



# EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE NEWSLETTER

ALBERTA CARLETON DALHOUSIE MONTRÉAL/McGILL VICTORIA



## ÉMIGRÉ – European emigration governance, or how to govern human capital flows in the era of mobility

Agnieszka Weinar, Carleton University/EUI



In the summer of 2010, 400 immigrants from North Africa who had landed on the Italian island of Lampedusa in the wake of the Arab spring tried to cross the border into France. This attempt caused mayhem, leading to the closure of some internal EU borders and setting the European Commission and France on a collision course over the borderless Schengen Area. In the same year, well over 22,000 skilled workers and students leaving France for Canada as temporary or permanent migrants received no attention at all. The 400 migrants on a train from Italy to France became a European issue, while 50 times more mobile EU nationals with French passports were off the EU radar.

This historical event reveals two main facts about the place of emigration in EU policymaking: first, it is not seen as a policy issue for EU action, but rather as a nation-state prerogative. Second, there is a disconnect between emigration from and immigration to the EU; we research and make policies for those who come and tend to forgo those who leave. But in fact, immigration and emigration are two sides of the same coin.

EU migration governance has so far

neglected emigration, focusing solely on immigration management. The accession in 2004 and 2007 of predominantly emigration countries exacerbated the EU emigration dilemma, but did not change the overall EU policy course. On the contrary, countries like Poland started paying even less attention to their emigrants (ca. 4% of the population) and focused instead on their immigrants (less than 0.2%). Prioritizing immigration

***“[T]here is a disconnect between emigration from and immigration to the EU; we research and make policies for those who come and tend to forgo those who leave.”***

policies targeting scarce migration population has been a palpable effect of Europeanization. However, the EU-15 has also not been emigration-free; apart from the high numbers of internal EU migrants, the UK, Germany, and France are the top European countries of origin for the US, Australia, and Canada. The Member States do not seem to be very concerned, either. Indeed, outward mobility has always been part and parcel of the European identity, so limited flows are not perceived as a worrisome sign of doom, especially regarding intra-EU migration. As one EU official put it: *“If EU nationals are mobile within the EU, we are OK. Their skills will be put to use in Europe for European employers and their taxes will find a way to their countries of origin as cheaply transferred remittances or through EU funds that flow from the richer to the poorer. It is when they leave the EU that we run a risk of a loss.”*

Indeed, the EU nationals who choose to leave the EU altogether are now less numerous than 20 years ago. The decision to leave the comfort zone of low-cost/low-risk intra-European mobility is usually made

by people who have high human capital or who do it to develop their careers. Also, the characteristics of the outflows are very different now; it is all about heterogeneity and mobility rather than homogenous migration for settlement.

There are four categories of emigrants registered in the outflow data from any EU Member State. The first group is made up of citizens of a given Member State without immigrant background and not belonging to any distinct historical minority. For them, statistics show a high return rate (especially for the UK, France, and Denmark) and more propensity to circulate or be mobile. Settlement/long-term migration outside of the EU is less popular among this group. This is the group that comes immediately to one’s mind when speaking about emigration from the EU. But in fact, it is not the main source of outflows.

The second category comprises EU citizens who are members of historic national minorities. This is a very special case of emigrants originating mainly from the Southern and Eastern Member States, who are looking for better economic opportunities and are immigrating to their ancestral homes, such as Bulgarian and Greek Turks choosing to immigrate to Turkey and the Russian-speaking minority in Latvia immigrating to Russia.

