



Le modèle social du Québec : un cas d'eupéanisation en dehors de l'Europe?

Denis Saint-Martin, Université de Montréal

A copy of this article can be found in both English and French at the following website: <http://www.carleton.ca/europecluster/publications.html>

Dire que le Québec représente le vingt-huitième membre de l'Union européenne (UE) constituerait à coup sûr une exagération et une vue de l'esprit qui n'a rien à voir avec la réalité formelle des lois et des institutions. C'est plus parce qu'il n'est pas un État souverain que le Québec ne peut rejoindre l'UE qu'en raison de considérations géographiques, car comme le montre le débat entourant l'accession de la Turquie, l'UE est une « communauté imaginée » qui se définit autant pas les intérêts économiques et politiques que par le simple espace territorial. Après tout, la géographie est dans une large mesure politiquement déterminée.

Quelques données

C'est d'abord et avant tout sur le plan de l'interventionnisme de son gouvernement, de sa gouvernance économique de type « néocorporatiste » (Montpetit, 2003), de ses politiques sociales – surtout familia-

les – et des relations entre l'État et les acteurs organisés de la société civile que le Québec se rapproche des pratiques européennes. De toutes les provinces canadiennes, c'est aussi le Québec qui commerce le plus avec l'Europe. L'UE constitue actuellement le deuxième partenaire commercial

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international du Québec. En 2006, le Québec exportait vers l'Union européenne un total de 8 milliards de dollars de marchandises (près de 11 % des exportations totales). Pour la même année, le Québec importait de l'Europe pour près de 20 milliards de dollars de marchandises (25 % des importations totales).

Le Québec se distingue également des autres provinces par l'importance relative de ses dépenses publiques vouées au financement des services sociaux. Par exemple, en 2007 les dépenses publiques provinciales et locales représentaient 32 % du PIB au Québec, contre 23 % en Ontario et seulement 15 % en Alberta. Sur la base d'une analyse de données quantitatives, Bernard et Saint-Arnaud concluent que l'État-providence québécois, bien qu'à dominante libérale comme dans les autres provinces canadiennes, est celui qui ressemble le plus aux régimes sociaux-démocrates européens (2004).

Dans le domaine économique, le Québec se démarque du reste du Canada et de ses voisins américains en raison du poids plus important qu'y ont les syndicats et de la capacité du patronat de s'exprimer d'une

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Africa: Setting the Pace for a Common European Foreign Policy

Stefan Gänzle and Sven Grimm, German Development Institute

On page 4 (and continued on page 7), you will find the article "Africa: Setting the Pace for a Common European Foreign Policy", written by guest columnists Stefan Gänzle and Sven Grimm, research fellows at the German Development Institute in Bonn, Germany. Drs. Gänzle and Grimm argue that the EU's evolving relationship with Africa and its support of African peace and security initiatives is fostering new forms of inter-Union coordination.

Bringing the European Union to the Schools

Edith Klein, University of Toronto

On page 7, Edith Klein of the Institute of European Studies (IES) at the University of Toronto, highlights the successes and challenges of the IES's annual European Union Workshops for senior-level high school students.

EU Centres of Excellence in Canada — What's New

Centre for European Studies — Carleton University

Carleton hosted the EUCE Canadian Network's annual general meeting on Friday, January 30, 2009. January 30th was also the date for the EUCE Canada's annual networking luncheon. This year's luncheon brought together representatives from the EU Embassies in Ottawa, numerous federal government departments and Canadian EUCE scholars. Attendees were treated to four presentations by professors from each of the EU Centres in Canada:

- *Responsibilities and Reactions: Europe in the Global Financial Meltdown* - Dr. Mark Brawley, McGill University
- *Making Immigration Work: How Europe can cope with the coming demographic crisis* - Dr. Randall Hansen, University of Toronto
- *Canadian Arctic Offshore Oil, Natural Gas, and EU Diversification: Towards a new perspective?* - Dr. Jerome Davis, Dalhousie University
- *Is the EU a Help or Hindrance in Canada's Relations with Europe?* - Dr. David Long, Carleton University

Access to the luncheon presentations and speakers' biographies can be found on the Network website: <http://www.euce-network.carleton.ca/publications.php>

Throughout the Winter, CES is pleased to be hosting numerous seminars, workshops, panel discussions and lectures. These events are open to scholars, students and professionals alike. For a list of the upcoming events, please see page 8 of this Newsletter.

