



EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE

NEWSLETTER

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Canadian EU Centres Face an Important Transition

Joan DeBardeleben, Network Coordinator, EU Centres of Excellence in Canada

Since 2006 the European Union has provided generous co-funding to support European Union Centres of Excellence (EUCes) across Canada. Most recently, since 2013, these have been located at University of Alberta, Carleton University, Dalhousie University, University of Victoria, and, jointly, at the University of Montreal/McGill University. These centres, which have also been supported by contributions from the host universities, have been part of the larger global network of EU Centres supported by the EU, located in a wide range of countries, including Australia, Hong-Kong, Japan, Macao, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. By the year 2014, 37 EU Centres had been established (http://eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/eu-centres_en.pdf). The centres have enabled an impressive range of outreach activities, have provided support to student and faculty

research projects, and have enhanced teaching programs at the recipient universities. In Canada, the EUCE initiative has been instrumental in assuring EU studies a high profile in Canadian higher education, in educating a new generation of young experts, and in achieving ever higher levels of public awareness about the EU among the interested public. This newsletter, also supported by funding from the EU and by Carleton University, has been a vehicle, since 2007, for linking and publicizing the activities of the Canadian EUCes, and for providing an outlet for discussion of current issues and debates in EU studies.

2016 is the final year of activities for the currently-funded Canadian EUCes. The EU has announced that support for activities at Canadian universities will transition to a new model, based on application procedures operated through the global Jean Monnet programme, part of the EU's Erasmus Plus initiative. The Jean Monnet program provides co-funding to Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence, Jean Monnet Chairs, projects, networks, and course modules. Looking forward, successful applicants will be operating their activities within

the context of these programs. This will mark an important transition for the centres involved and may imply some changes in the structure and nature of the activities that are supported.

Accordingly, this is the final newsletter of the Canadian EUCE network. We invite you to visit our archive at <http://carleton.ca/euce-network-canada/euce-publications/>. In this newsletter, on pages 4-5, we introduce the newly-funded Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence in Canada. We invite you to connect to these Centres, particularly those located nearest to you, in order to remain updated on their activities and upcoming events. At this point, on behalf of the Canadian EUCE community, we wish to thank the European Union, as well as the Delegation of the European Union to Canada, for the support that has been offered to the EUCE initiative over the past ten years. We also express our hope that, within the new framework, we will be able to continue our work in effectively promoting research and public education in the field of EU studies. Further, we hope that the network of Canadian Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence will be able to establish national as well as local visibility.

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FEATURE ARTICLE

*The European experience of climate change policy-making**

Matthew Paterson, University of Manchester (UK)

Climate policy in Canada is in significant flux. The new government elected in October 2015 made a number of announcements quickly after its election, and played a reinvigorated role in international negotiations in Paris in December, and has shifted the public rhetoric surrounding climate change in the country and internationally. Short-term, this has been tremendously successful in reputational terms, but whether it can be translated into sustained action over the coming decades remains to be seen. This brief suggests that doing this depends on three lessons that can be drawn from the European experience of climate policy-making, which has been significantly more successful than in Canada: the government's ability (1) to develop institutionalized mechanisms to systematically develop and monitor climate policy across the federal-provincial divide; (2) to adopt a learning-by-doing approach to climate policy; and, (3) to identify opportunities and alliances to promote climate policy in a sustained way.

Both the European Union and Canada can be understood as decentralized, multilevel governance systems. And both, compared to many other federal systems, for example the U.S., are relatively decentralized, with weak authority at the centre, and thus need to develop coordinating mechanisms across the levels for many policy areas. Climate change is one such area, and particularly challenging in such situations, given that it touches on such a wide range of policy areas and sectors – transport, energy (which can itself be broken down into electricity, oil, fossil fuel extraction, etc.), agriculture, international affairs, taxation, and so on – each of which

have differing divisions of authority across the two levels of government.

Despite these broad institutional similarities, the experience of climate change policy-making is radically different between the two political systems. Per capita levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are over twice as high in Canada as in the EU, and Canada's emissions have grown substantially since 1990, when climate change got on the political agenda worldwide, while the EU's have declined noticeably (see table).

“Per capita levels of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are over twice as high in Canada as in the EU...”

