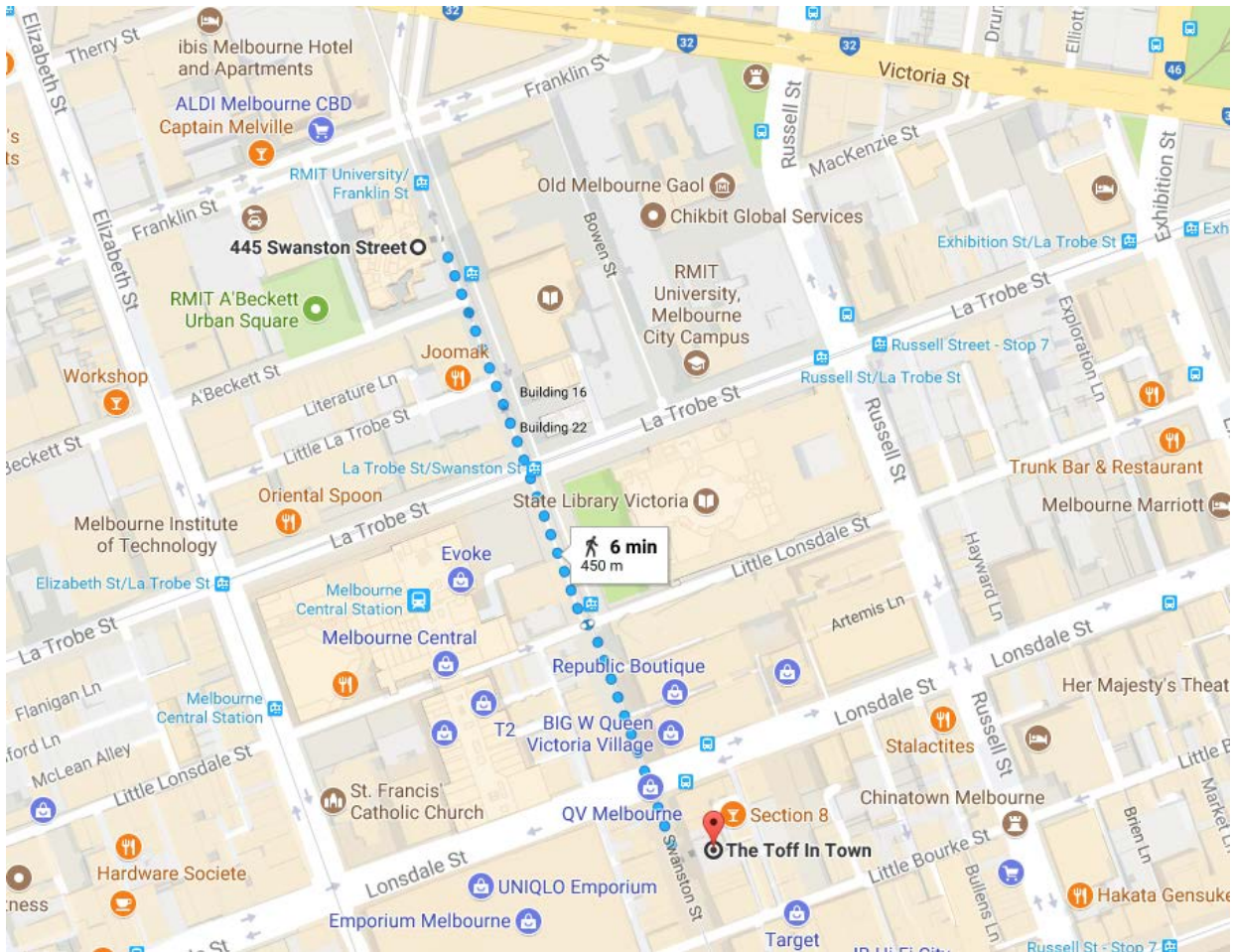
13:00 - 14:30 Venue: 80.07.01U	Plenary Panel 4 Chair: Annmarie Elijah
	Perspectives from European Ambassadors HE Ms Unni Kløvstad, Ambassador of Norway to Australia HE Dr Bernhard Zimburg, Ambassador of Austria to Australia

14:40 – 16:10	Session 5
Session 5A Room: 80.07.06	Towards an Australia/EU FTA Chair: Ivano Casella
Jane Drake-Brockman	Australian and European Perspectives: Finding Common Ground in an FTA
Richard Pomfret	B2B EU/Australia Global Value Chain Relationships
Shandre Thangevalu	Defining the EU/Australia Investment Relationship
Julien Chaisse	Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Thinking Forward
Session 5B Room: 80.07.06	EU, Security and Defence Chair: Russell Solomon
Neil Boister	Regional approaches to cooperation in extradition of transnational criminals: The European Arrest Warrant as a Global Model
Richard Burchill	Regional responses to terrorism: The Gulf Cooperation Council's response to terrorism compared to the EU's response
Petar Kurecic	Would the European Defence Union disband NATO in Europe?
Session 5C Room: 80.07.06	EU and ASEAN Countries Chair: Evi Fitriani
Tasmiha Tarafder	Accord and Ready-made Garments in Bangladesh: The new phase of Participation
Ainsley McLean	European Union and International Criminal Court: Examining International Cooperation and Judicial Assistance, the Case of Sudanese President, Omar Al-Bashir
Hang Nguyen Thi Thuy	EU-Vietnam Trade Relations and the Driving Forces behind Them

16:10 – 16:30	Afternoon tea Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7
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<p>16:30 – 17:45</p> <p>Venue: 80.07.01U</p>	<p>Plenary Panel 5</p> <p>Chair: Bruno Mascitelli</p>
	<p>Australia-EU Business and Policy Links</p> <p>Melissa Conley Tyler, Australian Institute of International Affairs</p> <p>Tim Carroll, Austrade</p>

<p>18:30 – 21:00</p>	<p>Conference Dinner</p> <p>The Toff in Town, The Ballroom, 252 Swanston Street, Melbourne</p>
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Please make your own way to the Conference dinner.

Wednesday, 18 October 2017

9:00 – 10:30	SESSION 6
Session 6A Room: 80.07.06	European Union in the World Chair: Serena Kelly
Gabriele Suder	Regionalisation in and with the EU: A cost-benefit analysis for the Higher Education sector
Bruno Mascitelli	European Studies – What it is and what state is it in Australia?
John Hopkins	Disasters Know No Borders: Disaster Risk Management in the EU
Session 6B Room: 80.07.07	EU Integration (2) Chair: Anne Harrer
Rita Parker	A European crisis of democracy or just testing the boundaries?
Prashant Sabharwal	Constitutional Moment - How to refound the European Union
Daviti Mtchedlishvili	Less Ambitious Stimulus: Trichotomous Europeanisation Process in the South Caucasus
Session 6C Room: 80.07.08	Cultural Processes Chair: Natthanan Kunnamas
Kasia Williams	Memory and populism across Eastern European borders
Franziska Doser	A New Generation of Europeans: Refugee integration through early education at German primary schools
Dionysios Stivas	Refugee Crisis Effects on the 'Future of Europe': An Impediment to European Integration
10:30 – 10:45	Morning tea Venue: Open area, RMIT SAB Building 80, level 7
10:45 – 11:45 Venue: 80.07.01U	Plenary Panel 6 Chair: Natalia Chaban Studying The European Union: Global Perspectives Professor Paulo Canelas De Castro , University of Macau Dr Evi Fitriani , University of Indonesia Assoc Prof Bruno Mascitelli , Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia
11:45 – 12:00 Venue: 80.07.01U	Conclusion and Wrap up Professor Jacqueline Lo

Wednesday, 18 October 2017: Adelaide

Hawke EU Studies at the University of South Australia

13:00 – 13:30	Registration Venue: Bradley Forum, Level 5, Hawke Building, City West Campus, University of South Australia
13:30 – 13:35	Welcome to Conference
	Acknowledgement of Country & Introduction Professor Anthony Elliott , Executive Director, Hawke EU Centre, University of South Australia
13:35 – 13:45	Opening Address
	H.E. Dr Michael Pulch , Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Union to Australia
13:45 – 14:45	Panel 1 Chair: Susan Luckman
	EU in the World Today Ms Melissa Conley Tyler , Australian Institute of International Affairs Professor Richard Pomfret , University of Adelaide Mr Laurent Pointud , Alliance Française
14:45 – 15:15	Afternoon tea
15:15 – 16:30	Keynote Lecture Chair: Anthony Elliott
	EU in the World Today Professor Loukas Tsoukalis , Professor of European Integration, University of Athens, Visiting Professor, Harvard University
16:30 – 16:50	Audience Q&A
16:50 – 17:05	Short Break

17:05 – 18:05	<p>Panel 2 Chair: Professor Anthony Elliott</p>
	<p>The Future of the EU H.E. Mrs Nineta Barbulescu, Ambassador of Romania to Australia Professor Robert Holton, Adjunct Professor, University of South Australia Professor Loukas Tsoukalis, Professor of European Integration, University of Athens, Visiting Professor, Harvard University Professor Bruce Wilson, Director of the European Union Centre, RMIT University</p>
18:05 – 18:20	<p>Closing Address Professor Anthony Elliott, Executive Director, Hawke EU Centre, University of South Australia</p>
18:20 – 19:30	<p>Cocktail Reception</p>

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 Monday morning. Please check the booklet for the room in which your presentation will be in. Due to the nature of a conference, we appreciate your understanding and cooperation if there are any short-notice changes.

Sessions will be 90 minutes in length, divided by four presenters. Presentations will be 15 minutes in length, allowing for 30 minutes Q&A per session. There are resident computers in the rooms if you wish to use a PowerPoint presentation.

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 Melbourne. Please bring your presentation loaded on a USB flashdrive to use with the computer resident in the room where your presentation is. If you encounter technical difficulties please contact Yvonne.

Please note that internet access will be available via the eduroam network. Please check with your home institution to have the correct login details with you. We cannot provide technical assistance to access eduroam. For more information on eduoram please visit www.eduroam.org

There will be no printing facilities at the venue.

Presentation Abstracts in Alphabetical Order

A – C

ANDERSON, Kym

UK, EU27 and Global Wine Markets by 2025: Implications of Brexit

For centuries Britain has accounted for a major share of the world's wine imports, and wine accounts for more than one-third of UK alcohol consumption. It is therefore not surprising that both suppliers of those imports and UK wine consumers, producers, traders, distributors, and retailers are focusing on what the UK's planned withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit) might mean for them. In this paper we model the world's wine markets and project those markets to 2025 without, and then with, Brexit under various scenarios and a replacement trade agreement between the UK and EU27. The Brexit scenarios involve adjustment not just to UK and EU27 bilateral tariffs but also to assumed changes by 2025 in the UK's incomes and currency. The relative importance of each of those three components of the initial shock are reported, as are impacts of a subsequent UK-EU27 trade agreement. The results suggest the net impact outside the UK will be relatively minor compared with other developments in the world's wine markets. Inside the UK, however, the effect of Brexit on incomes and the pound are likely to have non-trivial initial impacts on the domestic wine market, and to be far larger than the direct impact of changes in bilateral tariffs.

Kym Anderson is a Professor of Economics at the University of Adelaide and at ANU's Crawford School of Public Policy. He worked at the GATT (now WTO) Secretariat during 1990-92 and at the World Bank during 2004-07. He has published around 400 articles and 40 books. He Chairs the Board of Trustees of the International Food Policy Research Institute. He is a recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Economics degree from the University of Adelaide and a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of New England. In 2015, he became a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC).

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BOISTER, NEIL

Regional approaches to cooperation in extradition of transnational criminals: The European Arrest Warrant as a Global Model

The adoption of the European Arrest Warrant in the EU signalled a major step away from the traditional and much more cumbersome process of extradition for the surrender of fugitive criminals between Member States. This paper explores the much-reduced conditions for the operation of the Arrest Warrant, the contextual conditions for its operation such as adherence to human rights protections, and how the Arrest Warrant has been received by officials and the public in Member States, before going on to explore whether the EAW process provides a workable model for a global arrest warrant, or for regional arrest warrants in other regions.

Professor Neil Boister has been interested in “transnational criminal law”, the suppression of transnational crime through international law, since undertaking a PhD on the “The Suppression of Illicit Drugs through International Law” at the University of Nottingham. He has published widely in this area, including most recently *An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law* (OUP, 2012) and (with Robert Currie, Dalhousie University) the *Routledge Handbook of Transnational Criminal Law* (2014). In 2015, he was awarded the New Zealand Law Foundation International Research Fellowship and is currently working on a project on global simplification of extradition.

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BURAGA, MANOJ BABU

Brexit and the EU Cohesion Policy

Cohesion Policy is the most explicit and most visible expression of solidarity within the European Union. Cohesion Policy is a development policy aiming at improving the conditions for sustainable growth and jobs, well-being and quality of the environment in the EU regions and at strengthening the integration of regional economies. Is an important EU pillar and it cannot be replaced in future with any individual state or an individual. In the context of cohesion policy, solidarity is not expressed through compensatory payments, but through support for development. In this sense, it can be seen as a help to self-help, and its success depends to a large extent on the capacity and preparedness of those at whom the support is targeted to make the best possible use out of it including for the building of good governance and administrative capacity. EU will grow faster in the coming days despite Brexit turmoil in the region also Europe still faces an important number of threats. But the growing confidences among the citizens that EU is will remain always as a unique and indispensable actor in the regional level and also at global level. Emmanuel Macron wins as a French President was signs of relief in the Europe. The upcoming UK elections will decide the position of UK in the coming days and the eurozone will reach expectations of yearly growth rate.

The present paper is an attempt to analyze that the real problem and really facing any problems by EU after the Brexit. And try to find answer to these research questions.

1. Is Brexit will really harm European Union cohesion policy or not?
2. The future of the EU and Is EU will grow after the Brexit turmoil in the region?

Currently am pursuing my Doctoral Program in European Studies. Focusing on India-EU Partnership. Presented and Published several papers in India and in International Journals.

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BURCHILL, RICHARD

Regional responses to terrorism: The need to improve coordination and cooperation within and between regional arrangements

In the current global environment extensive cross border cooperation is necessary for combating terrorism and extremism. While this point has been well known, actual progress in this regard has been slow. Regional arrangements have a strong role in supporting global efforts to address financing and support for terrorism and extremism. Regional arrangements should be able to coordinate efforts between their member states, as well as contributing to global efforts by working together in the sharing of information and best practices.

Dr Richard Burchill is the Director of Research and Engagement for TRENDS. Previously he was a member of the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation and Reader in the Law School at the University of Hull. While at the University of Hull he has been the Director of the McCoubrey Centre for International Law, the Director of Postgraduate Studies for the Law School and the Director of International Partnerships for the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. He has been an expert speaker on issues of international law, human rights and counter-terrorism for the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and the George C. Marshall Centre for Security Studies.

Dr Richard Burchill
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CANELAS DE CASTRO, PAULO

Incremental jurisprudence – assessing the European Court of Justice’s discourse by looking at a few seminal judgments

The European Court of Justice operates under the principle of collegiality. This results in a systematic search for consensus which renders the discourse of the ECJ limited to the very essential. In order to preserve consensus, the ECJ may not appear audacious in expounding the rationale of the solutions found to novel questions. On the contrary, the ECJ seeks instead to be persuasive by threading a very incremental discourse, a step-by-step’ argumentative construction. This may be illustrated by a recent number of judgements in cases containing questions of constitutional importance, which shall be analyzed. Keywords: European Court of Justice; jurisprudence; case law; judicial discourse; consensus; constitutionalism.

European Union Studies in Macau: looking back, thinking ahead

Macau stands in the Asia-Pacific area as one of the jurisdictions which pioneered the introduction of EU studies. More than 20 years after this start, it may seem timely to look back and take stock of the past in order to better understand the challenges for the future. The study shall seek to identify the main actors, policies followed and comparative features of these more than two decades of sustaining EU studies in Macau and prospectively reflect on the dilemmas and options which seem to punctuate the near future of EU studies in a broader changing environment. Keywords: EU studies; Macau; teaching; research; EU-funded programs.

Associate Professor, University of Macau. President, European Union Studies Association, Macau. Former Counsel, international courts, State governments, International Organizations

Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro
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CHABAN, NATALIA

Communicating the EU beyond its borders: Newsmaking practices and EU narratives in Ukraine post-Maidan

Ukraine – a major theatre of contention – confronts regional and international security and challenges the EU’s new leadership and foreign policy focus on the exercise of global and regional political and economic stewardship. In this light, a mutual understanding with neighbours is vital. It is critical that Europe diagnoses and understands EU perceptions, images and narratives in this volatile strategic neighbour and tracks expectations. Informed by the strategic narrative theory

(Miskimmon et al. 2013), this paper traces narratives formulated and projected by the EU towards its neighbours to the East through its Global Strategy (2016) and offsets them against the narratives about the EU communicated in Ukraine bypassing the EU. In focus are Ukraine's leading news discourses, and newsmaking practices behind them. Special consideration is given to the effectiveness of implementation of post-Maidan legal frameworks which lead to the privatization of the Ukrainian media to ensure editorial freedom. The paper examines how domestic newsmaking practices and identities of opinion-makers influence what EU images and narratives are spread and activated within Ukraine and links its findings to EU public diplomacy towards this conflicted society. Ukrainian society is characterised by different levels of awareness of the EU as well as differing EU perceptions diverging from region to region and between generations. The data come from the Jean Monnet Network 'Crisis, Conflict and Critical Diplomacy: EU Perceptions in Ukraine and Israel/Palestine'. The paper innovatively links the strategic narrative theory of international relations studies with the cascading activation framing theory (Entman 2003; 2004) of communication studies. While the former theorises the communication phase in the life of a strategic narrative, the latter adds to our understanding of the mechanisms behind the flows of information and the role of local newswriters and media gatekeepers in shaping domestic communication flows on international relations and foreign policy.

Professor Natalia Chaban is a Co-Head of the Department of Global, Cultural and Language Studies heading European and EU Studies and European Languages; Deputy Director and Jean Monnet Chair at the National Centre for Research on Europe (NCRE) at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

This paper is co-authored with Associate Professor Andrii Chuzhykov is of Kyiv National Economic University, Ukraine and Mr Iverson Ng is an MA student at Tartu University, Estonia.

