



# EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE NEWSLETTER

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## Why did it Take so Long to Finalize CETA? Economic Fragmentation in Decentralized Systems

Robert Finbow, Dalhousie University

Several deadlines had passed by before the recent announcement that the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) negotiations were complete, subject to legal drafting and ratification. This announcement was welcomed by supporters who sought rapid completion of the deal before the European Union (EU) got sidetracked by trade talks with the United States. Although not the only factor, sub-national political considerations contributed to the delays. The novel role of Canadian provinces and the EU balance between Brussels and Member States on investment produced new political complications on important issues. These include agricultural marketing and quotas, regulatory harmonization, divisions between research and generic pharmaceutical industries, and procurement in urban infrastructure and services.

CETA is ambitiously billed as a comprehensive "Next Generation" free trade agreement that seeks to catch up with the changes and challenges of a global economy featuring complex multi-national supply chains and virtual goods. Increased trade in

goods and services and stronger intellectual property protection would contribute to economic performance for both partners. The deal seeks to address a range of "beyond the border" issues which involve more domestic policy or sub-national issues in a federation like Canada. As a result, the provinces have participated directly in negotiations on labour mobility, professional qualifications, local procurement and corporate regulations. However necessary, the inclusion of provinces and Member States complicated matters and led to delays and diversions in the talks.

***"While multi-level governance complicated the CETA talks, most of these hurdles appear to have been overcome."***

Early in my research, a business advocate of CETA worried that the Harper government might not bring off a deal because its focus on primary goods from particular provinces and districts would divert attention from cutting-edge issues. Three years later, concerns about beef and pork, poultry and cheese did dominate the final stages of negotiations, despite perceived gains in high value added sectors. The inability of the federal government to ignore local and provincial concerns leads to the predominance of agriculture, energy, fisheries and other resource issues. On the Canadian side, these complications reflect wide differences in industrial structure in different regions. Provinces respond to pressures from primary sectors that dominate local economies. Secondary industrial activities are concentrated in a few centres, and high-end service sectors are also differentially developed, further diversifying provincial priorities.

European states also vary wide-

ly in industrial structure, and concerns about agriculture, intellectual property and other sensitive issues loomed large in Member States' positions on CETA. Pressures were exerted on the EU by states adamant that their core sectors not be sacrificed to achieve a deal. European states have been concerned about geographic indicators for specific regionally produced products like cheeses, meats, wines and spirits. Countries like France and Germany seek greater intellectual property protection for their research pharmaceutical firms through patent term restoration and data protection. EU negotiators have sought increased access to Canadian natural resources, seeking exemptions from foreign ownership limits.

In Central Canada, Ontario's promotion of green energy initiatives is challenged by the EU for favouring local firms. Rules of origin for co-produced US and Japanese automobiles (which constitute most of the Canadian industry) have been resolved; insiders suggest exports will increase in both directions, though EU imports of cars with under 50% Canadian content are to be limited to 100,000. Reduced tariffs and non-tariff obstacles will permit greater access for European beers, wines and spirits, which will end Ontario's system of local preferences in government marketing of alcoholic beverages. Despite the defeat of the Charest Liberals (CETA's earliest backers) and the election of the sovereigntist PQ under Pauline Marois, several high-profile issues involving Quebec have been mostly resolved. Hydro Quebec contracting has been largely exempted from the deal, though the fate of urban transport procurement remains less clear. Quebec has resisted pressures to increase EU

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# Graduate Student Research

## EUCE—Carleton University

[www.carleton.ca/ces](http://www.carleton.ca/ces)

### Anna Gora, Dorian Kroqi and Harry Nedelcu PhD Candidates in the Department of Political Science at Carleton University

Anna's project investigates how public and political discourse on the EU has been affected by the financial crisis. She considers how the way in which the EU is politicized may have changed or evolved during this time period in Ireland, where she recently travelled for field-work. Anna is particularly interested in the relationship between how and how much the EU is politicized among the Irish public and civil society, as well as its coverage in national print media.

