



EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE
NEWSLETTER

CARLETON

DALHOUSIE

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TORONTO

The EU and Canada: Towards a Closer Economic Partnership?

Finn Laursen, Dalhousie University

At the Canada-EU summit in Montreal on 17 October 2008, it was decided to start negotiating a Closer Economic Partnership. At the same time, a joint study *Assessing the costs and benefits of a closer EU – Canada economic partnership* was made public.¹ In line with other studies in the past it saw a number of potential gains by liberalizing trade in goods and services, opening public procurement, facilitating investments, and enhancing cooperation in various fields. The simulation estimate in the joint study concluded that the impact of removing barriers would be an annual increase by 2014 of approximately €11.6 billion in the EU (or 0.08% of GDP) and €8.2 billion in Canada (or 0.77% of GDP).

The EU has negotiated various preferential agreements with a number of countries. No preferential treatment has been

offered Canada. Free trade has been on the agenda continuously; especially the Canadians have talked about it.² The EU, so far, has not been so interested in a free trade agreement (FTA). The question is whether this has changed now that the Joint Study has been published.

The EU, so far, has not been so interested in a free trade agreement (FTA). The question is whether this has changed now that the Joint Study has been published.

If the past is prologue to the future, as it is often asserted, it may be an idea to take a brief look at EU-Canada relations in the past. The creation of the European Communities in the 1950s created some general

unease in Canada due to Canadian preference for North Atlantic Free Trade. The fact that Canada's most important trading partner in Europe, the United Kingdom, did not take part in the European Communities at the beginning of course eased the Canadian situation. UK negotiations about membership in 1961-63 had the Diefenbaker government worried. What would happen to Commonwealth preferences?

The UK finally joined the EC in 1973. Before then, another event was to influence Canadian thinking, the so-called Nixon shocks in 1971, when the U.S. Government put a 10% surcharge on imports and Canada was surprised that there was no exemption for Canada. So, Canadian politicians started wondering how to diversify trade, to

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The Canada-EU Economic Partnership Agreement is still on Track

Patrick Leblond, University of Ottawa

On pages 4-5, you will find Dr. Patrick Leblond's article "L'accord de partenariat économique entre le Canada et l'UE est toujours sur les rails," where he argues that following the release of the joint study on the benefits of a closer economic partnership, Canada and the EU have a unique opportunity to develop a second generation preferential trade agreement, which could be a model for the rest of the world. Dr. Leblond provides his perspective on the study and offers suggestions on what the Canadian government needs to do to move this opportunity into the negotiation phase. You can also access the article in English and French at www.carleton.ca/europecluster/publications.html, where this policy brief was first published by the *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue (CETD)*, a research network that promotes dialogue between researchers in Canada and Europe to explore responses to common policy challenges.

EU Centres of Excellence in Canada — What's New

Centre for European Studies — Carleton University

CES held its annual international conference at Carleton University on October 17-18, 2008. This year's conference was entitled "Transnational Europe: Promise, Paradox, Limits" and attracted distinguished scholars from Europe and North America. The conference program and speakers' biographies can be viewed on the CES website at www.carleton.ca/ces/events/conferences.htm

From January to April 2009, CES will be hosting Dr. Ingeborg Tömmel as its European scholar in residence. Dr. Tömmel is a Professor of Political Science and Jean Monnet Chair in European Politics at the University of Osnabrück. She is also a former holder of the prestigious John G. Diefenbaker Award. Her research focuses on governance and policy-making in the EU.

CES is happy to facilitate the visits of European scholars to other universities in Canada and USA in order to present public lectures or participate in conferences. Funding may be available to cover their travel costs. For further inquiries, please contact EUCE Network Manager in Canada, Natasha Joukovskaia at natasha_joukovskaia@carleton.ca or by phone at (613) 520-2600 ext. 1179.

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. Its primary research is organized around four European Research Nodes 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.



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

European Union Centre of Excellence — Dalhousie University

One of the main activities during the Fall at the European Union Centre of Excellence at Dalhousie University was a talk by Dr. Grzegorz Gorzelak, Professor and Director of EUREG at the University of Warsaw. Dr. Gorzelak gave his presentation entitled "Economic Disparities: European Union Regional Policy and the New Member States" on October 21, 2008.