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CHAISSÉ, JULIEN

Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Thinking Forward

Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) has been subject, over the recent years, to increasing criticisms. Some argue that the origin of these criticisms is to be found in the fact that developing countries are no longer the only countries facing potential claims for damages under ISDS. Recently, developed countries policies have been challenged through ISDS, leading to the award of significant compensations [Waterfallen v. Germany]. At a time of budgetary constraints, public opinions have very negatively reacted to ISDS and, more generally, to investment treaties or treaties including investment chapter, such as TTIP. The EU Commission, either as part of a damage-control operation in the context of the TTIP negotiations, or in a genuine attempt to have states regain control over ISDS, proposed an ISDS mechanism substantially inspired by the WTO dispute settlement mechanism. The EU has succeeded to have the ISDS chapter in the recently negotiated CETA with

Canada. This proposal had also been incorporated in the EU Vietnam FTA and there are suggestions that it is also on the table as part of the TTIP negotiations. The support for the EU approach remains, for the time being, embryonic. The EU Commission has been instructed to push for its court proposal in all future FTAs, which suggests that it will also be on the table in future AEUFTA negotiations. This presentation will discuss the key parameters that will shape the design of the AEUFTA investment dispute resolutions system.

Julien Chaisse is Professor at The Chinese University of Hong Kong ([CUHK](http://www.cuhk.edu.hk)), Faculty of Law. He is an award-winning scholar of international law with a special focus on the regulation and development of economic globalization. In addition to his professorship, Dr. Chaisse is a member of the [Trade and Investment Council](#) of the World Economic Forum (WEF). He is also a well-experienced arbitrator and a leading consultant to international organizations, governments, multinational law firms, and private investors.

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CHAN, KA LOK

[Falling between two stools: "Decentring" EU foreign policy and implications for "human rights" in China](#)

This paper critically examines calls among EU foreign policy scholars for a less "EU-centric" and some "outside in" approaches to explore new options for EU external relations. While it is always desirable to achieve mutuality and commonality through "sharing hearts and minds", one cannot be led to think that such benign intentions will always bring fruits. The tragic case of the Nobel peace laureate Liu Xiaobo illustrates China's growing self-confidence in the face of global calls for the end of prosecution. China was determined to make Norway a scapegoat. It is argued here that autocrats around the world should welcome "decentring" to create political discourses and to manipulate the EU's choice of actions in their favour. However, with regards to the logic of appropriateness and the logic of consequentialism, the efforts towards "decentring" EU's foreign policy is like squaring a circle, and may fall between two stools. Keywords: Decentring, China, Liu Xiaobo, EU foreign policy

Kenneth Ka Lok CHAN is an associate professor at the Department of Government and International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University and President of the Hong Kong Association for European Studies. He was a member of the Legislative Council in 2012-2016. His research areas include European Politics, Democratization, EU's external relations as well as Government and Politics of Hong Kong.

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DAVISON, REMY

No Grexit: How ending fiscal sovereignty resolved the Greek crisis

EU institutions – in particular, the European Central Bank, the European Commission and the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) – effectively ended fiscal sovereignty in Greece during the 2015 Greek financial crisis. The paper examines why the EU limited financial assistance to Greece following its payments default in June 2015, caused domestic bank closures and severe limitations on withdrawals from Greek banks. In July 2015, the Greek government applied for financial assistance from the ESM. The ESM proposed a memorandum of understanding outlining fiscal and administrative reform in Greece in return for an €86 billion bailout package. The paper also discusses how the impasse between the Greek government and the EU institutions was resolved with the new bailout package. The final section of the paper assesses the impact of the responses taken by the key EU institutions, together with the IMF, in managing the crisis.

Dr Rémy Davison is Jean Monnet Chair in Politics & Economics at Monash University, and Associate Director of the Monash European and EU Centre. He is the author of *The Political Economy of the Eurozone Crises* (forthcoming); *The New Global Politics of the Asia-Pacific: Conflict and Cooperation in the Asian Century* (2017); and *The Political Economy of Single Market Europe* (2011).

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DE PRADO, CESAR

Grand Strategic Thinking in the European Union

Think-tanks are flourishing and competing across the world as there is a general need for better understanding and adaptation to a plethora of traditional and new challenges. Strategic think-tanks (STT) broadly distil the past and present to better prepare for alternative futures, no longer only in security issues, but in a fuller range of political, economic and socio-cultural matters; not only focusing on domestic factors and impacts, but increasingly within a global context. In the early decades of European integration, global strategy was driven by few political personalities largely within a transatlantic mind-set. Since the 1990s, European countries have been developing their systems of foresight based on strategic think-tanks (would provide some national examples), exploring transnational networks (TEPSA, FORNET, ECFR, etc.), and even reaching out to Asia (CAEC, CSCAP, etc.). Since the 2000s, the EU institutions have enacted more global and comprehensive strategies (the Solana Strategy in 2013, the European Union Global Strategy in 2016), but they have failed to consolidate a permanent European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) that increases coordination among the many forward studies groups of EU institutions and many other

STT and experts within Europe and beyond. My paper would mainly elaborate on the tension between the national and European levels, and on factors that may explain the great fragmentation and limited reach of strategic thinking within the EU.

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DE SADELEER, NICOLAS

Centrifugal and centripetal forces at play in respect to the Common Commercial Policy

Member States and the European Commission have been at loggerheads regarding the allocation of competences regarding the Common Commercial Policy. Roughly speaking, the Commission support exclusive competences that curtail the Member States' room for manoeuvre whereas the Member States favour shared competences. In its Opinion 2/15 on the validity of the EU-Singapore Trade and Investment Treaty, the CJEU took the view that EU exclusive competences are likely to prevail in a number of areas encompassed within the CCP, with the exception of ISDS and portfolio investments. Given that the trade relationships of the EU might be very much underpinned by the conclusion of a swathe of new bilateral trade agreements (a timely issue for Australia but also for the UK), there is a need to shed light upon both the centripetal and the centrifugal processes at play.

Nicolas de Sadeleer is professor of law at Saint Louis University, Brussels, and guest professor at UCL. Based in Brussels, he plays an active part in debates on EU legal and institutional issues. Author of more than 300 publications, he held from 2004 to 2005 a EU Marie Curie chair on risk assessment and risk management at the law faculty of the University of Oslo. In 2010, he was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair focusing on trade and environment conflict. Prof de Sadeleer is visiting the University of Canberra as a participant in the University's Distinguished International Visitor Program.

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DI FRANCESCO-MAYOT, SOPHIE

Ukraine's Quest for EU Membership

On 11 May 2017, the European Union and the European Council representatives approved the visa-free travel for Ukrainians. This policy has been considered a milestone in the history of EU-Ukraine relations and gave Ukrainians renewed impetus for EU membership. Current relations are shaped through the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Ukraine's desire to become an EU member commenced in 1994 when the government declared EU integration as its main foreign policy objective. Despite their eagerness to join the European family, the country has experienced numerous internal and external setbacks including, the EU's reluctance to expand to post-Soviet nations, poor economic performance in Ukraine, a lack of democracy (particularly throughout the 1990s) and internal instability (post-Orange Revolution). Ukraine's persistence for acquiring EU membership poses an important question: considering increasing scepticism regarding the future of the EU which has been witnessed by the ongoing economic malaise, Brexit and the rise of populist radical right-wing parties, why are countries like Ukraine so keen to acquire EU membership? As this paper will demonstrate, despite the current crises, the EU continues to represent for many Europeans a regional organisation where values of democracy, freedom and diversity are upheld and protected. Keywords: Ukraine, European Union, Russia, Integration, Democracy.

Dr. Sophie Di Francesco-Mayot is currently an Lecturer at Deakin University. She teaches in the unit Europe's Political Transformation which surveys the main political changes which are challenging Europe. She is currently contributing to the publication of a book Why the Left Loses: Social democracy in a state of flux. In 2015, Sophie was a teaching associate at the School of Languages and Linguistics, Monash University and an associate lecturer at the University Centre in Mayotte in the Department of Law, Economics and Management. In 2014, Sophie underwent an internship at the European External Action Service (EEAS) in Brussels, Belgium where she worked with the Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Maldives division and assisted in the management of the ASEM SOM (Senior official Meeting). In 2013, Sophie was a teaching associate and full subject coordinator of a Master unit European Union: History, Debates, Politics and of an undergraduate unit Enlightenment Foundations. She was also a research assistant for a Integra Project funded by the Jean Monnet Grant from the European Commission. Throughout her academic years, Sophie has presented at a number of international conferences in Australia, presenting papers on the question of whether Turkey should become a member of the EU and on the French Socialist Party.

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DOSER, FRANZISA

A New Generation of Europeans: Refugee integration through early education at German primary schools

Following the European Union's 2015 refugee crisis, Germany has taken in more than one million Syrians, and now faces a large clash of culture, religion and social norms (Migration Policy Centre, 2016). One pathway to promote the integration of newly arrived migrants is education: It lays the foundation for a successful integration into German society and thus, the EU. German primary school curricula and teaching strategies are characterized by regional states' education agenda. In order to ensure the establishment of equal opportunities for primary school integration across the country's new social landscape, this research compares the implementation of German federal and EU guidelines on refugee education with the regionally applied teaching methods in primary schools. Considering Germany's modern history of having been divided until 1990, the former East and West have made contrasting experiences with refugee migration, which may impact their regional teaching strategies. Interviews with educational staff from one representative primary school of each region will contribute to a more comprehensive oversight of the current situation of educational integration in Germany and the broader EU.

Franziska Doser is an MEURO student at the National Centre for Research on Europe at UC. She has spent time living in Germany, Singapore as well as New Zealand and these experiences have given her a broad insight into multiculturalism, integration, education, local media and intercultural communication.

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DRAKE-BROCKMAN, JANE

Regional Integration in Services; Using the STRI to measure progress with the Services Directive and the EU Digital Single market

The paper describes the EU approach to regional market integration in services, looking at the use of regulations, directives and other key elements making up the single market for services. It also describes the variable manner in which the services directive is implemented providing some examples from professional services sectors. The "four freedoms" of the EU single market work in the direction of enabling trade in services because most services transactions involve use of multiple delivery modes. Services Trade Restrictiveness Indices (STRI) nevertheless show there is persistent heterogeneity of preferential services trade policies across the EU Member States, across services sectors and across modes of supply. Against the background of digitisation and the impact of new technologies on trade in services, the paper also takes an initial look at some aspects of the digital single market focussing on examples from, and STRI measures for, telecommunications (which

provides the essential infrastructure and enabling services backbone for the single digital market) and professional services (which are currently undergoing deep digital transformation). The paper identifies some of the remaining intra-EU barriers in these sectors and poses a number of questions for future research. It also considers the potential role of digital trade barriers in the relatively low intensity of digitalisation in Australia/EU trade flows.

Australian and European Perspectives: Finding Common Ground in an FTA

This is a broad paper focusing on the Australia/EU relationship from a strategic political economy perspective in the multilateral and regional trade context, also taking Brexit into account. It looks at the crowded EU trade agenda and the extent to which an FTA with Australia might seem to fit into EU priorities, at how challenging the negotiations might appear to be for the EU, at the degree to which offensive interests in the Australian market on the part of the EU27 and the UK might overlap and how the overall balance of negotiating interest might be shifting for the EU27. From an Australian perspective, the paper focuses on the size and importance of the economic relationship with the EU Member States and potential benefits of more open trade, investment and regulatory cooperation with the EU. Challenges are also highlighted, including with respect to potential negotiating precedent setting for example for professional services and digital trade (cross-border data flows and data localisation). For both negotiating partners, the paper explores how this FTA is likely to impact on the pursuit of trade and investment strategies in Asia Pacific, at a time when the EU is increasing its footprint in the region Australia has long considered its backyard. The paper suggests possible directions for future regional cooperation.

Jane Drake-Brockman is Director of the EU Centre for Global Affairs, University of Adelaide. A former diplomat, she served as Minister at the Australian Delegation to the EU in Brussels. She has worked with the International Trade Centre in Geneva, Commonwealth Secretariat in London and OECD Secretariat in Paris; founded the Australian Services Roundtable; served as Executive Committee member, Hong Kong Coalition of Services Industries, Convenor, PECC Taskforce on Services and co-convenes the new Asia Pacific Services Coalition. She has taught Macroeconomics at the Chinese University of HK: published extensively on trade policy issues; contributed to 3 World Economic Forum Experts Groups - on Global Value Chains; Services: Trade, Finance, Development.

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ELIJAH, ANNMARIE

Australia-EU services trade: where are the barriers

The services trade restrictiveness index enables comparison on a country by country basis across different services sectors. This paper compares the levels of restrictiveness between Australia and its

main EU member state partners. The aim is to provide background to the services chapters which will form an important part of the forthcoming Australia-EU trade agreement. In which sectors is Australia more restrictive than EU member states, and vice versa? Does the index give us an indication of where the most significant gains in services trade might be? Where restrictiveness varies significantly across the EU, what does this tell third country partners about the level of economic integration in services trade inside the single market? Where restrictiveness is higher in Australia than in EU member states, could there be a federal dimension to the barriers?

Dr Annmarie Elijah is Associate Director of the ANU Centre for European Studies. She previously worked as a policy officer in the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and she has taught politics at the University of Melbourne, Victoria University of Wellington and ANU. Her PhD (University of Melbourne) examined the implications of British membership of the European Community for Australia. Her current research is focussed on comparative regional integration and federalism in Europe and Australasia. She recently held the Europe-Australia Business Council Fellowship at ANU. In 2016 she was awarded Jean Monnet funding to train government and industry ahead of the forthcoming Australia-EU trade agreement negotiations.

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ELLIOTT, ANTHONY

Digital Borderlands: Australia and the EU at the edge of history

This paper takes its conceptual cue from the recent writings of Michel Agier, who has argued that the figure of the displaced human has in our own time been rendered both “inside” and “outside”, enclosed on the one hand and excluded on the other. Reflecting on the lives of enforced migrants, the paper considers afresh the global migration crisis in the light of Agier’s twin theses of “decentring the world” and “the decentred subject”. Elliott contends that much in Agier’s analysis is of importance, but extends this approach by arguing the case for a “double decentring of self and worlds”. Whilst there may be nothing historically new about enforced migration, what is different is that we now live in a time of instantaneous communications. The paper concludes by considering the impacts of the digital revolution and advanced globalization in terms of immobility, asylum and enforced migration, and of how these global transformations are rewriting the interconnections between mobility and immobility.

Anthony Elliott is Dean of External Engagement at the University of South Australia, where he is Executive Director of the Hawke EU Centre and Research Professor of Sociology. He is also SuperGlobal Professor of Sociology (Visiting) at Keio University, Japan. He is the author and editor of some 40 books, translated into over 12 languages. His most recent books include *Identity Troubles* (2016), *The Consequences of Global Disasters* (with Eric Hsu, 2016), and *The Routledge Handbook of Psychoanalysis in the Social Sciences and Humanities* (edited with Jeffrey Prager, 2016).

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GREENLAND, BERENGERE

Strategic Narrative Alignment: Analysing the projection of French and EU narratives about Global Energy Governance

Each country in the European Union has chosen different paths and have different priorities in terms of energy. Some choose to move away from nuclear energy, others seek through renewable energies to diversify their energy mix. France's attachment to nuclear energy makes it an interesting case. This research will analyse how France's particular energy interests and policies (ie. strong nuclear energy policy) direct the way it presents itself as an international energy actor. In other words, it hypothesises that France's local energy concerns and energy policies will frame France's local narrative on global energy governance and France's visions of relations with other energy actors. With this hypothesis, the research seeks to identify the way in which a state actor frames its narrative with strategic intentions. In doing so, it hopes to develop a theoretical understanding, based on empirical evidence, about how strategic actors align their communication with their strategic interests in order to influence a domestic audience and frame the debates in order to gain policy legitimacy. Equally, it hypothesise that the EU, having its own foreign policy goals with regards to energy, will frame its communications on energy in alignment with these goals. France is a particular energy actor, with very different energy interests than other European countries. As such there will be areas of external energy policy in which its national interest will differ from the interests of the EU as a whole. Therefore, this research hypothesise that France's frames of 'Self' and 'Others' in the energy field will be different from the EU's self-perceptions and perceptions of others in the field of global energy governance. In doing so, it will look at how the EU's external energy policies and narratives about energy may impact the communication of France's narrative about global energy governance.

Béregère Greenland is a PhD candidate at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch. Her current research focuses on perceptions of global energy governance in France. In 2013, she awarded the EUCN MEP internship scholarship and interned at the European Parliament in 2014. In the past, Béregère researched Tunisian perceptions of the EU and Normative Power Europe since the Tunisian revolution. She has also been involved in a research project concerning the ways in which the European Union and Europe appear in New Zealand social studies textbooks and in an international research project on the EU as an international energy player.

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GRETTON, PAUL

Making the most of trade policy through Brexit

The United Kingdom is entering into the Brexit process at a time when the global economy is gradually recovering from the effects of the global financial crisis. Current projections indicate that growth may continue to be sluggish in the medium term. Brexit will have many dimensions but key among these is the conditions that the United Kingdom and the European Union elect to conduct merchandise trade on Brexit. The choice on this matter will be important in setting the broader environment for the conduct of trade and commerce between the United Kingdom, the European Union and other countries into the future. The stark choices are between: (i) the United Kingdom remaining in the single market through continued membership of the European Economic Association (EEA); (ii) exiting of the EEA and seeking to negotiate preferential trade deals with the EU and other trading partners and trading blocs; and (iii) committing to full unilateral trade liberalization to place local business in the best position to compete locally and internationally. This paper uses a global economic model to assess the economic implications of each of these alternatives. For rules of origin reasons and the extended time lags in negotiating preferential deals, the pursuit of the second option would be costly to industry and the community more broadly. While full unilateral liberalization would be difficult and the desire to leave the European Union is likely to rule out remaining in the single market, the United Kingdom would be best served by aiming for one of these seemingly impossible alternatives. For the European Union trade policy formulation that favoured greater trade openness and economic reform would help smooth the Brexit process and revive growth prospects.