The third category is composed of EU citizens of immigrant background. The phenomenon of emigration of EU nationals of immigrant origin both to home countries and to other OECD countries (e.g., highly-skilled French-Algerians to Canada) has not been studied in depth yet. However, this particular group provides a very interesting case for understanding the interplay between EU emigration and immigration . . . *Continued on page 3*

### IN THIS ISSUE

Canadian EUCE Profiles....	2-3
Feature Article (continued) ...	3
Guest Article .....	4-5
Spotlight on: EUCE researchers .....	5-6
EUCE-Canada News .....	7

[carleton.ca/euce-network-canada](http://carleton.ca/euce-network-canada)

# CANADIAN EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE



## *EUCE Profiles: News and Innovation*



### **EUCE—Centre for European Studies, Carleton University** [www.carleton.ca/ces](http://www.carleton.ca/ces)

Emmanuel Sigalas, who joined CES as a Long-Term Visiting Scholar this winter term, taught a graduate class, lectured at Carleton and regional universities, and met with faculty associates. During his time in Canada, he traveled to the Dalhousie EUCE to give a lecture and co-teach a class with funding from the EUCE Network Sharespeaker program. Professor Sigalas was interviewed by a student research assistant on two topics: parliamentarianism and EU space policy. The recorded video interview will be edited into two short videos for the CES website.

The Strategic Partnership workshop held in April brought together scholars from nine countries around the world to discuss instruments of EU foreign policy. All of the presenters were interviewed about the EU's strategic partnerships, and the videos are being made available on the EUCAnet website.

CES continues to use technology innovatively to reach a wider audience. CES hosted webinars on CETA and the EU framework for climate change policy and organized a classroom link with College of Europe, Natolin Campus in Poland. The CES Webinar participants included faculty, students, policy analysts, and members of the public from across Canada, the United States, Europe, and Brazil. The classroom link connected two graduate classes visually in real time with presentations and a discussion on the topic of EU-Russia relations before the Ukraine crisis. All of these events were supported by the software technology from BigBlueButton. Teaching about the EU in high school classrooms with the EU Learning project has undergone another change this winter with the use of *Prezi* for presentations. The online presentations are developed with slides, videos, and graphics from content gathered for each topic. Teachers can access the material online after the completed presentation for further review and discussion with students.



### **EUCE—Dalhousie University** [www.dal.ca/diff/euce.html](http://www.dal.ca/diff/euce.html)

The EUCE at Dalhousie has had a busy year with the EU Ambassador to Canada, Marie-Anne Coninx, and the Polish Ambassador to Canada, Marcin Bosacki, speaking to capacity crowds in the fall. These presentations were followed by a Symposium on Border Management and many other talks, including a discussion and analysis of the September Scottish Referendum.

The Centre hosts public lectures as part of its community outreach. We also focus on helping students foster an understanding of the European Union. In this regard, in 2014, for the first time, the Centre offered a Graduate Scholarship for students at Dalhousie who work on any aspect of the EU. The Committee divided the \$2,000 scholarship between two students, Andrew Bergel and Katie Harris. Their awards were presented by the EU Ambassador.

In addition, the Centre offered four students financial support towards the EU Study Tour and Internship and will do so again in 2015. We support student and faculty exchanges as well, and a faculty member from Kiel University in Germany is spending the spring at the Centre to further her work on gender and diversity in the EU and Canada. Our Associates, who conduct research funded by the Centre, are the backbone of what we do, and their research varies from LGBTQ retirement choices (see research article in this issue) to offshore renewable energy. This fall, we plan to host a workshop on CETA and a panel discussion on the new privacy law in the EU, titled "Right to Be Forgotten."



### **EUCE— University of Victoria** [www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe/euce](http://www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe/euce)

The EUCE at UVic is co-sponsoring the spring 2015 *The City Talks*, a distinguished lecture series hosted by UVic's Committee for Urban Studies at the Legacy Art Gallery. This spring, the theme is *Racism, Memory and Politics in the European City*. In February, we hosted a workshop for high school teachers, *Teaching European Integration in British Columbia*. The small workshop featured presentations on the politics, institutions, economy, and history of the EU, with an emphasis on how teachers can incorporate the EU into their curriculum. Also in February, the EUCE co-sponsored a high school workshop on Holocaust education with the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies. The purpose was to raise awareness and understanding of the Holocaust.

