



EUROPEAN UNION CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE
NEWSLETTER

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The Washington Declaration: Toward a North American Schengen?

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, University of Victoria

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and United States President Barack Obama met on Friday, February 04, 2011, to launch what the media have called the Washington Declaration: two new initiatives broadly understood as a “new perimeter strategy.” The first is regulatory cooperation that will take the form of a United States-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council. The second is a joint declaration on the United States-Canada Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness, which lists principles and objectives for future actions.¹

Because the Washington Declaration makes a specific reference to a Canada-US security perimeter, in this article I review the genesis of the Schengen Agreement and argue that the Washington Declaration is not a move towards a North American Schengen where European Union (EU) Member States relinquish sovereignty and establish institutions of cooperation.

The EU security policies include pan-European programs that collect and distribute security and strategic information across networks of security agencies at all levels of

government and among public-private partnerships, most of which are set by EU framework laws and coordinated by EU Commission agencies. These are generally referred to as Schengen policies. The EU has also invested billions of euros in third countries neighbouring the 27 members of the EU to secure and pacify its immediate peripheral region. These neighbourhood policies are not discussed here as the likelihood of such policies in North America is farfetched.²

The realization that terrorism was at an international scale and could only be addressed with a pan-European strategy became prominent.

In the EU the first security discussions started in the 1970s, when a number of large EU countries faced terrorist activities of home-grown ideological, regionalist or nationalist extremist organizations. While by then most EU Member States had taken individual measures to prevent acts of terrorism of either domestic or foreign origin, they nonetheless initiated intergovernmental cooperation on these issues in 1975 as part of what was called the TREVI group.³ In a step-by-step approach, EU Member States agreed progressively to implement security perimeter measures. The realization that terrorism was at an international scale and could only be addressed with a pan-European strategy became prominent.

The implementation of Schengen really started when the EU brought together both new and pre-existing initiatives that were considered fundamental to EU security under the heading of Freedom, Security and Justice in December 1996. An “ad-hoc immigration group” originally drafted a convention on immigration and external borders in

1989. But the Schengen Agreement went further by moving forward on the control and surveillance of external borders. In Schengen, “strengthening and protecting” was understood as a “compensatory measure” for the elimination of internal borders (EU Parliament 2011). These include initiatives such as: EUROPOL, which collects and analyzes information on international terrorism; EUROJUST, which helps coordinate investigations and procedures (assistance, coordination, and extradition) and places “joint investigation teams” across Europe; and AGIS, which helps with cooperation amongst national, regional and local police forces, judiciaries and other professionals to fight criminal matters, as well as to offer pan-European training programs. The EU also harmonized definitions of legal offences, rules of competence and rules for arrest warrants, and set up networks of expertise among law enforcement and intelligence communities across Europe. It is interesting to note that the European Commission funding commitment to this framework is limited to about 540 million euros per year, which stands at 0.5% of the EU’s annual budget.

Following up on Schengen, the Laeken Council of December 2001 adopted a European Commission suggestion that the EU Commission or an EU agency should manage external borders including surveillance, analysis of risks, personnel and equipment, and that a European Border Police and a European Border Council be established. Shortly after Laeken, in June 2002, the European Border Council approved a broad policy framework on the Management of External Borders including agreements of joint legislation and operation that includes training, repatriation, treatment of aliens and cooperation with third countries.

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EU CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE IN CANADA: RECENT NEWS

Centre for European Studies, European Union Centre of Excellence, Carleton University

www.carleton.ca/ces

For a complete list of events hosted by the Centre for European Studies, please refer to www.carleton.ca/ces/category/events/.

The highlights from this fall included:

- November 3, 2011: **Who's Afraid of the European Radical Right?** Speaker: Professor Cas Mudde (Hampton and Esther Boswell Distinguished University Professor of Political Science, DePauw University). In light of the recent attack in Norway, Prof. Mudde discussed the difference between the extreme right and the radical right, and how much of a political threat the radical right poses.
- September 22-23, 2011: **The European Union, Canada, and the Arctic: International policy on the Arctic.** This two-day conference focused on transatlantic relations in, and comparative policy towards, the Arctic, with particular attention to the role of Canada, the EU, and the EU's Member States, as well as the interaction of these actors with other Arctic countries or players.
- September 21, 2011: **The Failure of Liberal Democracy in Eastern Europe: Explanation & EU responses.** Speaker: Professor Gáspár Tamás (Research Professor, Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences).
- CES Director Joan DeBardeleben and Associate Director Achim Hurrelmann published an edited volume: *Transnational Europe: Promise, Paradox, Limits*, (2011), Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.