At the end of November, Dalhousie is pleased to welcome Ms. Patsy Sorenson from PAYOKE, an NGO against human trafficking. She will visit campus on November 28, 2008 and give a presentation. This event is organized in cooperation with The EU Public Diplomacy Project.

Various exciting events are scheduled for 2009, including the third annual EUCE Conference in April. Paper proposals for the conference are currently being accepted until December 15, 2008. Please see page 8 of this Newsletter for further information.

Created in 2006, the EUCE at Dalhousie University aims to integrate existing research and teaching activities concerning the EU carried out at the university in order to establish a framework for facilitating and promoting further EU activities. Two primary ways of accomplishing this have been the expansion of European Studies through the creation of a B.A. Honours in European Studies and by recruiting research chairs in the field. The Centre carries out research in EU-Canada relations and comparative public policy, constitutionalism and federalism.



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

Institute of European Studies — University of Toronto

Throughout the Fall, the Institute of European Studies at the University of Toronto was pleased to host the following events:

- *Recent Developments in the European Union*. By Amy Verdun, University of Victoria.
- *How and Why Europe Matters: The Role of the European Court of Human Rights in Russia and Ukraine*. Workshop with: Chair: Peter Solomon, CERES, and Speakers: Alina Cherviatsova, Jacyk Visiting Scholar from Kharazin University, Ukraine; Alexei Trochev, University of Wisconsin; Nikolai Kovalev, University of Toronto
- *Constituting Immigrant Subjects through Immigrant Integration Discourses and Practices in the Netherlands and Germany*. Speakers: Marnie Bjornson, Department of Anthropology, UofT; Sanra Bucerius, Centre for Criminology, UofT; Phil Triadafilopoulos, Department of Political Science, UofT; Anna Korteweg, Department of Sociology, UofT.

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 address several broad themes, including European integration and global governance, migration and immigration, ethics in the EU and transatlantic security. IES sponsors graduate student exchanges, student conferences, and visiting academics from Europe.



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

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

Throughout September and October, the McGill-Université de Montréal EU Centre of Excellence (EUCE) held 7 conferences and round tables:

- *La Crise de l'Union européenne: ce qu'en pensent ses élites*. By Dr. George Ross, Brandeis University.
- *Does Citizenship have a Future in Europe? Discourse, Practices and Paradoxes since 1945*. By Dr. Andreas Fahrmeir, Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main.
- *European Governance and Democracy. Power and Protest in the EU*. By Dr. Didier Chabanet, Researcher at INRETS.
- *EU-Canada Economic Relations: Towards Stronger Ties?* By Dr. Selen Guerin, Researcher, Centre for European Policy Studies.
- *Politique étrangère et de sécurité: les priorités de la Présidence française*. By Dr. Joseph Maila, Director, Peace Research Centre, Catholic University of Paris.
- *Which Intercultural Dialogue(s)?* Round table with: Mr. Jean Tardif, Planet Agora; Dr. Daniel Weinstock, Centre de recherche en éthique, Université de Montréal; Dr. Eleonore Lépinard, Department of Political Science, Université de Montréal; Dr. Isabelle Petit, EUCE.

In addition to these events, Dr. George Ross, *Professeur associé* at the EUCE was awarded a Jean-Monnet Chair *ad personam* by the European Commission. McGill University was pleased to announce that Andrej Zaslove (Ph.D. York) was selected as its post-doctoral fellow for 2008-2009. His research project "The Dynamics of European Immigration Policy: Beyond National Models?" explores the way various social movements interact with political parties to shape immigration policy inside and across the EU.

The IEE/IES is maintained jointly by McGill University and Université de Montréal. The Institute's research is focused on 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 Québec and performs outreach activities.