Dorian states that the Permanent President of the European Council represents the most important institutional development in the EU during the last decade. His dissertation focuses on the relationship between the Permanent President and other institutional and non-institutional factors in the EU (including members of the Council). Four democratic principles (efficiency, accountability, deliberation and participation) are translated into variables which guide the research process and offer the normative perspective against which the office of the President is assessed. The purpose of this work is to clarify inter-relations across the four variables with reference to the functions and activity of the Permanent President as well as their implications for the democratic process at the EU level.

Harry's research is concerned with the formation and electoral success of anti-establishment political parties in EU Member States. His work aims to contribute to the literature on cartel party-systems as well as current conceptualizations of new radical post-materialist party-families. Harry's broader research interests include political parties and party systems in European states, radical and extreme-right politics, fringe anti-establishment parties, minority politics and minority political representation. Harry also teaches on topics of comparative politics and European politics at Carleton University. His work has been published in the *Review of European and Russian Affairs* and has been presented at a number of international conferences, including the European Consortium for Political Research, the European Community Studies Association and the International Conference on Inclusion/Exclusion.



*From left to right: Dorian Kroqi, Harry Nedelcu and Anna Gora*

## EUCE Network Coordinator News



The Canadian Network of the EU Centres of Excellence held its annual Directors' Meeting and a Networking Luncheon in Ottawa on October 2, 2013. Ambassadors of EU Member States, representatives of the Delegation of the European Union, officials from Canadian government departments and representatives of important non-governmental organizations attended the Networking Luncheon and had an opportunity to hear a panel of EUCE experts comment on current policy challenges facing the EU and Canada, including Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, health care governance in Canada and the EU, democratic development in the EU after conditionality, and Ukrainian relations with the EU and Russia. These presentations can be accessed on the YouTube channel maintained jointly by the Canadian EUCE Network and the Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue at <http://bit.ly/1gYoIL8>.

The Carleton EUCE is also launching a new virtual seminar series, **Virtual Research Bridge** with EUCEs worldwide, designed to foster linkages between scholars at EU Centres of Excellence across the globe. Each seminar will be approximately 1.5 hours in length and will be led by a prominent EUCE scholar. This seminar series allows scholars and PhD students associated with EU Centres to have direct contact with one another and to engage in live discussion of their scholarly work through an interactive webinar technology. The seminars occur approximately three times each academic year. Prof. Achim Hurrelmann (Department of Political Science, Carleton University) led the first seminar entitled **"The Politicization of European Integration: Towards a Differentiated Understanding"** on December 2, 2013. EUCE associates from Canada, the US, and Russia participated in the first Virtual Research Bridge. EUCE scholars can contact Carleton University EUCE for more information about this series: [ces@carleton.ca](mailto:ces@carleton.ca).

Finally, the Canadian EUCE Network would like to welcome the new EU Ambassador to Canada, **Marie-Anne Coninx**. The Ambassador's biography is available at <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/canada>.

## Graduate Student Research

### EUCE—Dalhousie University

[www.euce.dal.ca](http://www.euce.dal.ca)

#### Andrew Bergel PhD Candidate at Dalhousie University

Andrew has a professional background as a portfolio analyst and proprietary hedge fund trader, with a BA from Columbia University and an MS from New York University. He is currently pursuing a PhD in Political Science at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Andrew's research focuses on the impact immigration policy has on migration choice within the EU. This research aims to examine the level of success that current policy initiatives and institutional structures within certain EU Member States have had in meeting the desired political and socioeconomic migration goals of those governments.



