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The Treaty of Lisbon – A Step Towards a More Effective and Democratic European Union

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2007/08 John G. Diefenbaker Award,

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On December 13, 2007, the heads of EU Member States signed the Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, also known as the *Reform Treaty*. This Treaty resulted from a process set in motion by the Laeken Council in December 2001. Intended to adjust European institutions to the enlarged Union, the Laeken Declaration stimulated efforts for the ‘constitutionalisation’ of the European Union. A process involving a Convention on the Future of the European Union was initiated; this resulted in a proposed Constitutional Treaty, which was approved by the Intergovernmental Conference and the European Council in Rome in October 2004. After several Member States ratified the Constitutional Treaty, it failed in referenda in France and the Netherlands in the spring of 2005. In view of the obvious risks in ratification processes in some other Member States, the process of constitutionalisation came to a halt. The idea of a European constitution was revealed as a trap, inhibiting institutional reform.

After a two year period of stagnation, which, in a more positive way has also been labeled as a pe-

riod of reflection, the German presidency in 2007 started efforts to break the impasse. It was backed by a group of experienced Member State politicians headed by Giuliano Amato and supported by two members of the European Commission who worked on a revised text of the Constitutional Treaty. Based on the draft proposed by this group, the European Council started negotiations on treaty reform. Disputes concerning representation of states in the European Parliament and in the Commission as well as voting procedures in the Council were finally settled through compromises. The Treaty now has to be ratified by all Member States and should, according to schedule, come into force before the next elections to the European Parliament in 2009.

Compared to the status quo, the Treaty will make the EU more effective and more democratic:

- European legislation will become more democratic, as the European Parliament will gain extended powers. The co-decision procedure will be turned into an “ordinary legislative procedure” and, with a few exceptions, the Council and the Parliament will

participate in legislation on an equal basis; importantly, this will include decisions on the budget. This reform will make the two institutions, taken together, into something resembling a genuine bi-cameral legislature. Moreover, procedures will become more transparent.

- Following an evolving practice, the Treaty introduces two elements of a parliamentary system into the institutional structure of the EU. It explicitly states that the Commission, as a body, is responsible to the Parliament, which in turn can force the Commission to resign by a motion of censure. In addition, the Parliament will elect the President of the Commission on the proposal of the European Council.

- A further step towards more democracy is the enhanced role of national parliaments. The new Article 33 of the Lisbon Treaty acknowledges their rights to acquire information from European institutions and to evaluate EU policies in the area of freedom, security and justice. Moreover, the Reform Treaty endorses the power of national parliaments to control the

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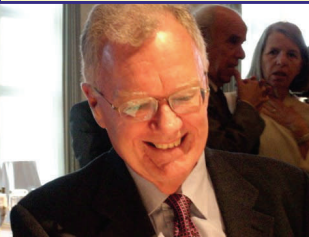
Visiting Scholars



Arthur Benz A recipient of the John G. Diefenbaker award, Arthur Benz is a visiting scholar at Carleton University for 2007/08. Benz, professor of political science at the University of Hagen (FernUniversität), Germany has worked on federalism and EU multilevel governance. His primary academic interest is constitutional change in federal systems, particularly the success or failure of the constitutional reform process, and his Diefenbaker project will compare federalism in Canada, Germany, and the EU. According to Benz, there is an ongoing dynamic in multilevel political systems as many factors necessitate a continual readjustment and reallocation of powers between different orders of government. However, successful constitutional reform is notably difficult, often due to contradictory interests between different levels of government; so rather than success or failure, the result tends to be somewhere in between. And when a reform has failed, change may be blocked, but, depending on the conditions, evolutionary adjustment may be possible. For example, when the Charlottetown Accords failed in the early 1990s in Canada and Quebec secession also failed, the deadlock led federal and provincial governments to address a number of issues of the Accord such as aboriginal self-government, the social and economic union in Canada and a more transparent application of the federal spending power by negotiated agreements. The key question then concerns the interplay between different types of constitutional reform and evolution. Besides his research, Benz will also be giving a series of lectures across Canada and the U.S.