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

The EU and Canada: Towards a Closer Economic Partnership?—continued from page 1

get less dependent on the U.S. In a policy paper in 1972, Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp outlined three options:

- (1) Maintain more or less the existing relationship with the United States with a minimum of policy adjustments;
- (2) Move deliberately toward closer integration with the United States; and
- (3) A comprehensive long-term strategy to develop and strengthen the Canadian economy and in the process reduce Canadian vulnerability.³

The Third Option found support in the Pierre Trudeau government during the 1970s. Increasing trade with the EC could serve as a counterweight against too much dependence on the United States.

When the UK joined in 1973, the EC trade policy was taking shape. The customs union was in place. So was the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Integration created trade in

Europe and diverted trade away from third countries.

In Canada-EU relations, the response was mainly institutional. Since 1972, when EC enlargement was confirmed, there have been high-level bilateral consultations between the EC and Canada. Since 1973, Canada has had an ambassador to the EC. Since 1974, Parliamentarians have met regularly. And since 1976, Canada has had a so-called *Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation* with the EC.⁴ It created what was called a contractual link. It confirmed the GATT principle of most-favoured nation (MFN) treatment and spoke in general terms about commercial and economic cooperation. Institutionally, it created a Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC) to "promote and keep under review the various commercial and economic co-operation activities envisaged." The JCC would normally meet at least once a year. Interestingly enough, the United States didn't get a similar contractual

link with the EC at the time. But, the outcome was modest. As claimed by one scholar, "Instead of being readily and rapidly translated into a wide number of specific programs of co-operation, the contractual link withered away through mutual neglect."⁵

Given the meager results of the Third Option, the second option, North American integration or continentalism, increased in importance. During the Brian Mulroney government in the 1980s, this option took the concrete form of the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (1988) and then in 1993, including also Mexico, the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). These developments, of course, increased further the Canadian trade dependency on its southern neighbors. Some trade was diverted away from Europe.

At the end of the Cold War, the idea of free trade was again promoted by some Canadian politicians. This time, the new interest led

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L'accord de partenariat économique entre le Canada et l'UE est toujours sur les rails

Patrick Leblond, Université d'Ottawa

Le 17 octobre dernier, lors du sommet Canada-Union européenne (UE) à Québec, on dévoilait une étude conjointe sur les retombées économiques d'un possible accord de partenariat économique entre le Canada et l'UE¹. Cette étude est une étape de plus dans la longue marche vers une plus grande libéralisation du commerce et de l'investissement transatlantique. La prochaine étape du processus portera sur l'élaboration d'un ordre du jour et un échéancier pour les négociations d'un tel accord. Au minimum, il faut espérer que cette étape soit complétée d'ici l'arrivée de la nouvelle Commission européenne l'été prochain, et ce, afin que les négociations puissent démarrer au plus tard à l'automne 2009 et être complétées d'ici la fin de 2010. D'ailleurs, le premier ministre canadien, Stephen Harper, a indiqué que « Le Canada et l'UE prépareront des mandats officiels en vue d'entamer des négociations dès que possible en 2009 »².

Lorsqu'on parle d'accord de partenariat économique, il faut préciser qu'il ne s'agit pas d'un accord de libre-échange traditionnel tel que l'ALÉNA, où on élimine les droits de douane (tarifs) sur le commerce des biens et services. On fait plutôt référence ici à un accord commercial de deuxième génération, où l'accent est mis sur les barrières non tarifaires telles que les normes, procédures et réglementations. D'ailleurs, outre l'agriculture, les gains en termes d'élimination de barrières tarifaires sont relativement faibles puisque les biens canadiens faisaient face à un tarif moyen de 2,2 % lors de leur entrée dans l'UE en 2007, alors que les biens européens étaient frappés d'un tarif moyen de 3,5 % pour entrer le marché canadien lors de la même période. Néanmoins, une étude que j'ai réalisée avec Andreea Strachinescu démontre que les exportations canadiennes vers l'Europe augmenteraient d'environ 2 milliards

de dollars alors que les importations en provenance de l'UE feraient un bond d'environ 10 milliards de dollars s'il y avait un accord de libre-échange de première génération entre le Canada et l'UE³.