### EUCE—University of Alberta

[www.ualberta.ca](http://www.ualberta.ca)

#### Nicole V.T. Lugosi PhD Candidate at the University of Alberta

Nicole is a PhD student of Political Science at the University of Alberta, specializing in Comparative Politics and International Relations. Her dissertation, entitled "The Ongoing Legacy of Trianon in Hungary: Nationalist Narratives and Democratic Development" will explore how elite nationalism works, how it takes root, and what the implications for a stable democracy might be. The election of far-right, hyper-nationalist political parties (who often draw on narratives of Trianon as the great national tragedy) and pursuit of revised citizenship and media laws have led to concerns over democratic backsliding in Hungary. This research directly engages with a central debate in the literature that seeks to explain the democratic development of post-communist societies. Legacy theory proposes that the particular history of a nation, such as loss of territory (Trianon) following the First and Second World Wars and the struggle for sovereignty under Soviet rule, directs policy. For instance, competing interests regarding national borders and treatment of historically displaced minorities underpin and fuel ethnic conflict and tensions. These 'initial conditions' and the incentives they create provide little maneuvering room for political actors and fuel continued mobilization. In contrast, other scholars emphasize the role of new external influences, such as the European Union and its institutions, as a strong normative power during the pre and post-accession period to explain post-Soviet political development. Convincing causal explanation must consider both deeply rooted institutional legacy factors, along with shallower social factors and triggers. In line with Kitschelt, this research argues that external forces such as EU accession matter, but that the depth and duration of this impact are mediated by certain legacy factors, specifically, the impact of the Treaty of Trianon. Understanding the role and influence of certain legacy factors within elite national discourse can help strengthen theoretical explanations of post-communist democratic development or backsliding.



## Publishing Opportunity for Young Scholars



The *Review of European and Russian Affairs* (RERA), housed at the Centre for European Studies (the EU Centre of Excellence at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada), invites submissions of academic articles from graduate students and early career scholars. RERA is an electronic academic journal that accepts research papers and book or literature reviews on topics related to the European Union, its Member States, the states of the former Soviet Union, and Central and Eastern Europe. RERA is an

open access journal, which means that all published papers are available to users free of charge. It is supported by the Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue, a cross-Canada research network funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). For information regarding submission guidelines, please visit RERA's website: [www.carleton.ca/rera](http://www.carleton.ca/rera).

### The Eurozone Crisis and the Politicization of European Integration: New Five-Year Research Project Launched at Carleton University

Achim Hurrelmann, Carleton University

The financial crisis in the Eurozone has been one of the most serious challenges the European integration project has faced since its inception. It has led to economic hardship and political turmoil in a number of EU Member States, has triggered significant changes in EU governance, and has focused media attention on the EU to an unprecedented extent. While considerable economic and political challenges remain, there are now promising signs that the worst of the crisis may be over. By contrast, academic analysis of what the crisis has meant for European integration is still at its very beginning.

One important dimension of this analysis concerns the impact of the crisis on democratic politics at the EU level: Will EU citizens, in response to the crisis, begin to follow European affairs more attentively and/or critically? Will they participate more actively in EU-related political discourse? If so, which debates and controversies will gain importance, and how will they affect the future of European integration?

These questions are at the centre of a five-year research project on *The Eurozone Crisis and the Politicization of European Integration*, for which Achim Hurrelmann has been awarded an Insight Grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) in the October 2012 competition. The grant is worth a total of \$292,300. The project was launched in September 2013. In addition to Dr. Hurrelmann as principal investigator, the research team consists of Sebastian Baglioni (PhD, University of Toronto, 2013) as postdoctoral researcher as well as Anna Gora and Andrea Wagner (PhD students in Political Science at Carleton University) as research assistants.