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>

Institute of European Studies — University of Toronto

In November 2008, the IES hosted two distinguished speakers - Erik Bleich, Associate Professor of Political Science, Middlebury College, who spoke on *Race, Public Opinion, and Hate Crimes in the European Union*, and Patty Sorenson, Founder and Director of *Payoke*, an NGO combating human trafficking in Belgium, who discussed human trafficking in the European Union. In addition to Ms. Sorenson's presentation, IES held *Payoke's* photo exhibit *From the Margins to the Foreground*.

On November 14, the IES co-sponsored an international workshop *Liberalism, Secularism and Integration in Germany and Europe*. The scholars from Canada, US, and UK discussed different approaches to liberal multiculturalism, immigration and deportation, as well as labour migration in the European Union and North America.

At the beginning of February 2009, the Institute organized two seminars aimed at graduate students and devoted to the welfare states of new EU members. The first seminar titled *The Politics of Social Reform in Europe: The Impact of the EU on New Member States and Beyond* was hosted by two leading Russian scholars Svetlana Misikhina (Institute of Economics, Moscow) and Natalia Zubarevich (Independent Institute of Social Policy, Moscow). In another seminar, Mitchell Orenstein of Johns Hopkins University spoke on *Democracy and the Welfare State in the Post-Communist Countries of the European Union and Eurasia*.

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

Since the last newsletter, the McGill-Université de Montréal EU Centre of Excellence (EUCE) held several conferences, round tables and colloquia:

- *Innovier pour abuser? Les interférences entre la propriété intellectuelle et le droit de la concurrence*. For more information, please go to: <https://europe.umontreal.ca/display/europe/29+oct.+--+Droit+de+la+concurrence>
- *L'Europe et le maintien de la Paix*. Round table with: Dr. Efrat Elron, Hebraic University; Dr. Richard Gowan, New York University; and General Alain Pellegrini, former Commander in Chief of the FINUL.
- *A Litmus Test of the Century & its Social and Moral Order: Lithuania in the Twentieth Century*. By Dr. Leonidas Donski, Professor of Political Science, Dean of the Political Science & Diplomacy School, Vytautas Magnus University (Kaunas, Lithuania).
- *Lutte à la pauvreté et politiques d'insertion: Regards croisés France/Québec*. With Dr. Denis Saint-Martin, Université de Montréal-McGill University EUCE; Dr. Nicolas Duvoux, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris; and Dr. Alain Noël, Université de Montréal.
- *La place de la culture dans le projet européen*. By Mrs. Odile Quintin, Director General, Directorate-General for Education and Culture.
- *The Lisbon Treaty's Provisions on Democratic Principles: a legal framework for participatory governance and political participation in the European Union*. By Dr. Victor Cuesta, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canarias (Spain).

This Fall, the EUCE lunched a survey to evaluate the impact of its monthly newsletter *Quebec@Europe*:

<https://europe.umontreal.ca/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=1638464>

It has also developed its *Euroaffaires* website: <http://www.euroaffaires.qc.ca>

The EUCE has also welcomed two new post-doctoral students:

- Sylvain Lefèvre, Doctorat de l'Université de Lille (2008) – Project's title: *Le pilotage discret de l'action humanitaire: ECHO et le financement des ONG Paris*.
- Andrej Zaslove, PhD from York University (2004) – Project's title: *The Dynamics of European Immigration Policy: beyond national models?*

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.centreurope-montreal.ca>

European Union Centre of Excellence — Dalhousie University

The European Union Centre of Excellence at Dalhousie University held two events during the Fall semester of 2008:

- A talk by Dr. Grzegorz Gorzelak entitled *Economic Disparities: European Union Regional Policy and the New Member States*. Dr. Gorzelak is a Professor and Director of EUREG at the University of Warsaw.
- A presentation by Ms. Patsy Sorenson, Director and Founder of Payoke, a Belgian NGO. Ms. Sorenson's presentation, *Payoke: Pioneering the fight against human trafficking*, also included an art show. The event was arranged by the EUCE and the Gender and Women's Studies Programme at Dalhousie, in cooperation with the EU Public Diplomacy Project.