Paul Gretton is a former Assistant Commissioner at the Australian Productivity Commission where he headed the Trade and Economic Studies branch. The branch was responsible for trade policy reviews, assessment of the impacts of national economic reforms, productivity reporting and quantitative economic modelling. Paul has been responsible for commissioned reports including into Rules of Origin; Retail Tenancy Leases; Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements; and the impacts and benefits of national economic reform. Paul has also undertaken research into productivity, land degradation and the Australian agricultural industry, firm size and export performance and the impact of ICTs on economic growth. He was responsible for the preparation of the Commission's annual *Trade & Assistance Review*.

Paul has worked as an advisor in Pakistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine, and has represented Australia in forums in the Asia-Pacific and OECD areas. Currently, Paul is a Visiting Fellow at the Crawford School and an associate of the Centre of European Studies at the Australian National University. Paul's research interests are in the areas of economic growth, national economic reform and trade policy. Paul regularly uses economy-wide economic modelling to support assessments of key policy issues.

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HARRER, ANNE

Please mind the gap. Social Cleavages and Brexit in the UK and the EU.

Never has United Europe and the United Kingdom been so disunited as it is today and never has the European question so intensively been mirrored in the national and European party landscape. This “Gretchen”-question makes parties drift apart, leads to the emergence of new ones and undermines others as stagnant and irrelevant. But can these disintegrative “Rexit”-movements from the EU and thus the concept of Euroscepticism be considered as new dividing lines? The Cleavage Theory aims to grasp and explain these social drifts by its theoretical frame, allowing to find an answer to the question in how far the Brexit vote can be perceived as a fungus that divides the society. In a first part, the revisited cleavage theory of Samuel Lipset and Rokkan Stein will be outlined and discussed. In the following empirical part, the classical cleavages in the UK and the EU will be analysed regarding their developments over the last twenty years. On the one hand, this study will shed light on how far Euroscepticism has evolved as a potential new cleavage and how the question of identity and belonging can be perceived as a social-regional cleavage, in particular regards to the Scotland, Ireland and Wales disintegrative movements.

Throughout my studies, I have focused on deepening my knowledge on German-French, German-British and European-Pacific-Asian relations, while profiting from a challenging academic environment at the Free University of Berlin, the Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris III and the University of Passau. Over time, I have not only achieved a valid level of expertise in these studies but I have also worked as a project manager in Paris and Berlin as I understand political science as a genuine part of political life which is responsible for nourishing and promoting debates with factual concepts, possible implications and explanations.

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HOPKINS, JOHN

Disasters Know No Borders: Disaster Risk Management in the European Union

Although most work on the field of regionalism has focussed on shared economic goals as the key to successful co-operation, in fact co-operation in the field of disaster management has a longer lineage and in recent years has once again risen to the fore in face of an increasing inability of states to cope with disaster events. This paper presents the European Union’s response in a comparative context. Part of a project funded by the EUCN it examines both the advanced nature of the formal Union Civil Protection Mechanism and practical problems that it still encounters. Despite the fact

that states clearly need to co-operate more effectively if they are to successfully manage the growing risk of disaster events, why do many states still struggle to effectively utilise the mechanism. Given the requirements of the Sendai framework, will European Disaster Risk Management provide a further limited and decisive point to drive European co-operation forward in a field traditionally associated with the very essence of the sovereign state?

Dr. Hopkins is a comparative public lawyer who also works in the fields of European and international law. Much of his research work has examined the development of federal or multi-level governance at the domestic and international levels. His recent focus in this area has been the connection between domestic and international public law and the application of federal ideas to international organisations. Since 2010 he has developed a strong research interest in the field of disaster risk management as a direct result of his experiences in the Canterbury earthquake sequences of 2010-11.

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HOWE, SARAH

The Political Economy of European Union Regional Policy in strengthening the EU political project

This is a paper about the policy design of EU 'Smart Specialisation' policy (RIS3) (2014- 2020) in shaping regional economic development in 'periphery' regions of Europe. Unlike earlier work in the field of economic geography that has contributed greatly to the analysis of the policy utilising quantitative approaches, here the focus is exclusively about providing a qualitative analysis of the strengths and challenges associated with the overarching policy design of the RIS3 policy. The Smart Specialisation policy evolved in the context of the Global Financial Crisis in the 1990s with the EU Regional policy settings gradually embarking on a new direction, underpinned by a new efficiency imperative underpinning regional development goals. Working with the OECD to develop the policy, the changed approach has centred on building innovation through establishing the institutional architecture at the level of the region to enable the interaction required between regional stakeholders to encourage competitiveness of regions. This shift has been described as representing a significant transition away from EU regional policy focusing on purely redistributive aims to increasingly an emphasis with economic development policies not just to promote the convergence of lagging or restructuring regions, but also to feed into EU- wide economic advances. Utilising a case study methodology, this paper first examines documentary data to explore the implications of RIS3 policy design at the level of the EU and the case study region of Bratislava in Slovakia. Secondly, interview data is examined that seeks to provide parallel evidence gained from official documents about the strengths and challenges associated with the RIS3 policy design. Three elements of the policy will be addressed. The political context and governance challenges of the policy will be assessed in view of where the region is placed in negotiations within the EU multi-level governance structure. It will then consider the extent to which the policies suggested 'innovation typology' is

appropriate for diverse regions given the industrial characteristics and pattern of innovation associated with different regions. Finally, the paper will provide analysis on the extent to which existing regional assets including formal knowledge assets exist in the region (public and private R&D) will present a barrier to what the RIS3 policy design is trying to achieve. Preliminary examination of the data gathered for this paper has found that under the three sets of criteria outlined, that there are both strengths and barriers to policy implementation in the context of the policy design of the RIS3 policy. The study suggests that stakeholders in regions located in 'periphery' regions located in Central and Eastern Europe have however experienced problems with different elements of the policy design relating to regional participation in governance processes, concern about the model of innovation being proposed for 'industrial production' regions and experiences of low levels of 'regional assets' conducive to aspiration to achieve a diversified and innovative regional economy.

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HSU, PIAO-HAO

Right To Be Forgotten in The EU And Asia- Is Right To Privacy A Universal Concept?

In 2010, the European Commission proposed the idea of the so-called "right to be forgotten." However, it was not until the delivery from the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) on the Google Spain Case in 2014, that wide-spread discussions on the subject arose in almost all parts of the world. In addition, the legislative design similar to the right to erasure has been compassed in the General Data Protection Regulation in 2012, and was eventually passed by the European Parliament in 2016. On the other hand, development regarding this "right to be delisted" started to take on a life of its own in Asian nations such as Japan, Taiwan, and China, where netizens per capita significantly outnumber those in Europe. Nevertheless, internet users in Asia tends to have practices of "protecting" their personal data divergent from their European counterparts, if not using them as an alternative and yet officially acknowledged form of currency. By presenting three respective cases of the right to be forgotten in the abovementioned Asian countries, this article aims to show that legal professionals in these jurisdictions, despite already under the influence of the normative power of the European Union, took a deviating approach concerning the right of oblivion and demonstrated different attitudes towards privacy. Furthermore, these Asian courts adopted reasoning dissimilar to the CJEU and decided accordingly to offer disparate levels of legal protection.

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KAMPMARK, BINOY

Sovereignty, Currency and Control: The Future of the Eurozone

The euro has become the church before which all who wish to embrace a European project must worship. Ideally speaking, the zone is spoken about in technocratic circles in unquestioned terms, compacted in a mix of idealism and intense procedural management. Countries join do so on the assumption that being within the zone is indispensable to trade and productivity, drawing down barriers for products while receiving generous subsidies for local industries and services. Even after the economic tortures inflicted on countries with lagging economies and poor fiscal policy, there is still a suggestion that to be in the European Union and within a common currency bloc, is far better than being out of it. The populist critique of that position, however, has taken the view that sovereignty needs to be reclaimed from the monetary union, and the institutions decentralised from the making of foreign, legal and monetary policy. This discussion examines the pressing challenges by considering the nature of monetary sovereignty, its limits, and the acute problems challenging the Euro bloc in light of the financial crisis of 2008. More recent problems include Greece as an exemplar of the bloc's monetary dysfunctionality and the emergence of nationalist movements keen to detach local institutions from European ones. In particular, it can be argued that a form of reclamation of sovereignty is taking place, certainly at the rhetorical level, fed by momentum generated by the Brexit vote in June 2016, and the prospects of an unravelling of the common project across a number of countries deemed traditional Europeanists. If not addressed, this drive emphasising sovereignty will become a new orthodoxy, coming in the form of a fracturing implosion, not only within the currency bloc but the EU itself.

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KELLY, SERENA

Shifting frames: External & Internal Media Framing of BREXIT in NZ

Britain's referendum decision to leave the European Union (EU) in June 2016, has resulted in political and economic uncertainty in Britain, Europe and around the world. Resultantly, there has been a great deal of speculation about the possible outcome of the Article 50 negotiations. While we do not wish to add to the speculation, we apply political psychology to content media analysis in order to understand how the phenomenon of so-called "BREXIT" has been framed and understood in one of

Britain's closest allies – New Zealand. Using, and extending, an established research methodology, this paper is interested in the New Zealand media's coverage of BREXIT in 3 time periods – immediately after the and around the US election, Differentiating between BREXIT news originating from New Zealand and from UK news sources, this paper examines the concept of 'shifting frames' (Voltolini 2016) in external images of BREXIT. The paper analyses NZ vs UK authored articles dealing with BREXIT with a specific focus on chronological attitudes and emotionality towards BREXIT. Drawing on the psychological change-curve model (Kubler-Ross 1969), we argue that because of the huge change implied by BREXIT, the acceptance of the event will occur in emotional stages, with the change curve model serving as the ideal process of acceptance. According to the model, New Zealand remains stuck in the stages of pre-acceptance and grief, while sources printed in the analysed NZ media, originating from the UK indicate that Britain has reached the acceptance phase. The findings are important as New Zealand, a former British colony, suffered an economic, political and identity crisis when Britain joined the EU's precursor, the European Economic Community (EEC) in the 1970s. The British media coverage of the debate even suggested that Britain could re-establish stronger Commonwealth ties after its EU exit. Yet arguably, if the New Zealand media became stuck in feelings of grief post-BREXIT this could hold back policy progression in dealing with the economic, political and social ramifications of BREXIT.

Dr Kelly is a lecturer and research fellow at the National Centre for Research on Europe. She has been involved in a number of international comparative projects examining perceptions of the European Union. She currently leads a research project examining post-BREXIT perceptions in New Zealand.

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KUNNAMAS, NATTHANAN

Europexit?: A Study of Populism in Europe

The paper aims to study three important questions, relating both common or non-institutionalised populist movements and protests in Europe and institutionalised populism through the rises of European populist political parties that tried to replace the existing gaps between politicians and their constituencies by large political parties in representative democracy. The first part is to clarify populism in which despite scholars see it as a "thin" ideology, it becomes "thick" movements especially spreading through European continent. Although we know that populism is not an interchangeable term for far-right movements, it is interesting to see whether right-wing populism in particular shared some commonalities to the extreme right. In addition, right wing populist political parties this day play major roles as alternatives in European politics, such as the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) in the case of influencing Brexit or UK's referendum decided to leave the EU, the National Front (FN: Front National) headed by Marine Le Pen, one of the two finalists for the French Presidential Election's run-off this May 2017, and a lesser extent of the

increasing popularity of the Alternative for Germany (AfD: Alternative fuer Deutschland) in local politics. Second, this paper will study the Brexit and the probable exit or “Europexit”, coined here, in the rest of EU member states, such as “Frexit” campaigned by Marine Le Pen, or Italeave, Hungaleave, and Finnish etc. These right wing trends are pararelling with left wing populist protests against the Euro-crisis management in the European peripheral countries such as Greece. The third question is to evaluate to what extent these movements both non-institutionalised in the form of populist protests and institutionalized in the form of populist parties destabilize the depth of economic integration project of the EU, Euro and Economic Monetary Union (EMU) in particular, and political integration project especially in the realm of internal security in refugee crises.

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KURECIC, PETAR

Four Years in the EU: An Analysis of the EU Membership Impacts on the Croatian Economy and Developmental Perspectives

Four years have passed since Croatia has accessed the EU. High expectations that have arisen long before the accession, especially in the late 1990ies and early 2000ies have given way to reality, especially after the outbreak of the economic crisis. Croatia's accession to the EU should have a strong impact in creating a more favorable economic climate due to increased investor confidence. Despite the impact of the 2008 Economic Crisis and Croatia's long struggle to recover during the long aftermath of what became known as the Great Recession. Croatia struggled with recession for six years, longer than any European economy. A membership in an association of traditionally stable democratic states would be expected to benefit FDI inflows and the existence of the Excessive Deficit Procedure should provide a stabilizing influence on Croatia's public debt and budget deficit. Besides assessing the positive and negative impacts of the EU membership on Croatia, this paper aims to perform an empiric analysis of FDI inflows and other relevant macroeconomic variables, in order to assess the full impact of Croatian membership in the EU. As the most negative impact, we can emphasize “brain drain” and emigration in general, which severely decrease the prospects of development in the future and put into doubt the sustainability of Croatian healthcare system and pension system, respectively. The dilemmas are raised whether the bleak perspectives are mostly a

product of the delayed EU accession to the EU, which should have occurred much earlier, or the endogenous problems, which Croatia is unable to solve for decades (low productivity and competitiveness, significant corruption, low transparency of social transfers, and clientelism etc.).

This paper is co-authored with Filip Kokotovic and Trina Mjeda.

Would the European Defense Union disband NATO in Europe?

The political debate flared up among EU member states when it is spoken among military development programme under EU security. This intellectual shift is going to skyrocket about political debate how to carry out successfully an army transformation process by building up a common European army that shall not happen until 2020 and beyond. Security changes and challenges for European security could force national states to rethink among restructuring national armies that same day might be transformed and interrelated into European army and given under the EU's single command, which needs to be separated from NATO's command structure, both the SHAPE and ACO could be toppled into permanent EU military command in Brussels, and separated from US military command structure in Europe. Europe's defense policy has to be changed some day and defense institutions might be necessary transformed in the European Defense Union (EDU) that Europe centric defense body shall replace NATO as to guide common defense policy autonomy without US interdiction anymore. How to transform command structure in praxis is difficult, and get convince EU member states to stay away from NATO policy, and fence itself from US hostile foreign policy to be able to stop political instigating against Russian Federation? The EDU would present an optimal solution for Europe to distance itself from US policy and prevents EU – NATO states into direct confrontation with Russian Federation, and would restart defense policy towards Russian Federation. Why would the EDU present the best solution for the EU's security? Because the USA is sometimes playing dangerous political & war games after the end of the Cold War in Europe that could trigger regional & global wars, and NATO mostly has to follow, while the EDU would not have to.

This paper is co-authored with Bostjan Peternelj.

Dr. Petar Kurecic works as Assistant Professor of Political Science and Human Geography at the University North, Croatia. Dr. Kurecic is the author of one scientific book and the author or co-author of five papers in indexed journals. His research interests are geopolitics, geoeconomics, and international political and economic relations. Before becoming a university professor, Dr. Kurecic worked for the Social-democratic party of Croatia and for the Party's Parliamentary club, was a Representative at the City Assembly of Zagreb, and a Dean of the Zagreb School of Business.

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LUCKMAN, SUSAN

Cultural transformation and innovation in Europe's digital economy – The case of the cultural and creative industries

Economic participation is central to full European integration. According to a 2016 study prepared for the European Commission, more than 3 million enterprises, employing over 12 million people, make up the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) sector of the EU economy; and these figures would be even higher if they included the high-end luxury industries of craft making and design. CCIs make up 11.2 % of all private enterprises and comprise 7.5 % of all persons employed in the total EU economy. Europe's CCIs build upon strong design and craft foundations to be world leading; though these same histories of strength give rise to uneven participation patterns and thus differential levels of cultural and economic integration for CCIs within the EU, despite the opportunities offered by the Digital Single Market. This paper reflects upon how the possibilities of the digital economy are impacting upon the opportunities for creative workers in the EU, especially SMEs and sole traders. Importantly, it locates these possibilities within larger the cultural transformations enabled and made visible by digital technology.

Susan Luckman is Professor: Cultural Studies and Associate Director: Research and Programs of the Hawke EU Centre for Mobilities, Migrations and Cultural Transformations at the University of South Australia. She is also Cheney Fellow at the University of Leeds, 2017-2018. Susan is the author of the books *Craft and the Creative Economy* (2015) and *Locating Cultural Work* (2012), and co-editor of *The new normal of working lives: critical studies in contemporary work and employment* (2017), *Craft Economies* (2018), and *Sonic Synergies: Music, Identity, Technology and Community* (2008).

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MARKOVIC KHAZE, NINA

Balkan countries at the crossroads between the EU, Russia and China: is there a beacon of hope?

This paper will undertake a comparative study of the countries that have once formed Yugoslavia, Europe's first socialist country with which the EU entered into a trade agreement during early Cold War period. It will also include Albania, a country also wishing to join the EU. The Balkans is an area where the EU has exercised both soft and hard power since the end of the Cold War. The European Commission, as well as individual EU member states, have thus far invested billions of Euros in aid, state reconstruction and democratisation of Balkan nations. This paper will argue that democratic transformation has not been completed in most of those Balkan countries. With the UK exiting the EU, which is undergoing thereby a process of historical reform, a key concern for the Balkans is whether the process of enlargement will continue there in any foreseeable future. This paper argues that Russia and China are both seeking to fill the political vacuum created by such uncertainty, with the Balkan countries finding themselves at the crossroads again in the scramble for influence by great powers. This paper will use a three-tier methodology. It will, firstly, analyse post-Brexit discourses from the mainstream media, political party documents and leading civil society organisations in the region. Secondly, it will examine the major investments made by Russia and China in the region over the past decade. Lastly, it will compare the EU presence or 'actorness' with that of growing Russia's and China's soft power in those countries, and draw some preliminary conclusions. The paper will be informed by recent fieldwork that has been undertaken in the Balkan region, and previously conducted five-year research into the EU foreign policy in the Balkans and Russia's and China's more recent courting of political elites there that has yielded success.