In December, 150 students came to UVic for *Let's Talk EU Immigration, Migration and Xenophobia: Canada and the EU*, a symposium with guest lectures, student research, and poster creation and development. Check out our Facebook page for photos of the event and the winning groups with their EU swag! Bart Vanhercke from the European Social Observatory in Brussels joined the Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal workshops. He recently reflected on whether the EU could serve as an inspiration to Canadian governments for building institutions that encourage learning from each other's best practices. Bart's paper is available at [labs.carleton.ca/canadaeurope/](http://labs.carleton.ca/canadaeurope/).

## EUCE PROFILES (continued)



**EUCE—Montréal/McGill**  
[www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/](http://www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/)

We have entered the second year of the current EUCE-Montreal (Université de Montréal and McGill University) grant. 2014 was a very successful first year, featuring more than 50 activities. In the Fall of 2014, McGill University hosted a speaker series once a week, which was coupled with a multidisciplinary graduate seminar in European Studies. This original configuration proved a very rich intellectual experience for our students, who were able to discuss the papers of several first-class scholars of EU Studies. McGill's EUCE Director Juliet Johnson also hosted a workshop on European Central Banking after the Crisis, and Armand de Mestral organized a two-day conference on CETA. On the UdeM side, one significant event was the annual Carrefour Europe, a now-well-established one-day event bringing together the Quebec business community focused on European markets. Both universities continue to be very active in 2015, having also welcomed visiting scholars and offered fieldwork grants to our students. With an eye on current news, the EUCE also organizes regular round tables on elections in Europe.



**EUCE—University of Alberta**  
[www.eucentre.ualberta.ca/](http://www.eucentre.ualberta.ca/)

In February, Dr. Michał Łuszczuk of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland delivered a public lecture, "The Changing Arctic and the European Union." This event, part of our activities on the theme of the *The North*, is a prelude to a symposium on Canada-EU Arctic Dialogue that the EUCE will host in May. In March, we held a series of events related to the EU and Central Europe on our themes of Minorities and Multiculturalism and Democratic Development. On March 24, we hosted the Hungarian Ambassador to Canada, his Excellency Bálint Ódor, who spoke on *Hungary in the European Union: Experiences of the First 10 Years*.

On March 25, Dr. Jan Chovanec from Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic held a lecture on discursive representation of the Roma minority in the media and reflection of this representation in semi-public discourses in the EU. On March 26 and 27, the EUCE, together with the Faculty of Education, held an international workshop, *Policy, Inclusion and Education Rights of Roma Children: challenges and successes in the EU and North America*. The workshop brought together education policy experts, political scientists, linguists, and community activists to examine the effectiveness of the EU Roma Framework.

## FEATURE ARTICLE (continued)

...Continued from page 1

policies. The perceived failure of integration policies in the EU seems to be an important driver of this emigration (see e.g., Balci and Michielsen 2013 on Turkish-Belgian youth migration to Turkey).

The fourth group of emigrants registered in the outflow data from any given EU Member State is made up of two categories. First, there are citizens of non-EU Member States (usually on temporary permit) who leave the destination country. It is difficult to assess how many of them are actually temporary migrants whose residence permits have expired, and how many are long-term residents who just decided to leave. Second, there are EU citizens of other Member States who exercise their right to mobility and then return home. Both of these groups constitute a very high percentage among emigrants from the Western EU Member States. In the case of Austria, it is around

70% of the outflow; Denmark and Germany, 80%; and Spain, France, and the Netherlands, ca. 65%.

The studies of emigration flows from the EU rarely distinguish between these four categories. Actually, in the common perception, the concept of an EU emigrant seems to be limited to the first category.

Europe has always been a continent of emigration, but the 21<sup>st</sup> century has brought about a prevailing model of temporary mobility, also outside of the EU. For example, the vast majority of the EU Member States now have bilateral agreements with Australia, Canada, and the US for youth mobility programs (e.g., International Experience Canada), in which tens of thousands of young Europeans participate every year. This mobility can be transformed into a more permanent status, but this is not always the case.