Selected Publications

- *Der moderne Staat. Grundlagen der politologischen Analyse*, München, Wien: Oldenbourg, 2008 (2nd ed., in print) (Spanish edition: *El Estado moderno*, translated by Carsten Lichterfelde and José Miguel Jiménez Arcas, Madrid: Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 2008).
- “Accountable Multilevel Governance by the Open Method of Coordination?”, *European Law Journal* 13:4, 2007, pp. 505-522.
- Arthur Benz and Katrin Auel, “Expanding National Parliamentary Control: Does it Further European Democracy?”, In *Debating the Democratic Legitimacy of the European Union*, Beate Kohler-Koch and Berthold Rittberger (eds.), Lanham, MD: Rowman&Littlefield, 2007, pp. 57-74.



George Ross Professor George Ross has been appointed Associate Professor of the Jean-Monnet Chair in European Integration which is part of the McGill University-Université de Montréal EU Centre of Excellence. George Ross is Morris Hillquit Professor in Labor and Social Thought (in Sociology and Politics) and Director of the Center for German and European Studies at Brandeis University. He has been Acting Director of the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University, and Executive Director of the European Union Center at Harvard University. He is an editor of *French Politics, Culture and Society*, former Chair of the West European Politics and Society Section of the American Political Science Association, Executive Secretary of the Conference Group on French Politics and Society, and a member of the European Union Team Europe in the United States. He has been awarded numerous fellowships, held the Belgian "Chaire Franqui" in the social sciences in 1997-1998 and is an Officer of the Ordre Français des Palmes Académiques. His current interests include French and European politics, European industrial relations, the political economy of the European Union, European integration, changes in democracy in advanced industrial societies, and globalization and social structures.

Selected Publications

- “What do “Europeans” think? Analyses of the European Union's Current Crisis by European Elites”, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 46:3, January 2008, pp. 389-412.
- “European Social Models in the Maelstrom: Futures of Social Citizenship in the EU” (translated into French), In *La Citoyenneté dans tous ses États*, B. Marques-Pereira and Eric Remacle eds., Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2007.
- “The European Union”, In *European Politics in Transition*, Kesselman, Krieger, Ross et al (eds.), 6th edition, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2006.



Jean-Yves Haine Senior Research Fellow for Transatlantic and Global Security at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Professor Jean-Yves Haine is currently a visiting professor at IES at the University of Toronto. Haine holds a law degree from the University of Louvain (Belgium), a Master's in International Relation from the Sorbonne (France) and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Sciences-Po. (France). Before joining SIPRI, he was a Research Fellow at the Government Department, Harvard University, a Senior Research Fellow at the European Union Institute for Security Studies in Paris and a European Security Research Fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He is currently working on European security and defence, transatlantic relations and approaches to terrorism.

Selected Publications

- *Les Etats-Unis ont-ils besoin d'alliés ?*, Paris: Payot, 2004, 378 pages.
- “Globalisation and European Security: Myopic Awakening or Inevitable Oblivion?”, Schuman Center, European Institute, Florence, July 2006.
- “The European Security Strategy: Is Europe Secure?”, in Sven Biscop & Jan Joel Andersson (eds.), *Forging a Global Europe – The EU and the European Security Strategy*. Abingdon, Routledge, 2007, chapter 2.

use of competencies by the European Commission according to the “protocol on the application of subsidiarity and proportionality”; it also provides for the participation of national parliaments in a Convention that in the future will prepare any further Treaty reforms. While national parliaments gain veto powers, under the Treaty citizens can also take the initiative and provide their own policy proposals to the EU. As both procedures require the coordination of many actors, only future practice will reveal their actual impact.

- To make the enlarged EU more effective, the complicated decision-making rules of the Council introduced by the Nice Treaty have been revised. Under the Reform Treaty, a qualified majority will require the agreement of 55 per cent of Council members, provided that they represent countries with at least 65 per cent of the EU population. The President of the European Council, currently rotating every six months, will be elected for a two and a half year term in order to improve coordination of the strategic policies of the EU, thus making them more effective.

