European Union Studies Association Asia Pacific
Annual Conference 2017

The Roles of the EU and the Asia Pacific in the
Global Era – Politics, International Relations,
Economics, Law

1+2 July 2017
Tokyo, Japan
Welcome to the annual EUSA AP Conference which will be held on July 1st and 2nd in Tokyo, Japan! In this booklet you will find information on accommodation, transport, etc as well as the conference programme. We hope you arrive safely and enjoy your stay.

Sponsors
EU Studies Association of Asia Pacific (EUSA-AP)
European Commission
Aoyama Gakuin University
EUSA Japan
Table of Contents

Conference Programme ........................................................................................................ 6
Postgraduate Workshop Programme ................................................................................... 16
Your Presentation & Conference Procedures ..................................................................... 18
Presentation Abstracts in Alphabetical Order ................................................................. 19
  A – C.................................................................................................................................. 19
  D-G.................................................................................................................................... 27
  H-J..................................................................................................................................... 36
  K-L..................................................................................................................................... 46
  M-O................................................................................................................................... 59
  P-S..................................................................................................................................... 71
  T-Z..................................................................................................................................... 83
Co-Presented and –Authored Papers.................................................................................... 90
Postgraduate Workshop Abstracts ...................................................................................... 94
General Information for Conference Participants ............................................................. 112
  Visiting Japan..................................................................................................................... 112
  Public Transport - Airport to the Hotels.......................................................................... 115
  Hotel Information.............................................................................................................. 118
  Public Transport – Hotels to the Conference Venue...................................................... 122
  Conference Venue............................................................................................................ 127
  Practical Information........................................................................................................ 129
Thank you to the Sponsors................................................................................................. 132
## Conference Programme

### 1 July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:00 am</td>
<td>Opening Session, Keynote speech</td>
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</table>

### 1 July (afternoon)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13:30-15:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Soken Building</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-17:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>International Conference room 610, 17th Building, 6th Floor (500)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session Locations

1. Room (118) Room 19, 11F  
2. Room (64) Room 16, 9F  
3. Room (56) Room 10, 8F  
4. Room (36) Room 11, 8F  
5. Room (28) Room 17, 10F

### 17:15-18:15

**Evening Special Session: Contemporary EU and its Future**  
Venue: 12F, Room 20

### 1 July Evening

**Welcome Reception in IVY Hall**  
Venue: IVY Hall (100)

### 2 July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30-12:00 am</td>
<td><strong>International Conference room 610, 17th Building, 6th Floor (500)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Soken Building</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-16:30 pm</td>
<td><strong>International Conference room 610, 17th Building, 6th Floor (500)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45-18:15 pm</td>
<td><strong>International Conference room 610, 17th Building, 6th Floor (500)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Session Locations

6. Room (118) Room 19, 11F  
7. Foyer, 11F  
8. Room (20) Room 12, 7F  
5. Room (28) Room 17, 10F

### 2 July Evening

**Farewell Party in Japanese Style** (Voluntary)  
Venue: Tavern in Shibuya
# Day One – Saturday, 01 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>International Conference Room 610, 17th Bldg. 6F, Foyer 6F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Opening Session and Keynote Speech</td>
<td>International Conference Room 610, 17th Bldg. 6F, Room 610</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