The majority of the EU Member States'

policies towards their emigrants and diaspora are still geared towards catering to the needs of a settlement diaspora of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, the high mobility of EU nationals and the associated risks to human capital (skill waste, career gap, etc.) force the hand of at least some Member States to switch to the next level. The absolute frontrunner has been France, with innovative and courageous policies supporting the French population on the move (regardless of backgrounds), ranging from providing information to contributing practical solutions for skills recognition. Additionally, the increased presence of European businesses in new markets and the dynamic developments in international trade agreements (e.g., CETA or TTIP) will increasingly involve EU- mobile citizens outside of the EU. The big question for the future is: how will the EU respond to the needs of such a diverse and fluid population?



### **AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY**

**Agnieszka Weiner** has a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Warsaw, where she was also a research fellow (Centre for Migration Research) and Assistant Professor (American Studies Center). She is a Marie Curie Fellow at EUI, and a visiting scholar at Carleton University. Her research has focused on international dimensions of migration policy and, more specifically, on Europeanization of migration policies in the context of enlargement. Her current research interests address external aspects of EU migration policy and include questions of Europeanization in the EU neighbourhood, global human capital flows, labour migration to the EU, emigration from the EU, return migration, and the migration and development agenda. Her work covers Central European EU Member States, the Eastern European EU neighbourhood, the Western Balkans, the South Caucasus, and the Russian Federation, as well as the US, Canada, and Australia.

## GUEST ARTICLE

### The EU-Russia Common Area of Freedom, Security and Justice: the current state and perspectives

Dr. Vadim Voynikov, I. Kant Baltic Federal University, Russia



One of the key components of the EU-Russia Strategic Partnership is the *Common Area of Freedom, Security and Justice* (AFSJ). Since 2005, Russia and the EU have been effecting cooperation in this area on the basis of an agreed roadmap. Looking back at the history of Russia-EU relations, we can conclude that the AFSJ is largely defined as one of the main drivers of the EU-Russia partnership.

The EU-Russia Common AFSJ consists of three elements: free movement of persons (freedom), cooperation against illegal activities (security), and judicial cooperation between the EU and Russia (justice). The first element of the Common Space, "Freedom," has been developed the most dynamically in recent years, and is the focus of this short article.

The EU and Russia have concluded and implemented a visa facilitation agreement (VFA) along with a readmission agreement. In 2011, the EU and Russia started negotiations on the modernization of the VFA. In accordance with EU regulations, Russia has implemented a Local Border Traffic (LBT) regime, which is a relatively new form of border crossing, giving an opportunity to the border residents of the EU and the EU's neighbors to visit each other using a simplified procedure. One of the most advanced regimes is the Russia-Poland LBT, which covers the whole territory of the Kaliningrad region and a large area of adjacent Polish regions. In 2011, the EU and Russia formed and began implementing Common Steps towards visa-free short-term travel for Russian and EU citizens.<sup>1</sup> In May 2011, the EU and Russia launched a dialogue on migration.

But in the beginning of 2014, the Ukraine crisis seriously affected EU-Russia relations in general and, in particular, EU-Russia's AFSJ. According to the Statement on Ukraine of 6 March 2014,<sup>2</sup> the European Council decided to suspend bilateral talks with Russia on visa matters, as well as talks on the new agreement. Most EU-Russia AFSJ projects and negotiations have been suspended. To date, the last AFSJ events were the European Commission Progress Report of 18 December 2013 on Russia's implementation of

the Common Steps<sup>3</sup> and the EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council of 17 January 2014.

The freezing of relations didn't mean the cancellation of common projects. The EU and Russia remain important partners, but with a certain degree of mistrust and mutual condemnation. At the moment, after one year of silence, Russian and EU authorities are trying to find a solution to restore the once-effective partnership.

