



EU-Canada Research Publications Guide: English Language Publications (2010-2017)

Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue

Carleton University, Ottawa

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Introduction

This document is part of a series of reference guides to research publications that deal, in some manner, with relations between the Europe and Canada, or that, on a comparative basis, address the manner in which policy issues are dealt with Europe and Canada. The rationale for this guide is based in a view that, as advanced liberal democracies, Canada and Europe face many common challenges and share many common interests. This compilation represents an effort to highlight research achievements that address both the interaction between Canada and Europe as well as the manner in which common policy problems are addressed in both contexts.

This guide provides information on publications from 2011-2017. The guide is organized around five themes, which reflect the thematic research groups that have served as the organizing principle for the Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue, which is an extensive research network involving Canadian and European experts organized over 2008-2017 with support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Within each thematic listing, publications are listed alphabetically by author. The research guide updates a previous guide prepared by Amy Verdun and Donna Wood, which covers the period through 2010. A guide to French language publications is also available. It is our hope that this series of reference guides will both stimulate and nurture interests in the comparative study of Canada and Europe.

A synthesis of findings in the five research areas is provided in the capstone publication for the SSHRC-funded project:

Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?, edited by Joan DeBardeleben. Ottawa: Centre for European Studies, Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue - Carleton University, 2017. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

This other two research guides in the series are available at:

EU-Canada Research Publications Guide: English Language Publications (1980-2010). Original version produced by Donna Wood and Amy Verdun. Joan DeBardeleben, Editor, Centre for European Studies, Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue, Carleton University, June 2018.

EU-Canada Research Publications Guide: Part II French Language Publications, Joan DeBardeleben, Editor, Centre for European Studies, Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue, Carleton University, August 2017.

About *The Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue (CETD)*

CETD is organized around five major thematic areas:

Theme 1: The EU and Canada and Global Actors: International Conflict Management and Security

(led by Frédéric Mérand and Ruben Zaiotti)

Theme 2: Economic Cooperation, Competition, and International Law

(led by Armand de Mestral and Kurt Hübner)

Theme 3: Democratic Deficits and Policy Coordination in Multilevel Governance Systems

(led by Joan DeBardeleben and Amy Verdun)

Theme 4: Environment and Sustainable Development

(led by Joan DeBardeleben and Inger Weibust)

Theme 5: Immigration and Social Policy

(led by Jane Jenson and Oliver Schmidtke)

A synthesis of findings in the five research areas is provided in the capstone publication for the SSHRC-funded project:

Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?, edited by Joan DeBardeleben. Ottawa: Centre for European Studies, Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue - Carleton University, 2017. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

The mandate of the Canada Europe Transatlantic Dialogue is stated in the Introduction to the publication:

“The substantive focus of our work has involved two broad trajectories. First is the ‘mobilization of knowledge’ to seek responses to common policy dilemmas facing Europe and Canada as advanced post-industrial democracies. The issues of focus here have included problems of democratic governance and public participation in multilevel (including federal) systems, common social policy challenges, environmental and climate change policy, economic and monetary policy, immigration, and multiculturalism. The objective has been to encourage mutual learning and comparative examination of diverse policy responses in Canada, in individual European countries and in the European Union, and in this way to nurture a discussion of policy alternatives based on comparative research findings. A second trajectory of our work has involved the mobilization of knowledge and networks to optimize the potential of the Canada-Europe relationship, to help both policy-makers and the public envisage ways for Canada and Europe to cooperate more effectively for the achievement of common goals in the international sphere, while also protecting vital Canadian interests affected by the relationship.” (DeBardeleben, 2017, p.2)

Theme 1: EU & Canada as Global Actors

Biuković, Ljiljana. “Between a Rock and A Hard Place: Canada’s Trade and Investment Policy Choices from NAFTA to CETA,” *CETD Lightning Policy Brief Series*, 2016. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Biukovic-CETD-Policy-Brief-final.pdf>

Summary: This policy brief highlights the importance of the Canada – EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). Described as one of the most decisive events in the negotiating history between EU and Canada and as the most capacious agreement that both partners have ever negotiated, the author concludes that CETA poses an important evolution in the process of creating a new model of comprehensive economic agreements. The author argues that CETA still leaves room for improvement, as it cannot be considered a definitive novelty in the process of negotiating trade and investment agreements. EU and Canada’s contribution to the development of regionalism is depicted in a comparative manner as CETA and NAFTA are studied and contrasted regarding the rules related to issues like transparency, regulatory cooperation, and the functioning of joint institutions.

Brunet Jailly, Emmanuel. “Securing Borders in Europe and North America,” In *A Companion to Border Studies*, edited by Hastings Donnan and Thomas Wilson. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell, 2012.

Summary: The chapter explores the variety of issues and nuances of the post 9/11 border policy developments in both Europe and North America. The author compares the fundamentally different approaches taken by the EU and North America (Canada, United States and Mexico) in this regard. While in the North American setting Canada and Mexico are exposed to alignment pressures from the United States through the US administration's comprehension of criminal and immigration issues, the border security perspectives in the EU are primarily influenced by its regional policy. The EU faces an additional challenge by the need of securing both internal and international borders in a manner that is coherent with predetermined policies of partnership and cooperation. Relying on a range of examples from the literature and current affairs in North America and Europe, the author draws a comparison of conceptual definitions of security, borders and borderlands, as well as the security assumptions and policy choices in the two regions. After exploring the differences between them, the author turns to the Schengen by looking for potential lessons to be learned from the project’s 25 years existence.

De Mestral, Armand. “The EU as an Arctic Power: Analysis of the Competence of the EU in the Arctic by Policy Areas.” *Dalhousie Law Journal* 35, no. 2 (2012): 329-356.

Abstract: “The European Union is not generally perceived as an Arctic power. However, the ever-expanding list of EU competences implies that it will have both an interest in participating in the governance of the Arctic and the authority to do so, should the seven Arctic states agree to make room. This development holds both challenges and opportunities for Canada and other Arctic states. The challenges stem from the fact that the EU will seek to promote the economic interests

of its Member States in resource extraction and freedom of navigation where Canada and Russia, in particular, have asserted strong national policies. The opportunities lie in the fact that the EU is likely to support strong environmental protection and to be ready to finance enhanced scientific research. Having incurred the wrath of indigenous peoples of the Arctic with its seal products ban, the EU faces particular difficulties in trying to participate in the Circumpolar Conference.” (De Mestral, 2012, p. 329)

Iacobucci, Edward M. and Stephen J. Toope, eds. *After the Paris Attacks: Responses in Canada, Europe, and Around the Globe*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2015.

Publisher’s Description: “The violent attacks on journalists at Charlie Hebdo and shoppers in a Jewish supermarket in Paris in January 2015 left seventeen dead and shocked the world. In the aftermath, the public struggles with unsettling questions: What is the cost of free expression? Do the world’s major cities embrace multiculturalism? Is the broad range of proposed new security measures too intrusive? *After the Paris Attacks* brings together leading scholars and journalists to respond to this tragedy and to debate how we can reach a safer and saner future. In this timely book, experts from fields such as law, political science, and philosophy grapple with the vital challenges of balancing security, justice, and tolerance, and offer astute and penetrating insights into how the world can best respond to these challenges.” (Description available on the Publisher’s website. Accessed May 12, 2017). <http://www.utppublishing.com/After-the-Paris-Attacks-Responses-in-Canada-Europe-and-Around-the-Globe.html>)

Karini, Artan. “Lesson-learning between Canada and Europe: promoting good governance in the developing world.” *Canadian Studies* 79, (2015): 29-47.

Abstract: “In an effort to contribute to an essential dimension of Canada-EU studies, this paper looks at a particular research enclave, Southeast Europe as part of the so-called “post-communist space”, where aid organizations including the EU and Canada have intervened during transitional processes towards good governance and building democratic institutions since the early 1990s. By mirroring the experiences of donors in the region, the paper argues that there is indeed scope for potential lesson-learning between Canada and the EU in terms of development cooperation, going beyond Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), *acquis communautaires* and in particular, the recent Canada-Europe Trade Agreement (CETA).” (Karini, 2015, p. 29)

King, Conrad. “The Europe 2020 Strategy and its implications for Canada.” *Institute for European Studies Policy Notes*, no. 11 (2012): https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/King_Europe-2020-Strategy-and-its-implications-for-Canada.pdf

Executive Summary: “This policy brief explains the core aspects of the Europe 2020 Strategy, the European Union’s ten year economic and employment plan. It will discuss the priorities of the plan, with greater focus on research and education policies, and the ideas on which these goals are based. It will also discuss the governance mechanisms and implementation of Europe 2020. After assessing the issues and implications of the Strategy for Europe, this brief will consider the implications for Canada, in terms of direct effects on relations between Canada and the EU, and in terms of opportunities for Canada to learn from Europe 2020. Finally, this policy brief has three

recommendations for the Canadian federal government: to establish a national institutional presence in the realm of higher education; to increase funding for social science and humanities research; and to elucidate a clear and coherent vision for the Canadian economy.” (King, 2012, p.1)

Mérand, Frédéric, and Zaiotti Ruben. “Canada-EU Security Relations in the Age of Global Turbulence.” In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardeleben, 5-13. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017.