Dans le cas du rapport conjoint rendu public le 17 octobre dernier, on estime qu'un accord de partenariat économique de deuxième génération permettrait au Canada d'augmenter ses exportations de biens et services vers l'UE de 8,5 milliards d'euros, alors que l'UE verrait ses exportations vers le Canada croître de 17 milliards d'euros (voir Tableau 1). En matière de PIB, l'impact d'un tel accord serait une augmentation de 11,6 milliards d'euros et 8,2 milliards d'euros, respectivement, pour l'UE et le Canada. Bien que ces montants ne soient pas négligeables en termes absolus, ils ne représentent que 0,08 % et 0,77 % des PIB européen et canadien, respectivement.

Les gains économiques estimés sont donc faibles relativement à la taille des économies européenne et canadienne. Pour le Canada, cela veut dire une augmentation de la richesse de 273 euros par résident. Pour les résidents européens, il s'agit d'un gain d'environ 25 euros par personne. Bien sûr, ces gains ne seront pas répartis également sur l'ensemble des résidents canadiens et européens. Par exemple, pour le Canada, les secteurs suivants connaîtront les gains économiques les plus importants selon l'étude conjointe: métaux,

équipement de transport et équipement électronique. On peut également s'attendre à ce que ce soit les provinces qui commerceront le plus avec l'UE, comme le Québec, qui recevront la majeure partie des retombées économiques. Dans le cas de l'UE, l'étude conjointe indique que les secteurs suivants seront parmi les principaux gagnants d'un accord de partenariat économique: produits chimiques, aliments, boissons et produits du tabac, services de transport, services d'affaires, assurances et services aux consommateurs. Quant aux États membres qui devraient profiter le plus d'un tel accord, ce sont probablement ceux qui exportent déjà le plus vers le Canada: l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et le Royaume-Uni.

En plus d'estimer l'impact économique et commercial d'un accord de partenariat économique entre le Canada et l'UE, l'étude conjointe vise également à déterminer les entraves au commerce et à l'investissement qui existent à l'heure actuelle entre le Canada et l'UE. Par exemple, les différentes règles interprovinciales qui existent au Canada en matière de reconnaissance des qualifications et de permis d'exercice de professions ou

Tableau 1

Augmentation prévue du commerce entre le Canada et l'UE si un accord de partenariat économique était conclu

<i>(en milliards d'euros et en % du niveau commercial actuel)</i>	Biens	Services
Canada vers l'UE	6,3 (24,3 %)	2,2 (14,2 %)
L'UE vers le Canada	12,2 (36,6 %)	4,8 (13,1 %)

Ces augmentations des flux de commerce entre le Canada et l'UE sont des projections pour l'année 2014 et elles sont relatives à une projection de "base" qui inclut non seulement les changements projetés pour l'économie mondiale d'ici là, mais également l'élimination des barrières au commerce des biens telle qu'envisagée par les négociations du Programme de Doha à l'heure actuelle.

métiers représentent des barrières à la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre, qui elles affectent négativement le commerce des services. Cela veut dire que des ingénieurs européens qui veulent offrir leurs services au Canada doivent se conformer à dix régimes différents pour l'instant, ce qui est impensable. L'étude conjointe dit que tout accord entre le Canada et l'UE va devoir trouver une solution à ce genre de problème afin que les entreprises européennes aient devant elles un marché unique, comme en Europe⁴.

Un autre exemple de barrière commerciale est celui des contrats publics, où des firmes européennes se voient actuellement désavantagées lorsque des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux lancent des appels d'offres pour la fourniture de biens et services, comme dans le cas du métro de Montréal où le contrat fut accordé à Bombardier Transport sans même qu'Alstom soit invitée à soumissionner. Bien que l'OMC requiert que ses membres accordent le traitement national aux firmes étrangères qui veulent faire affaires avec les gouvernements, cette règle ne s'applique qu'au gouvernement fédéral au Canada; elle ne touche pas les gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux. Il s'agit d'une exclusion que le Canada a obtenue à l'OMC, mais qui fait l'objet de critiques au sein de l'UE. D'ailleurs, les Européens ont clairement indiqué que le Canada devra abandonner cette exclusion s'il désire entamer les négociations de l'accord de partenariat économique avec l'UE.