Prof. Joan DeBardeleben has been awarded a Jean Monnet Chair in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood Relations. The funding will run from September 2011 through August 2014, and will support teaching, research, and outreach activities relating to the EU's relations with non-Member States in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Chair is supported by the EU's Lifelong Learning Programme.

From September to December 2011 Carleton University's EUCE is hosting a Visiting Scholar, Dr. Martin Geiger, from the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany. His areas of expertise cover human cross-border mobility, international cooperation, EU integration, and the nexus of migration (politics) and development (politics); he is teaching two courses during his stay.

European Union Centre of Excellence, Dalhousie University

www.euce.dal.ca

Dalhousie's EUCE continues to feature many exciting events this past fall and winter. These events included:

- November 7, 2011: **From Autarchy to Market? Poland's transition from Communism.** Speaker: Professor Artur Nowak-Far (Department of European Law, Warsaw School of Economics). In the second half of 2011, Poland, for the first time, holds the Presidency in the EU Council. This position transforms Poland into an experienced and fully-feathered EU Member State. With such a prominent role in the EU, this can be regarded as a symbolic milestone, indicating the completion of Poland's historic transition from "autarchy to market economy." Prof. Nowak-Far's lecture presented the most significant points of this process and provided for their new interpretations. The presentation focused on "the modernization patterning" and the role of the EU in it. Prof. Nowak-Far (double PhD: Economics and European Law) is the head of the Department of European Law, Socio-Economic Collegium, Warsaw School of Economics. Since 2007, he has been a member of the College of the Supreme Chamber of Auditors (now for the second term); 2003-2005 he was advisor to the Minister of Agriculture on EU matters. Prof. Nowak-Far has authored more than 200 academic publications (including eight books), mostly on EU financial law and the EMU.
- September 23, 2011: **End of Life Decision-Making Across Europe.** Guest speaker: Penny Lewis (School of Law and Centre of Medical Law and Ethics, King's College London). This event was co-sponsored by the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Public Affairs.



European Union Centre of Excellence, Université de Montréal/McGill University

www.centreurope-montreal.ca

For a complete list of past events, please refer to: www.centreurope-montreal.ca/en/events-news/past-events/.

Four major events have taken place at the Université de Montréal/McGill University EU Centre of Excellence (EUCE) since the beginning of the academic year:

- November 16, 2011: **Les États-Unis et l'Europe entre crise et reprise : Qui va payer?** Workshop organized by the EUCE and the Chaire d'études politiques et économiques américaines (Université de Montréal). With keynote speaker Jeffrey Frieden (Harvard).
- November 14, 2011: **The Decline of the European Empire.** International colloquium organized by the EUCE and the CIPSS (Centre for International Peace and Security Studies) as part of the Strategic Knowledge Cluster *Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue: Seeking transnational solutions to 21st century problems*. With: Jan Zielonka (Oxford); François Foret (ULB); David Haglund (Queen's); Daniel Nexon (Georgetown); Antonio Missiroli (BEPA); Costanza Musu (University of Ottawa); Glyn Morgan (Syracuse); Anand Menon (Birmingham); Alison Weston (SEAE); Osvaldo Croci (MUN); Amy Verdun (UVic); Marc Helbling (WZB); and Ruben Zaiotti (Dalhousie).
- October 25, 2011: **L'Accord économique et commercial global Canada-UE : Quelles opportunités pour les PME québécoises?** Luncheon with Former Premier of Québec Pierre Marc Johnson. Mr. Johnson is currently the Quebec Chief Negotiator, Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement and Counsel to Heenan Blaikie. This event was organized as part of the 10th edition of *Carrefour Europe*, one of the largest European-Canadian business community gatherings in Montreal.



EU CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE IN CANADA: RECENT NEWS

...Continued: EUCE Université de Montréal/McGill University

- October 12, 2011: **La crise de la zone euro : crise grecque, européenne et/ou mondiale?** Round table with: Thanos Kafopoulos (Consul General of Greece in Montréal); Kimon Valaskakis (President, New School of Athens); Martial Foucault, Director, EUCE (Université de Montréal/McGill University); and George Ross, *ad personam* Jean-Monnet Chair (Université de Montréal). This event was organized in collaboration with the Centre d'études néo-helléniques (Université de Montréal).

European Union Centre of Excellence, University of Toronto/University of Victoria

www.utoronto.ca/europe/ <http://web.uvic.ca/europe/>

EUCE University of Toronto/University of Victoria offered many exciting events this past fall.