The project is framed around the concept of politicization, which has been widely discussed in EU studies in recent years. The concept refers to the emergence of widespread political debates which unsettle the traditional 'permissive consensus' on European integration. A growing literature claims that European integration has now become comprehensively politicized in the EU's population (Hooghe and Marks 2009; De Wilde and Zürn 2012). Yet much of this literature is based on fairly sweeping generalizations; few authors analyze in a differentiated fashion which aspects of the EU are politicized for which actors and with what effects. Dr. Hurrelmann's research indicates that there is a need for a more differentiated discussion (Hurrelmann, Gora and Wagner, forthcoming). For instance, the relative importance of EU affairs is much more pronounced in the discourses of political elites—such as party manifestos or media reporting—than in political discussions in the broader citizenry. In the latter, only the fundamentals of European integration—such as one's country's membership—have gained political saliency, while the EU's day-to-day activities remain off most people's radar. Any analysis of how the Eurozone crisis has affected politicization therefore requires distinctions between various dimensions of the phenomenon: different aspects of European integration that may become politicized, different discursive arenas in which this may occur, different types of EU-related arguments that may be brought forward, and different cleavages that may come to structure political conflict about EU topics.



From left to right: Achim Hurrelmann and Sebastian Baglioni

Based on such a differentiated conception of politicization, this project analyzes how European integration is discussed in political discourse in four Eurozone Member States—Germany, Austria, Spain and Ireland—between 2008 and 2016. The project thus includes both bailout providers and bailout recipients; it covers pre-crisis, crisis, and (hopefully) post-crisis phases. In each of the four states, three discursive arenas will be examined: (a) parliaments as examples of institutional arenas at the core of the political system; (b) newspapers as examples of intermediary arenas linking decision-making institutions to the broader citizenry; and (c) focus groups composed of randomly selected participants as examples of citizen arenas in which laypeople communicate about politics.

The project will reveal whether European integration has become more politicized in the course of the crisis, whether this politicization is mainly an elite or a mass phenomenon, and whether it is retained even after the most acute phase of the crisis has passed. The project will show which aspects of the EU gain political salience, which evaluations of European integration become dominant, and which political conflicts and cleavages structure the resulting debates. Such patterns of politicization are of crucial importance for the development of the EU. They will determine whether the EU becomes a less elite-based construction, and how the mobilization of citizens—if it does occur—affects the future of the European project. The stakes are high: depending on the shape that it takes, politicization may breathe new democratic life into the EU, but it also has the potential to undermine the spirit of transnational cooperation and solidarity that has served as its foundation.

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Hooghe, Liesbet, and Gary Marks. 2009. "A Postfunctionalist Theory of European Integration: From Permissive Consensus to Constraining Dissensus." *British Journal of Political Science* 39 (1): 1-23.

Hurrelmann, Achim, Anna Gora, and Andrea Wagner. Forthcoming. "The Politicization of European Integration: More than an Elite Affair." *Political Studies*. doi: 10.1111/1467-9248.12090.

## FEATURE ARTICLE (CONTINUED)

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dairy imports, especially for cheese, though a modest increase in the EU cheese quota was agreed. So far Canada's supply management system has not been dismantled, despite EU pressure. Quebec received support from France on its concerns that cultural products and services be afforded protection in CETA.

In the Western provinces, EU concerns regarding Alberta's "dirty oil" appear to have been set aside on a separate track of a fuel quality directive, though some European analysts argue this could be raised at the ratification stage. Western meat producers sought greater access to EU markets, but the EU ban on hormone-treated beef and pork is an obstacle. One Alberta minister declared the province would hold out as long as it took to get a deal; recent leaks suggest some movement towards compromise. Canada did secure a quota large enough to sustain a stand-alone hormone-free sector for exports, overcoming resistance from France and Ireland. In the Atlantic region, Newfoundland complained Ottawa was tying loan guarantees for hydro development to concessions on the requirement that fish catches be processed locally. But the province eventually agreed to lift these restrictions three years after ratification, after securing lower tariffs on shrimp and other seafood exports. Concerns about the Newfoundland seal hunt linger, notably because of Canada's WTO challenge to the EU products ban, which was not lifted by CETA.