Introduction: “A complex set of adverse developments has tested the ability of governments in Europe and North America to maintain the peace, stability and standard of living to which the populations of the two regions are accustomed. This state of affairs has fostered uncertainty and anxiety, but it has also provided opportunities for greater cooperation to manage common problems. Although not exempt from periodic misunderstandings and disagreements, cooperation between the two sides of the Atlantic can be expected to expand and become more sophisticated. Deepening its scope and maintaining the political momentum behind it are nonetheless necessary conditions for this partnership to maintain its relevance in the future.” (Mérand and Zaiotti, 2017, p. 5)

Musu, Constanza. “Canada and the MENA region: The foreign policy of a middle power.” *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal* 18, no. 1 (2012): 65-75.

Abstract: “The purpose of this article is to analyze Canada's interests and policies towards the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA) in the post 9/11 era. The article focuses in particular on how Ottawa has understood Canada's role in the region as a “middle power” with limited resources. Furthermore it analyses how Canada's policies have been influenced by and coordinated with the United States, its main economic and military ally, and the European Union, the other major external actor in the MENA region. Finally, the article offers an evaluation of the state of play of Canadian policy towards this region in light of the most recent events of the Arab Spring and of Canadian participation in NATO's operation in Libya.” (Musu, 2012, p. 65)

Rasiulis, Andrew P. “The Search for Stability in Eastern Europe: Policy Options for Canada.” *Canadian Global Affairs Institute Policy paper*, March 2016.

Executive Summary: “In 2014, a war started in Ukraine that has led to a current death toll of approximately 8000 people. This war was the result of a climax of ongoing challenges in Eastern Europe in its transition from the post-Soviet era. While the region as a whole undertook divergent paths, with some states joining NATO and the EU, Ukraine has struggled for 25 years to find its bearing. Caught between its historical connections to both West and East, and a failure to solve the problem of an oligarchic based economy with a chronic national debt, Ukraine today is the focus of the search for stability in Eastern Europe. Canada and its NATO Allies are fully engaged in assisting Ukraine with its challenges of reform. The Minsk 2 process, established in early 2015, has stabilized the fighting, but a diplomatic resolution remains elusive. Faced with the prospect of

either further war, frozen conflict or diplomatic resolution, Canada's new Liberal Government has the option to raise its diplomatic game and bring Canada's experience of ethnic and regional diversity to the negotiating table. Such a contribution to stability would well serve Canada's national interests.” (Rasiulis, 2016)

Ugland, Trygve. *Jean Monnet and Canada: Early Travels and the Idea of European Unity*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2011.

Publisher’s Description: “Jean Monnet (1888-1979) is often viewed as the chief architect of the European Coal and Steel Community, which over time evolved into today's European Union. Monnet spent his early years working as an agent for his father, a cognac producer. It was this experience that took him to Scandinavia, England, the United States, and most importantly Canada, where he was exposed to the country's unique form of federalism. Drawing on a wide variety of empirical sources, including unpublished documents, correspondence, and original historical data extracted from archives both in Canada and Europe, Trygve Ugland's *Jean Monnet and Canada* argues that the extensive period of time Monnet spent in Canada between 1907 and 1914 had a formative influence on the achievements of his later years, particularly on the institutional 'construction of Europe.” (Description available on the Publisher’s website. Accessed August 23, 2017). <http://www.utppublishing.com/Jean-Monnet-and-Canada-Early-Travels-and-the-Idea-of-European-Unity.html>)

Zaiotti, Ruben. “Practical Continentalism: North America, Territorial Security and the European Model.” *Journal of Transatlantic Studies* 12, no. 1 (2014): 90-103.

Abstract: “The lack of formal regional security institutions and the persistence of national border controls seems to indicate that in North America, unlike Europe, a truly post-national approach to territorial security has failed to materialize. Recent policy experiments with territorial security in the USA, Canada and Mexico, however, are not as removed from their transatlantic counterparts as is often claimed. This paper contends that a kind of *practical continentalism* underlies the governance of territorial security on both sides of the Atlantic. This system of governance has not completely displaced the state-centric model upon which the modern approach to territorial security is based. It has, however, reformulated some of its core principles, resulting in a more complex and regionalized model of territorial security. To illustrate this argument, this paper first presents the key principles underlying the approach to territorial security that has emerged in North America after 9/11, highlighting the parallels with the European experience. It then considers some of this approach's most relevant policy applications and compares them to initiatives proposed on the other side of the Atlantic. This paper concludes by exploring possible future scenarios characterizing relations between North America and Europe over territorial security, and, in particular, the prospect for further transatlantic convergence in this policy field.” (Zaiotti, 2014, p. 90)

Zaiotti, Ruben and Frédéric Mérand. “The Growth of Transatlantic Security Cooperation,” *Studia Diplomatica*, LXVII (3), 2014 (no abstract available).

Theme 2: Economic Cooperation & Competition

Biukovic, Ljiljana. “Transparency Norms, the World Trade System and Free Trade Agreements: The Case of CETA.” *Legal Issues of Economic Integration* 39, no. 1 (2012): 93-107.

Abstract: “Canada and the European Union (EU) are negotiating an ambitious Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). While the content of the agreement has not yet been officially disclosed by its negotiators, the general public and the business community are already concerned about the scope and effect of CETA on the two economies and their societies. This article deals with CETA's transparency provisions. It claims that, whereas CETA has not yet utilized external transparency to ensure support for the negotiations, it does have the potential for greater regulatory transparency in technical barriers to trade (TBT) - and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)-related matters than that found not only in the existing World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements but also in free trade agreements (FTAs) the two parties previously negotiated with third countries.” (Biukovic, 2012, p. 93)

Brunet-Jailly, Emmanuel. “In the increasingly global economy, are borderland regions public management instruments?” *The International Journal of Public Sector Management* 25, no.6/7 (2012): 483-491.

Abstract: “The twenty-first-century globalizing economy and free trade regimes in Europe and North America transform regions and their economies. This paper aims to question, in comparative perspective with European experiences, whether free trade, and particularly continental economic integration in North America, impacts the economies, and leads to forms of transboundary governance. It then seeks to complement this discussion by a review of the perceptions public managers have of those developments.” (Bruner – Jailly, 2012, p. 483)

Deblock, Christian and Rioux, Michele. “From economic dialogue to CETA.” *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (Winter 2010-11): 39-56.

Introduction: “Canada's diplomacy since the enactment of the North American free trade agreement (NAFTA) has been marked by a double movement, strengthening relations with the United States and loosening ties with Europe. Unlike the United States, however, Canada is now showing great interest in securing a trade agreement with Europe.¹ In 2009, following 10 years of negotiations, Canada reached a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association. For its part, the EU, which had initially shown little interest in an agreement with Canada, agreed to begin negotiations, which began their sixth round in January 2011. It is now expected that this agreement, called the comprehensive economic and trade agreement, or CETA, could be finalized and signed in 2011.” (Deblock & Rioux, 2010-11, p. 39)

de Mestral, Armand. “The Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA): A Convergence of Canadian and EU Interests.” Ottawa: *CETD Lightning Policy Brief Series*, (April 2016). <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/De-Mestral-CETD-Policy-Brief-final.pdf>

Introduction: “The purpose of this brief is to highlight the significance of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), whose final text was approved in 2016 and is expected to come into force in the near future. From the Canadian perspective, this trade treaty represents the high point of Canada’s relations with the European Union (EU). From the EU’s perspective, this treaty represents a significant step in its pursuit of trade agreements with many countries of the world, and in all probability is seen as an important step towards a similar agreement with the United States, and possibly towards the ultimate goal of a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. CETA is significant for Canada–EU relations from the political, the procedural, and the substantive perspectives. This brief illustrates all three dimensions.” (de Mestral, 2016, p. 1)

D’Erman, Valerie J. “Comparative Intergovernmental Politics: CETA Negotiations between Canada and the EU.” *Politics and Governance* 4, no.3 (2016): 90-99.

Abstract: “The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union (EU) required long-term negotiations between two major polities of the industrialized world. During the negotiations, Canada acquiesced to the EU’s demand that Canadian provinces participate directly in discussions, setting an important precedent in the dynamics of Canadian external trade. This paper examines the dynamics of intergovernmentalism in the policy area of external trade within the settings of the Canadian provinces and the EU member states, and uses the findings to suggest that in this realm the EU is a stronger example of federal synthesis of decision-making than is Canada. This is significant because it contradicts many established theories of federalism within political science, and implies that the EU could become a strong source of normative example for federal-style polities in the globalized world. As well, the strength of the EU’s single market lends credence to the institutions embedded within the supranational polity, and gives the EU significant normative power as a prototype for other experiments in regional integration.” (Valerie J. D’Erman, 2016, p. 90)

Fafard, Patrick and Patrick Leblond. “Closing the deal: What role for the provinces in the final stages of the CETA negotiations?” *International Journal* 68, no. 4 (2013): 553-559.