De son côté, le gouvernement canadien se plaint que les règles européennes de dénominations géographiques (ex. prosciutto di Parma, feta, champagne, etc.) représentent une barrière aux produits alimentaires canadiens sur le marché européen. À l'inverse, l'UE demande que le Canada respecte ces mêmes règles sur son territoire puisqu'elle y

voit une concurrence déloyale de la part des produits canadiens sur le marché canadien. Les deux parties devront s'entendre sur ces questions dans le cadre des négociations de l'accord de partenariat économique.

L'étude conjointe identifie plusieurs autres exemples du genre et tente de chiffrer leurs coûts pour le commerce entre le Canada et l'UE, montants qui entrent dans le calcul des retombées économiques de l'accord. Elle propose également plusieurs domaines où le Canada et l'UE ont avantage à collaborer, souvent davantage qu'à présent. Ces domaines sont les sciences et les technologies, l'énergie, l'environnement, le transport, les douanes et l'éducation. L'objectif ici est de tenter d'identifier là où les règles et procédures devraient être mieux harmonisées, et ce, afin de favoriser le commerce et l'investissement. De plus, une plus grande collaboration dans ces domaines vise à améliorer les échanges d'idées et de meilleures pratiques, également dans le but de faire en sorte que plus de personnes et entreprises des deux côtés de l'Atlantique fassent affaires ensemble.

En somme, le Canada et l'UE viennent de franchir une étape importante dans le cheminement vers un accord de partenariat économique. Il est difficile pour le gouvernement canadien et la Commission européenne de convaincre politiciens, fonctionnaires, entreprises, syndicats, etc. des avantages d'un tel accord sans une étude sérieuse qui démontre les retombées économiques d'un partenariat économique transatlantique. Maintenant, il faut passer à la deuxième étape: lancer les négociations.

Cependant, il est fort probable que les efforts que les deux parties vont vouloir investir dans la négociation d'un accord vont être fonction des retombées économiques en termes relatifs. Cela veut donc dire que le

Canada va probablement devoir être plus proactif et prendre le leadership des négociations. Le gouvernement Harper doit s'assurer de maintenir l'accord de partenariat économique à l'ordre du jour de l'UE, autant à la Commission qu'après des États membres. De plus, il va devoir démontrer qu'il a l'appui certain des provinces et territoires.

Finalement, il va devoir envoyer des signaux clairs aux décideurs européens que le Canada est prêt à faire des concessions, puisqu'il est certain que l'UE s'attend à ce que le Canada se rallie beaucoup plus souvent à la position européenne que le contraire. Cependant, le gouvernement canadien devra clairement indiquer à ces homologues européens que tout accord transatlantique ne peut pas nuire à la position concurrentielle des entreprises canadiennes par rapport au marché américain. Cela veut dire que toute tentative d'harmoniser règles, normes, procédures et réglementations ne peut se faire au détriment de la relation économique entre le Canada et les États-Unis. Il devrait s'agir là de la « ligne rouge » du Canada.

En conclusion, le Canada et l'UE ont une occasion unique de développer un accord commercial préférentiel de deuxième génération qui est un modèle pour le reste de la planète. Peut-être que même les États-Unis, avec un nouveau leadership, souhaiteront se joindre à un tel accord (une fois la crise économique passée). Pour le Canada, cela serait le scénario idéal. Pour l'Europe, un renforcement du commerce et de l'investissement transatlantiques procurerait une base solide pour faire face à la concurrence des pays asiatiques.

Patrick Leblond est professeur adjoint à l'École supérieure d'affaires publiques et internationales de l'Université d'Ottawa.

¹ « Assessing the costs and benefits of a closer EU-Canada economic partnership », A joint study by the European Commission and the Government of Canada, 17 octobre 2008, http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_141032.pdf (consulté le 20 octobre 2008).

² « Le Canada et l'Union européenne tentent de renforcer leur partenariat économique », Cabinet du Premier ministre, <http://pm.gc.ca/fra/media.asp?category=1&id=2282> (consulté le 6 novembre 2008).