Dr Nina Markovic Khaze holds a PhD in European studies from the Australian National University, where she is also a Visiting Fellow. Dr Markovic Khaze has taught foreign policy and diplomatic history of great and emerging powers in contemporary international relations at the University of New South Wales. She has previously worked as Senior Researcher for Europe and Middle East for Parliamentary Research Service in Canberra, having published extensively on this topic and advising MPs and Senators on EU and NATO-related matters. Her research interests also include EU-Russia relations and China's New Silk Road. She also works for SBS as a political commentator.

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MASCITELLI, BRUNO

European Studies - What it is and what state is it in Australia

European Studies in Australia has been a theme of observation by Europeanists over the last decades. Mostly a discipline product located in tertiary education, it has been subject to differing definitions, interpretations and then ultimately practices. The distinction between European Studies, European Integration Studies or even European Union Studies is a debate, which has continued and represents the differing approaches and moments of its promotion. Moreover, some disciplines have engaged with the European Union through their specific and non-disciplinary approach such as history, politics, law and economics.

Heavily influenced by the dim view that Australia had of the European Union in the last 50 years, European studies has gone through important phases of growth, under the radar existence and in some localities decline. It has also been a product of university rationalisation and degree reconfiguration. Much of this has more to do with the corporatisation of universities than the low esteem for European Studies. Recently the European Union, despite Brexit, has acquired a greater profile in Australia largely due to the proposed Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Australia. However, whether this new “awakening” is likely to change decades of tension and controversy between the European Union and Australia and whether this is reflected in the popularity of European Studies in Australia is still to be seen.

Bruno Mascitelli is Associate Professor at Swinburne University of Technology and is Jean Monnet Chair (2016-2019). He is also the President of the Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia (CESAA). His major areas of teaching and research include the European Union, as well as migration and expatriate voting and political engagement. He has just published as co-editor “Australia’s new wave of Italian migration: Paradise or illusion?” (2017, Australian Scholarly Publishing).

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MCLEAN, AINSLEY K

European Union (EU)-International Criminal Court(ICC): Examining International Cooperation and Judicial Assistance within the Context of African Contestation

The European Union (EU) has been instrumental in the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) since its inception under the Rome Statute, that entered into force as of July 1, 2002. Reaffirming the ICC’s core tenets, the EU and its Member States continue to promote the principles of universality and complementarity. The purpose and intent are to eradicate impunity concerning

the most serious of all crimes; genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Now at a critical juncture, the EU has been criticised for its sustained political and financial contribution to the ICC, and has been accused of negatively impacting upon the court's ability to remain independent and impartial. Furthermore, such speculation has not only potentially discredited the legitimacy of the court in general, it has also further deteriorated the contentious relationship between the African Union (AU) and the ICC, thus widening antagonism, that happens to also coincide with the controversy surrounding the issue of arrest warrants, namely that of indictee, President of Sudan, Omar Al-Bashir.

This paper will examine the extent to which the EU promotes international cooperation and judicial assistance in respect to effectuating arrest warrants within the context of the Al –Bashir Case. Second, analysis into the African contestation will be considered as a byproduct of this case.

The methodological design of this paper is framed upon both political and legal desk-based analysis. The initial findings of this study suggest that it would be prudent for the EU to invest into a ‘mass withdrawal strategy’ that considers alternative judicial measures for African withdrawal from the ICC. Further, perceived bias of African States being disproportionality targeted by the ICC need to be fully addressed. This paper is of timely relevance and therefore endeavors to offer some insights into some innovative strategies to help move forward.

Ainsley originally obtained a Bachelor of Nursing in 2000, that subsequently led to her working as a nurse in many high-risk conflict zones throughout Africa over the past fifteen years. It was during her time working in these hostile environments that her passion to address impunity and criminal liability for victims of armed conflict began to emerge. Having lived in South Africa for several years working on various NGO social justice projects in Johannesburg, Ainsley returned back to New Zealand to pursue further academic studies.

Having now obtained her Undergraduate Degree in Political Science at the University of Canterbury, Ainsley has gone on to pursue a Master of Laws (International Law and Politics). Ainsley has also been the recipient of multiple scholarships and awards during her time at the University of Canterbury and hopes to use these platforms to increase the profile of the injustice many Women face during periods of Armed Conflict.

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MCNAUGHTON, ANNE

Trade in legal services: an exploration of the values of the OECD's STRI

This paper focuses on a single service industry – legal services – and explores the insights that can be gained from using the OECD’s new STRI. Using these new data to explore priority services trade

issues in a known industry (legal services) allows a deeper understanding of the nuances of the database and how it can best be used. The paper investigates the extent of integration in legal services and identifies areas of trade restrictiveness and possible explanations for these.

Anne McNaughton is a Senior Lecturer in the Law School at the Australian National University, Canberra and an Adjunct of the ANU Centre for European Studies where she was also Deputy Director. Anne holds a Master of Laws from Eberhard-Karls University in Tuebingen, Germany. She researches and teaches in the fields of private and comparative law; the law and politics of European integration; and the legal architecture of the European Union. She is a Fellow of the European Law Institute and a corresponding member of the Principles of European Insurance Contract Law (PEICL) and Principles of Reinsurance Contract Law (PRICL).

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MCNEILL, JEFFREY

Brexit and the EU agricultural and environmental policy nexus

The slow-motion train-crash that constitutes the current Brexit negotiations weaken calls for the wider EU's demise, but it does not make the case for the EU. The EU's agriculture-environment policy nexus may seem at first blush a surprising arena for promoting the EU. Brexit was, after all, supported by many British farmers, who were also significant beneficiaries of EU redistributive agricultural policies. Indeed, EU agricultural policy has been lampooned for resulting butter mountains and milk and wine lakes. However, following recent reforms EU agricultural payments that still account for over half the EU budget are now used for regional support, especially in depopulating member-state peripheries, and for environmental services. Environmental regulatory policy on the other hand is widely lauded as a significant EU policy success story with member-state policy harmonisation resulting in raised environmental quality levels. Environmental policy can also be seen to be partly captured by the agricultural sector, as the latter shape-shifts to redefine CAP subsidies as payments for environmental services. Environmental policies may also serve as non-tariff barriers to agricultural imports into the EU, making them of no little concern to the EU's trading partners. Although disruptive, Brexit makes explicit what the EU offers by identifying what could be lost by British farming and wider environmental impacts resulting from the exit. This paper accordingly scopes this agricultural-environmental policy nexus through the lens of Brexit to identify implications for the EU and more implicitly its trading partners.

Dr McNeill is a senior lecturer in the Resource and Environmental Planning Programme at Massey University where he coordinates and teaches undergraduate and postgraduate courses on natural environmental policy and planning. He has previously worked in and with all levels of government and politicians including the European Parliament where as a stagiaire he drafted an amendment to the EU Directive on Fruit Jams, Jellies and Chestnut Purées that while of no great moment provided a

very good insight into the workings of the European Union and helped the Austrian regional jam industry.

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MOCHAN, ANTONIA

Lifting the Lens: how Australia's relationship with the EU will be changed by Brexit

Australia's relationship with the EU has largely been viewed through the lens of its relationship with the UK and the UK's status as a member of the EU. With Brexit, Australia is going to have to find a new way of engaging with the EU and its Member States.

This presentation will consider some of the factors that will help or hinder that new view, once the UK lens has been lifted. It will look in particular at the role of the media in framing Australian perceptions of the EU. I will argue that monolingualism in the UK has contributed to a one-dimensional view in the UK media about the EU. With the overwhelming majority of Australian European correspondents based in London, Australian media is exposed to a narrow view of EU issues. They will have to find new ways to look to Australian interests in the relationship with the EU as the UK and EU diverge.

This paper is co-authored with Melissa Conley Tyler.

Antonia Mochan is the Media and Communication Expert of the EU-Australia Leadership Forum. She is a former EU official, and spent 6 years at the European Commission Representation to the UK. She has a Masters from the University of Melbourne.

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MOIR, HAZEL

Using the OECD's Services Trade Restrictiveness database.

The OECD's Services Trade Restrictiveness database essentially takes a large number of qualitative indicators of restrictions to the free cross-border sale of services and turns them into a numerical index, the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI). This presentation explores the nature of the database to highlight areas where the data are most useful and to indicate possible pitfalls and

misuses of the data.

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, particularly the issue of geographical indexation. Hazel publishes on patent policy, geographical indications and various other aspects of trade policy. She has made a number of submissions to government enquiries on these issues. 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.

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MTCHEDLISHVILI, DAVITI

Less Ambitious Stimulus: Trichotomous Europeanisation Process in the South Caucasus

In the early 2000s, the beginning of the new approach of European politics in the post-Soviet space was based on the speech of the president of European Commission - Romano Prodi, precisely, his statement that the "accession is not the only one game in town" (Prodi, 2002). The European Union has created the framework of neighbourhood policy towards the South Caucasus which is in need of rethinking. The Eastern Partnership Program has been the main instrument of Europeanisation process in the region that has been failing to manage the developments of the South Caucasus in a systematic and decisive manner. As a result, the process of Europeanisation has divided into trichotomous branching with all possible scenarios, while the "Golden Carrot" – accession – is missing from the picture.

Daviti Mtchedlishvili is a PhD candidate at the National Centre for Research on Europe (NCRE), University of Canterbury, New Zealand. He earned MA and BA degrees in International Relations and Politics from Lithuania (VMU), the Czech Republic (MU) and Georgia (TSU). He has worked for Centre for European Perspective in Slovenia and is an author of the book "Europeanisation Process in Georgia during the period from 2003 to 2014".

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NGUYEN THI THUY, HANG

EU-Vietnam Trade Relations and the Driving Forces behind Them

The EU by far is seen as the world's most successful case of multilateralism. In its relations with Vietnam, the EU has encouraged the integration of Vietnam in the global economy and supported Vietnam's economic reform. Recent developments in Vietnam's trade relations with the EU have a great impact on Vietnam's trade sector. The trade flow between Vietnam and the EU continues to grow and the EU becomes the 5th largest foreign investor in Vietnam. The EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement signed in 2015 once comes into force will foster the EU-Vietnam trade relations. This has raised an interesting question considering the key factors behind this fast growth. Using documentary and analytical approach, this paper identifies a number of determinants of trade flows between the EU and Vietnam. As for Vietnam, its abundance of natural resources, substantial labour force, and priority to open its market and integrate in the world economy, among other things have been key in determining its trade with the EU. As for the EU, it has an abundance of both human and physical capital. Also, the EU has sought to increasingly engage with Asia. Importantly, the paper makes some policy recommendations for the EU and Vietnam to expand their trade relations.

Dr. Nguyen Thi Thuy Hang is a lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of International Politics and Diplomacy, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. She received her doctoral degree from RMIT University in 2017. Her main research interests include European integration, Vietnam-EU relations, and the US relations in Asia-Pacific. She can be reached at thuyhang032003@gmail.com.

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NIKOLAIDIS, GEORGIOS

Are we really all in this together? The Union's integration flaws return after the GFC

This paper will focus on the Eurozone and construct its argument by building upon scenarios 2 and 5 outlined in the White Paper discussing the Future of Europe. Thus, the suggestion is that for the Union to reduce its democratic deficit either member-states agree to move forward to a system that will resemble a federation, or member-states agree to roll-back their cooperation to that of a single market with a consequent constraint for the single currency. The issue of democratic deficit often comes to mind when one discusses the European Union and the Eurozone. Indeed, most support the four basic Freedoms established by the common European market as well as the common currency. Nevertheless, whether through the ECJ's jurisprudence to favour free-market or with the double role played by the European Commission as both a member of the TROIKA as well as the body entrusted with safeguarding European law, the question of democratic deficit has returned in the post-GFC Europe. This paper's argument is that Europe's legitimacy and *raison d'être* is being challenged a lot more from within, rather than from outside forces such as recent election tampering by Russia. As a

result, for the Union to weather future storms created by financial crisis, either the monetary union will have to be accompanied by a political one, or member-states should be given back some of the control of their monetary policy which will take into account the differences between states.

My name is George. I was born and raised in Athens, Greece where I first came into contact with the European reality. I was a member of the European Youth Parliament since I was in high school and that influenced my decision to study Political Sciences. After the turbulent post-GFC situation in Greece, I made the decision to move to Melbourne and study at Monash, where I managed to graduate with a double major B.A, in Politics and European Studies. Later I moved to an Honours degree and now I am a PhD Candidate and a Teaching Associate at Monash

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The US Fossil Energy Development Policy under Trump Administration and the EU's Renewable Energy Policy: Global Climate Change Prospect and Assignment

The Paris Climate Agreement (PCA) was signed by 195 member nations in Dec. 2015. Since then, Donald Trump was elected as the president of USA in 2016 and declared to return to the fossil energy development policy in his inauguration in 2017. It means that the US energy policy focuses on the development of new oil wells, shale gas and oil, and coal although USA is the second largest carbon emission nation in the world. As a result, other member nations keeping their policy for global climate change and global climate warming experience confusion. Despite such political mess, China, the largest carbon emission nation, announced officially that it will comply with the Paris Climate Agreement. Therefore, it may be too early to predict the direction of US energy and climate policy. Compared with the USA, the EU, the third largest carbon emission economic zone has continued its efforts to tackle on global climate change actively. In order to meet the target, the EU has generated policy measures such as renewable energy development and emission trading scheme. This paper focuses on issues and possible problems that can be taken place by the policy mismatches between the two largest economies such as the USA and the EU. It investigates and analyzes how the governments change in the USA and renewable energy policy in the EU cause problems in the world. Furthermore, it also discusses what are prospects and assignments of these two policy directions affecting global climate changes and seeks fundamental alternatives that can be sustainable energy policies in the future.

Sang-Chul Park has received PhD degrees in political science in 1993 in Germany, and economics in 1997 in Sweden. His dissertations discussed Technopolises in Japan. He also passed a habilitation examination (full professorship) in political science in 2002 in Germany as well as a docent evaluation (Swedish habilitation) in economics in 2004 in Sweden. He is currently a 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. His research interests concern industrial policy and regional development and studies on innovation systems and on science parks and innovative clusters in particular. Currently his research areas are expanded toward energy policy, sustainable development strategy, high technology ventures and international business and trade. In 2013, he became the editor of Asia Pacific Journal of EU Studies. In 2014 he also became a member of editorial board in International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development (IJIRD). In 2016 he serves as associate editor for International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development (IMED) (SCOPUS Journal) and a member of Managing Editorial Board in Australian & New Zealand Journal of European Studies.

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PARKER, RITA

A European crisis of democracy or just testing the boundaries?

There is an ongoing debate about ‘a crisis of democracy’, and a general theme in this debate is the increased distance between voters and politics. Yet, such instances may simply be tangible examples of ‘democracy in action’. The growing evidence of a disenchanted public with the political classes has contributed to the ongoing uncertainty within the European Union. This confluence of stresses has led to increased protectionist and nationalist views that have been building across Europe where tensions between nation-states, within civil-societies, and among voters and political elites are evident. This paper will examine the future resilience of the European liberal democratic model. It will draw on examples arising from security and migration issues where the Syrian crisis and other global conflicts have generated unprecedented numbers of refugees and have nurtured terrorist groups that have inspired or organised attacks, often on civilian targets. This paper will use these cases to examine this form of governance and examine whether there is a crisis of democracy in the European Union, or whether European Union citizens are just testing the boundaries of democracy.

Dr Rita Parker is Manger of the Australian Centre for Armed Conflict and Society at the University of New South Wales Canberra, and convenor of the National Security Challenges and Policies in the Indo-Pacific Course. Her research areas focus on global transnational security issues and resilience. Rita’s research has been published in peer reviewed journals and books in Australia, Germany, Singapore, and the United States. She is editor of *Global Insecurity: Futures of Chaos and Governance*, published by Palgrave Macmillan Publishing in 2017, and Rita is a regular columnist for *Security Solutions* magazine.

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POMFRET, RICHARD

B2B EU/Australia Investment Relationships

A feature of international economic relations in the twenty-first century is increasingly fine levels of specialization within global value chains (GVCs). The emergence of GVCs, or more commonly regional value chains, has centred especially on Europe and East Asia, and has largely bypassed Australia. This paper argues that an Australia-EU Free Trade Agreement promoting deep integration could act as a catalyst for Australian participation in EU-centred value chains (and a possible link between EU and East Asian GVCs), and that this should be a win-win outcome.

In the past, distance and high trade costs deterred fine degrees of specialization in areas where Australia’s comparative advantage was less pronounced than wool or coal and minerals. In mining, unlike cars, the biggest operators are not foreign-based transnationals; both BHP and RTZ have

Australian roots. Where transport costs are less relevant, Australian entrepreneurs have created global giants in the media (Murdoch and Packer) or in shopping malls (Westfield) or infrastructure (Macquarie). In the twenty-first century, some small consumer-goods companies have succeeded in going global (Billabong, Rip Curl, Aesop), as have internet companies like REA. None of these is in a complex GVC, but they illustrate that in the twenty-first century the tyranny of distance is being neutered by ICT innovations that make real-time communication cheap. The paper considers the role of an Australia-EU FTA from the perspective of GVC participation, infrastructure improvements and servicification.

Richard Pomfret is Professor of Economics and Jean Monnet Chair on European Integration at the University of Adelaide. Previously, he was Professor of Economics at the Johns Hopkins University. He served as United Nations adviser to the newly independent Central Asian countries in 1993, and has also worked for the World Bank, UNDP, OECD and Asian Development Bank. His over a hundred articles and twenty books, include *The Age of Equality: The twentieth century in economic perspective* (Harvard UP, 2011), *Trade Facilitation* (with Patricia Sourdin - Edward Elgar, 2012), and *International Trade: Theory, Evidence and Policy* (World Scientific, 2016).

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RADFORD, DAVID

External ‘threats’, internal disruptions: The Challenges of physical and relational (im)mobility in light of forced migrations and intercultural complexities in Europe and Australia

‘Voluntary’ and ‘forced’ migrations have pushed Europe towards new crisis points. Political, geographical and social borders are being controlled, sealed, and made harder to penetrate than ever before. The at times ‘ugly’ confrontations, accusations and fear mongering between the ‘left and the right’ raises questions around the value of multicultural and intercultural co-existence in increasingly plural democratic societies. The hard edges of these bordering processes are as much about internal, societal inter-relational crises, identities and (im)mobilities, as they about who and how physical mobility is governed. Host societies and new migrants reveal a continuum of integration challenges and responses that reflect diversity and difference, conflict and conviviality (Glorius 2017; Gawlewicz 2016; Radford 2016; Neal et al 2013). I argue for the importance of understanding those in host and migrant communities across the continuum of (dis)content and that positive integration in plural democratic societies requires not a hardening of ‘relational borders’ (‘relational (im)mobility’) but a willingness and resilience to move toward one other. In this presentation I draw on comparative research into European and Australian rural communities and recently arrived international migrants.

