



EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE NEWSLETTER

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Vers des sociétés à faibles émissions de carbone: le Canada et l'Union européenne se préparent à la Conférence de Paris

Maya Jegen, UQÀM et Hugo Séguin, CÉRIUM



Les attentes et les défis sont élevés pour les 195 pays qui chercheront à parvenir à un accord international et contraignant afin de maintenir le réchauffement climatique en dessous de + 2°C lors de la 21^e Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CdP21) à Paris à la fin de l'année. Ces rencontres annuelles sont fortement médiatisées depuis plus de 20 ans, mais la rencontre de Paris sera déterminante. D'une part, il n'y a plus de débats sur la science. Le degré d'urgence pour agir en matière de réduction des émissions de carbone et d'adaptation aux effets de changements climatiques ne cesse de croître. D'autre part, Paris est censé insuffler un nouvel élan au processus climatique international et aboutir à des résultats tangibles.

En amont de la CdP21, le Centre d'excellence sur l'Union européenne (Université de Montréal/McGill) a organisé un colloque public pour dresser un état des lieux en matière de politique climatique, en collaboration avec le Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CÉRIUM) et avec l'appui de l'Union européenne. Inauguré par Nicolas Chapuis, ambassadeur de la France

au Canada, le colloque a braqué les projecteurs sur le Canada et l'Union européenne (UE) afin d'aborder les enjeux de transition énergétique sous l'angle des politiques climatiques et examiner le développement des marchés du carbone.

Les experts en matière climatique provenant des deux continents – John Drexhage (Coop Carbone, Montréal), Oliver Geden (*Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik*, Berlin) et Scott Vaughan (*International Institute for Sustainable Development*, Ottawa) pour les politiques climatiques, Jean-Yves Benoît (Gouvernement du Québec), Paul Lanoie (HÉC Montréal) et Andrei Marcu (*Centre for European Policy Studies*, Bruxelles) – ont offert des analyses fines du contexte historique, de l'élaboration et de la mise en œuvre des politiques climatiques et des marchés du carbone. Ces analyses ont démontré la complexité de la gouvernance multi-niveaux à laquelle les décideurs politiques sont confrontés aussi bien dans le fédéralisme canadien que dans l'Union européenne. Elles ont également permis de nuancer le tableau de l'UE, souvent considéré comme le « bon élève » face au « mauvais élève » canadien en matière de politiques climatiques. À titre d'exemple, il a été rappelé que les objectifs de l'UE pour 2030 ne sont que des objectifs politiques et que la répartition du fardeau n'a pas encore été négociée par les États-membres. Comme dans les provinces canadiennes, les différences entre les réalités énergétiques locales sont importantes et la volonté politique demeure variable dans les États-membres : étant donné que les résultats les plus faciles ont déjà été réalisés, les discussions européennes risquent d'être difficiles.

L'apprentissage politique dans les pro-

cessus climatiques nationaux et internationaux a émergé comme un thème fort du colloque. Inscrites à l'agenda international au Sommet de Rio en 1992, les négociations climatiques ont été entamées dans un cadre classique de négociation interétatique et dans une perspective « *top-down* ». Cette approche, qui caractérise également la mise en œuvre du protocole de Kyoto, se heurte à des limites. L'apprentissage observé est l'ouverture du processus aux acteurs subétatiques que sont les États fédérés, les régions et les villes qui sont incontournables tant pour la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre que pour l'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Même si la volonté d'une approche « *bottom-up* » semble faire partie des discours onusien aujourd'hui, les moyens par lesquels l'opérationnalisation se fera de façon concrète et efficace ne sont pas encore évidents.

Un autre apprentissage concerne la forme que l'engagement international devrait prendre : le processus de Rio a démontré que la ratification d'un traité s'avère souvent difficile même après la signature. Les États de la CdP21 sont donc appelés à envisager une forme d'engagement universel et juridiquement contraignant qui diminue ces problèmes de mise en œuvre.