In preparation for the Foreign Affairs Council of 19 January 2015, the European External Action Service (EEAS) prepared an "Issues Paper" on relations with Russia.<sup>4</sup> In

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***"The EU and Russia remain important partners, but with a certain degree of mistrust and mutual condemnation."***

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this paper, the EEAS proposes certain areas of cooperation that would be a basis for the gradual restoration of the EU-Russia partnership. Among these areas, the EEAS specifies visa dialogue and finalizing the negotiation on an upgraded VFA. Achieving visa freedom for short-term travel was considered to be in Russia's interest. No final decision was adopted by the Council on this Issues Paper, but this document demonstrates the readiness and willingness of the EU to continue working with Russia in certain spheres, including AFSJ. On the Russian side, there haven't been any official documents on the resumption of EU-Russia relations, but Russian officials confirm their interest in restoring "business as usual" with the EU.

At the moment, EU-Russia relations in general and AFSJ in particular have largely been determined by the political situation in Ukraine. However, the Ukraine crisis has not changed the problems and challenges facing the EU and Russia in the sphere of AFSJ, and the original problems are therefore still on the agenda. We can identify the following issues under AFSJ's EU-Russia cooperation: visa-free dialogue; update of the VFA; border management, including Frontex-Russian Border Guard cooperation; immigration dialogue,

including readmission; Russia-Europol cooperation; cooperation in combating transnational crime and corruption; Russia-Eurojust cooperation; and judicial cooperation in criminal and civil matters. All of the aforementioned issues are subjects of mutual interest, and the parties involved have taken steps to confirm this mutual interest; hence, they should be developed, irrespective of the political situation.

The most sensitive question is that of visa-free dialogue. From the EU side, this issue has been considered to be in Russia's interest, and this question has therefore been consistently used by the EU as a mechanism for political pressure. The EU has used visa-free dialogue as the main tool in pressuring Russia to enhance cooperation in other AFSJ spheres, especially immigration and fighting organized crime.

After the Ukraine crisis and degradation of EU-Russia relations, it has become absolutely clear that visa-free travel between Russia and the EU can only be considered a very long-term goal. Moreover, the "visa-free issue" has become less attractive for Russia because of the significant reduction in mutual travel across the EU-Russia border. Hence, visa-free dialogue can no longer be considered a driver of the EU-Russia Common AFSJ.

But this doesn't mean that we have to postpone the realization of the Common Steps. The Common Steps process is attractive not only because of possible visa abolishment, but also because it is a system of certain actions that create fruitful EU-Russia cooperation in migration, security, and other spheres. This is why it is necessary to further realize the Common Steps goals, irrespective of whether visa requirements are likely to be lifted in the near future.

#### References:

- <sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs/russia/docs/comon\\_steps\\_towards\\_visa\\_free\\_short\\_term\\_travel\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/international-affairs/russia/docs/comon_steps_towards_visa_free_short_term_travel_en.pdf)

## GUEST ARTICLE *(continued)*

<sup>2</sup> Statement of the Heads of State or Government on Ukraine. Brussels, 6 March 2014. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/141372.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/141372.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> First Progress Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation by Russia of the Common Steps towards visa-free short-term travel of Russian and EU citizens under the EU-Russia Visa Dialogue. Brussels, 18 December 2013, COM(2013) 923 final. [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/docs/20131218\\_commission\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_implementation\\_by\\_russia\\_of\\_the\\_common\\_steps\\_for\\_visa\\_free\\_regime\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/docs/20131218_commission_report_on_the_implementation_by_russia_of_the_common_steps_for_visa_free_regime_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <http://blogs.ft.com/brusselsblog/files/2015/01/Russia.pdf>



### **AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY**

**Vadim Voynikov** is an Associate Professor at the Department for International and European Law at the Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University. He was a short-term visiting scholar at the Centre for European Studies (CES) EUCE at Carleton University this spring. Professor Voynikov holds a PhD in Law from Kaliningrad State University. His current research interests include EU-Russia cooperation and the EU Common Space on Freedom, Security, and Justice. He is the author of 56 publications in Russian and English on topics such as EU border security, prospects of developing the EU-Russia relationship in the energy sector, EU-Russia cooperation combatting organized crime, and EU-Russia cooperation on issues of illegal migration.