David Radford is a Lecturer (Sociology) and Work Package leader, Superdiversity and Human Rights, Hawke-EU Centre for Mobilities, Migrations and Cultural Transformations at the University of South

Australia. David presently researches issues of interculturality, multiculturalism and migration in rural Australian/European communities. David's publications include: 'Everyday otherness: Intercultural refugee encounters and everyday multiculturalism in a rural South Australia town' (2016) *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*; 'Space, place, and identity: Intercultural encounters, affect and belonging in rural Australian spaces' (October 2017) *Journal of Intercultural Studies*.

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RAFF, MURRAY

Reform of Civil Law and the Transition of Socialism in Eastern Europe and Asia

Civil law is the body of legal principles that governs the horizontal relationships of citizens in society. Most law reform projects in states in transition from state socialism have focussed on "top-down" public law institutions and governance relationships, with emphasis on constitutionalism and human rights. The civil law in contrast allows private citizens to enforce legal protections themselves, in ways that are also supportive of human rights and rule of law. The widely diffused Soviet model of socialist civil law obstructed this "horizontal law enforcement" mechanism, calling for reform programs specifically targeted to the issue. The larger project behind this paper draws on the experiences of formerly socialist Eastern European countries, and now members of the EU, that are well advanced in transitional law reform for the benefit of legal systems that are at earlier points on this path, mainly in the Asian region, such as Laos and Vietnam. For most of the EU countries involved, many unresolved issues remain in this area.

Professor Raff has worked in the fields of Property Law and Environmental & Planning Law for many years. His 1989 article on Law and the Greenhouse Effect² was one of the first legal papers published anywhere on this topic. Until 2011 Professor Raff was the Dean of the Faculty of Law at University of Canberra [UC], in Australia's national capital city. He had commenced as Head of the School of Law at UC in June 2006. Before taking up his Chair in the Canberra Law School, Professor Raff had been Head of a new Law School at Victoria University from 2003. He had helped to establish that Law School from 2001. From 1992-2000 he lectured in the Law School at University of Melbourne, initiating the first undergraduate unit in Environmental & Planning Law taught in that law school and working actively to establish that University's Environmental Management System (ISO 14000 accredited) and its University-wide multi-disciplinary graduate sustainability studies program. Professor Raff has published mainly in his key fields of academic endeavour, Property Law and Environmental & Planning Law, usually employing comparative perspectives.

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SABHARWAL, PRASHANT

Constitutional Moment - How to refound the European Union

The proposed paper will posit that many of the European Union's current problems can no longer be fixed by recourse to the current Treaty structure, which is essentially a patchwork of compromises no longer fit for the demands of a 21st century society. The Union is caught in a permanent conflict between the expressed desire of some countries to deepen the Union's purpose, competences and objectives, and the widespread popular rejection of anything resembling federation. Taking both the White Paper presented by the European Commission, as well as a historical analysis of successful federations as a starting point, the paper to be presented to the conference will argue that the European Union needs to take account of the scepticism of a majority of Europeans – not towards the idea of Europe or the desire for cooperation, but towards a further extension of Union powers without their direct consent. Instead of the false "Federation vs Confederation" dichotomy, this paper will assert a third option: a re-foundation of the European Union with one constitutional document, featuring a streamlining of its institutions and an exciting, refocused vision of its future. It will present a proposal for both the process, the content and the objectives for a new constitutional settlement for the European Union – a settlement that will be suitable for the new challenges posed by the new era dominated by issues like climate change, cross-border crime and financial markets volatility, whilst reconciling it with the legitimate desires for an effective role for EU Member States and the retention of their core sovereignty. Finally, ideas of shared sovereignty and constitutional renewal will play central roles in the paper.

Born to Indian parents in Germany and having been educated across Europe, I'm currently a PhD Researcher in Comparative and European Constitutional Law at Maastricht University scheduled for completion in 2019, I'm writing a doctoral thesis on the recent reception of EU law primacy by the constitutional courts of EU member states. In recent years, I have been a Protocol Assistant/Stagiaire at the European Court of Justice and have clerked with the UK judge at the International Criminal Court, during its first-ever war crimes trial. Speak English, German, French and Hindi fluently.

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SLIWINSKI, KRZYSZTOF

European Politics and the neo-liberal paradigm

This paper looks at the European integration project in its current iteration drawing on Karl Polanyi's assertion that markets are inseparable from the socio-cultural context. In this regard, all attempts to liberalize the economy (not excluding European integration that is based on the principle of single market) bare practical and indeed tangible political ramifications. The main hypothesis of the paper rests on the recognition of the fact that the neoliberal agenda is a defining feature of European

integration. It is after all, the project of the single market with its free movement of goods, services, capital and labor that undercuts European Union integrative practice. Secondly, it is the presupposition of the author of this paper, that there is certain degree of congruence between the economic elites, operating within the neoliberal framework and centre-left political elites. The argument here is that the logics of neoliberalism has been fundamentally accepted across the mainstream of the political spectrum. This consequently means that even left-wing parties had to reposition themselves both ideologically and practically, which brings the author to the conclusion that the market has lost its role as the basic ideological differentiator between the traditional right and left.

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SOLOMON, RUSSELL

Rights at risk? The impact of Brexit in (re)defining human rights in the EU

Brexit resulted from an outpouring of populism in many EU states and is the greatest threat, to date, to the EU's legal constitutional approach to human rights protection. The path to Brexit was paved not only with anti-immigration hysteria but, more seriously, with the undermining of engagement with the EU by some British media and successive governments prepared to argue that EU law supporting rights were 'foreign influences' upon UK's political sovereignty. It took on a parochial flavour but is not a particularly British phenomenon. To date, the focus on Brexit has been upon the implications for the UK's own human rights framework and especially for the continued protection of particular residence rights. This paper looks at the other side of the negotiating table and examines the political challenge that Brexit presents for the EU's human rights framework and for particular rights. The EU's legal constitutional approach to rights protection is an integral part, historically and politically, of both what the EU is and how it presents itself. The European Commission's recent White Paper on the Future of Europe sees human dignity, freedom and democracy as core values and indeed, the EU sees itself based on the rule of law and its role as a promoter, and perhaps even an entrepreneur, of rights. A 'hard' Brexit, moving the UK outside the single market as it seeks to reclaim political sovereignty, represents both direct and indirect challenges to this EU role and its normative constitution. Seeking to institutionally delink UK human

rights law and policy from the EU, an economically challenged UK outside the EU might also indirectly become a pole of opposition to the EU's rights regime if human rights are undermined to secure market access elsewhere. Negotiating around rights can be expected to be critical for the EU.

Russell Solomon teaches in the Global Urban and Social Studies School at RMIT University, Melbourne. His current research interests focus upon legal and policy issues relating to comparative bills of rights and on economic and social rights in Australia and globally. He has also been working on a project on Brexit and its implications for the UK's human rights and recently presented on this at an international conference.

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STEEDMAN, DANIEL

Trump and US-EU relations: a time of strategic uncertainty

The arrival of Donald Trump has brought into question the credibility of the United States' commitment to the trans-Atlantic security alliance. Since 1945 the United States, with NATO, been central to Europe's defence and wider regional stability. This paper will examine how Trump has impacted US-EU relations in the strategic realm since taking office in January 2017. Trump issues a seemingly endless stream of mixed, confusing and contradictory messages. What they add up to and what it means for the European Union is not yet clear. The objectives of US foreign policy under Trump remain largely unknown and give rise to many questions. Is Trump undermining the credibility of US relations with Europe in his quest to "Make America Great Again"? How have EU leaders reacted? Will the EU be forced to take more responsibility for its strategic security? What does this mean for NATO? In a period of rapid change in the international order answers these questions, among many, must be addressed. The liberal institutions built the United States and the Allies in 1944, which have allowed Europe to prosper, are under threat. Increasingly assertive revisionist powers appear to be taking advantage of a distracted United States. Non-state actors are having an unprecedented impact. Threats to the European Union emanate from the south and the east. Consequently the European Union faces a strategic uncertainty not seen since World War Two. How it will choose to proceed hinges very much on the Trump presidency.

Daniel Steedman is a Council Member at the Australia Institute of International Affairs and sits on the Committee at the Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia. He is a member of the Australian Political Studies Association. Daniel is preparing to undertake a PhD examining US foreign policy and nuclear weapons in the Reagan era. His research interests include US foreign and strategic policy, great power relations and the trans-Atlantic relationship. He has a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from Monash University and a Bachelor of Arts from USQ.

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STIVAS, DIONYSIOS

Refugee Crisis Effects on the 'Future of Europe': An Impediment to European Integration

For the time being, the European Union is going through an unprecedented refugee crisis. As a consequence of this crisis, the pitfalls of the EU migration and asylum policies are revealed. Lack of solidarity, unwillingness to share the burden of refugees' allocation proportionally and absence of mutual understanding characterize the manner by which the EU member states approach the refugee crisis. This diversity of perspectives divides the EU member states into different groups: those receiving an enormous number of refugees due to their peculiar geographic location, those willing to provide shelter to asylum seekers, and those refusing to accept refugees on their soil. The lack of mutual understanding and burden sharing empowers the rhetoric of those who advocate no future in the process of European Union integration. Inspired by these premises, this paper assesses the extent to which the diverse approaches to the refugee crisis by the EU member states constitute an impediment to the future of the European Union. This paper's analysis is constructed around two hypotheses: (1) the formation of different groups of member states with regard to the refugee crisis is an impediment that may cause grave consequences to the project of European integration; (2) the diverse attitudes to the refugee crisis are a common phenomenon and does not affect the process of European integration. To test these hypotheses, this paper examines if and how the refugee crisis triggered Brexit, whether it would be possible to achieve consensus on refugee relocation among the divided into groups EU member states and the role of the Court of Justice of the EU on clarifying the solidarity principle and promoting European integration.

Currently, a Ph.D. student at the Government and International Studies' Department of Hong Kong Baptist University, Dionysios Stivas holds an M.A. in European Union International Relations and Diplomacy from the College of Europe, an LL.M. in European Law from Maastricht University, and an LL.B. in International Law from the University of The Hague. Before commencing his Ph.D. studies he worked as a legal consultant for the OECD in Paris and offered his services to the Media and Communications Department of the Court of Justice of the European Union. His research interests focus on the European Union and include security, securitization, migration, and European integration.

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SUDER, GABRIELE

Regionalisation in and with the EU: A cost-benefit analysis for the Higher Education sector

Regionalisation is dominated by the increasing number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) worldwide, most of them in the form of free trade arrangements. The EU represents the most integrated form and state of economic integration between sovereign countries, and its network of

FTAs across the world is highly sophisticated. In Higher Education, this integration has shaped policies and initiatives from ERASMUS and Jean Monnet to the Bologna process; much of this is being studied by non-EU providers and governments for opportunity to tap into. Market integration through FTAs strengthens the crucial engagement of universities with international markets, for a variety of purposes from ranking to revenue and from innovation to fund-raising.

Amongst impacts, FTAs have the potential to lower the costs of studying and working abroad, and hence, mobility of students, staff and academics, and hence the all-important student and faculty experience. FTAs also alter access to research collaborations and income, grants eligibility and hence, joint publications and initiatives on bi-or multi-partner level.

This presentation will discuss the disruptive nature of BREXIT yet the valence and continuing momentum of regionalisation, with its objective of granting reciprocal favourable conditions of trade and investment. It is a matter impacting us on very many levels, ranging from impartiality, or attracting talents more easily, to conditions facilitating investments in transnational education, or physical and virtual infrastructures. FTAs have become increasingly comprehensive in nature within the EU and with third countries. The Australian perspective on scale and scope potentialities provides worthwhile insights for strategic direction, especially seen from one of its most dynamic sectors. In Higher Education, FTAs impact directly on future business contexts and opportunities. They may influence investment decisions in foreign activities in some form of internationalisation (from agents to alliances to own campus developments and more), the location or market choice, and the timing of investments made at home and abroad.

Gabriele is Professorial Fellow at Melbourne Business School and the Faculty of Business and Economics of The University of Melbourne. She has broad and in-depth experience at business schools and universities internationally. She holds a MPhil in Governmental Studies, a PhD in Management (UK) and became full Professor in 2004, and Jean Monnet Chair Professor in 2011 at SKEMA Business School. Her career spans program development academic and university leadership in tertiary education, principally across Europe, the USA and Australia. She has work experience in 20+ countries within international business academics, especially in Asia Pacific. Her discipline is International Business, with a focus of International Trade & Investment strategy, as well as cross-cultural communication. Gabriele's research focuses on international Business Management and Strategy, with a focus on Internationalization knowledge and Regionalisation, market integration and institutional theory. She serves as external research fellow at JETRO (Japan), as expert at the European Union (EACEA), is project assessor at the Australian Research Council and has served as World Investment Report expert at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

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SWINBANK, ALAN

Brexit, Ireland and the WTO: Possible Policy Options for a Future UK-Australia Agri-food Trade Agreement

Prior to the United Kingdom's accession to the then European Economic Community (EEC), in 1973, Australia was a significant supplier of Britain's food. Membership of the EU resulted in trade diversion, closing the British market to Australian sugar for example. This paper will question whether the UK's secession from the EU (Brexit) might usher in a new agri-food trade regime, restoring Australian farmers' access to the British market, or whether other opposing political economy considerations might prevail. Can a comprehensive Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement between Australia and the UK, that includes agri-food products, be negotiated? Any new relationship will need to reflect the UK Government's stated preference for a frictionless border with EU27 (particularly on the island of Ireland), the WTO rule-book, and the interests of the UK's farm and environmental lobbies, as well as the UK's quest for 'free' trade with the wider international community.

Alan Swinbank is an Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Reading (in the UK) and (September/October 2017) a visiting fellow in the Centre for European Studies at the Australian National University (ANU), Canberra. His research has focussed on the farm, food, and biofuel policies of the European Union (EU) and their interaction with the process of trade liberalisation through the World Trade Organization (WTO). His current research centres on the UK's future agri-food trade policy options following secession (Brexit) from the European Union (EU).

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TARAFDER, TASMIHA

Accord and Ready-made Garments in Bangladesh: The new phase of Participation

Governance in Ready-made Garment (RMG) industry plays a major role in its dynamism and production. After Rana Plaza building collapse in 2013, different global stakeholders have been playing key roles in the assessment and inspection of fire and building safety in Bangladesh. The Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh (the Accord) backed by the European Union is one of them. Accord not only trains the employees in the RMG industries in Bangladesh through capacity building but it also enhances governance. One of the aims of Accord is to ensure participation from different safety committees that works aligned with Workers participation committee in the RMG sector. The main objectives of these committees are to ensure a consultative approach among the employees and engage them in the decision making process. Therefore this study intends to assess the role of Accord in ensuring governance through employees participation in the decision making process in Bangladesh. 14 RMG managers from different factories in Bangladesh were interviewed.

The qualitative data suggest adopting various mechanisms to improve the stakeholder's involvement including employees in the RMG industry. The insights that are provided by the RMG managers are essential for next step of the project. This study reveals several important aspects of governance mechanism that are prevailing in the industry. The findings of this study suggest that education or training is very pertinent for building awareness among the employees as it is also one of the vital ways to lessen the gap between the manager and employee in the organisation and thus make it more sustainable in the long run for having committed and satisfied workforce.

Tasmiha Tarafder is currently undertaking PhD in Management at RMIT University, Melbourne. She had obtained her Master by Research from University of Canberra. She received the Best paper award 2013 and the Highly Commended Award 2012 from the ANZSRAI conferences. She presented paper at the 21st Biennial ASAA conference (CAT: A) at the Australian National University, Canberra. She published a research paper in the Australasian Journal of Regional Studies, and a book, as well. Her research interest includes well-being, governance, high performance work system and qualitative data analysis.

This paper is co-authored with Associate Professor Sharif As-Saber, Professor Bruce Wilson, Dr Wahed Waheduzzaman.

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TARDI-ZUCH, ALEXANDER

Nationalism in Hungary: Past present and future

Alexander's research objective is to bring further depth to the existing studies of nationalism in Hungary and Poland from a historical background. The themes of sovereignty and patriotism are strong in Polish and Hungarian nationalism which presents a new area to assist ongoing studies towards nationalism. Alexander's research aims to analyse the idiographic nature of events such as the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the Polish Solidarity movement of the 1980's. The research includes analysis of present day immigration policy and refugee quotas to examine the effects of historical sentiments in a modern context. His research is conducted through the National centre of research on Europe and is supervised through Dr Milenko Petrovic and Dr Serena Kelly.

Alexander Tardi-Zuch is a Masters student in European Studies. His research at the NCRE covers nationalism in Poland and Hungary and the link to historical events prior. His purpose and intention of research is to add new depth to studies on Polish/Hungarian nationalism and look at it's rise from a different angle.

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THANGAVELU, SHANDRE

Harnessing Globalisation to build a better world for the benefit of all.

This session explores how Free Trade Agreements between the European Union and Australia and New Zealand can contribute to more innovative and competitive economies in both Europe and Australasia. The European Commission paper “Harnessing Globalisation” released along with the “Future of Europe” White Paper, calls for trade agreements to open markets and enforce a level playing field. It calls for commercial diplomacy to help write the global rules book so that companies can prosper. It calls for better regulation - for a simple and smart regulatory environment. Globally, a new generation of Free Trade Agreements is focusing increasingly on regulatory coherence and cooperation. The key note address and subsequent panel discuss the way forward.

Associate Professor Shandre Thangavelu is Regional Director, Southeast Asia at Centre for International Economic Studies, Institute for International Trade, The University of Adelaide. Associate Professor Thangavelu is an active researcher on human capital development, technology transfer, foreign direct investment, trade, government infrastructure investment, productivity and economic growth. He has written extensively in technology transfer and economic growth and has published his research in major international journals. He has also worked on several international projects commissioned by UNDP, World Bank, ASEAN Secretariat, APEC, and Asian Productivity Organization (APO).