Finalement, c'est dans la construction des marchés du carbone où un apprentissage important est observable. Établi dans le contexte du protocole de Kyoto en 2005, le système européen d'échange de quotas d'émission (EU ETS) est le premier et le plus grand marché du carbone au monde : il couvre presque la moitié des émissions de carbone de l'UE. Conçu comme un pilier de la politique climatique européenne, ce sys-

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CANADIAN EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE



EUCE Profiles: News and Innovation



EUCE — University of Alberta
www.eucentre.ualberta.ca/

The EUCE at the University of Alberta has held several events in the past few months. On May 1, the EUCE Alberta, together with the Canadian Circumpolar Institute at the University of Alberta, hosted the international symposium “Canada-EU Arctic Dialogue: Resource Development and Governance.” As part of our activities on the theme of *The North*, this symposium brought together Arctic researchers from Canada, Greenland, and the UK with representatives from governments, communities, and industry from the Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development Canada. More information and a video of the panel can be found at eucentre.ualberta.ca/themes/the-north.

In June, the winner of our EUCE short-term visiting researcher award, Dr. Remus Valsan from the University of Edinburgh, held a public lecture on gender diversity on corporate boards of directors and EU regulation of gender diversity.

On September 17, global energy expert Andreas Kraemer from Ecologic Institute Berlin delivered a public lecture titled “Global Energy and Climate Policy: Insights from Europe.” The lecture was followed by a panel discussion and a reception.

On October 1, EUCE Alberta hosted the workshop “Energy Transition in Alberta and Beyond: A Dialogue on Climate Change Strategies.” This workshop brought together a group of participants from industry, government, civil society, and academia to generate proposals for the future direction of Alberta’s climate change policy, drawing lessons where possible from the EU’s energy and climate policy.



Carleton
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EUCE — Centre for European Studies, Carleton University
www.carleton.ca/ces

Carleton’s EUCE organized a policy workshop on October 1-2 titled “Climate Change and Renewable Energy Policy in the European Union and Canada,” which brought together more than 125 people to hear 23 presentations by leading North American and European experts. Videos of the presentations, as well as summaries and PowerPoint slides, are being posted on the CES website at carleton.ca/ces/energy-policy-workshop/ as they become available.

On September 28, the 7th EUCE Network Luncheon in Ottawa brought together Directors and Administrators of the five Canadian EU Centres. Four scholars from the Centres presented their research to 90 guests from embassies, government departments, and non-governmental organizations in the national capital. Her Excellency Marie-Anne Coninx, Ambassador of the European Union to Canada, provided opening remarks at the luncheon.

Outreach to high school students continues to be carried out through our EULearning project (EULearning.ca). The most recent innovation involves high school classroom presentations utilizing Prezi software, which teachers and students can access online. Our MA European Studies students then lead in-class discussions of the material.

CES Associate Director Achim Hurrelmann has been awarded a Jean Monnet Chair on “Democracy in the European Union,” under which he will organize new courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels, academic workshops, lectures, and expert briefing sessions on topics related to EU governance. CES Associate Professor Melanie Adrian has recently published a book entitled *Religious Freedom at Risk: The EU, French Schools, and Why the Veil was Banned* (Springer, 2016). CES Director Joan DeBardeleben was invited to present a lecture titled “From An Integrated European Space to Competing Regionalisms? The EU and Russia Before and After the Ukraine Crisis” at the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on October 30 and at the University of California-Berkeley’s program in Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies on November 2.



DALHOUSIE
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Inspiring Minds

EUCE — Dalhousie University
www.dal.ca/diff/euce.html

This fall, the Centre’s associates organized two workshops on the timely topics of migration and CETA. The migration workshop held in September was titled “Immigration Politics: Canadian and European Debates.” The CETA workshop was titled “CETA on the Brink: Post-Election Politics and the Finalization of the Canada-EU Deal” and was held in November. Both workshops also included faculty from Carleton University’s EUCE.

Some of our graduate students were accepted to present their work at the Millennium Conference in London, UK, hosted by the London School of Economics in October. Andrew Bergel and Michelle Legassick presented a version of their work from the University of Victoria EUCE Graduate Symposium last June. The topic of their presentation was “Rush to the Border: Internal and External Stresses from Migration on the European Union.”

In January, we are hosting Anna Westerstahl Stenport, Director of the EUCE/JM Centre from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; while here, she will present a talk on the Arctic. We will also benefit from her insight into the operation of a JM Centre as we prepare for the next evolution of our Centre.