We now move to the Soken Building for the remainder of the conference. Please follow the student assistants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 13:20</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Soken Building, 11th Floor, Room 19</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session A 11th Floor, Room 19 – Brexit – European Integration</th>
<th>Chair: Prof Hungdah Su (Prof Kumiko Haba)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Weifang Chen</td>
<td>Failed Promise of Institutionalisation? Brexit and European Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof Gerard Mairet</td>
<td>Should Brexit be a positive step for EU political integration?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Petar Kurecic &amp; Mr Goran Kozina</td>
<td>What remains after Brexit? An Analysis of the Political and Economic</td>
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<td>Developments</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session G 9th Floor, Room 16 – Normative Power Europe – Perceptions from Asia</th>
<th>Chair: Prof Martin Holland (Prof Yoichiro Usui)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Cho-Hsin Su</td>
<td>Normative Power in Face of Conventional Security Threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr Michael Reiterer</td>
<td>The EU’s Global Strategy and Northeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr Jovanie Espesor</td>
<td>Peace building from Afar: Understanding Normative Power Europe in the Context of the Mindanao Peace Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof Paul Bacon</td>
<td>The EU and Human Rights promotion in Thailand: a new approach to the study of norm diffusion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sessions 13:30-15:00 continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Session N**  
8th Floor, Room 10 | **Internal and External Challenges**  
Chair: Dr Rita Parker  
(Prof Yuichi Morii) |
| Assoc Prof Bruno Mascitelli | What does the new global geo-political stage mean for European Union Integration? |
| Dr Anna Gwiazda | The Quality of Democracy in Poland since 2015: Is Democratic Accountability Declining? |
| Dr Olga Bobrova & Prof Elena Vetrova | Russian Socio-Economic Development and Eurasian Integration Process |
| Assoc Prof Krzysztof Sliwinski | European Politics and the neo-liberal paradigm |
| **Session S**  
8th Floor, Room 11 | **EU and Business**  
Chair: Prof Taehwang Kim  
(Prof Hiromasa Kubo) |
| Prof Yoji Koyama | Development of a Slovenian Company Kolektor and its Transformation into a Multinational Enterprise |
| Mr Shinji Ayuha | A study of sustainable corporate ownership under a low growth economy with German corporate system and culture as an example |
| Mr Tomoaki Watanabe | The Politics of EU Global Strategy on Standardization: Integration and Legitimacy in the Standard-Making Process |
| Dr Yongshu Li | The Influence of Brexit on the UK’s Arms Trade Policy and Arms Embargo on China |

**15:00 – 15:30**  
**Afternoon tea**  
Venue: Soken Building, 11th Floor, Room 19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15:30 – 17:00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session B</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brexit – Perspectives from the Outside</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11th Floor, Room 19</strong></td>
<td>Chair: Prof Ding Chun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Prof Takao Suami)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof Koji Fukuda</td>
<td>European Governance after the ‘Brexit’ Shock: the Japanese perspective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Hazel Moir</td>
<td>Non-indexation of UK pensions: should this be a pre-condition for a trade treaty?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof Yumiko Nakanishi</td>
<td>Brexit and the EU Agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Kenneth K L Chan</td>
<td>Business as Usual? Hong Kong – European Union Relations in the light of “Brexit” and “Mainlandization”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Session H**  | **Migration – Security** |
| **9th Floor, Room 16** | Chair: Prof Natthanan Kunnamas  |
|  | (Prof Hirotaka Watanabe)  |
| Ms Lavilla Dauag | EU Security Community: Pursuit of a New Security Regime Amid of the Migration Crisis |
| Prof Shinitchi Ishii | Amid migrants flow, fear of terror attacks, two crucial elections are expected in 2017 |
| Mr Dionysios Stivas | Securitisation of Migration at the EU level after Paris’ Attacks: the Response of the public |

| **Session M**  | **EU and SDGs** |
| **8th Floor, Room 10** | Chair: Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro  |
|  | (Prof Yoichiro Usui)  |
| Dr Mathew Doidge | Development in the post-2015 Context: Reshaping the EU’s Relation with the Developing World? |
| Prof Bruce Wilson | Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia Pacific: A Role for the EU? |
| Prof Elena Vetrova | Global Economy and Sustainable Development of the Arctic in terms of Integration |
| Dr Dana Lusa | Migration challenges facing small European and Pacific states: between hedging, bandwagoning and smart power |