University of Toronto

- October 2011: **Islamic Shariah Councils in England: A challenge for civil law.** Speaker: Professor John Bowen (Dunbar-Van Cleve Professor in Arts & Sciences at Washington University, St. Louis). This talk focused on the relationship between Shariah legal practice, EU policy and the British legal system. Prof. Bowen argued that based on the specifically British context and the EU policy environment, Shariah process takes on a very different aspect than it does elsewhere, for example, Indonesia.
- September 2011: **Multilevel Governance: Between community and scale.** Speaker: Prof. Liesbet Hooghe (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). A workshop geared specifically to graduate students. Prof. Hooghe focused her discussion on the efficiency of state structures relating to her newly published book, *The Rise of Regional Authority: A Comparative Study of 42 Democracies (1950-2006)*. The workshop also drew upon two articles that the students were given ahead of time; *Does Efficiency Shape the Territorial Structure of Government?* (2009) and *Unraveling the Central State, but How? Types of Multi-level Governance* (2003). The discussion began by highlighting the two types of governance Prof. Hooghe outlined in her paper, Type I and Type II. Type II governance is the most fluid of these two governance structures, as jurisdictions are task specific and can be shaped according to the need of the locality.

University of Victoria

- October 28-29, 2011: **Governing Migration and Integration in Europe's System of Multi-level Governance.** Organized by Dr. Oliver Schmidtke and Dr. Randall Hansen. The conference focused on the political processes/actors and legislative-institutional arrangements that have allowed for a subtle, albeit crucial shift in addressing challenges related to managing immigration and integration.
- September 20, 2011: **Lecture.** Professor Ian Kilbey gave a presentation at UVic on the use of financial penalties under Article 260 TFEU to ensure Member States' compliance with EU law. Prof. Kilbey explored how the relevant Treaty article has been interpreted by the European Commission and the Court of Justice of the EU. Prof. Kilbey has been a lecturer at De Monfort University since September 2003.
- **Undergraduate Course Fall 2011 EUS 301: Movie Metropolis: The European city on/as film.** This course explores the representation of the European city through film from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. Students will learn how the ancient and modern city on film reflected social and historical issues of the urban environment and became a place of encounter or conflict between classes, genders, and ideologies.

European Union Centre of Excellence, York University

www.yorku.ca/euce

EUCE at York University has had a busy beginning to the new school year, having hosted two international conferences, two visiting scholars and presenting a number of talks.

International Conferences

- October 21-22, 2011: **Europe et sécurité après le traité de Lisbonne.** Overseen by Prof. Ian Roberge (Political Science, Glendon College), this conference was a meeting of the *Association France-Canada d'Etudes Stratégiques* and it considered the security implications for Europe of the groundbreaking Lisbon Treaty.
- September 24-25, 2011: **Centre and Periphery in a Federated Structure: Canada and the EU.** Conveners: Profs. Roger Keil (CITY Institute) and Prof. Burkard Eberlein (Schulich School of Business). Scholars from North America and Europe came together to explore questions of territorial integration, using the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of rescaling and multi-level governance to guide their discussions.

Talks

- November 3, 2011: Dr. Vital Moreira (Chairperson of the Committee for International Trade for the European Parliament) spoke on the implications of the Lisbon Treaty on the trade powers wielded by the European Parliament.
- October 20, 2011: **EU-NATO Relations in a Post-American World.** Speaker: Prof. John Young (Royal Military College). This talk was part of the series, **EUCE Lectures on EU Law and Governance.** This wide-ranging and well-received lecture provided some useful insight into the history and present of the relationship between these two organizations.
- October 7, 2011: EUCE welcomed Mr. Harald Leibrecht (Coordinator of Transatlantic Cooperation in the German Foreign Ministry) for a talk on the Euro crisis and the German view.

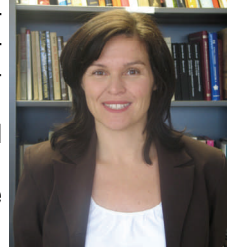
Dr. Jennifer Fredette from the University of Albany, NY was the first visiting scholar of the year in late September. During her visit, she gave two talks on the issue of Muslims in France and what their experiences tell us about multiculturalism in the EU. Prof. Josiane Tercinet from the Université de Grenoble II was present at the Centre for a week in October during which time she participated in the conference on security and the Lisbon Treaty and presented two French-language talks at York's bilingual campus on the EU's role in Kosovo.