As a joint initiative of Université de Montréal and McGill University, the EUCE-Montréal builds on the city's two linguistic and cultural traditions. The Centre welcomes two new members: Sven-Oliver Proksch and Virginie Lasnier. Sven-Oliver (McGill University) has joined as a Co-Director of the Centre. An Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at McGill University since 2013, his research interests include parliamentary politics and party systems in the European Union. Virginie Lasnier works on Centre coordination and administration. Virginie is a PhD Candidate (ABD) in political science at McGill University specializing in comparative politics and international relations. Her research examines demobilization processes after social movements in Eastern Europe and in the post-Soviet region.

The Centre looks forward to Sven-Oliver and Virginie's contribution to advancing the Centre's mandate, which includes expanding the number of students taking classes on Europe and the EU, developing new courses, and encouraging student mobility, thereby increasing interest in European studies. Nourishing strong relationships with business, media, and policy actors, the Centre also carries out diverse outreach activities, held in Québec, Canada, and internationally, that are targeted at the general public to widely disseminate research findings about Europe and the EU.



**University
of Victoria**

EUCE — University of Victoria
www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe/euce

Several events took place this fall at the University of Victoria EUCE. We are again offering the open online course on EU borders, with more than 100 registered participants from around the world. Conrad King (an EUCE affiliate at Capilano University) helped organize three workshops on developing an EU curriculum for the BC High School Social Studies Teachers' Association Pro-D Day in Vancouver. In early September, UVic, along with a diverse group of partners and sponsors, hosted the "Global Connections Conference on Critical Holocaust Education in a Time of Transition," which investigated the extent to which Holocaust education can or should be used as a way to tackle contemporary international issues of hatred, racism, anti-Semitism, islamophobia, xenophobia, ethnic conflict, and genocide.

In addition, the EUCE at UVic hosted its second successful graduate student conference in June 2015, with participants from Canada, Taiwan, Japan, China, and Hong Kong. On May 25-27, 2016, UVic will host the final EUCE Graduate Student Conference on the State of the EU in Canada and the Asia Pacific region. Several travel grants will be available for student travel. Check the [EUCE website](#) in January for the Call for Papers.

GUEST ARTICLE

Refugee Crisis in Europe: Analyzing the Causes from its Multiple Origins

Jonathan Zaragoza Cristiani, CFGS,
University of Victoria/European University Institute



In recent years, the flood of refugees arriving on Greece's shores has called the attention of politicians, media, and experts who have tried to understand and look for solutions. However, although the current refugee crisis has often been simplified as resulting from the Syrian war and the advance of the Islamic State in the Middle East, the context in Turkey and several decisions and hesitations from the EU have played a determinant role in the increasing arrival of refugees and migrants since last August. For this reason, it is necessary to analyze the origins of the current refugee flows arriving on European shores and to understand the geopolitical context in the EU's external borderlands, particularly Turkey.

It is not entirely clear why the number of arrivals to Greece increased from 65,282 migrants at the end of June 2015 to 399,326 at the end of September 2015. The current flows of people currently arriving on Greek and Italian shores come not only from Syria, but also from other regions and conflicts. In 2015, to date, more Eritreans (35,938),

Nigerians (17,886), Somalis (10,050), and Sudanese (8,370) have arrived on the Italian coast than Syrians (7,072 from a total of 136,408 migrants). Conversely, most of the refugees arriving on Greek shores this year come from Syria, although an important number of refugees also come from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Albania, and Iraq. Indeed, there has been very little discussion about the likelihood that the EU's failure and reluctance to support its neighbouring countries, who had, until recently, been carrying the burden of several conflicts taking place in Africa and the Middle East, might have directly or indirectly led Europe to witness the arrival of more and more migrants and refugees on its doorstep.

Unfortunately, several events taking place in the EU's external borderlands may support this idea. For example, it is often forgotten that, for the past year, the UN has been issuing warnings about the World Food Programme's funding crisis. This insufficient budget has exacerbated the poor living conditions in the refugee camps in Syria's

neighbouring countries, and, in turn, many Syrian refugees have decided to leave the camps to seek a better life in Europe. Moreover, although Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt have welcomed Syrian refugees since the beginning of the Syrian war, the lack of resources and international support led them, in 2014, to change their policy towards Syrian refugees by reinforcing border controls to reduce the number of arrivals.