	EU (28 mem- bers)	Can ada
Per capita emissions, tCO ₂ e (2015)	8.9	20.1
Change in emissions, 1990-2013 (excluding land use change and forestry)	-16%	+25 %
Pledged emissions target, 1990-2030	-40%	-8%

Sources: <http://climateactiontracker.org/>, and <http://cait.wri.org/>

Looking forward, the EU plans to reduce its emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while Canada has said it will reduce emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030 (a much weaker target, since emissions grew by 22% between 1990 and 2005 – see table).

This divergence can be largely explained by two key determinants of

GHG emissions – dependence on fossil fuels and population density. But the institutional dimension is nevertheless important in shaping how the two polities might move forward. Generally, we know that more centralized polities find it easier to develop successful environmental performance (Scruggs 2003) and climate change policy (Lachapelle & Paterson 2013) than decentralized ones, and many of the leading countries in climate policy (Sweden, the U.K., Germany) are either unitary states or relatively centralized federal systems. Despite its decentralization, the EU has been able to generate mechanisms for moving climate policy forward that Canada has, so far, been unable to do.

Three broad aspects of the process of climate policy-making in the EU could be usefully taken and adapted to Canadian conditions to move climate policy forward.

The first of these concerns coordinating mechanisms. The EU, and a good number of its member states, have elaborate institutionalized mechanisms for planning forward to ambitious GHG reduction targets, projecting the impacts of policies adopted, distributing the effort of emissions reductions across member states with widely diverging economies, and monitoring trends in emissions continuously to be able to regularly increase the ambition of Canada's emissions target and introduce policies as necessary to meet it. This requires significant governance capacity at both levels, in collecting fine-grained emissions data across countries/provinces and sectors, and in coordinating the actors across the two principal levels of government. At

(Continued on page 3)

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FEATURE ARTICLE

best, such capacity is nascent in Canada, and a very significant and early effort is needed to develop such a system, so that sustained attention to reduce emissions is institutionalized for the next 30-40 years, in order to decarbonize the Canadian economy. At present, it is not clear if the new government has understood this dimension of the problem. Certainly, the Cabinet Committee on Environment, Climate Change and Energy is poorly designed to carry out this strategic coordination function, lacking key ministers, in particular the ministers of Finance and Interprovincial Affairs, and the Prime Minister himself (see Paterson 2015 for more details).

One specific important aspect is in the co-decision procedure that enables decisions to be made when there is conflict between the EU level and a number of member states. No such mechanism exists in Canada, and such conflict has led largely to stasis between the two levels in Canada. The federal government needs thus to craft a collaborative mechanism across the two levels, again pretty quickly, which means the relationship is less focused on constitutional jurisdictional fights and more on collective problem solving.

Second, the mental orientation to the task needs to change. For the most part, decision-making in Canada has been highly cautious, highly focused on the economic costs of policy, and wanting considerable certainty about the benefits of policy before it is adopted. In practice, this has contributed to the lack of policy being adopted. By contrast, where countries (including the EU) have started to generate significant emissions reductions, they have adopted more of a "learning by doing" way of introducing policy.

In part, this is because of the effects of thinking about climate change in terms of decarbonizing the economy. No

government has ever before tried to transform the economy in such a dramatic fashion. So it's not a surprise that they don't really know how to do it. Some economists will argue that all that is needed is a price on carbon, but most who have really started to grapple with the task of such a transformation recognize the immense complexity and uncertainties surrounding what policies will work on which sectors and types of carbon-generating activity. Hence an "experimental" way of approaching climate change has become important to successful efforts (Hoffmann 2011; Bulkeley & Castán Broto 2013) involving trying out policy approaches, tweaking them regularly in the light of experience and new information, working out their limits and what they thus need to be complemented with, and so on.

Third, policy development needs to focus on identifying opportunities and alliances to create self-feeding policy loops. One of the important lessons of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme is that it generated new political constituencies for tightened climate policy. In that case, it was the financial sector that benefited from the trading scheme (and thus with particular political tensions and problems, especially after the financial crisis, and thus the legitimacy of financial actors started) but successful policies create political constituencies (Paterson 2012). The feed-in-tariff in Germany, followed also with considerable success in Ontario, is another example. These policies often generate some backlash because of the benefits they bestow on particular groups and their apparently high overall costs (Stokes 2013), but nevertheless are necessary to build particular alliances that are needed to overcome opposition to climate policy.