SPOTLIGHT ON: STAFF CHANGES

Brigid Bedard Carleton University

Brigid Bedard began work in late August 2011 as new Program Coordinator for Carleton University's EU Centre of Excellence. Brigid is a recent graduate of the Legal Studies Master's program at Carleton, where her specific area of concentration was administrative and environmental law. In March of 2011 Brigid presented her research work, *Unquestionable Decisions: The Politics of Discretionary Powers in Environmental Assessments* at the Sixth Annual Legal Studies Conference. While a graduate student, Brigid also worked as both a teaching assistant for first year law students, and part-time as an editorial administrator for the *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*. In this position she assisted with the organization of Editorial Board meetings, conferences, drafted financial reports and assisted with grant applications.



During Brigid's combined undergraduate degree in law and geography she spent one year on an international exchange at the University of Edinburgh studying geography. During this year she also worked for the University of Edinburgh as an administrative assistant in Sales and Accommodations. Brigid loves adventure and travel, and is an avid hiker, cyclist and runner. Email: brigid_bedard@carleton.ca



Since Oct. 7, 2011 the Dalhousie European Union Centre of Excellence (EUCE) has a new administrative secretary, **Danijela VanBergen**. Fluent in German and Croatian, Danijela is originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also lived in Germany before coming to Canada in 1999. Danijela studied tourism management, business administration, and accounting at the Nova Scotia Community College in Halifax, and at Camosun College in Victoria, BC.

Danijela VanBergen Dalhousie University

Committed to her local community, Danijela has an extensive background in leadership, mentoring, and group facilitation, spending her free time working with immigrant youth and new Canadian citizens. She works half time, Monday-Friday, from 1:30 pm-4:30 pm. She can be reached at 902-494-2980 or through the EUCE email: euce@dal.ca.

The EUCE Université de Montréal/McGill University is pleased to announce the nomination of Prof. Martial Foucault and Prof. Frédéric Mérand as Director and Associate Director to the Centre.

Martial Foucault Université de Montréal

Martial Foucault is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Montreal. After defending a PhD in political economy (University Paris Sorbonne) and being a visiting post-doc at the European University Institute (Italy), he joined the Université de Montréal in 2006. His current research interests come from political economy, fiscal policies, political behavior and policy agendas. His recent works have been published in *American Journal of Political Science*, *West European Politics*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, *Public Choice*, *Political Studies*, *Social Science Quarterly*. He has recently published two books: one with Frédéric Mérand and Bastien Irondelle, *European Security Since the Fall of the Berlin Wall* (University of Toronto Press, 2011), and the second with Abel François et al., *Choix Publics* (De Boeck Université, 2010). He received in 2009 a National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) grant for analyzing the economic and political consequences of decentralization in Sub-Saharan countries.



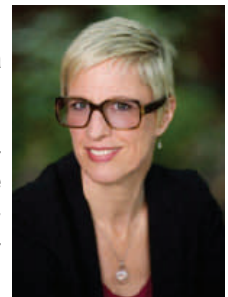
Frédéric Mérand is Associate Professor of Political Science at the Université de Montréal, Visiting Professor of European Studies at LUISS University in Rome, and Deputy Director of the Centre for International Peace and Security Studies. He is Associate Editor of *Politique européenne*, the only peer-reviewed journal in French devoted to the EU. His work on European security, policy networks, transatlantic relations and the sociology of the EU can be found in journals such as *Security Studies*, the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Comparative European Politics*, and *Cooperation and Conflict*.

Frédéric Mérand Université de Montréal

The EUCE University of Toronto/University of Victoria is pleased to welcome Prof. Anna Korteweg and Prof. Paul Schure to the Centre.

Anna Korteweg University of Toronto

The University of Toronto partner in the University of Toronto/University of Victoria European Union Centre of Excellence welcomes Acting Director Professor **Anna Korteweg**, who is serving as Co-Director of the joint EUCE (with Prof. Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly at the University of Victoria) from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Prof. Korteweg, who earned a PhD from the University of California at Berkeley, is Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Toronto. She has been cross-appointed to the Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies (CERES) since 2008. She looks at citizenship, constructions of national belonging in public and parliamentary debates on immigrant integration, and the ways in which the problems of immigrant integration are defined in the intersections of gender, religion, ethnicity, and national origin.