Furthermore, the human tragedy that occurred in April when 900 (mostly Syrian) migrants died when the boat taking them from Libya to Italy sank might have persuaded Syrian refugees to select a route to Europe through Turkey instead of Libya. The approval by the EU in May of the military European mission to fight human traffickers in Libya could have played a persuasive role as well, since only 7,000 Syrians journeyed to Italy via Libya this year, compared to 41,000 in 2014.

Turkey's role in the current refugee crisis has also been overlooked, although it has been and still is determinant. Although Jordan and Lebanon have begun to close their

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GUEST ARTICLE (continued from Page 3)

borders, Turkey had continued to receive and assist refugees from Syria and other countries until recently. This explains in part why the number of registered refugees in Turkey went from 1,060,279 in November 2014 to 1,938,999 in August 2015.

However, throughout 2015, several events have led to a change in Turkey's position regarding refugees and the Syrian conflict. Since the beginning of the summer, Turkey has been immersed in a context of instability and political tension as a result of several events taking place in a short period of time. These events include several terrorist attacks on its territory, the inability to create a new government following the elections in June, the ongoing confrontation with the Kurdish minority, and the constant threat of the Islamic State in Syria getting closer to its borders.

Concurrent to this unstable situation in Turkey, Syrian refugees in Turkey began losing all hope that the war in their country was going to end any time soon, especially after Turkey, the US, and Russia decided to get more involved in the conflict. In addition, in

early August, the Turkish Minister of Labour announced that Syrian refugees would not be granted any special right to work. This convinced many Syrians in Turkey to migrate to Europe rather than continue waiting for the war to end in a host country where their living conditions had greatly deteriorated in recent months.

The situation in Turkey motivated the emergence of numerous networks of smugglers and traffickers who have been able to carry out their business without many obstacles, taking into account that the Turkish police forces have been mainly focused on preventing future terrorist attacks and are overwhelmed with the large number of refugees arriving in Turkish western coastal towns.

The EU has been unable to avoid the arrival of displaced persons by pressing Turkey to increase the control of its coasts, since its demands would lack legitimacy and credibility. By engaging more intensively on the Syrian conflict (e.g., joining the US bombing of Islamic State targets), and by

unilaterally assuming the cost of the arrival of more than two million refugees (Turkey has spent more than 6 billion dollars providing assistance to refugees), Turkey has gained not just international clout, but also the leverage to negotiate and refuse to increase its cooperation on migration control.

In sum, today, Europe is experiencing the consequences of a refugee crisis that is not only an outcome of the war in Syria, but is also the result of an extremely unstable and violent context in Africa and the Middle East. Moreover, the hesitation and reluctance of the EU and international community to support and share the burden of the refugee crisis with Syria's neighboring countries has indirectly provoked the deterioration of the situation. The present unstable regional and international context requires a broader and more comprehensive political and international response. Failure to implement a more proactive and broader foreign policy will inevitably mean that Europe will continue to receive many more refugees on its doorstep.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY

Jonathan Zaragoza Cristiani is a research associate at the BORDERLANDS project hosted by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Florence. He is also a PhD candidate at the European University Institute in the Department of Political and Social Sciences. He holds an MA in Political Science from the European University Institute and a Licenciatura and an MA in Political Science from the Universidad Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona. He has been a Research Assistant for the EMILIE European Project, which is financed by the European Commission, and a researcher for the FRONTERAS project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation. His research focuses on borders, migration control, Spanish-Moroccan relations, refugees, and EU-Maghreb relations.

FEATURE ARTICLE (continued from Page 1)

tème s'est inspiré du marché américain de l'air pur qui est toutefois plus limité et plus tangible. L'EU ETS affecte aussi bien les portefeuilles énergétiques que le fonctionnement sociétal. Les critiques lui reprochent notamment l'excès d'allocation de quotas qui mène à l'effondrement du prix et enlève ainsi l'effet incitatif de l'instrument. Lors de la conception du marché du carbone nord-américain issu de la *Western Climate Initiative*, les experts nord-américains ont examiné de près le marché européen et ont profité de l'accompagnement des spécialistes européens pour éviter ces erreurs. Le marché dont font actuellement partie la Californie et le Québec, et auquel l'Ontario se joindra, couvre 85 % de carbone émis sur ces territoires. Les deux marchés se distinguent par exemple en ce qui concerne les crédits compensatoires : ceux-ci ne peuvent s'élever qu'à un maximum de 8 % dans le cas nord-américain et se limi-

tent à des compensations nationales. En Europe, des crédits compensatoires de 11 % sont possibles et incluent, jusqu'en 2020, des compensations internationales dans le cadre du mécanisme de développement propre.