## SPOTLIGHT ON:

### ***Current Research at Canadian EUCES***



### **EUCE—Centre for European Studies, Carleton**



**Daniel Stockemer** is an Associate Professor in the School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa and a CES faculty associate. His main research interests include political participation, political representation, right-wing extremism in Europe, and quantitative and qualitative research methods. Currently, Daniel is working on several research projects. Supported by a grant from the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, he is engaged in a book project on the French radical right-wing party, the Front National (FN). In the book, Daniel compares the members, voters, and elites of the party under Jean Marie Le Pen and the new leader, Marine Le Pen. He is also editing a special issue in *French Politics* on the spike in electoral success of the FN. In addition, Daniel has several article projects looking at the interplay between the physical attractiveness of candidates and their political success, the relationship between inclusive parliaments and fair elections, and the determinants of women and other minority representation in parliament. Since becoming a professor in 2010, Daniel has published a single-authored book, an edited volume, and more than 40 articles in peer-reviewed journals.



### **EUCE— University of Victoria**



**Amy Verdun and Donna Wood** organized a series of six workshops across Canada on social policy models in Canada and the EU. 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 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 (OMC), a tool of soft-law governance that promotes goal-setting and mutual learning between Member States. Workshop participants agreed that putting EU models into practice in Canada was an interesting but challenging idea. Information on the Canada-EU workshops – including a synthesis report – can be accessed at [eucaworkshops.com](http://eucaworkshops.com).

## SPOTLIGHT ON: *Current Research at Canadian EUCes*



### EUCE—Montréal/McGill



**Dr. Laurie Beaudonnet** is a member of the Political Science Department at Université de Montréal and an associate researcher at the EUCE-Montreal. In 2014, in collaboration with Allison Harell (UQÀM) and Roxana Barbulescu (College of Europe – Natolin), she started the project *Mapping and Explaining Anti-Roma Prejudice in the EU 28*. The project aims at comparing the individual and contextual variables of anti-Roma attitudes in the EU. Roma communities are faced with strong discrimination and negative perceptions in EU countries, in both public opinions and media. This research puts particular emphasis on the role played by the media through a comprehensive analysis of news coverage in the 28 member states. This new database and the preliminary results were first presented at the workshop *Conceptualizing Prejudice and Discrimination: Roma in the comparative*, held at the Université de Montréal on 24 March, with the support of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship (CSDC, Université de Montréal – McGill University). As part of this event, the EUCE-Montreal also welcomed Roxana Barbulescu from the College of Europe in Natolin (Poland) as a visiting researcher for two weeks. Roxana contributed actively to the life of the centre, as she participated in the EU graduate student class at UdeM and met with faculty and students, in addition to organizing the workshop.



### EUCE—Dalhousie University



**Liesl L. Gambold** is an anthropologist who has done research on agricultural privatization in post-socialist Russia, and whose work now focuses on retirement migration and diverse healthy aging strategies. She is planning a book around four case studies reflecting aging and agency among retirees. Her project examines the ways social and health policies influence residential and migration patterns among older diverse populations in the EU. Generally speaking, this research is about the social environments we grow old in and how those environments impact our physical health and emotional well-being. Aging is one of the greatest social and economic challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century for European society, but despite a robust atmosphere in aging research, diverse European populations such as LGBTQ people have been underrepresented. Through qualitative research conducted at a multi-generational house with a homosexual target group in Berlin, interviews with a real estate developer in Paris who is building a gay-friendly retirement community in southern France, and interviews with gays and lesbians near Montpellier who live in a “naturally-occurring retirement community,” or NORC, the data show that increasing diversity in aging options is a critical sociopolitical arena and, in many ways, the EU is leading the way.