<p>| <strong>Session T</strong>  | <strong>External Perceptions of the EU</strong> |
| <strong>8th Floor, Room 11</strong> | Chair: Prof Kumiko Haba  |
|  | (Prof Paul Bacon)  |
| Prof Natalia Chaban | Travelling on Rough Seas: Tracing images of post-Brexit EU in Russia |
| Dr Serena Kelly | Shifting frames: External &amp; Internal Media Framing of Brexit in 2016 in NZ |
| Prof Hungdah Su | EU Public Diplomacy and Taiwanese perceptions of the EU |
| Dr Suet Yi Lai &amp; Prof Zhiqin Shi | Cuddly Panda or Dangerous Dragon: How the EU perceives China’s rise? |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:15 - 18:15</td>
<td><strong>Evening Special Session:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EU Delegation, EU-Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation Silviu Jora, former IMF Prof Shinohara</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chair: Asahi Shimbum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Contemporary EU and its Future</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00 – 21:00</td>
<td><strong>Welcome Reception</strong></td>
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<td>Venue: Ivy Hall</td>
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### Day Two – Sunday, 02 July 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Details</th>
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</table>
| **10:00 – 10:30** | **Registration**  
Venue: Soken Building, 11th Floor, Foyer |
| **10:30 – 12:00** | **Session C**  
12th Floor, Room 20  
**Brexit – Regional Integration in the EU and Asia**  
Chair: Prof Toshiro Tanaka  
Dr Hitomi Kumura: Recovery of Sovereignty and Regional Integration in the EU and Asia after Brexit  
Dr Dana Lusa: European diplomacy after Brexit and its implications for the Asia Pacific  
Dr Pornchai Wisuttisak: EU-Brexit and ASEAN Legal frameworks for regional integration  
Prof Judy Yo-Ming Wu: The Dynamics of China’s Trade Ties with a Post-Brexit UK and EU |
| **10:30 – 12:00** | **Session I**  
10th Floor, Room 18  
**European Banking Union - ECB**  
Chair: Ms Anne McNaughton  
(Prof Kenji Iwata)  
Dr Eva Hanada: EU's Banking Union from the perspective of Central and Eastern Europe  
Dr Olga Pak: Comparative Analysis of banking structures of the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union’s transition economies: applications for the regional financial stability  
Mr Hirotaka Suzuki: An Intermediate Assessment of ECB’s Unconventional Monetary Policies |
| **10:30 – 12:00** | **Session O**  
8th Floor, Room 10  
**Security Challenges**  
Chair: Assoc Prof Krzysztof Sliwinski  
(Prof Yasuyuki Kokubo)  
Prof Machiko Hachiya: EU – Turkey Relations on a muddling ground  
Mr Nobuyoshi Ito: The Cyprus Conflict and the European Union: Stakeholders and the Impact on the Regional Order in the Easter Mediterranean  
Assoc Prof Sanyi Yang: Revisiting Small and Medium States’ Security Policies: Balancing/Bandwagoning Dyad Choices  
Dr Petar Kurecic: Small States and European/Euro-Atlantic Integration: Different Paths to Security and Influence |
### Sessions 10:30-12:00 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session U</th>
<th>EU-Korea Relations: Comparative and Multidisciplinary Approaches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th Floor, Room 11</td>
<td>Chair: Prof Chun Ding (Prof Kazuyoshi Matsuura)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prof Si Hong Kim: EU Global Strategy and EU-Korea Relations
- Prof Moosung Lee: EU and North Korea: spiral Ontological-security-seeking activities
- Prof Bongchul Kim: The Pillars of the bilateral legal infrastructure for the Evolving Process of EU-Korea Relations
- Prof Yoo-Duk Kang: Economic Recession in Europe and Korea’s Exports to the EU: An Analysis of the Post-Korea-EU FTA Era