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U-Z

UPADHYAY, DINOJ K

India-EU Relations: Regional Dynamics and Prospective Orientation

India and the EU have witnessed continuity and change in their relationship. Both share comprehensive political, economic and cultural relations, and despite a relative decline, the EU remains a major economic partner of India. Their relationship has been elevated to the strategic partnership level. However, more than a decade old strategic partnership is yet to realize its full potential. Current political and economic tendencies in Europe have the potential to considerably influence India-EU relations. As the EU faces multiple internal challenges and the decisions at the EU level become more complicated, India's interactions with European countries would grow at the bilateral level. US President Donald Trump's approach has created a sense of anxiety in the Trans-Atlantic partnership and EU member-states are exploring possibilities of a common ground in relationship with the US. Germany has called for a greater role for Europe in global affairs in the future. German Chancellor Merkel appears to take European reforms forward with the new French President and enhance the role of European Union in global affairs. European countries have shown great interest in India's domestic economic reforms, business opportunities and infrastructure development programmes and India is also keen to expand European economic linkages and evolve greater policy synergies in dealing with global challenges. In this broader context, the paper discusses unfolding political and strategic developments in Europe, and analyzes recent trends in India-EU relations. It also attempts to understand how India and the EU would view the future of their strategic partnership in the contemporary world order.

Dinoj Kumar Upadhyay is Research Analyst at Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi. He has a PhD in International Relations from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

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UXO, JORGE

No future for the Eurozone without far-reaching changes in its economic governance

The economic crisis that began in 2017 have had strong consequences on some European countries: losses of income, increases in the unemployment rate, more inequality and social unrest, and a remarkable deterioration of the Welfare State institutions that have traditionally characterized the "European social model". Focusing on the Eurozone, the crisis and its consequences are the result of a complex mix of causes, but one of them is that the economic policy architecture and the institutional framework of the Eurozone display significant limitations. This deficiencies (1)

contributed to the accumulation of some imbalances that are at the origin of the crisis –for example, current account deficits and surpluses, or the increase in private debt in some countries- and (2) encouraged the application of some measures that aggravated the economic and social effects of the crisis. For example, the emphasis put by the European authorities on wage devaluation and fiscal austerity –two measures actually embedded in the Euro Plus Pact or in the Fiscal Compact- triggered a second recession in the “peripheral” countries of the Eurozone. Therefore, an increasing distrust on the European institutions has emerged in many countries, especially those more hit by the crisis and the economic policies put in practice, where the complaints of lack of democracy and transparency are frequent. Although the Eurozone is emerging from the crisis, its economic governance architecture remains incomplete and based on the same principles. This leaves the Eurozone vulnerable to subdued economic performance and cross-country divergence. If the Eurozone is to deliver on its promise of greater prosperity and to avoid calling into question the very existence of the common currency, far-reaching changes in the economic governance of the Eurozone are needed, including some fundamental aspects of the European treaties. This paper will develop some of these proposals of change.

Jorge Uxó has a PhD in economics (Complutense University of Madrid) and is Associate Professor at the University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain). His main research interests are Macroeconomics and Economic Policy in the EU, and Post Keynesian Economics. He has published articles on the crisis in academic journals, especially about the reform of the economic governance, the possibility of applying alternative fiscal policies in the EMU, the role played by the ECB or the effects of internal devaluation on Spain. He has edited the book entitled Post-Keynesian views of the economic crisis and its remedies and he is co-author of *Fracturas y crisis en Europa*.

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WELLINGS, BEN

Unintended Consequences: Nationalism and European Integration

This paper examines the future of European integration and disintegration by examining the relationship between nationalism and the construction of European unity since the end of the First World War to the present day. It engages with the EU’s ‘Nobel narrative’ and suggests that rather than being a means to overcome destructive conflict and fissiparous nationalism, European integration has been driven by conflict – often external to the European Communities – and generated rather than superseded nationalism, particularly after Maastricht.

To substantiate such a claim this paper draws on evidence from within and beyond Europe itself. It examines the effects of nationalist movements outside of Europe on the drive for European unity as well as the impact of actors and structures promoting European unity from beyond Europe’s borders. By examining the relationship between European integration and nationalism since the end

of the First World War through the lens of constructivism, this paper offers an alternative reading of this relationship than that offered by the 'Nobel narrative'. It suggests that different nationalisms will drive integration and disintegration in contemporary Europe, leading to the greatest unintended consequences of them all: that the EU will develop a nationalism of its own.

Ben Wellings is Senior Lecturer in Politics and International Relations at Monash University. His is currently researching the relationship between nationalism, Euroscepticism and the Anglosphere and the relationship between nationalism and European integration. He is the author of *English Nationalism and Euroscepticism: losing the peace* (Bern: Peter Lang, 2012). He has co-authored 'Euroscepticism and the Anglosphere: traditions and dilemmas in contemporary English nationalism', *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 53, 1, 2015: 123-39 (with Helen Baxendale); 'Populism and Sovereignty: the EU Act and the In-Out Referendum, 2010-15', *Parliamentary Affairs*, 2015, (with Emma Vines); and 'Euro-myth: nationalism, war and the legitimacy of the European Union', *National Identities*, 2015 (with Ben Power).

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WILLIAMS, KASIA

Memory and populism across Eastern European borders

This paper examines connections between European memory and politics, and asks how memory matters beyond social and cultural manifestations, driving a wedge into the common agreements and visions. Although imperative for EU integration, WWII memories have become increasingly divisive in the face of recent challenges Europe has faced, particularly when used by political agents to satisfy their populist aspirations. This is visible across the whole of Europe, where anti-foreign sentiments are often energized by and fuel reengagement with the past, and particularly prominent in the CEE countries that had a significant delay in working on their pasts and (re)constructing their identities. Reinforcing RN Lebow's observation that "the politics of memory will be a salient feature of the European landscape for many decades to come", this paper looks at a small section of this landscape, investigating how memory matters in Germany and across Eastern European borders, particularly in Poland, the Baltic States and Ukraine.

I am Academic Coordinator at the Centre for European Studies, Australian National University. My research focuses on the issues of migration, memory and displacement in cross-cultural and transnational context. Recently, I have worked on several projects examining European memories in Australia, focusing particularly on life narratives of Eastern European migrants.

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WILSON, BRUCE

Developing Regional Innovation Systems in Europe and Australia: Governance and Engagement:

The implementation of the smart specialisation process within the framework of EU Regional Policy has drawn attention from the outset to the importance of credible and effective governance. This is addressed as a key step in the *Guide to Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation (RIS)*. The Guide is specific about the characteristics of governance that should be addressed in implementing a smart specialisation process, going beyond existing place-based arrangements.

Notwithstanding the diversity across Europe, the regions recognised for the purpose of developing smart specialisation strategies means that typically, EU regions have both an identity and scale of population and industrial activity that points to the appropriate governance framework for the introduction of a smart specialisation initiative.

These conditions cannot be assumed so readily in the Australian context, not least because of the concentration of so much of the population in a relatively small number of coastal cities. Furthermore, the historically fragmented character of regional policies has led to confusion about regional identity and to multiplicity of regional authorities, well beyond the formal framework of federal, state and local governments.

This paper will review issues related to regional identity and governance in Australia in the light of the EU's approach to governance of smart specialisation. In particular, it will consider the kinds of regional authorities that could assume the responsibility for governance of smart specialisation, and the kind of terms of reference and resources that would be helpful.

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University. He leads a major research program on comparative regional policy in Europe, Australia and Asia, looking at interventions to promote innovative economic development and human capability that improves the living and working conditions of people in metropolitan and rural city-regions. He has had long experience in working with all levels of government on organisational and social change, and is committed to linking researchers and policy makers with city and regional governments in policy formation related to social and economic policy, innovation, lifelong learning and environment. He was a founding Co-Director of Pascal International Observatory.

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YENCKEN, EDWARD

Beyond bilateral disputes? EU-Australia relations in the age of Brexit

The signing of the Framework Agreement in 2016 and the opening of free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations in 2017 indicates the unparalleled level of cooperation between Australia and the European Union (EU). These developments, while significant, have occurred in the context of the

result of the June 2016 referendum when the UK voted to leave the EU. The unfolding process of Brexit is likely to attract significant attention and could be a distraction from closer EU-Australia bilateral cooperation. Through analysing the likely impact of Brexit this paper will examine the role of the UK historically as a key factor in EU-Australia relations. It argues that the UK has been the primary means through which Australia has sought to develop an understanding of the EU. This has had a clear impact in the manner in which the EU is perceived and the way Australia should engage with it as an international actor. In recent decades, however, this trend has become less discernible as the EU has become more of a coherent actor internationally, particularly due to the establishment of the single market and the implementation of the Euro. Coming after these developments has been the completion of a succession of major bilateral agreements, such as the 2008 Partnership Framework and more recently the Framework Agreement. Brexit therefore acts as an important means by which to assess whether relations have matured to the extent that an event, even one as disruptive as Brexit, may not detract from closer EU-Australia bilateral cooperation.

Edward Yencken is a PhD Candidate in the School of Social and Political Sciences at The University of Melbourne. His current PhD analyses relations between Australia and the EU. It argues that over the past two decades Australia has increasingly prioritised relations with the EU due to the extent of shared interests in areas such as trade, security, development assistance, education, science and technology.

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MEZYK, ROBERT & MEZYK, NINA

The Rule of Law procedure, inner politics and social attitudes: Discourse analysis on the example of Poland

The Rule of Law procedure is a confrontational process in which European Union attempts to contravene undesired legal or political changes in the member states. The ongoing procedure against Poland presents the first practical use of the procedure and simultaneously highlights its biggest weakness – the confrontational nature of the discourse implemented in order to rectify a problematic political choice of a member state.

In the wake of the upcoming enlargement, the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) introduced the concept of “basic values” which were to be protected by the Community, such as “respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities” (Art. 7 of the Treaty on the European Union). A safeguarding mechanism has been introduced, in which 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. Consequently, if a respective decision is undertaken by the Council, “certain rights” of member states stemming from the treaties may be suspended.

The mentioned procedure has been specified by the Commission in the 2014 Rule of Law Framework, which foresees a “cooperation and dialogue procedure” between the Commission and the member state in question. The procedure consists of several stages, which reflect the seriousness of the infringement and the willingness of the member state to solve the issue. The purpose of the Framework was “to resolve future threats to the rule of law in Member States before the conditions for activating the mechanisms foreseen in Article 7 TEU” (from the Rule of Law Communication).

The Polish controversies surrounding the national Constitutional Tribunal in 2015 triggered the first application of the Rule of Law procedure. After two years since the commencement of the procedure, the dialogue between the Commission and Polish government gave no results. Instead of a cooperative model of collaboration, the dialogue evolved into a confrontative political discourse.

The procedure against Poland highlights the weakness of the Rule of Law framework, being the political clash between the Commission and the member state. At the same time, the reluctance of other member states to support the decision based on art. 7 TEU deprives the procedure of its potential power. Accordingly, the procedure not only did not contribute to achieving the Rule of Law framework’s goal, but have deteriorated the political discourse between the member state and the EU, contributing to the Euroscepticism of the Polish government.

In the paper we claim the procedure should be either abolished while accepting member state’s own-responsibility in the matters not directly regulated by the community, or transformed into an

early-stage preventive system. In the latter option, the interaction could be modelled on the experiences of the Union in the financial crisis, where occasionally member states were obliged to consult their policies with the EU before their implementation. Such a model could provide for prevention of unwelcome changes, while avoiding the consecutive political confrontation.

Nina Mezyk holds a Master of Science (Hons) and a Master of Arts (Hons) degrees from Jagiellonian University in Cracow. She is a psychologist, sociologist, and a credentialed coach (ICF ACC). Nina possess extensive academic experience in the field of intercultural communication and management. Her research interests are focused on the processes of adaptation to culturally diverse working environment. Currently Nina is working as a Senior Lecturer for the Study Group, overseeing the Social Sciences department in Sydney. She is also associated with the Australian College of Applied Psychology, providing lectures and workshops for coaching trainees.

Robert Mezyk is a Visiting Scholar at the ANU Centre for European Studies and a Lecturer in international law at the Australian Catholic University. He holds a Master of Law and a Master of Philosophy from Jagiellonian University in Cracow, as well as a Magister Legum (LL.M) from Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz. He also studied Law and Philosophy at the Heidelberg University in Germany. Robert is currently accomplishing his PhD at Humbolt University, Germany researching the conditional lending within the European Union during the financial crisis. He possesses experience as corporate lawyer and manager.

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HEADLEY, JAMES and KALOGEROPOULOU

Expressing Greekness in a time of crisis: *kalozoia* ['good life'] versus austerity?

At the height of the crisis in Greece, an article in the *Guardian* about the impact of socio-political anarchy on tourism received the following response from a reader in Crete: 'Greece is a safe place to visit... People here are friendly... We still dance and sing ... and our tables are still piled with delicious *meze*'. This is an expression of the concept of *kalozoia* – the enjoyment of the good life that boosts physical and psychological well-being within a prosperous nation where people live well, a philosophical approach to life that Greeks consider part of their identity. The paradox is that because of the financial crisis, people are not living well, yet the idea of enjoying dance, music and food might help to keep them going. At the same time, this way of life is in jeopardy since it is viewed by many outside Greece as having contributed to Greece's economic problems in the first place. This paper examines the relationship between the Greek crisis and the concept of *kalozoia* – whether the notion of *kalozoia* contributed to the crisis, and how the crisis and austerity measures are impacting on Greeks' way of life and their sense of Greekness. Considering the EU's declared goal of 'unity in diversity', are the reforms imposed as conditions for the bailouts undermining diversity, or is the popular Greek notion of *kalozoia* itself a nationalist reaction that challenges European unity?

James Headley is a senior lecturer in Politics at the University of Otago, New Zealand. He has published academic articles and book chapters on Russia-EU relations, and nationalism in the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He is the author of *Russia and the Balkans: Foreign Policy from Yeltsin to Putin* (Hurst and Co./Columbia University Press, 2008) and co-editor of *Public Participation in Foreign Policy* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012). He has a PhD and an MA from the University of London, and a BA (Hons) from the University of Oxford.

Sofia Kalogeropoulou is a Teaching Fellow at the School of Physical Education, Sport and Exercise Sciences at the University of Otago, New Zealand. She graduated with a Master of Dance Studies from the University of Otago and holds a Bachelor in Performing Arts with a major in dance from the University of Auckland. Her research focuses on dance, culture and national identity, and dance and gender. She also explores the relationship between dance and somatic practices, in particular ballet and Alexander Technique

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QUIRICO, OTTAVIO & DAMJANOVIC, IVANA

Inter-Treaty Relations in the EU

How do the EU founding treaties relate to other treaties signed by the EU and its Member States? Should EU law prevail? Or should rather intra- and extra-EU treaties take precedence? This paper addresses the question with a specific focus on investment law. With respect to different approaches taken by investment tribunals in Energy Charter Treaty cases against Spain, the issue whether the ECT or EU law prevails remains unclear. Answering the question involves issues of hierarchy, time and speciality. Ultimately, this issue has profound implications for the foundation and future of the EU.

Ottavio Quirico (LLB, LLM, PhD) is a Senior Lecturer at the University of New England, School of Law, and an Honorary Lecturer at ANU Centre for European Studies.

Ivana Damjanovic (LLM, MEconSc, GDLP) is a PhD candidate at ANU Centre for European Studies and a sessional lecturer in law at the University of Canberra. Ivana is a Croatian and Australian lawyer, and previously worked as a career diplomat for the Government of Croatia.

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Plenary Panel 1 – The European Union in a Multipolar World

Professor Jacqueline Lo (Chair)

Professor Jacqueline Lo is Associate Dean (International) for the ANU College of Arts and Social Sciences and Executive Director of the Australian National University's Centre for European Studies. She is also the Chair of Academic Board (2016-2018).

Jacqueline is an Adjunct Research Fellow of the Centre for Interweaving Performance Cultures at the Free University of Berlin. Her research focuses on issues of race, colonialism, diaspora and the interaction of cultures and communities across ethnic, national and regional borders. Publications include *Staging Nation* (HKUP 2002), *Performance and Cosmopolitics* (Palgrave Macmillan 2007, with Helen Gilbert). Her latest publications include editing a special issue of the *Asia Europe Journal* (2014) and contributing to a volume of essays on the concept of empathy and memory studies (2016).

Jacqueline has considerable experience in the areas of education and cultural policy, cultural diplomacy and management in the tertiary sector. She is presently serving on the reference group for the ACT Arts Framework Policy Review and regularly conducts briefings for government and the diplomatic corps. She has been Visiting Fellow at UCLA, NYU, the Free University of Berlin and Konstanz University, and DAAD Guest Professor at the University of Cologne. She is the Founding Chair of the Asian Australian Studies Research Network and a member of the NYU Global Arts Exchange Program. She was awarded the Chevalier Ordre des Palmes Académiques in 2014.

Professor Heribert Dieter

Heribert Dieter is a Senior Fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin, Germany. He is also an Associate Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR), University of Warwick, UK.

Professor Yeo Lay Hwee

Yeo Lay Hwee is Director of the European Union Centre in Singapore and Senior Research Fellow at the Singapore Institute of International Affairs. Dr Yeo is also Adjunct Research Fellow in the S Rajaratnam School of International Studies and teaches part time at the National University of Singapore. An international relations expert, she participates actively both in policy dialogue, research and in academic workshops and conferences. Her research interests revolve around comparative regionalism; ASEAN and EU; and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process. Some of her recent publications include "The EU as a Security Actor in Southeast Asia"; "Institutional Regionalism versus Networked Regionalism – Europe and East Asia Compared"; "From AFTA to ASEAN Economic Community – Is ASEAN moving towards an EU-style economic integration"; and "Where is ASEM Heading: Towards a Networked Approach to Global Governance?". For her exemplary record in research and policy work in regionalism and Asia-Europe / ASEAN-EU relations, she was awarded the Nakasone Yasuhiro Award in June 2007. She had also been awarded various short term visiting fellowships and scholarships taking her to Brussels, Leiden and Aalborg.