Les objectifs de réduction d'émissions de carbone de l'UE et du Québec sont identiques (-20 % à l'horizon 2020 par rapport à 1990), alors que la Californie vise à atteindre en 2020 le niveau d'émissions équivalent à celui de 1990. Les deux entités fédérées nord-américaines semblent actuellement plus efficaces dans l'atteinte de leurs cibles puisqu'ils devraient connaître des réductions d'émissions de l'ordre de 3,5 % cette année. En UE, l'atténuation s'élèverait à 1,74 % en moyenne entre 2008 et 2012. Le colloque a dégagé un consensus sur la difficulté de déterminer la part attribuable aux marchés du carbone dans cette différence de performance. Il est toutefois clair

que l'apprentissage tiré du marché européen a permis de créer un marché nord-américain plus robuste qui devrait même résister aux fluctuations économiques. Par ailleurs, les concepteurs du marché nord-américain ont innové en intégrant le secteur des carburants dans le système et ont réussi pour la première fois à lier deux systèmes avec des prix différents. Ainsi, ils sont en train de développer une expertise convoitée. Il est à noter que, pour l'instant, l'apprentissage quant aux mécanismes du marché semble être unidirectionnel, l'UE n'ayant pas pour sa part apporté d'améliorations tirées de l'expérience nord-américaine.

La possibilité d'apprentissage est donc présente aussi bien en ce qui concerne le design abstrait du processus climatique à l'échelle mondiale que dans le design concret d'un instrument politique. Ce qui est nécessaire pour transformer la possibilité en réalité est peut-être

SPOTLIGHT ON:

Emerging and Visiting Scholars at Canadian EUCes



EUCE — University of Alberta



Matúš Mišík is a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Alberta's EUCE. He specialises in energy policy and energy security within the European community and its member states, especially those from Central Europe. He is currently analysing the positions of the member states on the Energy Union project in connection with its energy security dimension. Moreover, he examines the role of perceptions within the EU decision-making process and how they affect the mechanism itself, as well as involved member states. He has published a book on energy security in Central Europe (*Energetická politika v rozšírenej Európskej únii* [Energy Policy in the Enlarged European Union], Institute of International Relations: Prague, 2013), and his articles have been published in *Comparative European Policy* (2015), *Asia Europe Journal* (2013), and *Slovak Sociological Review* (2008, 2015). He has been on study and research stays at the University of Agder in Norway (2006), University of Helsinki in Finland (2009), Aston University in the United Kingdom (2011), and Vienna University in Austria (2012). He has extensive experience with empirical research, especially expert interviews, and writes commentaries for Slovak daily newspapers.



EUCE — Centre for European Studies, Carleton University



Francis McGowan is a visiting scholar at the Carleton EUCE for the fall term of 2015. He is from the University of Sussex, UK, where he is engaged as a researcher and scholar of European energy policy and liberalisation. He previously worked with the Institute for Fiscal Studies, London, UK. At Carleton, he is teaching a graduate seminar on sustainable energy policy in Europe jointly offered by the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies and the School of Public Policy and Administration. He presented "How Europeanised are European Renewable Policies?" at the EUCE's October workshop and will travel to the EUCE Alberta to present a lecture and continue research on shale gas development in Europe. His recent work has focused on three areas: energy security as a challenge to EU energy policy; the tensions between energy security and competitiveness; and current uncertainties and challenges facing the EU's energy and climate policies. His numerous publications include his recent article, "Regulating Innovation: European Responses to Shale Gas Development," *Environmental Politics* (2014).