Such lessons are not straightforward to adapt to Canadian circumstances. But it will be useful to keep learning from places that are far ahead of Canada in

climate policy terms (notably the EU), while adapting those lessons for Canadian circumstances, rather than reinventing the wheel and assuming there are no lessons to be learned from elsewhere.

About the Author:

Matthew Paterson is a professor of International Politics at the University of Manchester (UK), he is also an expert with the Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue (CETD).

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JEAN MONNET CENTRES (transitioning EUCes)



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



The **Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at Carleton University** will support research in three thematic priority areas: (1) EU external relations, including EU-Canada relations; (2) EU economic governance; and (3) migration and identity in the EU. Over the course of the grant, the Centre will organize one major conference in each of these fields, the first of which will take place in March 2017 on the topic of “The EU and Canada in a Changing World Order: Addressing Structural Changes in a World in Flux”. Research activities aim at creating transatlantic connections between EU researchers in Canada and Europe, with a particular focus on promoting research by emerging scholars. In the area of teaching/learning, the Centre will deepen and diversify course offerings in Carleton University’s undergraduate and graduate programs in European Studies. It will support research by graduate students (especially field research in Europe) and experiential learning opportunities. The Centre is also designed to reach out to the policy and diplomatic community as well as to civil society; it will host policy-oriented events and will produce publications that appeal to non-academic audiences. The Centre of Excellence is coordinated by Professor Achim Hurrelmann; it comprises 19 scholars from both Carleton University and the University of Ottawa. Its funding began in September 2016.

In addition to the Centre of Excellence, Carleton University was also awarded a **Jean Monnet Project on “Studying EU in Canadian High Schools”**, which aims at promoting a broader and deeper understanding of the EU among high school students in the Ottawa region. This Project is coordinated by Professor Crina Viju. Activities will include an annual teachers’ workshop, a conference on European issues aimed at high school students, and a simulation of EU decision making. Finally, a third Jean Monnet grant was awarded to Professor Joan DeBardeleben for her **Jean Monnet Chair in EU Relations with Russia and the Eastern Neighbourhood**. This Chair was first established and funded in 2011; renewed funding will promote its continuing development as a focal point for teaching and public reflection on the EU’s role as a transformative force in Eastern Europe and EU relations with Russia. The new funding will also facilitate an expansion of the thematic focus of the Chair to include broader issues of the EU’s global and regional policy role.

All these Jean Monnet Projects will be housed in Carleton’s **Centre for European Studies (CES)**, a University Research Centre jointly directed by Joan DeBardeleben and Achim Hurrelmann. Other grants supporting CES include a SSHRC Strategic Knowledge Cluster (“Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue”) and a second Jean Monnet Chair (“Democracy in the European Union”). Please keep in touch with us: ces@carleton.ca.



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



The **Jean Monnet European Union Centre of Excellence (JMEUCE) at Dalhousie University** began on September 1, 2016. The Director of the Centre is Ruben Zaiotti and the Deputy Director is Robert Finbow. Ruben was Director and Robert an Associate of the European Union Centre of Excellence (EUCE). The Centre aims to have a full schedule of events over the next three years.

In addition to activities such as the Graduate Scholarship, Essay Prize and the EU Study tour, which were part of the EUCE, the Centre will hold several new activities. These will include, a Summer Course on Migration and Identity in 2017, and **three distinct workshops on Pharmaceuticals, Trade, and Migration**, one for each year of the funding. Dalhousie began its Speakers’ Series with a talk by Jaraslaw Janczak, through the ShareSpeaker program this September, which will be followed by a visit from the German Ambassador in October. Please keep in touch with us: euce@dal.ca.

JEAN MONNET CENTRES (transitioning EUCes)



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JMC — Université de Montréal / McGill University

www.centreurope-montreal.ca/



The Centre will build on its achievements over the past 10 years to further **promote scholarship and understanding of the European Union in Montreal**. For the 2017-2019 period, we propose to strengthen and expand the relationships we have nurtured with business, media and policy actors, as well as innovate in new areas, particularly with regards to educational opportunities for students and the public. The centre directors are Frédéric Mérand (UdeM), Juliet Johnson (McGill), Laurie Beaudonnet (UdeM), and Sven-Olivier Proksch (McGill). The executive director is Marie-Christine Fiset, (MC.Fiset@umontreal.ca), and the centre coordinator is Virginie Lasnier (V.Lasnier@umontreal.ca).