### EUCE—University of Alberta



EUCE Alberta director **Dr. Lori Thorlaxson** conducts research on political competition in multi-level systems, including the European Union. Her recent research examines the strategies undertaken by the European Parliament to expand its role in the post-Lisbon period, particularly in response to increasing intergovernmentalism in economic governance. This project identifies strategies of adaptation and reform undertaken by EP elites and parties. Closely related to this, she is also involved in research that seeks to identify drivers of horizontal and vertical linkage for parties and civil society organizations active at the EU and national level. Dr. Thorlaxson is also currently editing a volume on democratic development in the new member states of the European Union, focusing on the impact of a decade of EU membership on party competition and party-society linkages in the post-communist member states. These papers resulted from a workshop organized by EUCE Alberta with the EU Democratic Observatory of the European University Institute (EUI), held September 2014 at the EUI in Fiesole, Italy. Lori is an associate professor in the department of political science at the University of Alberta.

## EUCE-CANADA RECENT AND UPCOMING EVENTS



For more upcoming events, please visit  
[eucentre.ualberta.ca/calendar-and-events](http://eucentre.ualberta.ca/calendar-and-events)

April 8, 2015: Film Screening: *International Roma Day: "Our School"*



For more upcoming events, please visit  
[www.carleton.ca/ces/events](http://www.carleton.ca/ces/events)

April 09, 2015: Lecture: *"Temporary Labour/Permanent Exclusion: The Entrenched Inequality of Migrant Work in Canada and the EU"* with Bethany Hastie

April 13, 2015: Workshop: *"Strategic Partnership as an Instrument of EU Foreign Policy"*

April 15, 2015: Lecture: *"European Union-Russia Partnership in Light of the Ukraine Crisis"* with Vadim Voynikov

October 2015: Workshop: *Climate Change and Renewable Energy Policy in the EU and Canada*

October 2015: Lecture: *Canada-EU Business*



For more upcoming events, please visit  
[www.dal.ca/diff/euce/news-events.html](http://www.dal.ca/diff/euce/news-events.html)

April 15, 2015: Panel: *"Health Policy, 'Healthy Aging' Policy, and Access to Health Services"* with Jacqueline Gahagan, Liesl Gambold and Grey Jones

May 6, 2015: Book launch and panel: *"#Euromaidan--History in the Making"* with Christopher Majka, Lyubov Zhyznomirska, and Gerald Romsa

September 2015: Workshop: *"Immigration Debates: EU-Canada Comparisons"*

October 2015: Lecture: *"Oceans' Law from an EU Perspective"*

Fall 2015: Workshop: *CETA*



For more upcoming events, please visit  
[www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/events-news](http://www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/events-news)

April 10, 2015: Lecture: *"Parties' Promises, Governments' Policies and Citizens' Evaluations of Promise Keeping in Europe"* with Robert Thomson

April 17, 2015: Lecture: *"Contested Governance: The New Repertoire of the Eurozone Crisis"* with Nicolas Jabko

May 05, 2015: Lecture: *"Ukraine Between the EU and Russia: Security, Values, Governance"* with Dubovyk Volodymyr

May 22, 2015: Lecture: *"L'Europe sociale et l'union économique et monétaire"* with Philippe Pochet



For more upcoming events, please visit  
[www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe](http://www.uvic.ca/interdisciplinary/europe)

April 16, 2015: Lecture: *"How Can the European Left Deal with the Threat Posed by Xenophobia?"* with Glyn Ford

May 2015: Conference: *"Financial Crisis & the Role of Cooperative Financial Institutions"*

June 10-11, 2015: Conference: *"The State of the EU in Canada and in the Pacific Asia"*

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For a complete list of events at Canadian EUCEs, please visit  
[carleton.ca/euce-network-canada](http://carleton.ca/euce-network-canada)

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**Centre for European Studies, Carleton University,  
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