- Regarding EU foreign policy, the Treaty will end the duality between the ‘High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy’ and the ‘European Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighborhood

Policy’. The future High Representative will at the same time be the vice-president of the Commission. As a result, the need for coordination will be reduced and the EU will be better able to act in a unified manner in its relations with other states or international organizations.

However, it should not be ignored that, compared to the Constitutional Treaty proposed earlier by the Convention, the compromises made among the

“...compared to the Constitutional Treaty proposed earlier by the Convention, the compromises made among the heads of Member State governments in order to achieve agreement on the Reform Treaty do involve some steps backwards”

heads of Member State governments in order to achieve agreement on the Reform Treaty do involve some steps backwards. The Council of Lisbon explicitly avoided the word ‘constitution’. All symbolic elements which might have implied ‘EU statehood’ have been eliminated. Ironically this has triggered discussions about whether the Treaty might be a constitution ‘in disguise’. More significant is a loss of transparency for citizens. Instead of consolidat-

ing the existing Treaties into one document (as the proposed Constitutional Treaty would have done), two Treaties will continue to constitute the legal foundation for the EU polity.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights will not be part of the Treaties, although the new Treaty makes reference to the Charter and makes its provisions binding, except on the UK and Poland. The new decision-making procedures in the Council will not become effective until 2014, and until 2017 each member of the Council can request that the decision-making rules established in the Treaty of Nice be applied.

On balance, the Reform Treaty can contribute to overcoming the crisis that the EU has faced since the failure of the Constitutional Treaty. The Reform Treaty resulted not only from political bargaining among heads of government, but in fact builds upon the work of the Convention. Since many elements of the draft Constitutional Treaty that resulted from the Convention had received wide agreement in public debates and in the ratification process, they could not be removed from the agenda. It goes without saying that the final outcome is far from optimal. However, the improvements, compared to the status quo, are significant, both with regard to the effectiveness of governance and to the democratic legitimacy of the EU.

January 25, 2008 Networking Luncheon

On January 25, 2008, the Canadian EUCes hosted a Networking Luncheon at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa. The purpose of the luncheon was twofold: first, to promote awareness of the EUCes so that those attending would learn the role that the latter could play in facilitating public consciousness and the development of EU-Canadian relations; and second, so that invitees could connect with people sharing similar EU professional interests. The event was attended by representatives from the Delegation of the European Commission in Ottawa, the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Centre For Environmentally Sustainable Development and the French and Slovenian Ambassadors, as well as representatives from myriad federal government departments including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Border Security Agency, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Commissioner of Competition, Canadian Heritage, Canadian International Development Agency, Environment Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the Privy Council Office and Transport Canada, and finally from the Québec government le Ministère du Développement économique, de l'Innovation et de l'Exportation.

EU Centres of Excellence in Canada

The four Canadian European Union Centres of Excellence received grants from the European Commission in 2006 to perform a range of activities for the period 2006-09, many of which include collaboration between European and Canadian partners. Carleton University has been named Network Coordinator for the Canadian EUCES.

Centre for European Studies Carleton University

Established in 2000, the Centre for European Studies at Carleton University has been designated the EUCE Network Coordinator by the European Commission. The multi-disciplinary Centre is housed jointly by the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies and the Department of Political Science; CES reinforces the teaching activities of these departments by funding visiting European scholars and graduate students pursuing EU research. The Centre's primary research, which brings together both professors and doctorate students at the University of Ottawa and Carleton University, is organized around four European Research Nodes (ERNs), which focus on (1) the role of the EU and Canada in regional economic development and conflict management; (2) citizenship and social integration in the EU; (3) environmental policy, and (4) regional inequalities.