³ P. Leblond et M.A. Strachinescu, « Le libre-échange avec l'Europe : Quel est l'intérêt pour le Canada ? », HEC Montréal, octobre 2007.

⁴ Il est important de noter que tout n'est pas encore parfait au sein de l'UE sur ce sujet, comme le démontrent les difficultés vécues avec la directive sur les services.

Spotlight On: EUCE Directors

Carleton University Director: Joan DeBardeleben

Joan DeBardeleben is a Chancellor's Professor at Carleton University in the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies. She is also Director of the Centre for European Studies and of the cross-Canada Strategic Knowledge Cluster 'Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue' (www.carleton.ca/europecluster). She received her PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1979 and taught at McGill University prior to coming to Carleton University in 1991. Her research focuses on Russian domestic politics, democratic governance and elections in Russia, and EU-Russian relations. Recent publications include: *The Boundaries of EU Enlargement: Finding a Place for Neighbour* (editor and co-author) (Palgrave, 2008); 'Russia's Duma Elections and the Practice of Russian Democracy,' *The International Journal* 63:2 (2008); *Democratic Dilemmas of Multilevel Governance: Legitimacy, Representation and Accountability in the European Union* (co-editor and contributor, with Achim Hurrelmann) (Palgrave, 2007); and 'Russia in Transition', in *European Politics in Transition* (6th edition, Houghton Mifflin, 2008).



Dalhousie University Director: Finn Laursen

Finn Laursen received his PhD from the University of Pennsylvania in 1980. He now holds a Canada Research Chair (Tier 1) of EU Studies at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Recently, he has also received an *ad personam* Jean Monnet Chair and he directs the EU Centre of Excellence (EUCE) at Dalhousie University. Earlier positions include: Professor of International Politics, University of Southern Denmark 1999-2006 (where he directed the Centre for European Studies and held a Jean Monnet Chair); London School of Economics (1985-88); European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht (1988-95); shorter periods at Tsukuba University, Japan, and at Fudan University, China. Edited books include: *Political Economy of European Integration* (Kluwer, 1995); *The Amsterdam Treaty* (Odense University Press, 2002); *Comparative Regional Integration* (Ashgate, 2003); *The Treaty of Nice* (Nijhoff, 2006); and *The Rise and Fall of the EU's Constitutional Treaty* (Nijhoff, 2008).



Université de Montréal Director: Denis Saint-Martin

Denis Saint-Martin est professeur agrégé au Département de Science politique de l'Université de Montréal et professeur associé à Sciences Po Paris dans le cadre du Master en affaires publiques offert conjointement avec la *London School of Economics* et l'Université Columbia de New York. Il a complété ses études doctorales et post-doctorales en 1998 à l'Université Carleton et au *Minda de Gunzberg Center for European Studies* de l'Université Harvard. Il est un spécialiste de l'administration publique comparée et des questions de gouvernance. Ses recherches portent sur la régulation de l'éthique en politique, l'État-providence et le rôle de l'expertise dans le développement des politiques publiques. Ses nombreux articles et livres se sont mérités différents prix, dont le *Best Book Award* de l'*Academy of Management* aux États-Unis, le prix *Herbert Kaufman* de la *American Political Science Association*, et ont été mis en nomination pour le Prix *Rudolf-Wildenmann* du *European Consortium of Political Research*. Il a également été *Fulbright Fellow* à la *Kennedy School of Government* et conseiller en politique publique au Cabinet du Premier ministre du Canada. Il est responsable du volet politique sociale au sein du Réseau stratégique de connaissance *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue*. Ses recherches actuelles portent sur la théorie des « engagements crédibles » et la politique de la délégation à des organismes indépendants dans la régulation de l'éthique parlementaire et du lobbying dans l'Union européenne, au Canada et aux États-Unis.