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FEATURE ARTICLE (continued)

la moralisation de l'enjeu climatique : à maintes reprises lors du colloque, des références ont été faites à *Loué sois-tu*, l'encyclique du Pape François, dans laquelle le souverain pontife reconnaît les preuves scientifiques de la cause anthropique du réchauffement planétaire et la nécessité d'agir. L'idée d'une mobilisation des consciences par d'autres acteurs que les orga-

nisations non gouvernementales (ONG) a été décrite comme un phénomène nouveau méritant d'être relevé. Dans une perspective éthique, il est nécessaire de donner un prix au carbone et d'inclure l'ensemble des secteurs touchés par les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, notamment la santé publique. Le besoin d'actions concrètes dans la lutte aux change-

ments climatiques est apparu comme un impératif moral d'agir envers les générations futures. Ban Ki-moon, secrétaire général des Nations Unies, résume succinctement cette obligation éthique en constatant qu'il n'y aura pas de plan B pour l'action climatique, l'espèce humaine ne disposant pas de planète B.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHIES

Maya Jegen est professeure au département de science politique de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM). Ses intérêts de recherche portent notamment sur les transitions énergétiques et les enjeux environnementaux. Elle a fait partie du panel d'experts de l'Académie suisse des sciences humaines et sociales pour évaluer les « Perspectives énergétiques 2035/2050 » et a été membre du *Task 28 – Social Acceptance of Wind Energy Projects* de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie (AIE).

Hugo Séguin has worked in the political, associative, and financial sectors in Ottawa, Québec, and Montreal for the past 20 years. A Fellow of the *Centre d'études et de recherches internationales de l'Université de Montréal* (CÉRIUM), he is also a research associate at the *Centre d'études sur l'intégration et la mondialisation* (CÉIM-UQÀM) and teaches at the University of Sherbrooke's *École de politique appliquée*. Mr. Séguin has also been a senior consultant at *COPTICOM, Stratégies et Relations publiques* since March 2011. Specializing in international climate negotiations, he focuses on political and governmental issues related to transportation, energy, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. He is regularly called upon to advise organizations on their positions regarding those subjects.

SPOTLIGHT ON: *Emerging and Visiting Scholars at Canadian EUCes*



EUCE — Dalhousie University



Jon Penney is an Assistant Professor at Schulich School of Law, Dalhousie, and an Associate of the EUCE. A former Berkman Fellow and Affiliate at the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University, he is also presently a Research Fellow at the Citizen Lab, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, and a doctoral candidate at the Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford (Balliol College). His research concerns human rights, legal history, intellectual property, and information law and policy, including an interest in privacy and intellectual property law and its international enforcement in Canada, Europe, and abroad. During his time at Oxford, he was Project Coordinator for the Privacy Value Networks Project, a large-scale, multi-university project on data privacy led by the Oxford Internet Institute in coordination with several European universities, and funded by the United Kingdom's Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council. Among his current projects, he is examining the Canadian/European legal and policy implications of CETA and Europe's innovative "right to be forgotten" (RTBF), which was recently recognized as a legal right by the Court of Justice of the European Union.



EUCE/CEUE — Université de Montréal / McGill University



Sven-Oliver Proksch is Co-Director of the European Union Centre of Excellence in Montreal and Assistant Professor of Political Science at McGill University. His research interests include the politics of the European Union, parliamentary debates, coalition governance, institutional design, and the quantitative estimation of policy positions from political texts. Recent publications include "Institutional Foundations of Legislative Speech" (*American Journal of Political Science*, 2012), "Ideological Clarity in Multi-Party Competition: A New Measure and Test Using Election Manifestos" (*British Journal of Political Science*, 2014), and "A Common Left-Right Scale for Voters and Parties in Europe" (*Political Analysis*, 2013). His most recent book, *The Politics of Parliamentary Debate: Parties, Rebels, and Representation* (Cambridge University Press), appeared in 2015. He is also co-author of the book *Reforming the European Union: Realizing the Impossible* (Princeton University Press, 2012). He serves on the editorial boards of the *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Political Science Research and Methods*, and *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. He received his PhD in Political Science from the University of California in Los Angeles and held a postdoctoral research fellow position at the University of Mannheim in Germany.