Financial sector issues were contentious, as the EU sought greater liberalization despite different regulatory frameworks and the lack of a national Canadian securities regulator. Canadian financial services and insurance firms (concentrated in Ontario) stand to gain, promoting a search for compromise. The EU stands to benefit from open access in financial, telecommunications and energy sectors. On pharmaceuticals, the EU secured extensions for patents and data protection, even though leaked studies show potential for cost increases, and the provinces worried about the effects on the viability of their health care systems.

Canada's political fragmentation also produces complications under the "negative list approach," whereby

provinces shielded some existing services and regulations from CETA. Several provinces sought exemptions for core resources such as fisheries, aquaculture and forestry products, agriculture, mining, quarrying, oil wells, oil and gas activities and pipelines. Others have included core utilities, such as electricity and inter-urban transport, and government-run money makers, including liquor sales and gambling. In contrast, the European Union protected a range of public utilities and services (including water sewers and public transit), perhaps leaving more Canadian activities open to EU investors. Several Canadian municipalities indicated concerns, principally on procurement, services and contracting. On the one hand, local food purchases to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and procurement using local sources are seen to encourage development to strengthen and expand cities and communities. On the other hand, open procurement could produce cost savings for municipalities as long as thresholds preserve some municipal flexibility. It remains to be seen how the final text addresses these issues.

There may also be important constitutional implications for federal-provincial relations. Canada's treaty power limits impositions on provinces by Ottawa in their areas of jurisdiction. While current negotiators assure their provinces will commit, it is not clear how CETA can be locked in or imposed on future leaders. Where there is non-enforcement of commitments, Ottawa cannot compel provincial action and may have to pay penalties itself (and has affirmed it will do so perhaps by recouping costs from recalcitrant provinces through Canada's transfer system). The still unreleased draft includes what the EU calls "a modern and effective investor-to-state dispute settlement mechanism" (European Commission 2013). Will provinces be liable to penalties through this process or face lawsuits for investor rights enforcement in foreign courts and seizure of assets, as some legal experts suggest?

While multi-level governance complicated the CETA talks, most of these hurdles appear to have been overcome. Provinces and Member States beholden to particular sectors resisted changes and delayed compromises. Pressure from CETA supporters generated high-level efforts which promoted completion of the

talks, although ratification is required.

This will not be a process for the impatient; Canada's majority government may be able to ratify quickly, but provincial implementing legislation (and public hearings in some cases) may take time. The EU ratification process, involving the European Parliament and national legislatures, could also be prolonged, lasting 18-24 months. Member States may still balk at irritants such as visa requirements for citizens, which, reports say, Canada may soon ease for the Czech Republic, but not Romania and Bulgaria. If the European Parliament flexes its muscles, hydraulic fracking, the pesky oil sands and other environmental issues might still become impediments. Political change through elections and future complications cannot be ruled out. These political considerations require creative solutions, which will only become apparent as the texts are finalized. The public cannot judge whether the deal has judiciously balanced the interests of different regions and provinces until the full CETA is published and debated in legislatures.

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### AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Robert Finbow is Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University. His current research focuses on labour and social issues in NAFTA and in CETA. He has published books and articles on the labour and environmental aspects of NAFTA, comparative health care and social policy, comparative North American political culture and Atlantic Canadian regionalism.

## Best Practices and Innovation

### EUCE—Carleton University

[www.carleton.ca/ces](http://www.carleton.ca/ces)

In spring 2013, the Carleton EUCE initiated a series of public lectures and roundtable discussions entitled *European Perspectives*. The series provides a platform for the discussion of EU and Member States' positions on a wide variety of issues of interest to the Canadian public which are prominent on the bilateral agenda. Two successful events held in this series to date have elicited a high degree of interest from participants and garnered strong support from the European diplomatic community. The first event on "French-German Relations since the Élysée Treaty" took place in April and featured presentations by the German and French Ambassadors to Canada, moderated by journalist Roger Smith. It was followed by the roundtable on "European Integration without EU Membership: The different paths of Norway and Switzerland" in September 2013, with Ambassadors of Norway and Switzerland offering their insights and Professor Robert Gould serving as moderator. The format of the events encouraged informal interaction between the speakers and the public. Ambassadors and moderators were seated in comfortable lounge chairs in intimate proximity to the audience. Moderators probed guests with thought-provoking questions and stimulated audience engagement. The concept of bringing European perspectives to the Canadian public in a way that facilitates dialogue has proven highly successful and was appreciated both by representatives of the European community and Canadians. The Carleton EUCE will be planning more events in this series in the new year.