The EUCE is pleased to host its third annual Conference, entitled *The EU in a Comparative Perspective*, from April 26-28, 2009 at Dalhousie University. Information on the Conference, including a preliminary programme, is available on the EUCE website: <http://www.euce.dal.ca>

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>

Africa: Setting the Pace for a Common European Foreign Policy

Stefan Gänzle and Sven Grimm, German Development Institute

Over the past few years, Africa has resurfaced on the radar screens of most foreign offices around the world: it seems not too bold to say that there is yet another scramble for the continent in the making. After a plunge in interest in Africa, the continent is back on the agenda for the US, Europe and China – not least so because of its richness in natural resources. According to estimates of the London-based World Energy Council, the continent harbours approximately ten percent of the world's reserves in crude oil and gas. China's oil imports from Africa have been increasing sharply. It does, however, consume less than 10 percent of Africa's oil production; more than 18 percent goes to the US (compared to 17 percent from the Persian Gulf). Africa is becoming more important in other respects too: China has also become Africa's third biggest trading partner. With the Chinese path for economic development as a model, some African governments are dreaming of alternatives to Western-style democracies and values. The United States seems to have put diplomacy, development and defence into a higher gear. Finally, and most importantly, the European Union (EU), the world's largest donor of development assistance, has launched a new partnership between Europe and Africa. In this column, we will make three interrelated claims: First, the EU-Africa relations are growing out of the post-colonial confines. Second, the EU has become a key security actor by supporting African Peace and Security initiatives. Third, this engagement has an impact on the EU itself and fosters new forms of inter-Union coordination.

There are deeply entrenched historic legacies in the relationship between Europe and Africa. In the seminal Declaration of 9 May 1950, the French foreign minister, Robert Schuman, proposed that only in form of a

European Community would Europe "be able to pursue the achievement of one of its essential tasks, namely, the development of the African continent" – at a time when colonial "empires" still existed in Europe. In turn, European integration helped Europe's declining colonial powers – in particular France, Belgium, and later the UK and Portugal – to organise and 'digest' the loss of their former fiefdoms. It was important to these states that many aspects of their national agenda and responsibilities *vis-à-vis* Africa could be 'multilateralised' via the EU, or rather 'communitarized'; but, at the same time, they would also be in a position to maintain a 'special relationship' to the increasing number of independent African states. Historically, EU Africa policy used to be French policy writ large.

Since the end of the Cold War, however, post-colonial ties have declined. Given Africa's decreasing share in Europe's market, the special economic relationship is losing, too. It is shifted increasingly to the level of negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA). Since the emergence of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) in 1998/99, Africa has also become a testing ground for the EU's foreign policy muscles. Particularly, France has always assumed a key role in, to give an example, setting up ESDP missions to Africa (DRC Congo, Chad) and has often taken the lion's share in terms of equipping contingents. In the case of the EUFOR mission to Chad and the Central African Republic, the Quay d'Orsay emphasizes that 2100 out of 3700 soldiers are French. Almost half of ESDP missions have been deployed on African ground – very often spear-heading new initiatives in this policy arena. It does not come as a surprise that the radius of operation for European battle groups is about 6000 km – just enough

to extend to the Cape of Good Hope. The first ESDP mission outside Europe took place in DRC Congo (Artemis) in 2003 and the first maritime ESDP mission (Atalanta) was deployed in December 2008 to fight pirates off the coast of Somalia.