Our programme is structured around research projects that lead to outputs and outreach activities promoting EU studies in Quebec. Three of our directors will each organize a workshop to engage other scholars and graduate students, and produce original collective work. Our fourth director will take care of a themed speaker series that members, graduate students, and the public will be able to attend. To attract new talent, we will give **Jean Monnet awards** to promising graduate students conducting research in EU studies. In keeping with our outreach tradition, we will organize one major public **Jean Monnet Debate** every year. In addition, we will publish op-eds and open access papers that will enlighten and stimulate public debate about the EU.

In closing, the key element of our outreach strategy is to support and expand the number of students involved in EU-related activities, focusing either on hands-on experience with the European Parliament and European Council simulations, or debating skills and knowledge about EU policies in the Centre-sponsored and student led Jean Monnet Society. Please keep in touch with us: ceue@umontreal.ca.



University
of Victoria

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



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The University of Victoria (UVic) has established itself as the **hub of European Union studies on the west coast of Canada**, and has one of the top EU programs in Canada. In recognition of this, the European Union awarded five Jean Monnet grants, including a Centre of Excellence, to UVic to engage students, scholars, and the policy community on a diverse set of issues related to the recent EU migration crisis. In the next three years, the Jean Monnet EU Centre of Excellence will enhance the integration of research and education by offering new graduate courses on EU migration and border policies; **a graduate summer field school on memory, migration, and xenophobia**; numerous research and experiential learning grants; lecture series, public forums, international conferences and workshops; plus a suite of online learning platforms including databases and open online courses. European Studies at UVic developed these activities with the specific intention of addressing issues that were of great interest and concern to Canadians and fundamental to understanding current achievements and challenges in the EU and the implications beyond. Dr. Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly will direct the Centre of Excellence (ebrunetj@uvic.ca).

In addition to the Centre of Excellence, **UVic also received a Network and Chair grant, plus two projects**. The Network includes institutions in Canada, France, Japan and Turkey; it will undertake comparative research on how responses to the migration crisis are shaping Europe's borders, migration and related security policies in exemplary. Activities are aimed at engaging graduate students, young researchers and professors at each partner institution along with the policy makers in each community. Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly will hold a **Chair in Innovative Governance** at the School of Public Administration. The *Canada-EU Dialogue on Migration: Cross Border Mobility and European Refugee Crisis* project will be led by Dr. Oliver Schmidtke and will create a vibrant nation-wide scholarly network designed to address issues related to borders, migration and refugees in EU studies. The *Narratives on Memory, Migration, Xenophobia and European Identity: Intercultural Dialogues* project is led by Dr. Helga Hallgrimsdottir and will examine how narratives of memory, migration, and xenophobia are interlinked and shape current politics of migration and the European identity. Please keep in touch with us: eusprog@uvic.ca.

SPOTLIGHT ON: *EUCE Visiting Scholars (Summer-Fall 2016)*



EUCE — University of Alberta



Dr. Daniela Irrera is an Associate Professor of International Relations and Global Civil Society, at the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Catania, where she also serves as IR Deputy and Erasmus Academic Coordinator. Daniela's research focuses on non-state actors' influence on global politics, both positive (civil society movements and NGOs) and negative (organized crime groups and terrorists). As a visiting researcher at the EUCE Alberta this May, Daniela gave a presentation on "The impact of informal actors in the EU anticorruption policies: The case of Western Balkans". In her talk, Daniela assessed the improvements made by Western Balkans states in the policies against corruption and organized crime, by stressing the role of key actors.

EUCE — Centre for European Studies, Carleton University



Dr. Maria Lagutina is Associate Professor, Vice-head of the World Politics Department at St. Petersburg State University. Her current research interests include Eurasian integration and its regional and global dimensions, including relations between the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union. During her two week visit at Carleton, Maria held a public talk on "The European Union and Eurasian Economic Union: Is Cooperation Still Possible?" She also led a research seminar, held office hours to meet with interested students, and engaged with faculty from the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian studies (EURUS).