### EUCE—Dalhousie University

[www.euce.dal.ca](http://www.euce.dal.ca)

The Dalhousie EUCE outreach program to high schools has seen major success. Thus far, efforts have targeted International Baccalaureate (IB) students, who have the option to study various aspects of Europe in their class, by identifying collaborative opportunities to inform their learning. In 2013, EUCE staff met with an IB teacher at a local high school to determine their interest in the European Union. As the class was studying the history of the EU, the teacher decided it would reinforce their learning to participate in an activity based on the EU. One class of Grade 12 (the highest level of secondary school learning in Canada) IB students was invited to Dalhousie to participate in what was termed "A Day of Debate." The afternoon began with a presentation on the history of the European Union by Ruben Zaiotti, EUCE Director, followed by a presentation from a university student who had visited the EU and participated in a mock European Parliament with financial support from the EUCE. The class then partook in a debate related to the possible entry of Turkey into the EU. The materials for this exercise were provided by the Carleton University EUCE, which runs a similar high school outreach program entitled *EULearning*, offering online educational tools related to the EU at [www.eulearning.ca](http://www.eulearning.ca). Feedback was very positive and the teacher suggested that the Dalhousie EUCE contact the person responsible for the IB program on a provincial level. Following a meeting with the Head of the IB program for the province, it was decided that collaborative events with the EUCE would benefit students by enhancing their learning of the EU. The Dalhousie EUCE is now planning for an event in 2014 that will include more high schools in the area. Having access to shared EUCE materials has allowed for collaborative work with Carleton and for the promotion of EUCEs across Canada.

### EUCE—University of Alberta

[www.ualberta.ca](http://www.ualberta.ca)

The EUCE at the University of Alberta launched its project on developing secondary school curriculum material in November 2013. The project team, led by Professor Kenneth Moure of the Department of History and Classics and including Professors George Richardson and Kent Den Heyer of the Faculty of Education, will work with Social Studies teachers from the Alberta Teachers' Association to develop curricular materials for inclusion in Grade 11 classrooms. The goal of these youth outreach activities is to develop sustainable, institutionalized and effective EU curriculum materials on the EU for use in Grade 11 classrooms through a process of collaboration between Social Studies teachers and University of Alberta's Faculty of Education experts. This will create a set of resources and a process that establishes a network of secondary school teachers committed to their use and on-going development. The materials are being created through working retreats of the project partners in fall 2013 and winter 2014. They will then be disseminated through the Alberta Teachers' Association annual conference in November 2014. Classroom implementation will follow in the next two years. The effectiveness of the resources will be evaluated with pre- and post-project surveys of teachers and students, to assess their level of EU knowledge and awareness, and to evaluate the impact of outreach activities.

## EUCE-Canada News



For a list of events held in the Fall term 2013, please see our website: <http://www.carleton.ca/ces/events/events-archive>.

Jan 10, 2014: **Policy Workshop on “New Trends in European Migration Policy Responses.”** Organized by the Carleton EUCE and Banting Fellow Dr. Martin Geiger, this event features renowned migration experts from Europe, such as Petra Bendel, Sergio Carrera, Michael Collyer and Shahamak Rezaei. The one-day event reflects, among other things, on EU policy responses to new migratory trends following the Arab Spring and the most recent developments in Syria and the Middle East. Registration at: <http://www.carleton.ca/ces/cu-events/new-trends-in-european-migration-policy-responses>.