Abstract: “Why have the negotiations of a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between Canada and the European Union taken so long? We argue that the delay is in good part the result of a weakly designed process for intergovernmental decision making: the role for provincial and territorial governments in international trade negotiations is still too limited and does not extend to final decisions about the text of any agreement. The limited role for provinces and the fact that there is no process that requires them to formally commit to an agreement leave open the real possibility that one or more provinces could choose not to fully implement any deal that is concluded. As a result, provinces possess negotiating leverage vis-à-vis Ottawa, thereby making it difficult for the federal government to agree to the trade-offs—which are of a

geographical nature in CETA's case—that are necessary for reaching a positive agreement.” (Fafard and Leblond, 2013, p. 553)

Gravelle, Matthew. “Financial exchange mergers: European and North American experiences.” Ottawa: *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue - EU Centre for Excellence*, Carleton University, Policy Paper, (March 2013). https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/CETD_Policy-Paper_Financial-Exchange-Mergers_Matthew-Gravelle.pdf

Abstract: “The last decade has seen a wave of mergers and acquisitions in the financial exchange industry. This policy paper looks at two recent, high-profile merger proposals that failed: DB's blocked acquisition of NYX, and the London Stock Exchange's failed takeover of Canada's TMW INC. Based on the political lessons learned from this attempt, this paper identifies the common challenges facing regulators and stakeholders across the two cases analyzed here, and suggests a forward research agenda.” (Gravelle, 2013, p. 1)

Hinarejos, Alicia. “Free Movement, Federalism and Institutional Choice: A Canada-EU Comparison.” *The Cambridge Law Journal* 71, no. 3 (November 2012): 537 – 566.

Abstract: “Although very different in many respects, the EU and Canada nevertheless confront common problems in certain areas. One such common problem is how to manage inter-state regulatory diversity within a federal (or federal-like), multinational system. This paper compares the different ways in which the EU and Canada have chosen to address the problem of national barriers to trade within their internal markets, and the consequences of these choices. It is somewhat counterintuitive for EU lawyers that a full-fledged state may have an internal market that is less integrated than that of the EU; and yet that is the case in Canada. The comparison is illuminating as to the different possible approaches of federal polities to the problem of state regulatory choices and barriers to trade, the paramount importance of institutional choice, and the significance of historical and political circumstances.” (Hinarejos, 2012, p. 537)

Hübner, Kurt, ed. *Europe, Canada and the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement*. Toronto: Routledge, 2011.

Publisher's Description: “The Great Recession and the turn towards all forms of protectionism stress the relevance of international trade policy. With the global economy undergoing deep structural changes, the negotiations between Canada and the EU on a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) present a real-time experiment that sheds light on the direction that the relationships between two economic units of the G8 will take. For Canada, an agreement with the EU would end its current dependency on the US; for the EU, an agreement with Canada would be a first with a G8-economy and indicate how its new trade strategy ‘Global Europe’ will look like. This book is the first to simultaneously analyze the undercurrents of this project and introduce the main topics at hand. CETA is much more than a simple free trade agreement, its breadth covers regulatory aspects in goods, services, and finance; the opening of public procurement markets; attitudes and policies of Canadian provinces towards liberalization; climate policies and international leadership claims of the EU in comparison to Canadian policy attempts; the

challenges of the Euro project and the reform efforts; and the challenges of the Euro as an international reserve currency.” (Description available on the Publisher’s website. Accessed August 23, 2017) <https://www.routledge.com/Europe-Canada-and-the-Comprehensive-Economic-and-Trade-Agreement/Hubner/p/book/9780415600286>

Hübner, Kurt, and Armanda de Mestral. “Economic Cooperation in Difficult Times.” In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardeleben, 13-19. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017.

Introduction: “The economic relationship between Canada and the European Union (EU) has undergone considerable evolution in recent years. This chapter examines the many changes that have taken place and the challenges that they raise, from both the economic and the legal perspective. First and foremost is the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) that eventually came to a conclusion and awaits ratification. This agreement came along a winding road, and now only needs to pass ratification hurdles. The second big topic has to do with the general state of the global economy, and in particular with the Eurozone crisis that had implications for both entities.” (Hübne and deMestral, 2017, p. 13)

Johnson, Juliet. *Priests of Prosperity: How Central Bankers Transformed the Postcommunist World.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2016.

Publisher’s Description: “*Priests of Prosperity* explores the unsung revolutionary campaign to transform postcommunist central banks from command-economy cash cows into Western-style monetary guardians. Juliet Johnson conducted more than 160 interviews in seventeen countries with central bankers, international assistance providers, policymakers, and private-sector finance professionals over the course of fifteen years. She argues that a powerful transnational central banking community concentrated in Western Europe and North America integrated postcommunist central bankers into its network, shaped their ideas about the role of central banks, and helped them develop modern tools of central banking.” (Description available on the Publisher’s website. Accessed August 23, 2017) <http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140100022220>

Leblond, Patrick. “Canada, the European Union, and transatlantic financial governance.” *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (Winter 2010-11): 57-72.

Introduction: “Given the dominant role that the United States has played in the domain of international finance in the last 60 years, one should not be surprised that Canada and the EU have focused their international financial governance attention on the US rather than on each other. But now, US financial hegemony appears to be waning, and at the same time, Canada’s financial profile has reached some kind of apex: its banks did not experience a crisis, while the EU is facing serious economic challenges of its own. What does this situation mean for the economic relationship between Canada and the EU and the challenges that they face in matters of global financial governance? More specifically, how have Canada and Europe responded to the rise and fall of

American financial hegemony? Have their responses been similar or different? To what extent have their responses involved collaborating with each other?” (Leblond, 2010-11, p. 59)

Leblond, Patrick. “CETA and Financial Services: What to Expect?” *Centre for International Governance Innovation, CIGI Paper Series, no. 91 (February 2016).* <https://www.cigionline.org/publications/ceta-and-financial-services-what-expect>

Executive Summary: “The Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) is possibly the most ambitious regional free trade agreement that Canada and the European Union have negotiated so far. One of its main components is a chapter that seeks to liberalize trade and investment in financial services between Canada and the European Union, while ensuring that markets and their agents will be properly regulated and protected through prudential regulation. However, this chapter is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial services sector in Canada and the European Union in the short and medium term. Although some observers fear that CETA might undermine the high quality of financial regulations in Canada or the European Union, this paper’s analysis demonstrates that such concerns are unfounded.” (Leblond, 2016, p. 1)

Leblond, Patrick. “A Canadian Perspective on Europe's Post-crisis Financial Governance Regime,” *Canada-Europe Transnational Dialogue Lightning Policy Brief Series, Centre for European Studies, Carleton University (March 2016): 1-3.* <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Leblond-CETD-Brief-final.pdf>

Introduction: “Five years ago, Europe was in the midst of a full-blown sovereign debt crisis, when the new government in Greece announced that the fiscal deficit for 2009 would be around 15 percent of GDP rather than 6 percent, as the previous government had originally forecast. This news sent sovereign bond investors into a panic, which caused yields demanded on Greek public debt to rise to the point of becoming unsustainable. This situation eventually required euro area member states and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to come to Greece's rescue with financial bailouts. Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and Cyprus would soon follow Greece down the path of sovereign debt crisis and bailout.” (Leblond, 2016, p. 1)

Marier, Patrik. “Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune? Comparing Canada’s and the European Union’s expansionary roles in pensions.” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 322-337.

Abstract: “Both Canada and the European Union (EU) have been active in developing pension policies despite the lack of formal mandates to do so. While the Canadian government used its fiscal powers to expand its role in pension programs when pension emerged as a policy issue, the EU has been strongly limited by its lack of resources, institutional complexities, and the maturity of public pension programs in its member states. The EU experience generates interesting lessons for Canadian policy makers who are dealing with increasingly complex pension issues.” (Patrik Marier, 2013, p. 322)

Roberge, Ian and David K. Jesuit. “Making public management work in the global economy: lessons from Europe and North America.” *International Journal of Public Sector Management* 25, no. 6-7 (2012): 421-427.

Abstract: “The paper finds that focusing on examples from Europe and North America, public management adaptability varies across states and regions. Capacity is identified as an important indicator of adaptability.The paper introduces an issue that highlights concrete examples of adaptability in public management. It opens the door to further research tracing linkages between changes in the global environment and the practice of public management.” (Roberge and Jesuit, 2012, p. 421)

Roskopf Stefanie. “New Challenges for EU Trade Policy-making: Why is the EU pursuing a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada?” In *The EU and the Eurozone Crisis*, edited by Finn Laursen, 107-125. New York: Routledge, 2013.