**University
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EUCE — University of Victoria



Valerie D'Erman is a sessional instructor at the University of Victoria in the Department of Political Science. She currently teaches *Introduction to European Studies*, a required course for the European Studies program, and her popularity with students serves as an excellent recruitment tool for the program. Her research interests include comparative political economy, European integration theory, international relations, and security communities. Her current research projects include a study on comparative regional integration with Dr. Reeta Tremblay, for which they have a forthcoming journal article in *Politics and Governance* ("Regional Integration and India: A Historical Institutionalist Perspective on the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation"). She is also beginning a project with Dr. Amy Verdun examining why the EU developed the financial stabilization institutions it did following the financial crisis. She is currently working on organizing a workshop called "Conflict and Cooperation in Europe: What can Canada learn from European Integration?" for the Provincial Professional Development Conference for BC social studies teachers in Vancouver. She is also planning a one-day workshop for February 2016 to identify opportunities and practices that CETA provides for municipalities and public officials.

EUCE-CANADA RECENT AND UPCOMING EVENTS



For more upcoming events, please visit
eucentre.ualberta.ca/calendar-and-events

October 29, 2015 Conference: ***“French Ameri-Can Climate TalkS Conference on Climate Change and Energy Transition”***

October 30, 2015 Lecture: ***“The German Perspective on the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict”*** with Martin Schulze-Wessel

November 5, 2015 Lecture: ***“Renewable Policies in Europe: From Diversity to Convergence”*** with Francis McGowan

November 18, 2015 Lecture: ***“Post-2012: Change or Continuation in the EU Migration Policy in the Neighbourhood?”*** with Agnieszka Weinara

November 23, 2015 Workshop: ***“The Economics of Energy Resources in 2015”***



For more upcoming events, please visit
www.carleton.ca/ces/events

November 10, 2015 Lecture: ***“EU Migration Policy in the Neighbourhood: New Frontiers?”*** with Agnieszka Weinara

November 18, 2015 Lecture: ***“The Syrian Civil War and the Refugee Crisis: Options for the EU”*** with Arne Lietz and Markus Kaim, as part of the *European Perspectives* lecture series

November 26, 2015 Lecture: ***“The Politics of Shale Gas Development in Europe: Explaining Divergence”*** with Francis McGowan

November 27, 2015 Lecture: ***“The Eurozone Crisis and Citizen Engagement in EU Affairs”*** with Achim Hurrelmann

December 2, 2015: ***“Annual Teachers’ Workshop”*** sharing information and resources with high school teachers about the EULearning Project

December 3, 2015 Lecture: ***“Sanctuary City and the Refugee Crisis”*** with Jennifer Begelman, as part of the *Mobility & Politics: Emerging Trends and Common Challenges in Europe and Canada* lecture series

December 4, 2015 Lecture: ***“Canada’s Expanding Trade Agenda: Europe, Asia, and Implications for Business and the Economy”*** with Glen Hodgson



For more upcoming events, please visit
www.dal.ca/diff/euce/news-events.html

October 28, 2015 Lecture: ***“Governing the Oceans in a European Way: Integrated Maritime Policy of the EU”*** with Timo Koivurova

November 13, 2015 Workshop: ***“CETA on the Brink: Post-election Politics and the Finalization of the Canada-EU Deal”***

October 28, 2015 Lecture: ***“Citizenship and Mobility: In and Outside of the European Union”*** with Agnieszka Weinara

January (Date TBD) Lecture on ***“The Arctic”*** with Anna Westerstaahl Stenport (details TBA)



For more upcoming events, please visit
www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/events-news

October 16, 2015: Lecture: ***“Religion and Anti-Authoritarian Resistance in Europe: Evidence from Poland”*** with Grigore Pop-Eleches

November 6, 2015 Lecture: ***“Policy Leadership and Re-election in the European Parliament”*** with Nils Ringe

December 1, 2015 Roundtable: ***“Carrefour Europe 2015”*** exploring business opportunities in Europe for entrepreneurs in Québec

December 4, 2015 Lecture: ***“Shaping Public Attitudes on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership in the European Union”*** with Andreas Dür



For more upcoming events, please visit
www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe

October 27, 2015 Lecture: ***“Refugees: A Big Challenge for Solidarity in Europe and the World”*** with Her Excellency Marie-Anne Coninx, Ambassador of the European Union to Canada

For a complete list of events at Canadian EUCes, please visit
carleton.ca/euce-network-canada



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