Professor Natalia Chaban

Professor Natalia Chaban is Co-Head of the Department of Global, Cultural and Language Studies (heading European and European Union Studies and European Languages) at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. She is also a Jean Monnet Chair and Deputy Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe at the same University. Professor Chaban widely publishes on the topic of external perceptions, political a communication and political psychology in international relations and foreign policy (including articles in such high impact journals as the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Journal of European Integration, Cooperation and Conflict*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *Mobilities*, *Comparative European Politics*, *Asian Security*). Professor Chaban is NZ EUCN Advisory Board member and a co-editor of *Australian New Zealand Journal of European Studies (ANZJES)* since its inception.

Plenary Panel 2 - Regional Initiatives to Promote Economic and Social Cohesion

Professor Bruce Wilson (Chair)

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University. He leads a major research program on comparative regional policy in Europe, Australia and Asia, looking at interventions to promote innovative economic development and human capability that improves the living and working conditions of people in metropolitan and rural city-regions. He has had long experience in working with all levels of government on organisational and social change, and is committed to linking researchers and policy makers with city and regional governments in policy formation related to social and economic policy, innovation, lifelong learning and environment. He was a founding Co-Director of Pascal International Observatory.

Alessandro Rainoldi

Alessandro Rainoldi leads the "Territorial Development" Unit at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, Seville, working at the crossroads of regional development, innovation and industrial policies. In the same Unit he has specifically been dealing with smart specialisation and regional economic modelling. He worked extensively for the Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy namely dealing with the negotiation and management of EU funding programmes in Italy, Malta and Romania and contributing to the policy agenda on issues related to governance, innovation, financial engineering and evaluation. He was part of the assessment committee of the European Energy Programme for Recovery. He previously worked at the study & research department of a leading Italian banking group and as a free-lance economic journalist. He teaches EU structural funds at the European College of Parma.

Professor Caroline Saunders

Dr Caroline Saunders has 30 years research expertise in the UK and New Zealand. She has over 300 publications specialising in sustainable economic development. Her current research includes an assessment of international markets and their policies and their impact on development. She has undertaken research for a wider range of private and public bodies both in NZ and overseas. These include the EU Commission, DEFRA, FAO, OECD, MPI, MFAT, Treasury, MFE, MBIE, Fonterra, Industry and various other sector groups and firms. She is on the LandcareResearch board, the Biosecurity Ministerial Advisory Committee and the Council of the Royal Society.

She was awarded economist of the year in 2007 and made an officer of the NZ order of merit in 2009.

Professor Robyn Eversole

Robyn Eversole, professor at the Centre for Social Impact based at Swinburne University, is an anthropologist known for her research on practical regional and community development issues across Australia and Latin America. Robyn is the president of the Australia and New Zealand Regional Science Association International (ANZRSIAI) and member of the Council on Australia Latin

America Relations (COALAR). Her books with major international publishers include *Knowledge Partnering for Community Development* (2015), *Regional Development in Australia: Being Regional* (2016), and the forthcoming *Anthropology for Development, From Theory to Practice* (2018).

Plenary Panel 3 - Harnessing Globalisation to build a better world for the benefit of all

Ms Jane Drake-Brockman (Chair)

Jane Drake-Brockman is Director of the EU Centre for Global Affairs, University of Adelaide. A former diplomat, she served as Minister at the Australian Delegation to the EU in Brussels. She has worked with the International Trade Centre in Geneva, Commonwealth Secretariat in London and OECD Secretariat in Paris; founded the Australian Services Roundtable; served as Executive Committee member, Hong Kong Coalition of Services Industries, Convenor, PECC Taskforce on Services and co-convenes the new Asia Pacific Services Coalition. She has taught Macroeconomics at the Chinese University of HK: published extensively on trade policy issues; contributed to 3 World Economic Forum Experts Groups - on Global Value Chains; Services: Trade, Finance, Development.

Professor Kym Anderson AC

Kym Anderson is a Professor of Economics at the University of Adelaide and at ANU's Crawford School of Public Policy. He worked at the GATT (now WTO) Secretariat during 1990-92 and at the World Bank during 2004-07. He has published around 400 articles and 40 books. He Chairs the Board of Trustees of the International Food Policy Research Institute. He is a recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Economics degree from the University of Adelaide and a Distinguished Alumni Award from the University of New England. In 2015 he became a Companion of the Order of Australia (AC).

Dr Yose Rizal Damuri

Dr Yose Rizal Damuri's research activities focus on international trade, regional integration and globalization of value chain. He is active in several research and advisory networks both in Indonesia and in East Asia, such as Indonesia Service Dialogue (ISD) and Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT). Yose also teaches International Economics courses at the Faculty of Economics University of Indonesia. In addition, he occasionally writes in local and national newspapers.

Dr Peter Mumford

Dr Peter Mumford has an MA (Distinction) from VUW's School of Political Science and International Relations on the topic of 'A study of factors affecting regulatory cooperation between states', and a PhD from VUW's School of Government on the topic of 'Enhancing performance-based regulation: lessons from New Zealand's building control system'. Peter specializes in regulatory management and design and international regulatory cooperation, and has both written on these topics and presented on them in New Zealand and overseas. Peter has extensive experience in international negotiations, most recently as the New Zealand negotiator of the 'horizontal issues' chapters in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

Professor Christopher Findlay

Christopher Findlay is Executive Dean of the Faculty of the Professions at the University of Adelaide from June 2011. Prior to that he was Head of the School of Economics in the Faculty (since November 2005) and before that – Professor of Economics in the Asia Pacific School of Economics and Government at the Australian National University. His primary research theme is Australia's economic relations. A special interest is the reform and industrialization of the Chinese economy. Professor Findlay has been especially involved in research on the textiles, steel and air transport industries in East Asia and on the implications of developments in those industries for Australia.

Mr Ivano Casella

Ivano Casella was appointed Counsellor and Head of the Economic and Trade Section of the EU Delegation to Australia and New Zealand, in September 2014. Prior to that he served as Policy Officer in charge of Trade in Services, at the EU Permanent Mission to the WTO in Geneva (2010-2014). He made most of his career in the Directorate General for Trade and the European Commission. He was in charge of trade relations with South-East Asian countries (2001-2003). Responsible for trade negotiation with Mercosur countries (2003-2006) and in charge of trade negotiations with Southern African countries (2006-2010).

Before joining the European Commission in 2001, he was also selected as official and investigator for the European anti-fraud office. He started his career in 1995 working for Business Europe as Trade Advisor.

He holds degrees in International Relations (Universite catholique de Louvain); a specialization degree in European economics (UCL); a master degree in international politics (Universite libre de Bruxelles) and a postgraduate in International Trade (Solvay Business School).

Married with Genet with two children Lea and Raphael, he was born in Belgium.

Plenary Panel 4 – Perspectives from European Ambassadors

Dr Annmarie Elijah (Chair)

Dr Annmarie Elijah is Associate Director of the ANU Centre for European Studies. She previously worked as a policy officer in the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and she has taught politics at the University of Melbourne, Victoria University of Wellington and ANU. Her PhD (University of Melbourne) examined the implications of British membership of the European Community for Australia. Her current research is focussed on comparative regional integration and federalism in Europe and Australasia. She recently held the Europe-Australia Business Council Fellowship at ANU. In 2016, she was awarded Jean Monnet funding to train government and industry ahead of the forthcoming Australia-EU trade agreement negotiations.

Her Excellency Ms Unni Kløvstad, Ambassador of Norway to Australia

Unni Kløvstad is a career diplomat who has served in the Norwegian Foreign Service for over two decades. She has extensive multilateral experience serving at Norwegian Missions to the UN, NATO and EU.

Most recently, she held the position as Director, Head of Section for Security Policy and North America at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where she was responsible for NATO cooperation, UN peacekeeping, bilateral relations to the USA and Canada, as well as security sector reform and global security challenges. Prior to 2009, as Minister Counsellor to the Norwegian Mission to the European Union in Brussels, Ms Kløvstad coordinated the mission's work on the EU's foreign and security policy, including security and defence policy.

She had previously held the position of Second Secretary to the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN in New York, as well as First Secretary to the Norwegian Mission to NATO in Brussels.

His Excellency Dr Bernhard Zimburg, Ambassador of Austria to Australia

Bernhard Zimburg graduated from the University of Innsbruck, Austria with a Doctorate in Law in 1979 and entered the Federal Ministry in 1982. From 1985 to 1988 he served as the First Secretary at the Austrian Embassy in Lagos, Nigeria and from 1988 to 1992 as Counsellor at the Austrian Embassy in Washington, USA.

From 1993 to 1997 Dr Zimburg was head of Division of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for Eastern European Affairs. Following this, he was appointed as Austrian Ambassador to Algeria until 2001. From 2001 to 2006 he served as Austrian Ambassador to Indonesia, Singapore and Timor Leste. In 2007, he was appointed as Head of Department Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Pacific and ASEM at the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs. From 2012 to 2016 he served as Austrian Ambassador to Japan. In 2016, he was appointed as Austrian Ambassador to Australia and New Zealand.

Plenary Panel 5 – Business & Policy

Associate Professor Bruno Mascitelli (Chair)

Bruno Mascitelli is Associate Professor at Swinburne University of Technology and is Jean Monnet Chair (2016-2019). He is also the President of the Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia (CESAA). His major areas of teaching and research include the European Union, as well as migration and expatriate voting and political engagement. He has just published as co-editor “Australia’s new wave of Italian migration: Paradise or illusion?” (2017, Australian Scholarly Publishing).

Melissa Conley Tyler

Melissa Conley Tyler is the National Executive Director of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, an independent non-profit organisation ranked the top think tank in Southeast Asia and the Pacific in the Global Go To Think Tanks Index for the last three years.

During more than a decade leading the AIIA, she has edited 50 publications, organised more than 90 policy events, overseen dramatic growth in youth engagement and built stronger relations with other institutes of international affairs worldwide. Her recent research focuses on global governance, Australian foreign policy and changes in diplomatic practice. Ms Conley Tyler was selected as one of the nation’s 1,000 “best and brightest” to participate in the Australia 2020 Summit convened by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd. Ms Conley Tyler is a lawyer and specialist in conflict resolution, including negotiation, mediation and peace education. She was previously Program Manager of the International Conflict Resolution Centre at the University of Melbourne and Senior Fellow of Melbourne Law School. She has an international profile in conflict resolution including membership of the Editorial Board of the *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*. She is listed in Routledge’s *Who’s Who in International Affairs* and *International Who’s Who of Women*.

Tim Carroll

Tim comes from a background in medical science, technology transfer and commercialisation. He has experience in executive management in the medical and health sciences, international market development work in Asia, and innovation and commercialisation support. He had a long career at CSL, one of Australia's largest and oldest biotherapeutics companies which operates a global business and produces blood plasma products, vaccines and pharmaceuticals. There he managed a number of technical teams and CSL's international market development work in Asia. He has extensive experience travelling to and develop global markets. He resided in Singapore and a travel base during a phase of Asian focussed market development for a 2-year period from 2006 to 2008. Tim has also run his own consulting firm and managed La Trobe University's intellectual property portfolio and Knowledge Transfer Office. He has also worked extensively with start-up companies and raised venture capital funds to support these companies.

Tim’s original scientific specialities as a Medical Scientist are Blood Transfusion Medicine and Toxinology (i.e. snakes, spiders and other venomous creatures).

Plenary Panel 6 - Studying the European Union: Global Perspectives

Professor Natalia Chaban (Chair)

Professor Natalia Chaban is Co-Head of the Department of Global, Cultural and Language Studies (heading European and European Union Studies and European Languages) at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. She is also a Jean Monnet Chair and Deputy Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe at the same University. Professor Chaban widely publishes on the topic of external perceptions, political a communication and political psychology in international relations and foreign policy (including articles in such high impact journals as the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Journal of European Integration*, *Cooperation and Conflict*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, *Mobilities*, *Comparative European Politics*, *Asian Security*). Professor Chaban is NZ EUCN Advisory Board member and a co-editor of *Australian New Zealand Journal of European Studies (ANZJES)* since its inception.

Professor Paulo Canelas de Castro

Associate Professor, University of Macau. President, European Union Studies Association, Macau. Former Counsel, international courts, State governments, International Organizations

Dr Evi Fitriani

Evi is a senior lecturer of the International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia and the Head of the Department from 2012 to 2016. Currently, she is the Head of Miriam Budiardjo Resource Center of FISIP UI. She is co-founder of the University's Master Program of European Studies and ASEAN Study Center. She achieved PhD from the ANU and was educated in Indonesia, the UK, the U.S, Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Hungary. Her research focuses on Indonesian foreign policy, ASEAN, regionalism, and Asia-Europe relations. Evi published a book, *Southeast Asians and the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM): State's interests and institution's longevity* (ISEAS Singapore) in 2014, and a chapter in *Asia-Europe Connectivity Vision 2025: Challenges and Opportunities* (ERIA) in 2016.

Associate Professor Bruno Mascitelli

Bruno Mascitelli is Associate Professor at Swinburne University of Technology and is Jean Monnet Chair (2016-2019). He is also the President of the Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia (CESAA). His major areas of teaching and research include the European Union, as well as migration and expatriate voting and political engagement. He has just published as co-editor "Australia's new wave of Italian migration: Paradise or illusion?" (2017, Australian Scholarly Publishing).

General Information

If you have any concerns or problems during the conference please contact Yvonne Grosch (yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz), Franny Martens (franny.martens@rmit.edu.au) or Amanda Crichton (Amanda.crichton@rmit.edu.au), or in urgent cases via mobile phone on +64 21 1845 942 or +61 404 128 863 and +61 418 520 136.

Visiting Australia – Visa and Custom Requirements

All travelers other than Australian and New Zealand citizens need to present the following documents to officers in immigration clearance:

- a valid passport or other acceptable travel document
- a valid visa or authority to enter Australia (including electronic visas)
- a completed and signed Incoming Passenger Card, including health and character declaration.

Anyone who arrives without a valid travel document, visa or authority to enter Australia, may be refused entry to Australia or delayed until their identity and claims to enter Australia have been confirmed.

A passenger card is a document providing passenger identification and an effective record of a person's entry to and departure from Australia. Passenger cards to be completed are:

- an Incoming Passenger Card (IPC) for travelers entering Australia
- an Outgoing Passenger Card (OPC) for travelers departing Australia.

For more information please visit: <http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4351.asp>

Prohibited Imports

There are very strict regulations against the import of non-prescribed drugs, weapons, firearms, wildlife, domestic animals and foodstuffs (including meat, poultry and dairy; plants or parts of plants [including fruit, nuts and seeds]; animal products [including wool, skins and eggs] and any equipment used with domestic animals) and other potential sources of disease and pestilence (such as vaccines or viruses). There are severe penalties for drug trafficking.

For more information please visit: <http://www.customs.gov.au/site/page4369.asp>

Tullamarine Airport and Transport

Melbourne Airport is located approximately 25km north-west of the Melbourne's CBD on the Tullamarine Freeway - less than 25 minutes by car.

For more information visit:

<http://melbourneairport.com.au/to-from-the-airport/maps-directions/overview.html>

Melbourne's taxis Melbourne's taxis are a safe and convenient way to get from the airport to your destination. Taxi ranks are located on the ground floor outside Terminals 1 and 3. You can catch a taxi from designated taxi ranks, unless they you have pre-booked one.

See more at:

<http://melbourneairport.com.au/to-from-the-airport/taxis/overview.html#sthash.Ofk30wqV.dpuf>

Taxi fares are calculated according to the distance and duration of the journey, and will vary based on the number of people and time of travel. Additional charges apply if you travel on some public holidays, late at night, travel with five or more people or pay with credit or debit card. On average a taxi to or from the airport will cost from about AUD\$60, 00.