Introduction: “Following the Canada-European Union (EU) Summit in Prague in 2009, the EU and Canada started negotiations of the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA). It is the EU’s first attempt at negotiating such an agreement with an industrialized, developed country. As a second-generation trade agreement, the CETA is part of a series of trade agreements that the EU is seeking to negotiate with its international trading partners. If successful, the agreement could lay the foundation for similar agreements with other industrialized countries, such as the United States, Russia and Japan. As such, the CETA represents a new challenge to the EU and its trade policy-making.” (Roskopf, 2013, p. 107)

Siklos, Pierre L. *The Ill Wind that Blows from Europe: Implications for Canada’s Economy*. Quebec: C.D. Howe Institute, 2014.

Abstract: “A recent decision by the German Constitutional Court reminds us that the eurozone is still not out of danger. This paper shows that contagion from European financial shocks would negatively affect Canada’s economy, and that Canada would not be insulated from these shocks by its inflation targeting policy and floating exchange rate. Should such a crisis in the eurozone occur, flexibility would be required and the Bank of Canada might once again have to resort to forward guidance to manage expectations, while underscoring its determination to meet its inflation target.” (Siklos, 2014, p. i)

Theme 3: Democratic Deficit & Policy Coordination in Multilevel Systems

Bakvis, Herman. “In the Shadows of Hierarchy: Intergovernmental governance in Canada and the European Union,” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 203-218.

Abstract: “The articles in this issue suggest that intergovernmental governance takes a different form in Canada and the EU, raising questions about the transference of practices and institutions from one to the other. In both systems, non-hierarchical modes of governance provide coordination in social policy. Hierarchy also plays a role, though not in a manner that one might expect. In the EU, hierarchy is tempered by members' direct participation in policy formulation. In Canada, hierarchy is important, but within rather than between governments, resulting in executive dominance of the intergovernmental process at the expense of devolving power to civil society and sub-provincial governments.” (Bakvis, 2013, p. 203)

Benz, Arthur. “What Kind of Parliament? A Comparative Perspective on the European Parliament.” *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Brief*, March 2011. Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/2011-03-Benz-What-Kind-of-Parliament.pdf>

Introduction: “When we consider the formal structure of the European Parliament (EP), we find an organization similar to what we observe in most other parliaments: the Parliament is headed by a President supported by a Conference of Presidents and a Secretariat. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are organized in party groups, and the plenary can delegate work to standing and special committees. Yet in many respects, the EP constitutes a distinct kind of parliament. In order to understand how the Parliament works, it is important to take into account these particularities. Moreover, in the course of the integration process, the structures and modes of operation have changed significantly (Judge and Earnshaw 2008). The Lisbon Treaty marks a further stage in this evolution.” (Benz, 2011, p. 1)

Benz, Arthur. “Multilevel Parliaments in Canada and Europe,” *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (2011): 109-25.

Introduction: “In recent decades, political scientists have engaged in intense debates about changes in governance in the modern state. Confronted with globalization, regionalization, and increasing functional differentiation of societies, governments have to manage interdependence by coordinating policies across territorial borders. But while policymaking is increasingly deterritorialized, democratic institutions remain organized on a territorial basis. Accountability of the executive to parliaments continues to constitute the institutional core of democracy. Hence, with the rise of multilevel governance, the close linkage between effective governance and democratic government has dissolved.

In transnational federations like the EU and in federal nation-states, this incongruence is hardly new. In Canada, scholars have characterized the evolution of intergovernmental relations between the federal and provincial governments as ‘executive federalism.’ On the other side of the Atlantic, Andrew Moravcsik's conclusion that European integration strengthened the executives of nation-states found many supporters. While the powers of the European parliament have been extended, national parliaments have appeared to lose power during the integration process, not unlike what has been observed with regard to provincial parliaments in Canada.

These challenges to parliaments are similar in national and supranational federations. Yet institutional conditions and the impact of multilevel governance differ. Canada and Europe provide highly interesting cases for comparative study, which can help us to better understand the current dilemmas that arise with the transformation of democracy in multilevel systems.” (Benz, 2011, pp. 109-110)

DeBardeleben, Joan, and Jon H. Pammett. “Challenges of Democratic Participation and Legitimacy in Canada and Europe.” In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardeleben, 13-19. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017 <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

Introduction: “In Europe, concerns about a ‘democratic deficit’ occurred as the economic promises of European integration received a jolt from the ongoing effects of the economic crisis of 2008 and the Eurozone crisis (DeBardeleben and Viju, 2013). At the national level, public exasperation with governmental institutions was manifested in losses of power and diminished vote totals for a number of political parties in government (LeDuc and Pammett, 2013). These ‘parties in government’, either alone or in coalition, often suffered in European Parliament elections as well (ibid). The 2014 European Parliament elections saw unprecedented levels of support for Eurosceptic and extremist parties, along with continuing low levels of voter turnout. Even preceding the most recent Eurozone and refugee crises, problems of social integration of immigrants from non-EU countries has challenged national solidarity in some member states, further contributing to problems of democratic legitimacy. The term ‘democratic deficit’ has not been applied so frequently to the Canadian situation, and Canada has not seen the rising strength of extremist parties that is evident in many European countries. Canada has, however, faced some problems with democratic participation that are similar to European cases. Most notable have been declining rates of voter turnout, including among youth (Pammett and LeDuc, 2003; LeDuc and Pammett, 2006; Blais and Rubenson, 2013). Distrust of political parties in Canada is high, which may be a contributing factor. The Canadian electoral system—a single member mandate system—has been considered by some critics to lead to outcomes that do not represent the popular will and that leads citizens to revert to ‘strategic voting’ rather than voting on the basis of genuine political preferences; the electoral system may then indirectly contribute to citizen apathy or cynicism. In addition to these problems connected to the electoral process, Canada’s federal system has been described as ‘executive federalism’, a phenomenon that sidelines the public in addressing important issues of democratic governance and policy, as important decisions are often made at the executive level without significant influence of the national or provincial parliaments. In this short chapter, we will highlight some of the findings related to these key problem areas, drawing comparisons between Canada and Europe, where possible.” (DeBardeleben and Pammett, 2017, pp. 19-20)

Follesdal, Andreas, and Victor M. Muniz Fraticelli. “The Principle of Subsidiarity as a Constitutional Principle in the EU and Canada”, *Les ateliers de l'éthique* 10, no. 2 (2015): 89-96.

Abstract: “A Principle of Subsidiarity regulates the allocation and/or use of authority within a political order where authority is dispersed between a centre and various sub-units. Section 1 sketches the role of such principle of subsidiarity in the EU, and some of its significance in Canada. Section 2 presents some conceptions of subsidiarity that indicate the range of alternatives. Section 3 considers some areas where such conceptions might add value to constitutional and political deliberations in Canada. Section 4 concludes with some reminders of crucial contested issues not fully resolved by appeals to subsidiarity alone, exemplified by the protection of human rights.” (Follesdal and Fraticelli, 2015, p. 1)

Hueglin, Thomas. “Treaty federalism as a model of policy making: Comparing Canada and the European Union.” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 185-202.

Abstract: “Systematic analyses of Canada and the EU as comparable federal systems have been neglected for a variety of methodological reasons. Most importantly, neither body fits the mold of the dominant model of the American federal state. A revised conceptual framework can show, however, that Canada and the EU both provide a similar institutional and procedural environment for policy making: powers are shared rather than divided; policy directions are determined by executive negotiation rather than parliamentary deliberation; unanimity takes precedence over majority rule; and inter-regional competition is moderated by a commitment to equalization.” Hueglin, 2013, p. 185)

Laforest, Rachel. “Shifting Scales of Governance and Civil Society Participation in Canada and the European Union,” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 235-251.

Abstract: “This article compares how the role and place of civil society groups in multilevel governance have evolved in Canada and the European Union (EU). It argues that, while the scope for engagement of organizations in the EU has broadened, it has been increasingly narrowed in Canada, to the extent that the policy process may be undermined. The article concludes with some insights from the EU experience in order to revive policy coordination in Canada as a governance technique.” (Laforest, 2013, p. 235)

Montpetit, Éric. “Between Detachment and Responsiveness: Civil Servants in Europe and North America.” *West European Politics* 34, no. 6 (2011): 1250-1271

Abstract: “The article shows that civil servants who believe that the long-term interest of society is best served by their detached policy advice to policy-makers also hold on to their opinion more than any other actor involved in policy development. However, more civil servants currently emphasize responsiveness, at the expense of detached analysis, owing to increased exposure to international consultancy and forums. As a consequence, the attitude of civil servants in developing public policy is more likely to be indistinguishable from that of actors who have political functions, without significant variation from country to country. Evidence supporting this argument is provided by an analysis of the results of a survey first conducted in 2006 and repeated in 2008. The two waves of the survey drew responses from civil servants, interest group

representatives and non-governmental experts who contribute to biotechnology policy development in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France and the European Union.” (Montpetit, 2011, p. 1250)

Pammett, Jon H. and Nicole Goodman. “Consultation and Evaluation Practices in the Implementation of Internet Voting in Canada and Europe.” *Elections Canada Research Study*. November 2013.