SPOTLIGHT ON: STAFF CHANGES

...Continued: EUCE University of Toronto/University of Victoria

She is working on a book on national narratives and headscarf debates in France, Turkey, the Netherlands, and Germany, which is under contract with Stanford University Press (with Gökçe Yurdakul, Georg Simmel Professor of Social Conflict and Diversity, Humboldt University, Berlin). In addition, Prof. Korteweg is engaged in an ongoing comparative project on immigrant integration policies and practices in the Netherlands and Germany (with Phil Triadafilopoulos, Political Science, University of Toronto). An edited book (with Jennifer Selby, Religious Studies, Memorial University) on the Ontario Sharia debate is expected to be published in the spring of 2012 with University of Toronto Press.

Prof. Korteweg's research has been funded by SSHRC, JIGES, the DAAD, CERIS, and through a Connaught New Faculty Matching Grant. She has published in various scholarly journals, including *Theory & Society*, *Annual Review of Sociology*, *Social Politics*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, and *Gender & Society*, and in edited book volumes. She has recently published a four-country study on media and policy debates regarding honour-related violence for UNRISD (with Gökçe Yurdakul).



Paul Schure has joined the University of Toronto/University of Victoria's EU Centre of Excellence as Associate Director. He is Associate Professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Victoria. Before joining UVic in 2000, Prof. Schure spent one year as a postdoctoral student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and four months as a consultant at the European Investment Bank (1998). He has held visiting positions at the Robert Schuman Centre of the European University Institute (2002 and 2005), the University of Bonn (2003), Utrecht University (2008), and the University of Amsterdam (2009). Prof. Schure works on financial intermediation, industrial organizations, and European integration. His work has appeared in various international economics and finance journals.

Paul Schure
University of Victoria

Prof. Schure is currently the Secretary/Treasurer of the European Community Studies Association-Canada (ECSA-C, <http://web.uvic.ca/ecsac/>) and co-organized the ECSA-C biennial conferences of 2008 and 2010. He was guest co-editor of the 2008 special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics* and organizer of the Financial Institutions Summer school (<http://web.uvic.ca/fiss2010/Home.html>), held at the University of Victoria in June 2010.

York University

EUCE York has seen no changes to its staffing arrangements in recent months. The project has two Co-Directors, Prof. Peer Zumbansen (Osgoode Hall Law School) and Prof. Willem Maas (Political Science and Public & International Affairs, Glendon College) while Mr. John Paul Kleiner oversees the day-to-day operations of the Centre in his capacity of Executive Coordinator. This year, the project has added Prof. Sakis Gekas to the core faculty group. Prof. Gekas is Hellenic Heritage Foundation Chair in Modern Greek History and he is co-organizer of the **EUCE Lecture Series: *Whose (De)Fault is it Anyway? - The EU crisis in historical and comparative perspective*** which will run throughout the 2011-12 academic year.

COMMENTARY

European Union and Inuit Circumpolar Council: Prospects for a Common Arctic Vision

Erica Dingman, World Policy Institute, New York City

Acquisition of Arctic hydrocarbon deposits is a strategic priority of Arctic States and numerous non-Arctic States alike stimulated by the global thirst for energy. Concurrently the European Union (EU) and Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) have aggressively implemented strategies that seek to curtail greenhouse gas emissions. This nexus of hydrocarbon extraction and climate change dominate the Arctic debate, yet the economic benefits attributed to extraction could undermine environmental policy.

Nonetheless, the EU and the ICC are confronting the co-mingling of these exceedingly complex issues, albeit from different perspectives. Whereas the EU ties climate change policy to energy independence and economic growth, the ICC has a dual discourse combining global environmental security with judicious resource development aimed at enhancing Inuit socioeconomic security. Both have a strategic

interest in accessing Arctic resources.

When the EU Arctic policy comes to fruition some believe it will emphasize climate change and environmental issues rather than energy security (Offerdal 2010). One of the contributing factors for such a strategy includes the EU's aim for Permanent Observer Status at the Arctic Council (AC) by seeking to be seen as a benevolent ally. The AC has three levels of participation: Member States, which consist of the eight Arctic States and are the only members with voting rights; Permanent Participants, which consist of six Arctic Indigenous peoples organizations including the ICC; and Observers, which include Permanent Observers, such as non-Arctic State entities (France and the UK), and designated Observers, such as inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary organizations and NGOs.

Despite the EU's lack of official status at the AC, the EU is pushing forward with its Arctic

policy which will likely be influenced by the European taste for climate change mitigation and the fact that Europe's transition to a low-carbon energy system can succeed only in correlation with global climate change reform (Behrens 2010). Collectively this suggests that the EU may pursue a non-confrontational approach towards gaining an enhanced footing into Arctic governance.