One of the key objectives of European security policy is to support African capacities in peace-keeping. This is done either through the African Union (AU) or other sub-regional bodies such as ECOWAS or SADC. The EU and its member states are actively involved in strengthening the African Peace and Security Architecture. The EU does not only aim at fostering the principle of African ownership, but also recognises in these initiatives the opportunity not to have to deploy its own troops in the medium term. The EU has already financially supported a number of AU missions, in Burundi and Somalia for example; AMIS in Darfur also logistically. In 2004, the EU – responding to a request of the AU meeting in Maputo the year before – established an African Peace Facility (APF), which has provided more than 300 million € for the non-military aspects of peace-keeping. Given the tremendous costs of peace-keeping operations, this is probably not enough – and coordinated action with the United States and the UN is needed. In 2007, yet another EC external relations instrument came into force, the Instrument for Stability (IfS). The IfS' main goal is to provide rapid assistance in cases of broadly defined (non-military) crises. Almost half of its annual budget of more than 200 million has been spent in Africa.

The EU's African experience in peace and security has not been without effect. As a response to 'Artemis', the EU Council decided in June 2004 to establish the EU battle groups with a view to increasing crisis reaction capacities of the EU. In turn, the EU provides

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seule voix. Les acteurs sociaux issus du milieu coopératif et de l'économie sociale y sont aussi mieux organisés.

De par sa forte intégration dans l'espace nord-américain de libre-échange, la politique économique du Québec constitue, sur le plan économique, une sorte « d'hybride » entre ce que Hall et Soskyce (2001) appellent le modèle pluraliste et libéral, dominant partout en Amérique du nord, et le modèle de concertation ou de coordination dans lequel les acteurs patronaux, syndicaux et étatiques entretiennent des relations plus fortement institutionnalisées dans la gouvernance des politiques économiques et industrielles. Comme le notent les auteurs d'une étude récente sur le sujet, « Loin de remettre en cause les fondements de l'économie de marché, ce modèle aurait des caractéristiques communes avec des pays d'Europe continentale, tels que l'Allemagne ou l'Autriche, notamment en raison du rôle de coordination et d'accompagnement que joue l'État dans les relations entre l'économie et la société » (Rigaud et al, 2008: 19).

L'eupéanisation comme stratégie politique de différenciation

C'est moins par le prisme du droit et des traités que par le concept plus sociologique « d'eupéanisation » que l'on peut mettre en relief le caractère européen des pratiques de gouvernance québécoise. L'eupéanisation réfère au processus politique, cognitif et identitaire par lequel le développement de l'Union européenne, de ses institutions, de ses règles et de ses normes influencent l'orientation des politiques nationales, régionales ou locales (Olson, 2001).

L'eupéanisation est un processus en

grande partie « top-down » découlant de l'obligation des États-membres à se soumettre aux politiques et directives de l'UE. Dans le cas qui nous concerne, on parle plutôt d'une stratégie délibérée des élites visant à consolider sur le plan des politiques publiques et des institutions le caractère distinctif du Québec sur le continent nord-américain. Car il ne faut pas l'oublier, la politique sociale, l'État-providence et les pratiques de gouvernance sont des forgers d'identité. Être Québécois, comme être Danois ou Suédois, ce n'est pas simplement une question de langue et d'histoire. C'est aussi une question de citoyenneté et d'appartenance à une société qui, via ses politiques publiques, cherche à trouver un meilleur équilibre entre les valeurs de croissance économique et de justice sociale.

Depuis les années 2000, le Québec s'eupéanise particulièrement dans le domaine des politiques familiales et de lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale. On pense ici au réseau public et universel de services éducatifs à la petite enfance mais aussi au nouveau régime d'assurance parentale et à la réforme des allocations familiales (Dufour, 2007; Jenson, 2002). Il en est de même pour la Loi 122 sur la lutte à la pauvreté et à l'exclusion sociale que l'on a comparé au processus de Lisbonne et à la « méthode ouverte de coordination », et à propos de laquelle on a écrit qu'elle amenait « le Québec à se démarquer par rapport à ses voisins immédiats, pour se rapprocher plutôt des préoccupations sociales propres aux pays européens » (Noël, 2003 : 3).