McGill University Co-Director: Mark Brawley

Dr. Brawley specializes in international political economy, and is currently researching connections between trade liberalization and domestic barriers to adjustment. He received his PhD from UCLA in 1989, and currently teaches political science at McGill University, where he has been on staff since 1990. He is the author of two books on hegemonic leadership in the international system: *Liberal Leadership* (Cornell University Press, 1993); and *Afterglow or Adjustment?* (Columbia University Press, 1999). He is the author of textbooks on international political economy and globalization, as well as a number of articles in leading journals. His fifth and most recent book is *Power, Money & Trade* (Broadview, 2005). His next major work examines the political economic influences on grand strategies, which Routledge will issue in 2009.



Spotlight On: EUCE Directors

Université de Montréal/McGill University Executive Director: Isabelle Petit

Dr. Isabelle Petit is the Executive Director of the European Union Centre of Excellence in Montréal. She is also a visiting researcher at the Université de Montréal's Department



of Political Science. She lectures at McGill University and the Université de Montréal on a regular basis. Dr. Petit's research focuses on: the creation of a Euro-identity; the development of a European dimension in the member states' education system; the thoughts and ideas of the founders of Europe; and the EU institutional architecture and the federal model. She has published scientific articles in European and North-American Journals such as the *Revue des Affaires européennes*, *European Law Journal*, *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, and *World Political Science Review*. «Entre marketing et expression d'un idéal: les discours de la Commission européenne dans l'éducation» (*Affaires européennes*) and *L'Europe qui se fait. Regards croisés sur un parcours inachevé* (avec Gérard Boismenu) are two of her latest publications. Dr. Isabelle Petit holds a B.A in Law from the Université de Poitiers (France) and a PhD in Political Science from the Université de Montréal.

University of Toronto Acting Director: Randall Hansen

Randall Hansen is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto and holds the Canada Research Chair in Immigration and Governance. He earned his DPhil from the University of Oxford, and



came to Toronto in 2005 from his most recent teaching appointment at the University of Newcastle. He is the author of *Citizenship and Immigration in Post-War Britain* (Oxford University Press, 2000); *Towards a European Nationality* (with P. Weil) (Palgrave, 2001); *Dual Nationality, Social Rights, and Federal Citizenship in the U.S. and Europe* (with P. Weil) (Berghahn, 2002); *Immigration and asylum from 1900 to the present* (with M. Gibney) (ABC-CLIO, 2005), and articles on immigration, citizenship, and asylum published in *World Politics*, *Comparative Political Studies*, and the *European Journal of Political Research*. His research involves examining the issue of immigration, integration, and asylum in North American and European society. Current work focuses on the headscarf controversies in France and Germany, eugenics in Britain and the US, and German suffering during the bombing of Germany in World War II.

The EU and Canada: Towards a Closer Economic Partnership?—continued from page 3

to a Declaration on Transatlantic Relations (TAD), which introduced increased policy consultation and coordination and further developed the institutional framework. It added summit meetings between the Prime Minister of Canada on one side and the President of the European Council and the President of the Commission on the other. The TAD was vague on specifics, though. In 1996, renewed political attention to Canada-EU relations led to a Joint Political Declaration and Action Plan. The objective was to strengthen bilateral relations and enhance economic and security cooperation. Although the Action Plan dealt with a number of issues - environment, investment, competition,

labor standards and intellectual property rights - commitments were not very specific.

In 2004, an EU-Canada Partnership Agenda was agreed and the economic section mentioned the negotiation of a Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement (TIEA) and the development of a voluntary framework for regulatory co-operation. In June 2007, the EU-Canada Summit in Berlin decided to produce the Joint Study that has now been made public.

The various proposals for a Canada-EU FTA have not produced results so far. Will things work out differently this time? A continuing stalemate in the Doha round might be an added argument for bilateral FTAs, and the

slowdown of the American economy might further increase Canadian interest. However, political economy theory tells us that groups negatively affected by liberalization will lobby against free trade. So business groups in favour of liberalization will have to come out strongly in support this time. And the political decision-makers will have to give high-level attention and direction. If the past is a guide, there is a big risk of insufficient leadership to pull it through. The most-likely case scenario is one of long and difficult negotiations.

Finn Laursen is the Canada Research Chair of EU Studies at Dalhousie University.