Introduction: ”This study provides a comparison of “consultations undertaken prior to the deployment of Internet voting systems and the evaluation protocols undertaken afterwards” in various jurisdiction in Europe and Canada.” (Pammett and Goodman, 2013, p. 8)

Pilon, Dennis. *Wrestling with Democracy: Voting Systems as Politics in the 20th Century West*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2013.

Publisher’s Description: “Though sharing broadly similar processes of economic and political development from the mid-to-late nineteenth century onward, western countries have diverged greatly in their choice of voting systems: most of Europe shifted to proportional voting around the First World War, while Anglo-American countries have stuck with relative majority or majority voting rules. Using a comparative historical approach, *Wrestling with Democracy* examines why voting systems have (or have not) changed in western industrialized countries over the past century. In this first single-volume study of voting system reform covering all western industrialized countries, Dennis Pilon reviews national efforts in this area over four timespans: the nineteenth century, the period around the First World War, the Cold War, and the 1990s. Pilon provocatively argues that voting system reform has been a part of larger struggles over defining democracy itself, highlighting previously overlooked episodes of reform and challenging widely held assumptions about institutional change.” (Description available on the publisher’s website. Accessed August 23, 2017) <http://www.utppublishing.com/Wrestling-with-Democracy-Voting-Systems-as-Politics-in-the-20th-Century-West.html>

Simmons, M., Julie. “The role of citizens in the “soft law” of select social policy areas in Canada and the European Union.” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (June 2013): 270-285.

Abstract: “This article compares the role of citizens in public reporting exercises of Canada’s National Child Benefit and health care service delivery to that of the European Union’s open method of coordination (OMC) for social protection and social inclusion. It finds that the institutional infrastructure providing for coordination across social policy areas and possible roles for non-governmental actors in policy development is more extensive in the OMC than in the “new modes of governance” in Canada. However, there are obstacles to developing such infra-structure in Canada, given the different histories and political contexts of the European community and the functioning of federalism in Canada.” (Simmons, 2013, p. 270)

Townsend, Thomas. "Networked learning in complex policy spaces: A practitioner's reflection on the open method of coordination." *Canadian Public Administration*, no. 2 (June 2013): 338-349.

Abstract: "Open method of coordination (OMC) mechanisms have not gained much acceptance in Canada in spite of evidence that they could improve policy making and implementation. In Canada, "learning," in particular at the political level, occurs somewhat differently from how it was envisaged in the intellectual underpinnings of the OMC because of the ethos of intergovernmental relations. The provinces, territories and the federal government might, however, improve policy learning by approaching the process in a somewhat different fashion while still benefiting from the European experience. The market for learning may exist less at the level of governments and more at a localized practitioner level. Canada may benefit from taking an indirect approach to the issue and creating institutional arrangements that will allow civil society groups to engage in mutual learning more easily." (Townsend, 2013, p. 338)

Verdun, Amy. "Federalism in the EU and Canada." In *Understanding Federalism and Federation*, edited by Alain-G. Gagnon, Soeren Keil, and Sean Mueller, 233-244. Farnham: Ashgate Publishing, 2015.

Summary: The author of the article assesses the general concept of federalism, then goes on and makes the same assessment in the European and Canadian contexts and ultimately, delivers a direct comparison of the two systems before offering conclusions at the end of the chapter.

Verdun, Amy. "The Federal Features of the EU - Lessons from Canada," *Politics and Governance* 4, no. 3 (2016): 100-110.

Abstract: "There has been a rise and fall in interest in federalism in the context of European integration. This article assesses the federal nature of the EU. It draws in particular on the work of Michael Burgess who has been one of the key thinkers on this issue. Because there are many types of 'federalisms' available across the globe, it is helpful to make a comparison with another political system to offer a base line. In this article I explore to what extent the EU already has federal features. With the help of the work of Burgess I seek to look beyond the specific characteristics of the EU and reflect on how a comparison with this other polity can offer us insights into what is going on within the EU political system. Drawing on the comparison with Canada, I seek to identify the characteristics of the EU that are already those of a federation. Therefore, the guiding question of this article is: compared to Canada, what particular features does the EU have that reminds us of a federation and what features is it still lacking? It finds that the EU has a considerable amount of federal features (federation), but that a federal tradition, a federal ideology and advocacy to a federal goal (federalism) are mostly absent." (Verdun, 2016, p. 100)

Wood, Donna E. and Amy Verdun. “Governing Canada and the European Union: Key Similarities and Differences.” *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Brief* 2011. Ottawa: Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. August 2011. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/CETD-Policy-Brief-Governing-Canada-and-the-EU-August-26-final.pdf>

Introduction: “Both Canada and the European Union (EU) are complex multilevel governance systems where authority is dispersed between governments—local, regional, provincial, national and supra-national—as well as across spheres and sectors including markets and civil society. Since their foundation, each system has developed its own unique way to manage interaction between its component parts. These reflect the society being governed, its culture and history, as well as political, judicial, constitutional and institutional decisions taken over time. What is noteworthy is the degree to which in recent years Canada and the EU have been following different trajectories, with Canada becoming increasingly decentralized at the same time as pan-European policy making has increased. Nowhere is this more evident than in social policy matters.” (Verdun and Wood, 2011, p. 1)

Theme 4: Environment & Sustainable Development

Ahmad, Tanveer and Armand de Mestral. "EU Emissions Trading Scheme: Problems presented to Canada." *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Commentary*, April 2012. Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/2012-07-eu-ets-scheme-ahmad-demestral.pdf>

Introduction: "From January 1, 2012, Canadian civil aircraft have been subject to the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Under this agreement, a cap-and-trade principle limits the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by different types of companies, including airline companies. This commentary addresses the implication of this policy for Canada with regards to the Kyoto Protocol and the Chicago Convention." (Tanveer and de Mestral, 2012, p. 1.)

Aneiros, Adela Rey. "Spain, the European Union, and Canada: A New Phase in the Unstable Balance in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries." *Ocean Development & International Law* 42, no. 1-2 (2011): 155-172.

Abstract: "The past stormy fisheries relations between Canada and the European Union, in particular with Spain, has been replaced by uncertainty in the application of the newly amended Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention. These issues are addressed in this article that sheds light on the more peaceful fishing relations between the two leading international actors in this area of the oceans." (Rey Aneiros, 2011, p. p. 155)

Barry, Donald, Bob Applebaum and Earl Wiseman, *Fishing for a Solution: Canada's Fisheries Relations with the European Union, 1977-2013*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2014.

Publisher's Description: "Fishing for a Solution provides a detailed, policy-based account of the development of Canada's fisheries relations with the European Union. It covers over 35 years of this contentious international relationship, from the extension of Canada's fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles in 1977 and the creation of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) two years later, to the development of a proposed new NAFO Convention in 2007, which awaits formal approval. Based on the experience of participants from inside the deliberations and negotiations, the book explores the impact of Canada's internal politics on international fisheries negotiations." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://press.ucalgary.ca/books/9781552387788>

Clark, Patrick. "The Role of Sustainable Public Procurement Policies and Non-Governmental Certification Schemes in the European Union and Canada in the Context of Trade Rules." *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Paper*, June 2011. Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Patrick-Clark-Policy-Brief-Aug-3-Patrick1.pdf>

Executive Summary: “Unlike the EU, where there are both supra-national and national directives concerning sustainable procurement, the Canadian federal government has no specific policies on sustainable procurement. In Canada public institutions at the sub-national level have been the main adopters of sustainable and ethical procurement policies. Some civil society groups have expressed concerns that the growth of policies favouring the procurement of local food and other goods may be considered a trade barrier under the pending Canada-EU trade agreement. The EU and Canada continue to negotiate the Canada-EU Comprehensive economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and it remains to be seen if and how the principles of economic openness can be made compatible with sustainable procurement policies. However, governments may negotiate exemptions to these rules on the basis of sustainability.” (Patrick, 2011, p. 2)

Jegen, Maya. “Two paths to energy security: The EU and NAFTA.” *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (2010/2011): 73-90.

Introduction: “This article looks at differences in the framing of energy security in the world’s two biggest regional free trade areas. On both continents, leaders promote the liberalization of markets, including energy markets, as a key component of energy security. They also address environmental concerns and have created institutions to deal with environmental issues. But the EU has a more assertive liberalization agenda and is much more explicit in linking climate change to energy security. This translates into a policy that addresses the supply side (diversification) as well as the demand side (energy efficiency). The North American free trade agreement (NAFTA), in contrast, hardly deals with climate change, which mirrors the reluctance of both Canada and the US to take coordinated steps on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.” (Jegen, 2010/2011, p. 73)

Macdonald, Douglas. “Allocating Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions amongst Sectors and Jurisdictions in Federated Systems: The European Union, Germany and Canada.” In *Multilevel Environmental Governance: Water and Climate Change Policies in Europe and North America*, edited by Inger Weibust and James Meadowcroft. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2014.