In cooperation with the Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue (CETD), the Carleton EUCE has launched a **Policy Brief series** on the Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), in which collaborators and partners tackle some of the contentious issues in the negotiations, shedding light on disputed economic, social, and political issues in the agreement. The purpose of this series is to help the public better understand the agreement, which has been tentatively accepted by both sides. The series features a policy brief by an associate of the Carleton EUCE, Prof. Crina Viju, on “CETA and Geographical Indicators: Why a Sensitive Issue?” Policy briefs can be found at: <http://www.carleton.ca/ces/2013/ceta-policy-briefs-series>.

The Carleton EUCE is pleased to welcome the new EU Programs Coordinator, **Cathleen Schmidt**. Cathleen has worked at Carleton University as an Administrator and Event Coordinator since 2006. She has completed a Master of Science degree from the School of Education, University at Albany, and additional graduate course studies in Public Administration and Business Administration.

**Dr. Rouba Al-Fattal Eeckelaert** is currently a visiting scholar at the Carleton EUCE, where she is working on her forthcoming book tentatively titled *EU Democracy Promotion Policy in the Mediterranean: EU's Electoral Assistance in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya after the Arab Uprising*. She holds a Master's degree in European Politics from Université de Montréal and a PhD in Transatlantic Democracy Promotion from the Institute for European and International Policy, Leuven University, Belgium.

For more news and events from the EUCE at Carleton, please visit: <http://www.carleton.ca/ces>.



Dec 6, 2013: **“Trouble in the Atlantic: North American-European Security Cooperation in the Post-Datagate Era.”** A one day workshop organized in cooperation with Université de Montréal.

Nov 28, 2013 (12:30-2pm): **“The End of EU Climate Leadership?”** This talk will be given by EUCE Associate, Anders Hayden, from the department of Political Science and is part of the **Lunch and Learn Series**, which puts on events on the last Thursday of every month.

Oct 22, 2013: **“Promoting the Digital Contents in the European Union.”** This talk was given by Dr. Annie Blandin from Institut Mines-Télécom/Télécom Bretagne.

Oct 17, 2013: **“Regulating Genetically Modified Crops: a European Perspective.”** This event was presented by Dr. Michele Mastroeni from the University of Edinburgh. With support from the ShareSpeaker program of the Canadian EUCE Network, Dr. Mastroeni travelled to Ottawa later that month to speak at Carleton University and the University of Ottawa.

Sept 18, 2013: **“Reflections on the Enforcement of EU Competition Law.”** Dalhousie EUCE sponsored a Visiting Scholar, Dr. Vincent Power from Ireland, who gave this lecture and taught a course on EU Law at the Law School. Dr. Power is in the process of publishing a book on EU law in partnership with the EUCE.

For more news and events from the EUCE at Dalhousie, please visit: <http://www.dal.ca/diff/euce/news-events.html>.



Dec 4, 2013: **“OSCE: Security Co-operation in Europe—A No Brainer?”** This talk at the University of Alberta was given by Ulrike Butschek, Deputy Head of Mission, Austrian Delegation to Canada.

Nov 27, 2013: A roundtable event at the University of Alberta on the **Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement**, organized in cooperation with the Canadian International Council, Edmonton Branch.

Oct 16, 2013: The EU Centre of Excellence at the University of Alberta held a reception to celebrate its **official launch**. **Her Excellency Marie-Anne Coninx, Ambassador of the European Union to Canada**, spoke at the event on her first official visit to the province of Alberta, remarking on the strong strategic relationship that exists between the European Union and Canada.

The European Union Centre of Excellence at the University of Alberta welcomes its new administrator, **Skirmante Tamelyte**. Skirmante is in the office on Thursdays and Fridays and can be reached at [euce@ualberta.ca](mailto:euce@ualberta.ca).



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