Director: Joan DeBardeleben

<http://www.carleton.ca/ces>



Institut d'études européennes/Institute for European Studies Université de Montréal/ McGill University

Dating from 2000, the IEE/IES is maintained jointly by McGill University and Université de Montréal. The IEE brings together scholars involved in European research. The Institute's research is focused on three areas: institutional and legal

coordination, transatlantic relations, and Europeanisation and European social policy. Through its two chairs, Chaire Jean-Monnet en Intégration européenne (UdeM) and the Jean-Monnet Chair in Law of International Economic Relations (McGill), the Institute draws EU professors to Quebec to teach EU courses, as well as performs outreach and training activities for students, the business community, diplomats and the provincial government.

Directors: Gérard Boismenu, Armand de Mestral, Isabelle Petit

<http://www.iee.umontreal.ca>



Institute of European Studies University of Toronto

The IES was founded in 2003 within the Munk Centre for International Studies together with the Joint Initiative in German and European Studies, the European Studies Program, and the Centre for European, Russian, and

Eurasian Studies at the University of Toronto. The Institute's research programs currently address several broad themes, including European integration and global governance, migration and immigration, ethics in the EU and transatlantic security. The research is carried out by many scholars from various disciplinary backgrounds. IES sponsors a series of graduate student exchanges as well as student conferences, bringing in academic specialists from Europe to offer intensive courses in political science, history, and economics. The IES holds public forum for discussion and debate of major issues in Canada-Europe relations.

Director : Jeffrey Kopstein

<http://www.utoronto.ca/ies>



European Union Centre of Excellence Dalhousie University

Created in 2006, the EUCE at Dalhousie University has the objective of integrating existing research and teaching activities concerning the EU carried out in the university in order to establish

a framework for facilitating and promoting further EU activities. Two of the primary ways of accomplishing this have been the expansion of European studies through the recent creation of a B.A. Honours in European Studies program and by recruiting research chairs in the field of European Studies. The Centre is currently engaged in researching EU-Canada relations, Canada and EU comparative public policy, constitutionalism, and federalism in a variety of disciplines. In addition, the Centre has hosted EU research workshops and is currently working on a publication on EU foreign relations.

Director: Finn Laursen

<http://www.euce.dal.ca>



ShareSpeaker Program: A new EUCE network initiative

The Canadian EUCE Network facilitates the movement of visiting European experts between North American EUCEs to maximize the benefits of their visits. The program supports the travel of European speakers between the four Canadian EUCEs as well as provides funds to bring to Canada European speakers sponsored by one of the ten EUCEs in the United States. Canadian universities that do not currently have EU Studies programs can benefit as well by arranging lecture visits of European experts who are visiting Canadian EUCEs. If you are interested in learning more about this program or in taking advantage of it, please contact Natasha Joukovskaia at natasha_joukovskaia@carleton.ca or by phone at (613)520-2600, ext. 1179.

Other EU Studies Programs in Canada

In this section, we highlight two EU initiatives in Canadian universities outside of the EUCE network that deserve mentioning. The University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria house two important EU academic units on the West coast.

Institute for European Studies University of British Columbia

The **Institute for European Studies (IES)** at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, BC, is a teaching and research unit that focuses on Europe and the European Union. Since its launch in 1998, the IES has earned a national as well as international reputation in European studies. It has spearheaded projects such as the European Study Tour that each year sends more than 40 students from all over Canada for consultations in European institutions. It currently is involved in a summer school on Europe for graduate students and post-doctorates, and organizes high-profile workshops and conferences on European affairs. Its stand-alone MA program in European Studies attracts students from all over Canada, the US, Mexico, and from a range of European countries. Due to its international partnerships, it offers attractive exchange opportunities for students and faculty.

Besides its teaching and outreach activities, the IES is heavily engaged in research on Europe, focusing mainly on topics in the areas of trade, investment, currency regimes, innovation and sustainability, and security policy. The research projects exhibit a strong comparative component by analyzing European affairs in the context of North America (Canada). Due to shifts in geopolitical and geo-economic powers, an Asian comparative perspective is also included in an effort to understand and to explain Europe to a multicultural community at UBC and the Canadian public at large.

Learn more about the IES by visiting www.ies.ubc.ca.