La relation historique et privilégiée du Québec à la France sert également de vecteur de l'eupéanisation des politiques publi-

ques et de la gouvernance québécoise. Récemment, alors qu'il assumait la présidence rotative de l'UE, le président Sarkozy et le gouvernement du Québec ont conclu une entente sur la reconnaissance mutuelle des qualifications professionnelles. Via cette entente, le Québec s'eupéanise plus directement et plus concrètement, puisqu'en matière de mobilité et de qualifications professionnelles, la France est elle-même soumise à la régulation européenne qui désormais s'applique aussi aux politiques québécoises. Cette entente revêt un caractère novateur et constitue une première entre l'Europe et l'Amérique. Elle vient en appui aux travaux visant la négociation d'un partenariat économique entre l'Union européenne et le Canada - un projet largement mis à l'agenda politique par le Québec.

Conclusion

De plus en plus au Québec, l'eupéanisation semble devenir une sorte de « troisième voie » entre un fédéralisme impossible à renouveler et une souveraineté tout aussi difficile à réaliser. Autrement dit, depuis les 20 dernières années, plus le fédéralisme canadien se durcit face aux revendications autonomistes du Québec, et plus l'intégration économique nord américaine progresse, plus les leaders politiques québécois - tant fédéralistes que souverainistes - s'inspirent activement des politiques européennes pour affirmer la différence et l'autonomie relative de leur société par rapport au reste du Canada et aux États-Unis.

Denis Saint-Martin est directeur, Centre d'excellence sur l'Union européenne, Université de Montréal/McGill University.

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Spotlight On: Visiting Scholars

Carleton University Dr. Ingeborg Tömmel

Dr. Ingeborg Tömmel, currently a Visiting Scholar at the Centre for European Studies at Carleton University, is Professor in International Politics at the University of Osnabrück in Germany and Jean Monnet Chair in European Politics and Policies. Her current research focuses on European integration and policy making in the European Union. She has a Diploma in geography, a PhD in political science, and a Habilitation (postdoctoral) degree at the Free University of Berlin, where she was also a lecturer in Human Geography. Dr. Tömmel is the author of six books, five edited volumes, more than a dozen articles in academic journals, and more than 35 book chapters. From October 2005-September 2006, Dr. Tömmel held a John G. Diefenbaker Award (Canada Council for the Arts) at the University of Victoria, where she worked closely with Dr. Amy Verdun, Jean Monnet Chair in European Integration on issues related to EU governance.



Université de Montréal-McGill University Dr. Víctor Cuesta

Dr. Víctor Cuesta is Assistant Professor of Constitutional Law at the Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain. He received his LLM from the European University Institute, Florence and his PhD – European Doctorate Mention from Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. During his stay at the McGill-Université de Montréal European Union Centre of Excellence (October 2008 – February 2009), Dr. Cuesta conducted research on the democratic principles of the European Union and presented a paper entitled *The Lisbon Treaty's Provisions on Democratic Principles: a legal framework for participatory governance and political participation in the European Union*. The paper deals with the strategies of democratisation based on the participation of citizens and organized civil society in the European governance. As a constitutional lawyer, Dr. Cuesta assesses the legal framework for participatory governance proposed by the Lisbon Treaty, particularly the provisions devoted to civil dialogue, consultation and citizens' initiative. An electronic version will soon be available on the Centre's website at the following address: <https://europe.umontreal.ca/display/europe/Publications+papier>

University of Toronto Dr. Jean-Yves Haine

In November 2008, the Institute of European Studies at the University of Toronto hosted Dr. Jean-Yves Haine, Research Fellow for Transatlantic and Global Security at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Dr. Haine has a law degree from the University of Louvain (Belgium), a Master in International Relations from the Sorbonne (France) and a PhD in Political Science from Sciences-Po (France). Before joining the Institute, he was a research fellow at the Government Department, Harvard University, Senior Research fellow at the European Union Institute for Security Studies in Paris and European Security Research fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. His latest publications include *The European Security Strategy: Is Europe Secure?*, in Sven Biscop & Jan Joel Andersson (eds.), and *Forging a Global Europe? The EU and the European Security Strategy*, Abingdon, Routledge, 2007. His last book *Les Etats-Unis ont-ils besoin d'alliés?*, Paris: Payot, 2004, received the France-Amérique Prize 2004. He is working on European Security and Defense, Transatlantic Relations, and approaches to Terrorism. While in Toronto, Dr. Haine organized an intensive several-weeks workshop *Transatlantic Security Challenges*, which dealt with past and present challenges faced by NATO.