The climate change discourse resonates broadly in both public and political spheres. Region-wide emissions targets, set at 20% below 1990 levels, were reinforced by binding legislation in 2009. The implementation of the "20-20-20" targets was eased by Europe's largest economies, France, Germany and the UK, with a burden sharing scheme designed to distribute emission reductions based partially on individual Member States' economic status.

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COMMENTARY (CONTINUED)

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Successful implementation would argue well for international cooperation on global warming (Schreurs and Tiberghien 2007).

Policy considerations have moved to offshore drilling, which is a particular concern in the Arctic due to the sensitive ecosystem. Recently the European Parliament passed a resolution placing stricter liability on companies pursuing offshore drilling contracts. While the European Parliament (2011) rejected an outright ban, Vickie Ford, the resolutions rapporteur, said that every drill site and operator should be scrutinized for risk, and specifically noted concern for the Arctic. The resolution seeks to apply the polluter pays principle to cover all possible environmental damage.

As Arctic ice turns to water another key issue is international law. The 2011 European Parliament Resolution, A Sustainable EU Policy for the High North, accurately maintains that the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea applies to states beyond the borders of Arctic States (Byers 2010). Here international law is used to justify enhanced EU status in the Arctic governance debate (Koivuova 2010). While Arctic States will likely challenge this position, both the EU and ICC draw widely on international agreements to advance increased participation.

For instance, the ICC's Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Sovereignty in the Arctic references the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and specifies the Inuit's right to "determine collectively our political, social, economic and cultural development." This extends to the ICC's position on resource development whereby the paradox of non-renewable resource development and environmental security is considered a human right. Insofar as Inuit seek to enhance their socioeconomic capacity through self-directed resource development, equally desired is environmental preservation capable of supporting their physical and cultural connection with the land and sea (Penikett 1997).

Consequently it was understandable when the current ICC Chair, Aqqaq Lyngø (2009),

equated the impact of climate change to the "culture-changing" effects of colonization. As a result of industrialization, distant pollutants settle in the Arctic; and as a result of globalization the environment is further threatened by the onset of increased human activity and potential oil spills. Despite the EU contribution to this problem the ICC has viewed EU climate change reform in a positive light (Watt-Cloutier 2004).

Certainly differences exist between the ICC and the EU, however should differences be put aside, both might find compelling reasons to cooperate on Arctic climate change reform. The potential benefits are twofold: partnership could increase pressure on stakeholders to strike a balance between climate change and hydrocarbon exploitation, and a shared agenda might produce a reciprocating boost in the Arctic governance debate.

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Biography

Erica Dingman is a Research Associate at the World Policy Institute in New York City where her research focuses on the Arctic, Inuit, and Canada/United States relations. Previously she was a Research Associate at the Lower Manhattan Project funded by the US Department of Energy, which investigated and developed knowledge of ecosystems related to energy and environmental security. She holds a Master's Degree in International Affairs from The New School. Erica was born and raised in Canada and is a longtime resident of the United States, a duality that greatly influences her research.

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FEATURE ARTICLE (CONTINUED)

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It also approved the creation of ARGOS, a program that promotes cooperation between national administrations to encourage uniform application of Community law, transparency and efficiency and, in 2005, the creation of an EU Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders. This new

agency is called FRONTEX (*Frontieres Extérieures*).⁴ It is in charge of 42,672 km of sea borders and 8,826 km of land borders. Frontex is intended to be an effective barrier to cross-border crime. Its mandate includes risk analysis, information gathering, research and development, operational cooperation between Member States, training to set common prepa-

ration standards for Europe's 400,000 border guards, management of units of 700 staff for rapid crisis response capability and coordination of Member States in joint operations. The budget of Frontex is 87 million euros, which is a fraction of the cost of US Homeland Security which was \$56 billion in 2010.

FEATURE ARTICLE (CONTINUED)

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The Tampere Council of 1999 completed these initiatives, and at the 2001 Laeken European Council Member States agreed that

Better management of Unions' external border control will help in the fight against terrorism, illegal immigration networks and the traffic in human beings. The European Council asks Council and Commission to work out arrangements for cooperation between services responsible for external border control and to examine the conditions in which a mechanism or common services to control borders could be created (Laeken Council 2001).

By 2002, the Council and European Parliament had approved the integrated management of external borders of EU members, although the UK and Ireland had only agreed to parts of Schengen. The Seville European Council of June 2002 approved the Action Plan on the Management of External Common Borders, which implemented common legislation, services, and joint operations between national border control services, and went as far as implementing new training, repatriation, treatment of illegal aliens and cooperation with third countries.