European Studies Program University of Victoria

The **European Studies Program (ESP)** at the University of Victoria came into being in the late 1990s and since then has developed a host of activities designed to promote teaching and outreach in the field of European Studies. From 2003 to 2006 the activities of the program were supported by an EU Centre grant from the European Union and since 2004 the program has housed a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence. In addition, the ESP is home to two Jean Monnet Chairs (Profs. Amy Verdun and Oliver Schmidtke) and two Jean Monnet “modules” (team taught courses in EU Studies). In terms of teaching at the undergraduate level, the ESP offers a ‘concentration’ in the Department of Political Science and an interdisciplinary minor for students from six faculties and professional schools. In addition, faculty members associated with the program supervise students pursuing MAs and PhDs in European Studies.

Over the last four years the ESP has demonstrated leadership in promoting European Studies in Canada: From 2005 to the 2007 the University of Victoria was home to the EU-sponsored EUCANet (European Studies Canada Network) project that has built a nation-wide database of experts in European Studies and has promoted Europe-related issues in the media (see www.eucanet.org). Parallel to this project the ESP launched the YRN (Young Researchers Network in European Studies) that has promoted young scholars in European Studies across the country by organizing national and international conferences as well as by helping to build organizational structures for them (www.yrn2006.com and www.yrn2007.com). Similarly catering towards young scholars in European Studies is the online journal *Review in European and Russian Studies* (<http://europeanrussianaffairs.com/>) that is housed jointly at the University of Victoria and Carleton University. Recently Dr. Oliver Schmidtke, the director of the ESP, has taken on the responsibility of building an online database for German and European Studies (see www.germanstudies.ca).

Further information can be found at <http://web.uvic.ca/europe/>.

Les relations du CEUE avec le gouvernement du Québec

Afin de mieux faire connaître l'UE sur le territoire québécois et ainsi exercer sa vocation de rayonnement sur l'UE, le CEUE entretient de riches relations de partenariat avec le gouvernement du Québec. La Chaire Jean-Monnet est mandatée par deux ministères québécois, le ministère du Développement économique, de l'Innovation et de l'Exportation (MDEIE) et le ministère des Relations internationales (MRI), afin d'élaborer et réaliser des projets sur l'UE.



La première des réalisations de la CJM pour le compte du MDEIE est le développement et l'entretien du **site internet Euroaffaires** (www.euroaffaires.qc.ca) officiellement lancé en octobre 2007. Unique en son genre au Québec, Euroaffaires est une plate-forme d'information stratégique qui centralise l'ensemble des éléments utiles aux entreprises québécoises (normes, droits du travail, taxation et fiscalité en vigueur, etc.) pour les aider à se projeter en Europe. Le site comporte également un aperçu de l'UE en bref et de ses relations commerciales avec le Québec. La seconde réalisation est la rédaction et l'édition en ligne, depuis octobre 2006, d'un **bulletin électronique mensuel : Québec@Europe** (www.monnet.umontreal.ca/bulletin/) en association avec le MRI et le MDEIE.

Mis en ligne le premier mardi de chaque mois, ce mensuel électronique assure une veille stratégique sur les relations Québec-UE : faits saillants de l'actualité politique, institutionnelle et économique de l'UE, subventions et programmes européens ouverts au Québec/Canada, portrait détaillé d'une région européenne, etc. Le bulletin compte plus de 1100 abonnés, le lectorat connaissant une augmentation significative ces derniers mois (44 % depuis juin 2007).



Droit européen et international de l'environnement 30 juin au 5 juillet à Montréal

Le programme de ce cours d'été consistera à 38 heures d'enseignements offertes en français et en anglais. L'équipe pédagogique sera composée d'une dizaine d'experts européens et canadiens de renommée internationale. Le niveau de formation sera d'ordre général, couvrant les principaux thèmes à dimension horizontale du droit européen et international de l'environnement, et axé sur la mise en œuvre pratique. Un important support documentaire sera également distribué aux participants.

Activité organisée par la Chaire Jean-Monnet en intégration européenne en collaboration avec le Centre d'Études et de Recherches internationales de l'UdeM.