The **SkyBus** offers an express bus service from the airport to the city centre. This service operates 24/7, including all public holidays. Buses run every 10 minutes throughout the day. Costs for the SkyBus are AUD\$19 Adult one way or return for AUD\$37

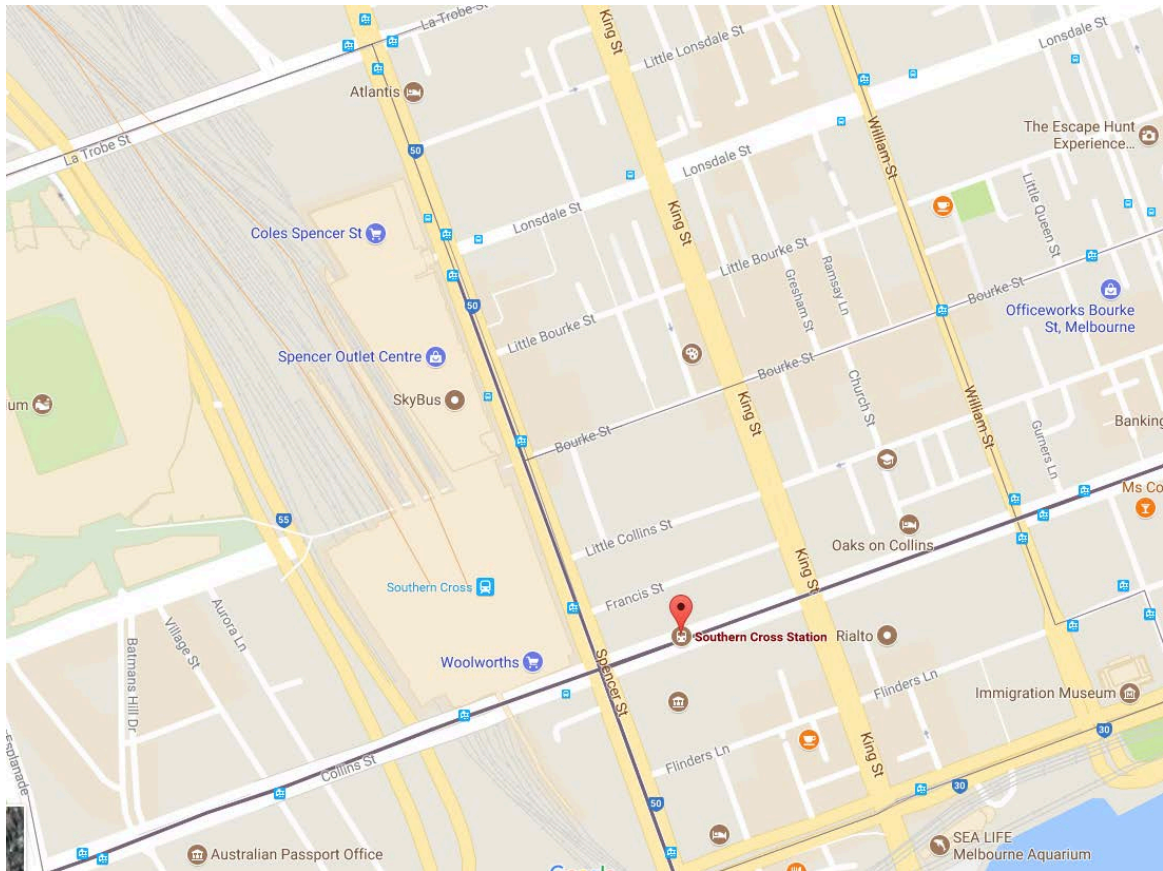
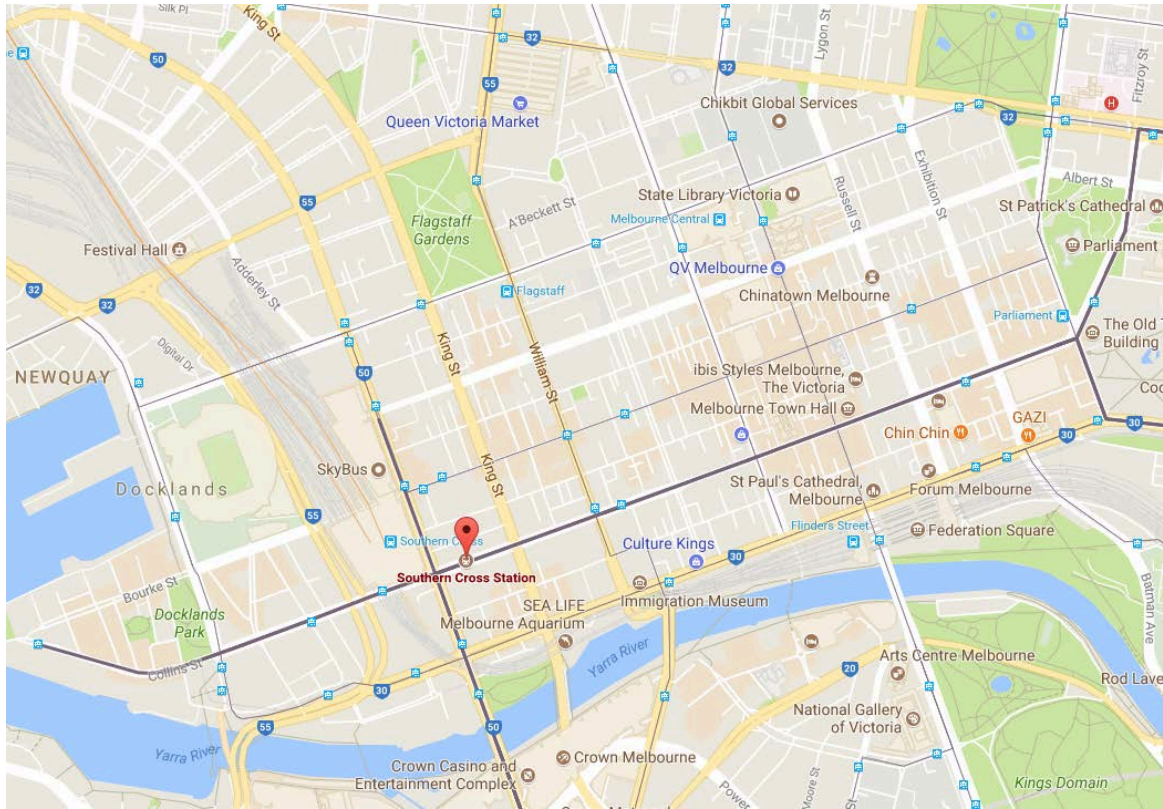
Tickets can be purchased on arrival at the bus stop or purchased online at www.skybus.com.au.

On arrival at Southern Cross Station in the city, SkyBus provides a complimentary hotel transfer service, subject to availability, during the following hours:

Monday to Friday from 6am to 10.30pm and Saturday, Sunday from 6am to 7pm

Southern Cross Station is Melbourne's primary metropolitan, regional and airport gateway. It serves over 1.2 Million people each week and connects tram, bus, train and airport transfers. For information please visit: <http://www.southerncrossstation.net.au>

Please note that we are not able to cover any domestic transport costs.



Hotel Information

Please note that we are not covering costs for accommodation or breakfast. Please ensure that you will pay all your costs at check-out.

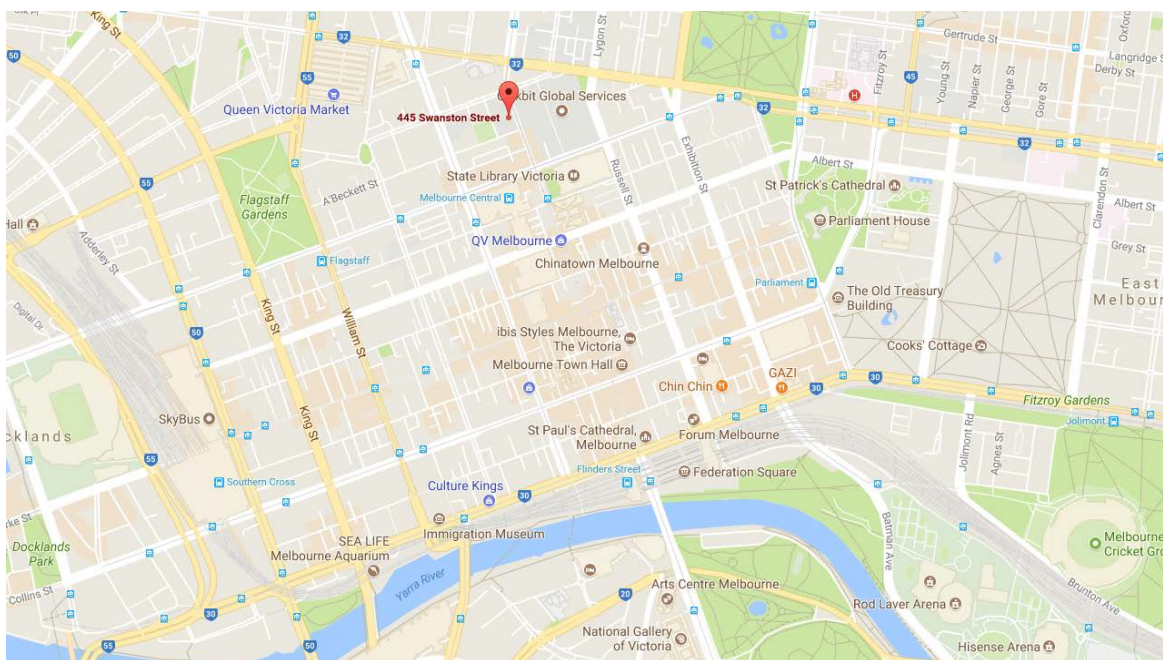
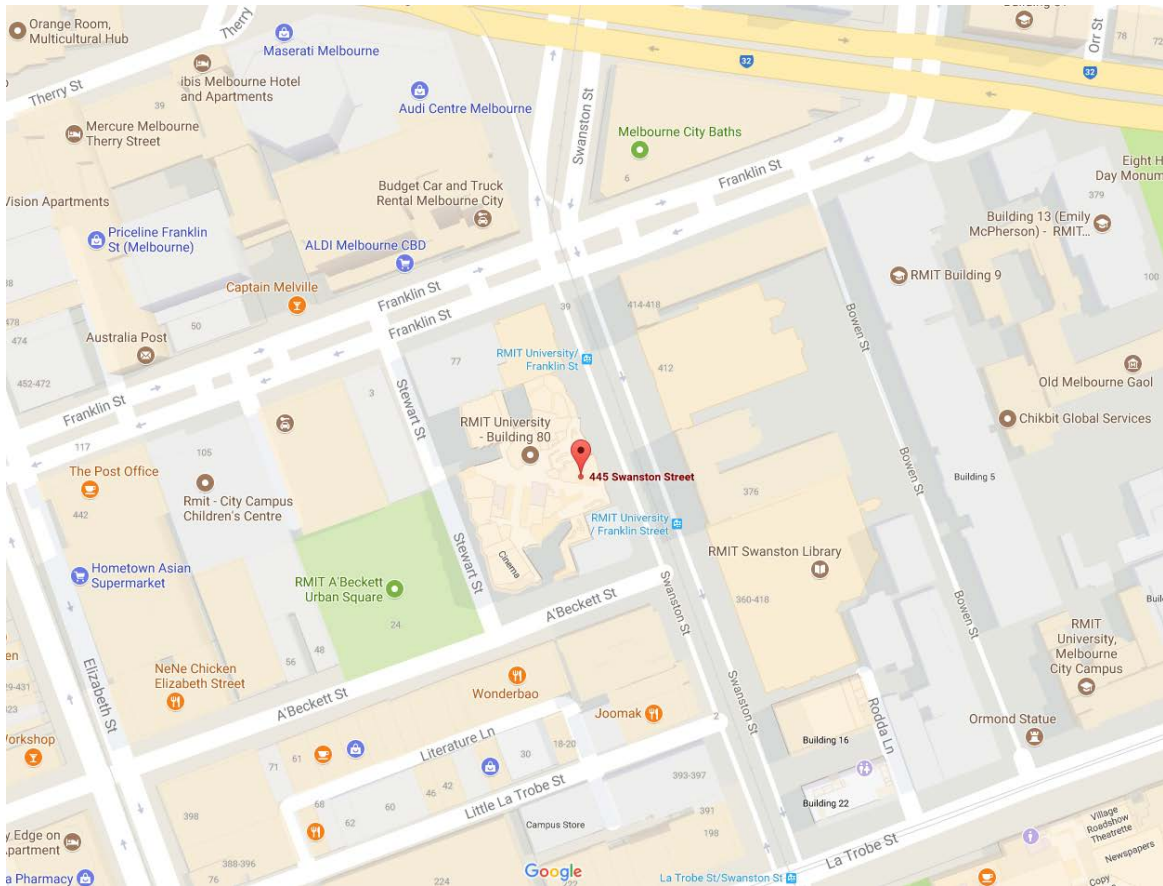
The conference website provides information on hotels within easy walking distance from the conference venue and special discount codes.

Conference Website:

<https://www.rmit.edu.au/events/all-events/conferences/2017/october/fulfilling-the-vision-eu-futures>

Conference Venue

The conference will be held at the RMIT University City Campus, 445 Swanston Street, Melbourne VIC 3000. It is the Swanston Academic Building (SAB) 80 on level 7.

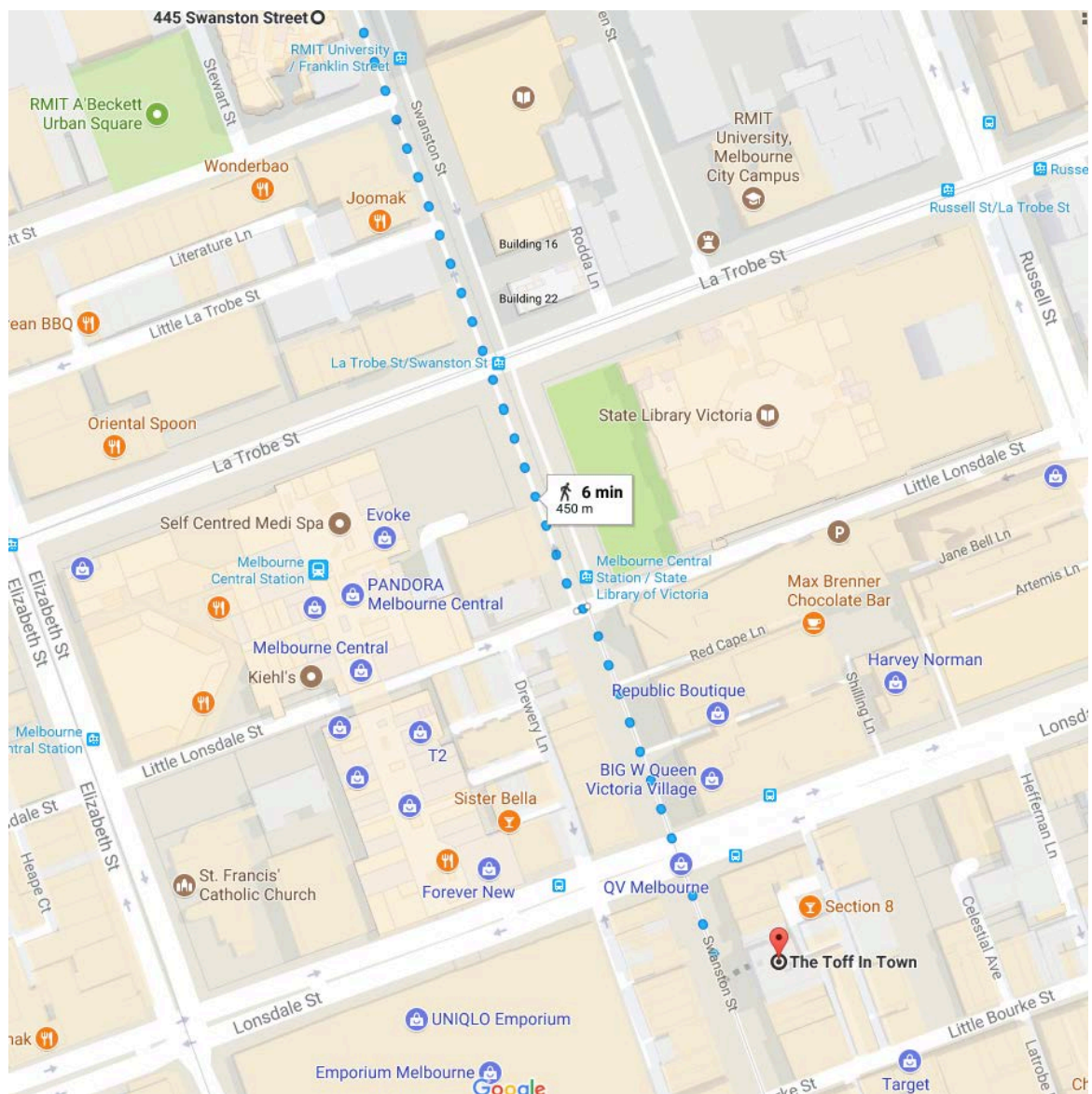


Conference Dinner

A **Welcome Reception** will be hosted on Monday evening following the conference in the open area on level 7 of the SAB building.

On Tuesday evening the **conference dinner** will be held from 18:30-20:00 at The Toff in Town, The Ballroom, 252 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

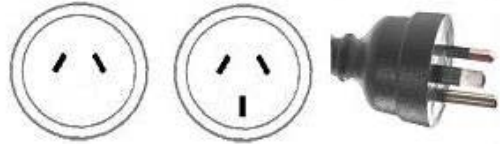
Website: <https://www.thetoffintown.com>



Practical Information

The **international calling code** for Australia is +61 followed by the phone number.

Electricity in Australia is supplied at a minimal voltage of 230-240 volts and 50 hertz. The pins on power plugs look as below. Usually the power outlets have on/off switches. With the switches on the outlets you can leave the piece of equipment plugged in but switch off the surge of electricity.



Melbourne Time Zone Difference Melbourne is located in the Australian "Eastern Time" zone.

Standard Time difference to UTC/Greenwich Mean Time: +10 hours.

Daylight Saving Time difference to UTC/Greenwich Mean Time: +11 hours

Currency Australia has a decimal system with 100 cents to the dollar (AUD\$). Coins have values of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents, and \$1 and \$2; notes have values of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The currency is the Australian dollar (AUD\$).

Automated teller machines (ATMs) compatible with most international credit cards are readily available in main cities. Foreign currencies are exchangeable at banks and international airports. All major credit cards are accepted.

There is a 10% **Goods & Services tax**.

Departure Tax is included in the cost of air tickets.

Tipping is not a general custom in Australia, and is at your discretion. If you receive good service you may choose to tip 10% at cafes and restaurants. In taxis, no more than rounding off the fare to the next dollar is generally followed.

About Melbourne

RMIT University has three main campuses around Melbourne, which is the capital of the state of Victoria in Australia. Melbourne is amongst the world's most livable cities for its safe and multicultural environment as well as well-developed infrastructure. Melbourne's skyline is a mix of cutting-edge designs and heritage architecture. The city is famous for its restaurants, fashion boutiques, café-filled laneways, bars, art galleries, and parks.

Melbourne has almost 4 million residents from over 140 nations, 41 per cent of them are born overseas. It is also a home to around 50,000 international students.

Find out more facts and information on Melbourne from the links below

- Melbourne on Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melbourne>
- Visitors information <http://www.visitmelbourne.com/>
- That's Melbourne - information about events, dining and shopping <http://www.thatsmelbourne.com.au/Pages/Home.aspx>

Getting around

Melbourne's trains, trams and buses are an easy way to see all of the city's best attractions, sporting venues and shopping precincts. All you need is a [myki card](#) and you'll be able to travel around the city.

International and interstate visitors can buy a myki Explorer pack, which combines a ready to use myki card, visitor information and special offers.

The [Free Tram Zone](#) in Melbourne's CBD makes it easy to move around the city. The principal boundaries of the Free Tram Zone are Spring Street, Flinders Street and La Trobe Street. Additionally, the tram routes along Victoria Street, William Street and Elizabeth Street that surround Victoria Market are also included as well as the Docklands area. If you tram travel is only within the zone, travel is free, so you do not need to touch on with a myki card.

The City Circle Tram (Route 35) travels the perimeter of the CBD (Central Business District), taking in many of Melbourne's landmarks every day of the year except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

For more information please visit: <https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/getting-around/visiting-melbourne/>

For more information on Melbourne and its attractions please visit: <http://www.visitmelbourne.com>



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European Union Centre

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