Author’s Description: “The paper poses a product of a research effort that draws lessons from experience in the European Union and Germany and uses them to provide recommendations for how Canadian federal and provincial governments can put in place co-ordinated, effective climate-change policy. (Macdonald, 2014, p. 207; Macdonald, Douglas. Allocating Canadian Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions Amongst Sources and Provinces: Learning from the European Union, Australia and Germany.” *SSHRC-funded research project, with European and Canadian colleagues*. (Accessed April 28, 2017.) <https://www.environment.utoronto.ca/AllocatingGHGReductions2013/>

Marta-Costa, Ana Alexandra, and Emiliana Silva. *Methods and Procedures for Building Sustainable Farming Systems: Application in the European Context*. Dodrecht: Springer, 2013.

Publisher’s Description: “Showing how the method of sustainability assessment plays a key role in choosing the best agricultural productive mode, and guides the reader through the process of

selection. Includes case studies from Portugal, Canada, Argentina and Lebanon. Showing how the method of sustainability assessment plays a key role in choosing the best agricultural productive mode, this book guides the reader through the process of selecting, from among the various approaches for building farming systems, the method of decision-making that will result in the most appropriate outcome, given the context. Case studies hail from polities as diverse as Portugal and Canada, Argentina and Lebanon. The work thus offers a valuable critical survey of the assessment methods that account for sustainability and economics, and which have developed considerably in the last two decades. The heterogeneous approaches covered here make this volume appropriate for consultation in a wide variety of social, political and geographical contexts.” (Description available on the publisher’s website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9789400750029>

Meadowcroft, James R. and Inger Weiburst. *Multilevel Environmental Governance: Managing Water and Climate Change in Europe and North America*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014.

Publisher’s Description: “The literature on Multi-level governance (MLG), an approach that explicitly looks at the system of the many interacting authority structures at work in the global political economy, has grown significantly over the last decade. The authors in this volume examine how multilevel governance (MLG) systems address climate change and water policy. By taking a comparative perspective, the contributors seek to examine the impact of multilevel governance on the environment. They show how the interplay between autonomous governments at the sub-national, federal or supranational and international levels in MLG systems create unique challenges and opportunities. Both cutting greenhouse gas emissions and allocating river flows require tough political or legal decisions that create winners and losers. This book offers a cogent examination of the successes and failures of the United States, European Union, Canada and Australia in grappling with these policy problems. This book will appeal to academics and students of public policy, international affairs and environment studies. Those working in government institutions will find the research both interesting and invaluable.” (Description available on the publisher’s website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/multilevel-environmental-governance?website=uk_warehouse

Schreurs, Miranda A. “Federalism and the climate: Canada and the European Union.” *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (Winter 2010-11): 91-108.

Introduction: “Canada and the European Union are among the 10 largest emitters of greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for two and 14 percent respectively of global carbon dioxide emissions. Both have large environmental communities and strong environmental regulatory capacities, and both are parties to most major multilateral environmental agreements. The European Union pushed strongly for the ratification of the Kyoto protocol after the United States pulled out of the agreement in 2001, threatening the future of the regime. Canada, which had been one of the first countries to sign the Kyoto protocol, joined the EU in ratifying it in 2002. Despite these similarities, Canada and the EU in recent years have had very different experiences with climate policy implementation and have taken substantially different positions towards the establishment of post Kyoto climate reduction goals.” (Schreurs, 2010-11, p. 91)

Weibust, Inger. *Green Leviathan: The Case for a Federal Role in Environmental Policy*. New York: Routledge, 2016.

Publisher's Description: "The US, Switzerland and Canada are wealthy democracies that should be conducive to effective decentralized or cooperative environmental policy-making. However, a closer examination of their environmental policy over many decades finds no evidence that these approaches have worked. So does it matter which level of government makes policy? Can cooperation between sub-national governments protect the environment? Building on comparative case studies on air and water pollution and making use of extensive historical material, Inger Weibust questions how governance structure affects environmental policy performance in the US, Switzerland, Canada and the European Union. The research breaks new ground by studying formal and informal environmental cooperation. It analyzes whether federal systems with more centralized policy-making produce stricter environmental policies and debates whether devolution and the establishment of subsidiaries will lead to less environmental protection. An essential insight into the complexities of policy-making and governance structures, this book is an important contribution to the growing debates surrounding comparative federalism and multi-level governance." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <https://www.routledge.com/Green-Leviathan-The-Case-for-a-Federal-Role-in-Environmental-Policy/Weibust/p/book/9780754677291>

Weibust, Inger. "Are Canadian and EU Environmental Policies Converging?" In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardleben, 55-64. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

Introduction: Political scientists are interested in policy convergence for its own sake: do countries' policies tend to become more similar over time? If so, why? For environmental policy, particularly on climate, the question has practical urgency. To limit global temperature-rise to less than 2°C, it is imperative that governments take action to limit the concentration of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. To date, one can observe global policy convergence of a sort: the majority of jurisdictions have implemented policies that fall far short of achieving this goal. Comparing Canada and the European Union, at least until recently, there has been significant divergence. Canada has been a laggard, with the exception of some provinces, while the EU has been a leader. The desirable outcome is upward convergence on stringent measures sufficient to limit global climate change. (Weibust, 2017, p. 55)

Theme 5: Immigration & Social Policy

Banting, Keith, and Will Kymlicka, eds. *Multiculturalism and the Welfare State: Recognition and Redistribution in Contemporary Democracies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011.

Publisher's Description: "In many Western democracies, ethnic and racial minorities have demanded, and sometimes achieved, greater recognition and accommodation of their identities. This is reflected in the adoption of multiculturalism policies for immigrant groups, the acceptance of territorial autonomy and language rights for national minorities, and the recognition of land claims and self-government rights for indigenous peoples. These claims for recognition have been controversial, in part because of fears that they make it more difficult to sustain a robust welfare state by eroding the interpersonal trust, social solidarity and political coalitions that sustain redistribution. Are these fears of a conflict between a 'politics of recognition' and a 'politics of redistribution' valid? This book aims to test this question empirically, using both cross-national statistical analyses of the relationships among diversity policies, public attitudes and the welfare state, and case studies of the recognition/redistribution linkage in the political coalitions in particular countries, including the United States, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Germany, and in Latin America. These studies suggest that there is no general or inherent tendency for recognition to undermine redistribution, and that the relationship between these two forms of politics can be supportive as well as competitive, depending on the context. These findings shed light, not only on the nature and effects of multiculturalism, but also on wider debates about the social and political foundations of the welfare state, and indeed about our most basic concepts of citizenship and national identity." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199289172.001.0001/acprof-9780199289172>

Bendel, Petra. "The Common European Asylum System: Achievements, Failures, Outlooks and Policy Learning for the EU and Canada." *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Brief*, May 2014. Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Bendel-policy-brief-20143.pdf>

Abstract: "In late 2013, the European Union passed the new Common European Asylum System (CEAS). This policy brief assesses the outcomes, achievements, and failures of this policy agreement in light of the EU's self-proclaimed goals of harmonization, and the rise of protection standards, responsibility sharing, and solidarity among the EU Member States. It then examines potential instruments to be integrated into the Post-Stockholm Program over the next five years. This policy brief also argues that Canada should monitor and evaluate this asylum policy as it unfolds, in order to gain information through lessons learned for Canada's own policy." (Available at: <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Bendel-policy-brief-20143.pdf> Accessed August 24, 2017)

Carens, Joseph. *The Ethics of Immigration*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Publisher's description: "In *The Ethics of Immigration*, Joseph Carens synthesizes a lifetime of work to explore and illuminates one of the most pressing issues of our time. Immigration poses practical problems for western democracies and also challenges the ways in which people in democracies think about citizenship and belonging, about rights and responsibilities, and about freedom and equality. Carens begins by focusing on current immigration controversies in North America and Europe about access to citizenship, the integration of immigrants, temporary workers, irregular migrants and the admission of family members and refugees. Working within the moral framework provided by liberal democratic values, he argues that some of the practices of democratic states in these areas are morally defensible, while others need to be reformed." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-ethics-of-immigration-9780199933839?cc=ca&lang=en&#>

Gunn, Alexander. "Immigration and multi-level governance in Canada and Europe: The role of municipalities as integration "policy innovators". Ottawa: *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Paper* (December 2012). Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/2012-12-paper-gunn-uvic-immigrantintegration-municipalities.pdf>

Introduction: "Cities are increasingly identified in Canadian academic and policy literature as being an integral support structure for the settlement and integration of immigrants to Canada – often serving as the "first point of contact" between newcomers and government due to the day-to-day dependence of immigrants on various local public services. The ability of municipal governments to assist in the immigrant settlement process, however, is continually challenged by their weak fiscal capacities and their limited (or non-existent) role in the development of immigration policy – a field that has traditionally been dominated by the federal and provincial levels of government. This paper will examine how various Canadian cities are overcoming these challenges in order to become "policy innovators" in the fields of immigrant settlement and integration, often working in collaboration with their federal and provincial counterparts as well as with local businesses and civil society organizations." (Gunn, 2012, p.1)

Haskel, Barbara. "Where There's a Will...' Reforming Postsecondary Education in Canada's and the European Union's Decentralized Systems," *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 304-321.