University of Toronto Ivan Krastev

In February 2009, the Institute of European Studies hosted Ivan Krastev, Chairman of the Centre for Liberal Strategies in Sofia, Bulgaria. He is a founding member and member of the Board of the European Council on Foreign Relations and a Council member of the International Institute for Security Studies IISS - London. In addition, he has been the executive director of the International Commission on the Balkans since 2004, and is the director of the Open Century Project of the Central European University in Budapest. In 2006, he was awarded membership in the Forum of Young Global Leaders, which is a partner organization of the World Economic Forum. Krastev is the editor-in-chief of Foreign Policy Bulgaria (<http://foreignpolicy.bg>) and associated editor of Europe's World (<http://www.opendemocracy.net>). He has authored numerous publications including, most recently, *Shifting Obsessions: Three Essays on the Politics of Anticorruption*, CEU Press, 2004, and *The Anti-American Century*, Alan McPpherson and Ivan Krastev (eds.), CEU Press, 2007. He writes on democratization, the Balkans, and Russia. While in Toronto, Ivan Krastev conducted an intensive workshop *The Balkans, Democratization and the European Union*.



Bringing the European Union to the Schools

Edith Klein, University of Toronto

One of the pleasures of being part of the University of Toronto's Institute of European Studies comes with the promotion of knowledge and expertise on the European Union (EU) to groups outside the walls of academia. Our Institute chose to mount a series of workshops for senior-level high school students as a way of supplementing the high school curriculum in an intensive, and interactive, fashion.

The challenges were daunting: high school students, and their teachers, are rigidly scheduled, and finding a suitable time for students to take a full day away from school was not easy—indeed, this proved the most difficult part of the enterprise (we began the invitation process in June for a workshop date in October). Then the question was how to make the complexities of the European Union accessible and understandable to our young audience. We wanted students to get a taste of the complex decision-making process that is part of the European Union's institutional structure, to appreciate the EU's role in the international arena, but also to understand the

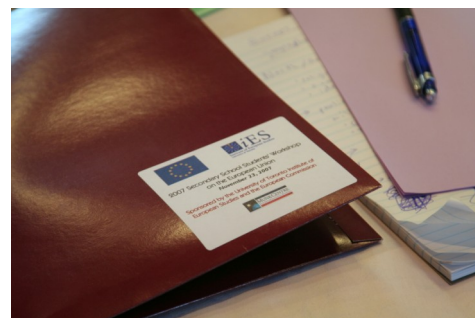
perspectives of the individual member states. Students were organized into small groups representing eight member states, and one non-member (lack of space determined the number of countries selected). The first workshop was oriented around four major themes, with a key note speaker and four guest speakers presenting on the themes, followed by small group activities and exercises. High school students found the day to be a long one, and their ability to absorb information declined toward the end. Based on their feedback, we reduced the number of themes to three for the second workshop.

A key factor in the success of these workshops has been the process of close collaboration with a high school teacher/consultant who assists in the selection of readings, the preparation of lesson plans, and the design of the exercises and activities. The consultant has a keen appreciation and understanding of the high school curriculum and high school level learning styles; his/her experience and expertise ensures the workshop fits in appropriately with the curriculum. An-

other key element is the choice of speakers – all of our speakers understood they were pitching difficult material to a group with little prior exposure.

Although we have profited from feedback from the first two workshops by making a number of improvements and changes in the organization of the activities and exercises, the reactions have been overwhelmingly positive and supportive. The students and their teachers agree that this is one of the highlights of their academic year. It has proven to be a highlight of our Institute's agenda, too.

Edith Klein is the Program Advisor for the Institute of European Studies at the University of Toronto.



Africa: Setting the Pace for a Common European Foreign Policy - CONTINUED

financial and technical support to the AU's endeavour of building its African Stand-by Force, which is modelled along the lines of the EU rapid reaction force. The EU rapid reaction force units comprise up to 2200 soldiers and are designed as pioneering missions with the task of preparing the ground for large-scale military operations, eventually led by the AU or the UN. Essentially, the African Standby Force is set to serve a similar purpose.