Control and surveillance are the two key policy objectives of Schengen. Control encompasses all activities regarding permission to "enter or to leave the common area of freedom of movement" (European Parliament 2011), i.e., the EU. It concerns people, vehicles and their possessions. Surveillance includes all activities and operations for the prevention of people circumventing official border-crossings in order to evade checks when entering or leaving the EU. These two principles organize the uniform and systematic implementation of border security policies on the external borders. Their implementation requires proper documentation, which varies greatly depending on the origin of the person, vehicle or goods considered. These are recorded with biometric trace in a centralized information system. In 2001, the Schengen Information System (SIS 1) was modernized using the latest information to form SIS 2, which allowed more information to be stored and retrieved from a greater number of participating countries, and within these countries allowed access to a greater number of organizations.

Surveillance is primarily the responsibility of EU national authorities within the EU framework that organizes cooperation among Member States. The assistance of the European

Commission, however, is delivered through an action program for administrative cooperation in the fields of external borders, visas, asylum and immigration, called the ARGO program. This program promotes cooperation between national administrations responsible for implementing EU Community Rules in the areas of asylum, visas, immigration and external borders, and it ensures proper account is taken of the community dimension. ARGO also promotes the uniform application of EU law, transparency and efficiency of national administrations. The ARGO program funds up to 60% of all projects, and its committee, made up of EU and Member State officials, coordinates all activities of the program.⁵

In conclusion, EU policies have centralized information and programs to increase the collection and redistribution of security information on a wide range of issues through pan-European networks of public and private agencies that are trained to comply with pan-European certification standards and procedures. These are networks of states and state security organizations that are willingly engaged in developing common security standards and procedures; clearly Schengen requires states to relinquish sovereignty, something farfetched in North America. Indeed, the Washington Declaration brings Canada-US relations back to traditional bilateral relations. Canadian and US officials were likely frustrated with the lack of progress of the Security Prosperity Partnership, and the fall back position is to refocus on a well established and tested friendship, and expand on a uniquely North American model.

References

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- Laeken Council. 2001 (December). See Conclusions p.12, paragraph 42.

¹See United States-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council. Accessed February 2011 from www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/joint-statement-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-regul-0. See the text of the new Washington Declaration on the US-Canadian Border at www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/declaration-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-beyond-bord.

²Indeed, in North America, is it imaginable that Canada, the US, and Mexico agree to invest collectively 500 or 600 euros in each country of their southern neighbourhood? EU Neighbourhood Policies have

invested nearly 8.4 billions euros in 14 of the 19 countries that surround the EU from the most south-western Mediterranean (Morocco) to the most north-eastern (Russia).

³TREVI is not an abbreviation or a policy acronym; the name "Trevi" has been open to many interpretations. It has been variously attributed to: the presence at the 1971 meeting of the Dutch Minister Mr. Fonteyn (which means fountain); the name of a famous fountain in Rome; the Trevi district in Rome, or to an acronym for either *Terrorisme Radicalisme Et Violence* (en Français) or *Terrorism, Radicalism, Extremism and Violence International* (in English).

⁴FRONTEX, the EU agency based in Warsaw, was created as a specialized and independent body, tasked to coordinate the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security. The activities of Frontex are intelligence driven. Frontex complements and provides particular added value to the national border management systems of the Member States. Accessed February 2011 from www.frontex.europa.eu/.

⁵ARGO was set up for the 2002-2006 period. The program funds activities regarding external borders (effectiveness of control), visas (compliance with the principles of Community legislation on issuing visas, harmonization of rules on the examination of visa applications, harmonization of exceptions), asylum (establishment of a European asylum system, determination of state responsibility, application of rules of recognition and content of refugee status), and immigration (harmonization of rules on legal immigration, the fight against illegal immigration and return of illegal residents).

Biography

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, LLB (Aix-en-Provence, 1983), MA, (Paris I - Sorbonne 1985, and Virginia Polytechnic and State University, 1988), PhD (University of Western Ontario, 1999) is Jean Monnet Chair in European Urban and Border policy, and Associate Professor in the School of Public Administration, at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. He is the editor of *Journal of Borderland Studies*. His key research areas are comparative urban governance, and the governance of cross-border regions, with a specific focus on comparative decentralization, horizontal and vertical governance, and the theorization of cross-border regions. His research work has appeared or is forthcoming in nine books and edited scholarly journals, and over 55 articles and book chapters.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

European Community Studies Association – Canada (ECSA-C) Ninth Biennial Conference. April 26-28, 2012, Ottawa.