Abstract: "The Bologna Process that created the European Higher Education Area is an elaborate open method of coordination (OMC)-type process involving the member states, interested parties, social partners and experts. It is the product of the incentives of the actors who created and who sustain it; it embodies a purpose. Is such a process relevant for policy making on postsecondary education in the Canadian federal system? One would need to know if there is a compelling vision, objective or anxiety that motivates the key actors." (Haskel, 2013, p. 304)

Jenson, Jane. “Social Policy: Divergence or Convergence between Canada and Europe?” In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardeleben, 39-46. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

Introduction: “Over the last decade, much has changed in approaches to social policy in Canada and Europe. The drivers of these changes are alterations in the political coloration of governments, as well as a rethinking within policy communities as their diagnoses of the problems have shifted. This report focuses on two issues that have preoccupied both Canadian and European policy communities: poverty and inequality and the social investment perspective for modernising social policy.” (Jenson, 2017, p. 39)

Maas, Willem. “Free Movement and Discrimination: Evidence from Europe, the United States, and Canada.” *European Journal of Migration and Law* 15, no. 1 (2013): 91-110.

Abstract: “This article surveys some general lessons to be drawn from the tension between the promise of citizenship to deliver equality and the particularistic drive to maintain diversity. Democratic states tend to guarantee free movement within their territory to all citizens, as a core right of citizenship. Similarly, the European Union guarantees (as the core right of EU citizenship) the right to live and the right to work anywhere within EU territory to EU citizens and members of their families. Such rights reflect the project of equality and undifferentiated individual rights for all who have the status of citizen. But they are not uncontested. Within the EU, several member states propose to reintroduce border controls and to restrict access for EU citizens who claim social assistance. Similar tensions and attempts to discourage freedom of movement also exist in other political systems, and the article gives examples from the United States and Canada. Within democratic states, particularly federal ones and others where decentralized jurisdictions are responsible for social welfare provision, it thus appears that some citizens can be more equal than others. Principles such as benefit portability, prohibition of residence requirements for access to programs or rights, and mutual recognition of qualifications and credentials facilitate the free flow of people within states and reflect the attempt to eliminate internal borders. Within the growing field of migration studies, most research focuses on international migration, movement between states, involving international borders. But migration across jurisdictional boundaries within states is at least as important as international migration. Within the European Union, free movement often means changing residence across jurisdictional boundaries within a political system with a common citizenship, even though EU citizenship is not traditional national citizenship. The EU is thus a good test of the tension between the equality promised by common citizenship and the diversity institutionalized by borders.” (Maas, 2013, p. 91)

Mahon, Rianne and Fiona Robinson. *Feminist Ethics and Social Policy: Towards a New Global Political Economy of Care.* Vancouver: UBC Press, 2011.

Publisher’s Description: “As the boundaries between nations become more permeable, women are increasingly on the move, travelling from poor countries to rich ones to work as nannies, nurses, teachers, maids, and sex workers. The struggle to maintain a healthy balance between work,

family, and care in Western nations is creating a care deficit in the developing world. *Feminist Ethics and Social Policy* links ethics to the social politics of care by revealing the implications of the feminization of migrant labour and the shortcomings of social policy at the national level. Drawing on innovative theories of gender and race, global justice and neocolonialism, and care and masculinity, renowned and emerging scholars trace how recent policy developments are transforming the lives of female care workers in Canada, Sweden, Korea, and Japan and sparking national debates on care. They demonstrate that ethics cannot be separated from practice -- an ethics of care that is both political and critical must be grounded in the concrete activities of real people working in transnational webs of social relations.” (Description available on the publisher’s website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://www.ubcpublishing.ca/feminist-ethics-and-social-policy>

Millar, Heather "Comparing Accountability Relationships between Governments and Non-state Actors in Canadian and European International Development Policy," *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 252-269.

Abstract: “This article examines the alignment of different governance arrangements and alternative accountability mechanisms in international development policy making in Canada and the European Union (EU), with a particular focus on relationships between governments and non-governmental organizations. The Canadian case illustrates an entrepreneurial mode of governance that aligns with fiscal auditing and performance management mechanisms, while the networked governance model of the EU relies more heavily on accountability instruments of public reporting and deliberation. The article concludes that the European accountability regime likely provides policy makers with more opportunities for social policy learning but would be difficult to implement in Canada given the underlying action logic of the federal government.” (Millar, 2013, p. 252)

Nohl, Arnd-Michael, Karin Schittenhelm., Oliver Schmidtke and Anja Weiss. *A Work in Transition: Cultural Capital and Highly Skilled Migrants’ Passages into the Labour Market*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2014.

Publisher’s Description: “Despite the fact that many countries target highly skilled migrants for recruitment in the global labour market, few of those migrants are able to take full advantage of their educational and professional qualifications in their new homes. *Work in Transition* examines this paradox, using extended narrative interviews that focus on the role that cultural capital plays in the labour market. Comparing the migrant experience in Germany, Canada, and Turkey, *Work in Transition* shows how migrants develop their cultural capital in order to enter the workforce, as well as how failure to leverage that capital can lead to permanent exclusion from professional positions. Exposing the mechanisms that drive inclusion and exclusion for migrants from a transatlantic comparative perspective, this book provides a unique analytical approach to an increasingly important global issue.” (Description available on the publisher’s website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://www.utppublishing.com/Work-in-Transition-Cultural-Capital-and-Highly-Skilled-Migrants-Passages-into-the-Labour-Market.html>

Sarkowsky, Katja, Rainer-Olaf Schultze and Sabine Schwarze, *Migration, Regionalization, Citizenship: Comparing Canada and Europe*, New York: Springer, 2015.

Publisher's Description: "From the perspectives of the political sciences as well as literature and language studies, this volume looks comparatively at Canadian and European constellations of cultural and linguistic diversity. By so doing, it takes Canada as exemplary for the effects of transnationalization, regionalization, and cultural and linguistic diversification on notions of citizenship and processes of identity formation." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) <http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783658065829>

Schittenhelm, Karin, and Oliver Schmidtke. "Integrating highly skilled migrants into the economy: Transatlantic perspectives." *International Journal* 66, no. 1 (Winter 2010-11): 127-143.

Introduction: "In traditional scholarly and public debate, North American societies such as Canada and European societies like Great Britain and Germany are portrayed as having essentially different immigration regimes. Canada is seen as the quintessential immigrant society with consistently high levels of newcomers throughout much of the last century, and an immigration policy that is driven by the idea of attracting highly qualified migrants and integrating them swiftly into society and the labour market. By contrast, this multifaceted commitment to becoming an immigrant society has been absent from European countries until now. While some countries have factually changed from being countries of emigration to those of immigration, attracting newcomers has traditionally been more a matter of those countries' colonial legacy, or, in other cases such as Germany, one of hiring temporary workers during the postwar economic boom. This has left European countries with a distinctly different legacy of selecting immigrants and integrating them into the fabric of their societies. Yet, challenging this ideal-typical distinction between European societies and settler societies in North America, many countries in Europe have warmed up to the idea of pursuing a more elaborate and expanded immigration policy." (Schittenhelm and Schmidtke, 2010-11, pp. 127-128)

Schmidtke, Oliver. "Beyond National Models? Governing migration and integration at the regional and local levels in Canada and Germany." *Comparative Migration Studies* 2, no. 1 (2014): 77-99.

Abstract: "This comparison of Canada and Germany focuses on a particular dimension of these countries' respective approaches to governing migration and integration. It is guided by a key conceptual assumption: Cities and regions have become important laboratories for deliberating, developing, and implementing immigration and, in particular, integration policies. With this analytical lens, the article investigates the form and degree to which subnational levels of government have come to play a more prominent role in this policy field. Both Canada and Germany show a comparable diffusion of governance authority across different levels of government. Yet the factors driving this development vary considerably across national contexts. While Canada's multicultural policy has set a comprehensive national framework for addressing the task of migrant integration, in Germany the momentum in this policy field has moved decisively to regions and cities." (Schmidtke, 2014, p. 77) <https://doi.org/10.5117/CMS2014.1.SCHM>. Accessed August 8 2018.