¹ European Commission and the Government of Canada, *Assessing the costs and benefits of a closer EU – Canada economic partnership. A Joint Study*. 2008.

² EU-Canada relations have not had much attention from academics. The best and most recent book-size treatment is Evan Potter, *Trans-Atlantic Partners: Canadian Approaches to the European Union* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999). A recent useful article is Osvaldo Croci and Livianna Tossutti, "That elusive object of desire: Canadian perceptions of the European Union", *European Foreign Affairs Review*, 12, 3 (2007): 287-310.

³ Mitchell Sharp, "Canada-U.S. Relations: Options for the Future," *International Perspectives*. Special Issue (Autumn 1972), pp. 1-24.

⁴ The text, and other official documents, can be located on the website of the EU Commission Delegation in Ottawa: <http://www.delcan.ec.europa.eu/en/>

⁵ Andrew F. Cooper, *Canadian Foreign Policy: Old habits and New Directions* (Scarborough, ON: Prentice Hall Allyn and Bacon Canada, 1997), p.253.

Upcoming Events

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

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

Tuesday, November 18, 2008

Lithuania - The first breakaway Soviet Republic: Reconstituting Lithuania's Identity after 1990

Leonidas Donskis, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

1:30 - 3:00 pm

Room 2203, Dunton Tower, Carleton University

Light lunch and reception, hosted by the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Ottawa will be offered at 1:00 pm before the talk

Thursday, November 20, 2008

European Security and Defence Policy: Some Awkward Questions for France and Germany

Peter Schmidt, Queen's University and Royal Military College, Canada

12:30 - 2:00 pm

Room 2017, Dunton Tower, Carleton University

This talk is jointly organized with the Centre for Security and Defence Studies at Carleton University.

Wednesday, November 26, 2008

On the EU-Summit and Canada-EU economic partnership

Karel Kovanda, Deputy Director General, External Relations Directorate General (DG RELEX) of the European Commission

3:00 - 4:30 pm

Senate Room, Robertson Hall, Carleton University

Thursday, November 27, 2008

PAYOKE: Pioneering in the Fight against Human Trafficking

Patsy Sorenson, Member of the EU Committee on Human Trafficking

4:30 - 6:00 pm

101 Azrieli Theatre, Carleton University

Friday, November 28, 2008

The Current Economic Situation in Europe

Richard Yung, Sénateur représentant les Français établis hors de France, Senate of France

4:00 - 5:30 pm

Room C869, Loeb Building, Carleton University

August 27-28, 2009

An INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Solving environmental problems under multilevel governance:

Lessons for/from the EU

Time and Location TBA

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

<http://euce.dal.ca>

Friday, April 3, 2009

A one day workshop on Immigration policies

Time and Location TBA

April 26-28, 2009

3rd Annual Research Conference of the EU Centre of Excellence (EUCE) - The EU in a Comparative Perspective

A Call for Papers has been posted on the EUCE's website: www.euce.dal.ca. Deadline for paper proposals is 15 December 2008. Send proposal to the following email: euce@dal.ca

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL / MCGILL UNIVERSITY

<http://www.centreurope-montreal.ca/>

Friday, November 14, 2008

L'Europe et le maintien de la Paix: du Liban au Tchad

Round table with:

- Dr. Richard Gowan, Centre on International Cooperation (New York)
- General Alain Pelligrini (France)
- Jean-Yves Haine, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

2:00 - 5:30pm

Theatre 107-09 (RDC), Université de Montréal

Tuesday, November 19, 2008

A Litmus Test of the Century and its Social and Moral Order: Lithuania in the Twentieth Century

Leonidas Donskis, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

11:00 am

Arts Council Room (Rm 160), Arts Building, McGill University

Friday, December 12, 2008

Poverty in Europe and Canada: Challenges and Solutions

Time and Location TBA

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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

Friday, November 21, 2008

Human Trafficking in the European Union

Patsy Sorenson, Member of the EU Committee on Human Trafficking

9:00 - 12:00 am

Room 208, North Building, 1 Devonshire Place, University of Toronto



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