Dr. Jarosław Jańczak is a political scientist, Europeanist, and researcher of borders. He is an assistant professor at the Department of Political and Social Economy at the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland, and also at the Department of European Studies at the Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences at the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt (Oder), Germany. Jarosław's academic interests focus around the themes of borders and border areas within the context of European integration processes. In particular, his research concentrates on *border twin towns* and the external borders of the European Union. During his three week visit to Carleton, Jarosław gave a public talk titled: "Kaliningrad Oblast: the Russian exclave and the EU". He also held student office hours and met with EURUS faculty.



EUCE — Dalhousie University



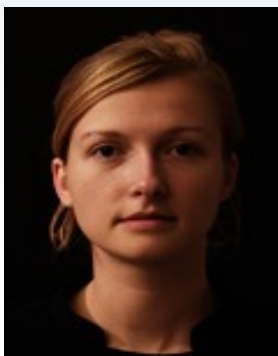
Moniek de Jong recently completed her Master's degree in Energy Security Studies from Masaryk University in Brno, the Czech Republic. She is a former intern at the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Vilnius, Lithuania where she worked with Dr. Larry Hughes on a variety of energy security issues. In early August the EUCE covered the cost of Moniek's visit to Dalhousie University to work with Dr. Hughes, a professor in the university's Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, and an EUCE Associate. Together they worked on a report comparing the likelihood of the EU and Canada meeting their respective Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

SPOTLIGHT ON: *EUCE Visiting Scholars (Summer-Fall 2016)*

(INDC), submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the spring of 2015, and incorporated into the Paris Agreement at COP-21. The report gives a useful insight into the measures employed in the EU and Canada to keep emissions to a level where an increase in global temperatures will remain below 2°C this century.



EUCE/CEUE — Université de Montréal / McGill University



EUCE Montreal was pleased to welcome **Professor Catherine Hoeffler** (ESPOL, Lille) as a visiting scholar in July. Catherine is professor at the European School of Political and Social Sciences (ESPOL) of Université catholique de Lille (France), and associated researcher at the Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po. Her research interests revolve around arms policies, the changing role of the State in the security market, EU policies, and European and American elites. Her work has appeared in *Politique européenne*, *Gouvernement et Action Publique*, the *Journal of European Public Policy*, the *Journal of Legislative Studies* and *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal*. Catherine participated in a [roundtable on Brexit](#) where she discussed the consequences of Brexit with George Ross (UdeM), Antoine Rayroux (Concordia University), and Simon Poirier (Queen's University). She also met with our students during a working meeting on EU security defense with Frédéric Mérand (UdeM).



**University
of Victoria**

EUCE — University of Victoria



Dr. Assem Dandashly is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science at Maastricht University, the Netherlands. Prior to joining Maastricht University in September 2012, Assem was a Research Fellow at the Kolleg-Forschergruppe "The Transformative Power of Europe" Freie Universität Berlin. Assem holds a PhD in Political Science (2012) from the University of Victoria, Canada. Assem's research focuses on the Euro and Central and East European Countries in addition to the EU external relations and democratization in the Middle East and North Africa. His research has appeared in several refereed journals and book chapters. This summer, Assem taught two courses at EUCE UVic, "European Integration and the European Union" and "Politics in the EU: EU and the World".



Since obtaining his PhD from Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, **Dr. Ben Muller** has published widely in books and academic journals on issues of borders, sovereignty, security, technology, and identity, including two monographs: *Security, Risk, and the Biometric State: Governing Borders and Bodies* (Routledge 2010); and, with Samer Abboud, *Rethinking Hizbullah: Legitimacy, Authority, Violence* (Ashgate 2012). Reflecting his interdisciplinary research agenda, Ben has published numerous articles in journals including, *Citizenship Studies*, *Security Dialogue*, and *Borderlands*. As a 2016 EU-Border Fellow at the Centre for Global Studies (CFGs), Ben will be focusing on two projects. One, as editor of the text, *Ferocious Architecture: Sovereign Spaces/Places, Limits, Senses* (Rowman & Littlefield, under contract). And secondly, the paper "'Minutemen' in Hungary: Vigilantism, Migrants and Border (In)Security at the Limits of Fortress Europe".



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