Where next? The European Security Strategy of 2003 is not only a first step towards a more strategic culture of EU member states, but it also provides a clear expression

of Europe's interest in Africa. Only through more strategic thinking can Europe achieve a more coherent policy. All threats sketched out in the Strategy, such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts and state failure can be associated with some countries in Africa. Consequently, the EU has started to address those challenges which are commonly referred to as security-development nexus. It is getting increasingly engaged in Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR). The EU Africa Strategy explicitly mentions peace, security, human rights and good governance as key objec-

tives. More importantly, however, the Strategy – like the European Consensus on Development of 2005 – provides a common framework for both European supranational and member state institutions. This loose form of policy coordination will take some time to become effective. Yet, it is likely to have a major impact on the coherence of EU foreign policy.

Stefan Gänzle and Sven Grimm are research fellows at the German Development Institute in Bonn, Germany. Dr. Gänzle was a DAAD assistant professor at the University of British Columbia from 2004 to 2008.

Upcoming Events

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

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

Monday, March 9, 2009

2009 CANADA-EUROPE BUSINESS LECTURE

The Financial and Housing Sector Crises in Canada and Europe: Why so different? What does this mean for recovery?

Millan Mulraine, TD Securities' Economics Strategy Group (TDBFG)

6:00 - 8:00 pm

Room 132, Azrielli Pavilion, Carleton University

Tuesday, March 24, 2009

Cultural Diversity, European Identity, and the Legitimacy of Europe

Dr. Hans Dieter Klingemann, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

2:30 - 4:00 pm

Room 2017, 20th Floor, Dunton Tower, Carleton University

Friday, March 27, 2009

2009 CANADA-EUROPE LAW LECTURE

National Constitutions, EU Law and Sovereignty

Dr. Anneli Albi, Kent Law School, University of Kent, UK

2:30 - 4:30 pm

Room 2203, 22nd Floor, Dunton Tower, Carleton University

August 27-28, 2009

AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Solving environmental problems under multilevel governance:

Lessons for/from the EU

Senate Room (Room 608), Robertson Hall, Carleton University

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

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL / MCGILL UNIVERSITY

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

Friday, March 20, 2009

Who are the Europeans and why does that matter for politics?

Neil Fligstein, University of California (Berkeley)

11:45 am - 1:00 pm (a light lunch will follow the presentation)

Location TBA

MONTRÉAL / MCGILL - continued

Wednesday, March 25, 2009

National Constitutions, EU Membership and Sovereignty

Dr. Anneli Albi, Kent Law School, University of Kent, UK

11:45 am - 1:00 pm (a light lunch will follow the presentation)

Room 525-6, 5th Floor, 3744 Jean-Brillant, Université de Montréal

Thursday, March 26, 2009

The constitutional courts of Central and Eastern Europe and the application of EU law: Constitutional rights versus supremacy?

Dr. Anneli Albi, Kent Law School, University of Kent, UK

11:30 am - 1:00 pm

Room 200, New Chancellor Day Hall, 3660 Peel, McGill University

Monday, April 6, 2009

Les relations interculturelles dans l'Union Européenne

Dr. Ivan Gastaut, Université de Nice, France

Time and Location TBA

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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

Thursday, March 12, 2009

Can Ukraine and Russia belong to the same European security order?

Marko Bojicun, Department of Law, London Metropolitan University

6:00 - 8:00 pm

Room 108, North Building, 1 Devonshire Place, University of Toronto

Friday, March 27, 2009

Bosnia's Genocide Case: Moral Claims and the Politics of State-building

Maja Catic, PhD Candidate, Brandeis University, USA

12:00 - 2:00 pm

Room 108, North Building, 1 Devonshire Place, University of Toronto

April 2-3, 2009

CONFERENCE

Depressing Development: Institutions, Policy and the Reality of the Global Financial Crisis

Time and Location TBA

The Conference is organized by MA students affiliated with the Munk Centre for International Studies, in association with the World Bank

May 8-9, 2009

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The EU and State-building: Lessons for and from the Balkans

Time and Location TBA



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