<http://www.cerium.ca/Programme-provisoire>



EU Learning Project @ CES

Through its EU Learning Project, the Centre for European Studies (CES) at Carleton University assists local and Ontario secondary schools in their efforts to introduce their students to the uniqueness, challenges, and opportunities of the European Union. The EU Learning Project features an array of learning opportunities that have been developed by professors and graduate students in consultation with teachers. The educational pallet includes the EU Learning website (www.eulearning.ca), lesson plans compatible with the Ontario High School Curriculum, providing guest speakers for high school classes, and special events. Recently, the EU Learning team conducted two well-attended short workshops for high school students. One was entitled, 'Human Rights, the EU and Turkey' and the other 'Backpacking around Europe'. Currently on the team's plate are preparations for the mini-course called 'Discover, Explore and Experience Europe', to take place between May 5 – 9. This course is also directed at regional high school students and is part of the Enrichment Mini-Course Program offered by Carleton University, the University of Ottawa and La Cité Collegiale. The five-day course will introduce the students to a range of subjects relating to the EU, including material on the EU learning website.



Guest Column: Living with Strong Currencies

Kurt Huebner,
University of British Columbia

Lately, Canada and the economies of the Eurozone have come to share at least one common feature: both the Canadian Dollar as well as the Euro appreciated strongly against the US Dollar. The strong global demand for raw materials of all kinds, significantly driven by the needs of Asian emerging market economies and the wishful communication policies of the US for a weaker US Dollar have pushed the Loonie as well as the Euro into a exchange rate zone that is of high discomfort for manufacturers that com-

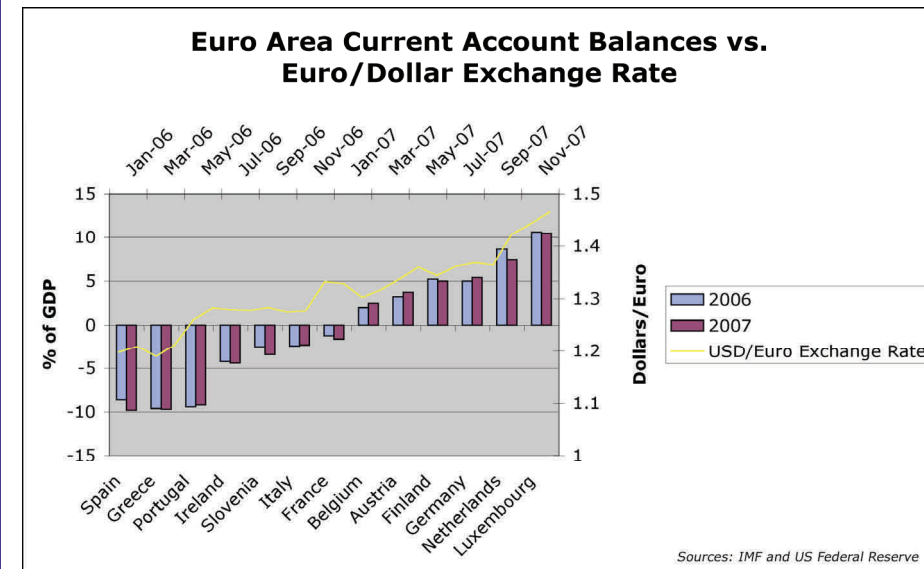
reserves in Alberta are key drivers of the strong appreciation of the Canadian Dollar which result in problems of international competitiveness for the manufacturing sector and for (tradable and non-tradable) services, and also fuels (regional) inflation dynamics.

The appreciation effects of the Euro are even more serious. One only need take a brief look at the current accounts of the economies of the Eurozone to recognize that some national economies are running huge

average growth rate of labour productivity) and/or efforts that move labour productivity to a higher plateau. Portugal, Spain, Greece and also Ireland are running current account deficits that run beyond 5 and up to 10 per cent of their GDP. Although current accounts deficits are no novelty for those countries, membership in the Euro zone has not stopped the deficits. On the contrary, the shares have even increased. However, not all economies did as badly. Germany, the Netherlands, and Finland (to name the most prominent ones) show high surpluses, thus contributing to the extreme polarization of current accounts in Euro zone economies. This reflects on the one hand shifts in relative competitiveness within the Euro zone, and on the other is driven by the more or less successful struggle to be competitive in the Dollar-dominated part of global trade.