Europe in an Age of Austerity: Integration, disintegration, or stagnation?

Call for Proposals: <http://web.uvic.ca/ecsac>. Enquiries: ecsac2012@carleton.ca. Students will have the opportunity on

April 26, 2012 to participate in the **Young Researchers Network Professional Development Day (ECSA-C YRN)**.

The conference is organized with the support of the Lifelong Learning Programme of the European Union.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY www.carleton.ca/ces

The Baltic Way – 20 years after (panel discussion and photo exhibit)

Date: Thursday, December 1, 2011 from 11:00 am-1:00 pm

Location: Senate Room, 608 Robertson Hall, Carleton University

2012 Canada–EU Business Lecture

Subject Area: Corporate Social Responsibility in the EU and Canada: Practices and problems

Speaker: Dirk Matten (Schulich School of Business, York University)

Date: Tuesday, March 6, 2011, 5:00 pm-7:00 pm

Location: Senate Room, 608 Robertson Hall, Carleton University

EUCE Conference

European Integration and Multilevel Citizenship: Dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in European politics and society

Coordinator: Prof. Achim Hurrelmann, Department of Political Science

Date: April 26, 2012 with an opening event (sponsored by the Goethe Institute) on the evening of April 25, 2012. Location: Carleton University

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY www.euce.dal.ca

Managing Migration at the Rims of Europe.

Speaker: Dr Martin Geiger (Visiting Scholar, Carleton University)

This event is organized in cooperation with the Metropolis Project.

Date: December 2, 2011

Sixth Annual Conference

Widening and Deepening of European Integration: Challenges and strategic choices facing the European Union. Date: April 11-13, 2012

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL/McGILL UNIVERSITY

www.centreurope-montreal.ca

Les rapports sociaux du 'care': genre et migration en Europe et au Canada.

Date: February 3, 2012

Workshop with Sabrina Marchetti (Institut Universitaire Européen) and Fiona Robinson (Carleton University). This workshop will be part of a larger event on **Gender, Care and Migration** organized by the Canada Research Chair on Citizenship and Governance (Université de Montréal) and the CPDS.

Phénomènes de formalisation du droit européen

Date: February 2012. Workshop organized in collaboration with the Faculty of Law at McGill University.

Européanisation, globalisation et enseignement du droit : défis et orientation. Date: Winter 2012 (to be confirmed). International colloquium organized in collaboration with the Faculty of Law at McGill University.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO/UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

University of Victoria <http://web.uvic.ca/europe/news/upcoming.php>

The EU and Border Security (with a high school outreach component)

Date: March 30-31, 2012

UVic students will participate in the West Coast Model EU at the University of Washington in Spring 2012. Additionally, UVic will host a Visiting Scholar in the Summer of 2012.

University of Toronto www.utoronto.ca/europe/

Race, Sex and Citizenship in Europe and the New Germany

Speaker: Damani Partridge, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan. Date: January 20, 2012.

Sixth Annual EU Workshop for Secondary School Students

Vivian and David Campbell Conference Facility, Munk School of Global Affairs. Date: April 4, 2012.

International Organizations in the Management of Migration: The EU and its European neighborhood

Speaker: Martin Geiger. Date: November 28, 2011, 12:00 pm-2:00 pm.

Location: Room 208, North Building, Munk School of Global Affairs.

Two visiting scholars, both in Spring 2012: Ivan Krastev, IWM Institute, (Vienna) and Centre for Liberal Strategies (Sofia) and Michel Bobek, Institute of European and Comparative Law, University of Oxford Faculty of Law.

YORK UNIVERSITY www.yorku.ca/euce

International Conference

Free Movement and Discrimination: The European Union in comparative perspective

Date: November 28, 2011

Managing Migration at the Rim of Europe

Date: November 29, 2011

Speaker: Dr. Martin Geiger (Visiting Scholar, Carleton University)

Location: 519 York Research Tower, 12:30-2:30 pm

Whose (De)Fault is it Anyway? - The EU crisis in historical and comparative perspective

Date: December 1, 2011

EUCE York EU Law Workshop

Securitization in the EU: Legal and policy implications for Canada

Date: December 2 and 3, 2011

EUCE York is preparing to host several visiting scholars during the winter term, including Prof. Gayla B. Ruffer, the Director of the Center for Forced Migration Studies at Northwestern University.