Schmidtke, Oliver. “Migration and Citizenship Policies in Canada and Europe.” In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardleben, 47-54. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/2017/report-canada-europe-face-21st-century-policy-challenges-convergence-divergence/>

Introduction: “At first sight, comparing the approaches of North American and European countries to governing migration seems difficult, given their very different historic legacies and policies over the past decades. Yet recent developments suggest taking a more thorough look at this comparison: many European countries have adopted immigration policies that—if not in scope then at least in spirit—mimic Canada’s expansive approach to recruiting newcomers based mainly on their skills. Similarly, developments in governing access to citizenship, promoting migrants’ socio-political integration, and the treatment of refugees also demonstrate comparable developments on both sides of the Atlantic. This chapter highlights whether we have indeed witnessed a form of convergence or whether policy formation and broader socio-political approaches in this field are still fundamentally different in both contexts, following national trajectories in terms of how citizenship regimes and patterns of national identity have evolved over time.” (Schmidtke, 2017, p. 47)

Soennecken, Dagmar. “Extending Hospitality? History, Courts, and the Executive.” In *Special Issue: Who Belongs? Immigration, Citizenship, and the Constitution of Legality (Studies in Law, Politics and Society 60)*, edited by Austin Sarat, 85-109. Bingley: Merald Group Publishing Limited, 2013.

Abstract: “While many consider court involvement in immigration matters a given, in liberal nation-states, there is actually a substantial degree of variation. This chapter revisits two “critical junctures” in the early immigration histories of Canada and Germany to show that institutions and policy legacies are not just historical backdrop, but actually shaped the strategies of political actors, subsequent institutional configurations, and policy options for long periods of time, thereby revealing unintended consequences, as well as alternative paths that the involvement of the courts (and other actors) could have taken.” (Soennecken, 2013, p. 85)

Soennecken, Dagmar. “Shifting Up and Back the European Turn in Canadian Refugee Policy,” *Comparative Migration Studies* 2, no. 1 (2013): 101–122.

Abstract: “During the last decade, Canada’s immigration and citizenship policies have been radically transformed. Hardly any aspect has been left untouched. That humanitarian migration has also been restricted and transformed has generally been linked to the worldwide “securitization” of migration. This paper argues that the timing and character of a number of key changes also represent a European turn of Canada’s refugee policy, which has seen Canada change from a policy innovator and humanitarian leader to a student, follower and adaptor of a key set of restrictionist asylum policies practiced in Europe.” (Soennecken, 2013, p. 101)

Triadafilopoulos, Phil. *Becoming Multicultural: Immigration and the Politics of Membership in Canada and Germany*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2012.

Publisher's Description: "In a world of nation-states, international migration raises questions of membership: Should foreigners be admitted to the national space? If so, according to what criteria and for what ends? And should they and their children be granted citizenship? Canada's and Germany's responses to these questions during the first half of the twentieth century consisted of discriminatory immigration and citizenship policies aimed at harnessing migration for economic ends while minimizing its costs. Yet, by the end of the century, the admission, settlement, and incorporation of previously excluded groups had transformed both countries into highly diverse multicultural societies. *Becoming Multicultural* explains how this remarkable shift came about. Triadafilopoulos argues that world-historical events and epoch-defining processes -- including the Holocaust, decolonization, and the emergence of global human rights culture -- gave rise to a markedly different normative context after the Second World War. These changes in global norms made the maintenance of established membership regimes difficult to defend, opening the way for the liberalization of Canada's and Germany's immigration and citizenship policies. Combining sophisticated theoretical reflection and careful empirical analysis, this thought-provoking book sheds light on the dynamics of membership politics and policy making in contemporary liberal-democratic countries." (Description available on the publisher's website. Accessed August 24, 2017.) www.ubcpres.ca/becoming-multicultural

Vanhercke, Bart, and Madeleine Read. "Social Policy Coordination in Canada: Learning from the EU," *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Paper* (April 2015). Centre for European Studies, Carleton University. <https://carleton.ca/canadaeurope/wp-content/uploads/Vanhercke-policy-paper.pdf>

Abstract: "In the academic world, contributors who venture a comparison between Canada and the European Union (EU) sometimes draw raised eyebrows and sceptical glances. Some scholars, however, note that in contrast to the tight federalism and strong national government that characterise the United States (US) model, the Canadian model is much less centralised, most of its powers devolving upon the provinces rather than the federal government – which in many ways mirrors the EU model. Such a comparison is particularly fruitful for a discussion of social policy, an area in which Canadian provinces may be able to learn from the EU's Open Method of Coordination, a tool of soft-law governance that promotes goal-setting and mutual learning between Member States. This paper (a) explores the reasons that students of social policy and comparative politics should consider the parallels between Canada and the European Union, (b) briefly describes the instruments of the Open Method of Coordination and what lessons Canada might be able to draw from them, and (c) highlights how an evaluation of the OMC might open a window of opportunity for discussions of the social development of Europe. The paper suggests a number of incremental steps that could be taken to encourage policy learning between the provinces and the federal government." (Vanhercke and Read, 2015, pp. 1-2)

Verdun, Amy. "Social Policy Coordination in Multilevel Systems: The Canadian and European Comparison." In *Canada and Europe Face 21st Century Policy Challenges: Convergence or Divergence?*, edited by Joan DeBardeleben, 29-38. Ottawa: Carleton University, 2017.

Introduction: "When examining the way Canada and the European Union (EU) coordinate policy among their constituent units and chart overall strategic directions—what in Canada is called intergovernmental relations—the most notable difference is that one of them is a country (Canada) whereas the other one, the EU, is an association of nation states. In the EU, in many arenas, policymaking remains primarily a prerogative of the EU member states, even if, in some areas, EU member states have pooled sovereignty. At first glance, this might seem to be a major difference with the situation in Canada. Yet because Canada is a federal state, in which many policies are the responsibility of 'semi-sovereign' provinces, there are considerable similarities, and thus there is value in comparison (see also Skogstad 2012; Théret, 2002; Vanhercke and Read 2015; Wood and Verdun 2011a). It is particularly pertinent to how the two political systems deal with what some researchers call the 'collective action problem' (Kennett 1998), situations where coordinated action would benefit everyone, but particular participants are unwilling to impose restrictions on their own action. Without an ability to overcome the resistance of concentrated interests, there is a strong incentive for inaction." (Verdun, 2017, p. 29)

Verdun, Amy, and Donna E. Wood. "Governing the Social Dimension in Canadian Federalism and European Integration," *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 173-184.

Introduction: "In Canada and the European Union (EU) most programs that affect citizen well-being, such as child care, education, employment, health care, housing, income support and pensions, are the responsibility of the constituent units; i.e., provinces and territories in Canada, and member states in the EU. When Canada was formed in 1867, social programs were considered a provincial concern and thus constitutional responsibility was assigned to provincial governments. Before the creation of the European Community (EC), European nation-states already had many different social programs. Within the EC (later EU), social policy remained a member-state competence. However, over time each political system has developed overarching policies, principles and approaches, effectively creating a significant pan-Canadian or pan-European dimension to social policy." (Verdun and Wood, 2013, p. 173)

Winter, Elke. "Traditions of Nationhood or Political Conjuncture? Debating citizenship in Canada and Germany," *Comparative Migration Studies* 2, no. 1 (2014): 295-321.

Abstract: "If migration studies in the 1990s were marked by the predominance of the "national models" approach, the early 2000s have seen an increasing rebuttal to this approach. This paper contributes to the debate by examining the politics of citizenship in Germany and Canada, two countries that are usually located at opposing poles of the "national models of immigration and citizenship continuum". The paper combines inductive process tracing and discourse analysis to examine some of the most controversial citizenship legislation in both countries: Optionspflicht [the duty to choose] in Germany and the "first generation limitation" in Canada. Overall, the

analysis presented agrees with recent critiques of the national models approach in migration studies. However, and in contrast to the latter, it maintains that national trajectories – rather than models – provide a cognitive matrix into which policy changes and their justifications need to be inserted.” (Winter, 2014, p. 29)

Wood, Donna E. “Using European Governance Ideas to Open Up Canadian Federalism: The Case of Labour Market Policy.” *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue Policy Brief (August 2011)*. Centre for European Studies, Carleton University.

Introduction: “Effective labour market programs are critical for an economy and a nation. In Canada responsibility for labour market policy is shared between the provinces and the federal government. Provincial governments are responsible for education (including training) and social services *including last resort social assistance). A 1940 constitutional amendment gave the federal government exclusive jurisdiction over a contributory unemployment insurance scheme, including support to help the unemployed maintain ties with the labour market. Since both orders of government in Canada are significantly involved in the policy domain, it is essential that the multilevel governance system that coordinates federal=provincial relationships and ensures coherence across Canada is as effective as the actual labour market programs that operate within it.” (Wood, 2011, p. 1)

Wood, Donna. “Comparing Employment Policy Governance Regimes in Canada and the European Union,” *Canadian Public Administration* 56, no. 2 (2013): 286-303.

Abstract: “This article assesses the performance of Canada's employment policy governance regime post-1996 by explicitly comparing Canadian approaches to those used in the European Union (EU) through the open method of coordination (OMC). It concludes that Canada has moved so far along the decentralization continuum — with 13 provincial systems as well as a federal-only system in place — that coordination, coherence, mutual learning and information sharing on a pan-Canadian basis have been lost. While EU OMC approaches hold promise, to be realized stakeholders would need to become more engaged in the policy domain and provinces, rather than the federal government, must take the initiative for enhanced coordination.” (Wood, 2013, p. 286)