Strong currencies are a political challenge par excellence. In Canada as well as in Europe, adjustment processes can no longer be steered by means of fiscal policy and/or monetary policies, not to talk of the easy way out via depreciation. Nor will it be possible to shift the adjustment burden solely towards wage labour, as this would endanger the social contract in those countries. Moving the economies to higher value chains by means of innovation and modernization is a logical step but a difficult one to take – a challenge Canada as well as the Euro zone economies share.

Kurt Huebner is the director of the Institute for European Studies (IES) at The University of British Columbia in Vancouver and also a professor at the IES. In those functions he is responsible for the graduate MA program in European Studies and also directs a couple of exciting research projects. Visit www.ies.ubc.ca for more details..



pete against imports (as well as broad sectors of the service industry) and the export-oriented industries. Signs of *Dutch Disease* are manifold in Canada but tend to be easily overlooked by politicians as the negatives are still covered by the overall strong rates of economic growth. 'Dutch Disease' refers to the historical incident of natural gas discoveries in the North Sea in the late 1960s and its adverse effects on Dutch manufacturing production. The appreciation of the Dutch Gulden generated adverse effects for this sector, mainly a decline in international price competitiveness. The story reads familiarly to Canadians. The natural resource sectors in Western Canada and the oil and gas

deficits, and that the strong Euro makes dealing with current account deficits highly difficult. Entering a currency union à la Eurozone with its Stability and Growth Pact takes away three of the central policy tools used to create a smart policy mix. Members no longer have the prerogative of an autonomous monetary policy, are getting straitjacketed in their fiscal policy, and finally, have lost the ability to depreciate the currency in order to turn around the current account deficits. Policies to deal with the effects of an appreciated currency in order to improve international competitiveness are limited in the short- and medium-term to wage restriction (i.e. an increase of nominal wages below the

Recent/Forthcoming Publications

G rard Boismenu and Isabelle Petit (eds.), *L'Europe qui se fait. Regards crois s sur un parcours inachev *. Montr al/Paris: Presses de l'Universit  de Montr al/Editions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, forthcoming, 2008.

Joan DeBardeleben, ed., *The Boundaries of EU Enlargement: Finding a Place for Neighbours*, Houndsmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), 283 pages.

Joan DeBardeleben and Achim Hurrelmann, eds. *Democratic Dilemmas for Multilevel Governance: Legitimacy, Representation and Accountability in the European Union*, Houndsmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007), 255 pages.

Finn Laursen, ed. *The Rise and Fall of the EU's Constitutional Treaty*, based on the First Annual Research Conference at the Dalhousie EUCE, Leiden: Brill Academic/Nijhoff Publishers in Leiden, forthcoming, 550 pages.

Fr d ric M rand «L'Europe des diplomates, l'Alliance des militaires. La PESD comme enjeu de luttes symboliques», *Les Champs de Mars*, n. 19. Paris, La Documentation fran aise, January 2008, pp. 55-72.

Isabelle Petit, «Entre Marketing et expression d'un id al: les discours de la Commission europ enne dans l' ducation», *Revue des Affaires europ ennes*, 2006/03.

Upcoming Conferences

2nd Annual Research Conference

"The EU as a Global Actor." A wide range of topics will be covered, including theoretical developments, and specific external relations or policies.

EUCE, Dalhousie University

5-6 May, 2008

Contact: FN690943@DAL.CA

<http://euce.dal.ca/CONFERENCES>

After Genocide: The State Reconstruction and Reconciliation in Comparative Perspective

Munk Centre for International Studies, Room 208N

9 May 2008: 9:30-4:30

Contact: e.klein@utoronto.ca

<http://www.utoronto.ca/ies/events.html>



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