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>12:00 – 13:00</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
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<tr>
<td>Venue: 11th Floor, Room 19</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>13:00 – 14:30</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session D</th>
<th>Brexit – Politics within the EU and Globally</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th Floor, Room 20</td>
<td>Chair: Prof Natalia Chaban (Prof Yuichi Hosaya)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Prof Kumiko Haba: Brexit, European Populism and the Reorganisation of Regional Integration
- Prof Stephen Day: Crisis or Opportunity? European Integration and party politics at the national and EU-level one year on from Brexit
- Dr Sarah Harrison: Hopes and Fears Amidst Polarisation Pre- and Post-Brexit
- Peter Joy Hudson: Progress and Prospects in the Nuclear Energy Cooperation between the UK and Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session J</th>
<th>Finance Regulation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th Floor, Room 18</td>
<td>Chair: Assoc Prof Bruno Mascitelli (Prof Soichi Enkyo)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Dr Joanna Brzezinska: Legal and economic aspects of money laundering in selected EU Member States
- Prof Kuo-Lien Hsieh: EU Antitrust Enforcement against Cartels formed by East Asian Firms
- Dr Ottavio Quirico & Ms Ivana Damjanovic: The Dialectics of Public Grounds as an Exception to Freedom of Investment: Lessons from the EU in the Vattenfall Saga
- Dr Sebastian Bobowski & Dr Jan Gola: E-Procurement in the European Union
### Sessions 13:00-14:30 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session V</th>
<th><strong>EU and Liberal Democracy</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th Floor, Room 11</td>
<td>Chair: Dr Suet Yi Lai (Prof Stephen Day)</td>
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</table>

Prof C-M Liang  
The European Union and Brexit crisis management

Mr Naohisa Murakami  \Rethinking pitfalls of referendums in representative democracies: Comparative studies on EU and East Asia

Dr Rita Parker  
The European Liberal Democratic Model – Does it have a future in the Asia Pacific?

Prof C-M Liang  
The European Union and Brexit crisis management

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### 14:30 – 15:00

**Afternoon Tea**

Venue: 11th Floor, Room 19

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### 15:00 – 16:30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session E</th>
<th><strong>FTAs</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th Floor, Room 20</td>
<td>Chair: Dr Matthew Doidge (Prof Yorizumi Watanabe)</td>
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</table>

Dr Sebastian Bobowski  
Another mega-regional trade bloc under construction? The case of the EU-Japan FTA

Ms Anne McNaughton  
The potential and limits of including mutual evaluation in free trade agreements

Ms Irena Obadovic  
The European Union and New Zealand trade relationships towards the FTA

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session K</th>
<th><strong>EURO and the Financial Crisis</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th Floor, Room 18</td>
<td>Chair: Prof Bruce Wilson (Prof Sadayoshi Takaya)</td>
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</table>

Dr Kazuyoshi Matsuura  
The Effects and Side Effects of the European Central Bank’s Quantitative Easing Policy in Greece

Dr Pawel Pasierbiak  
Economic Integration in East Asia and Europe. An Overview and Comparison of Motives and Conditions

Prof Kuo-chun Yeh  
The End of the European Economic Crisis: An Econometric Test

Dr Jan Gola  
Public supervision of the public procurement market in selected EU Member States (selected aspects)
### Sessions 15:00-16:30 continued

| Session P 8th Floor, Room 10 | EU – Asia Relations I  
Chair: Assoc Prof Michael Reiterer  
(Prof Su Hao) |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Karolina Lopacinska</td>
<td>China’s One Belt, One Road Initiative – the Implications for the European Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Shixin Du</td>
<td>The Chinese perception of ‘One-Belt, One-Road’ and the Role of Xian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof Hideki Hayashi</td>
<td>The institutional rebuilding of the EU and how Japan should respond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ass Prof Thomas Henokl</td>
<td>Asia-Europe Cooperation: Consolidating partnership in times of turbulence</td>
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| Session F 8th Floor, Room 11 | Trade  
Chair: Dr Serena Kelly  
(Prof Soichi Enkyo) |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof Chun Ding</td>
<td>China – EU Economic and Trade Relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Mutsuko Takaesu</td>
<td>Globalisation and EU trade policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof Jane Drake-Brockman</td>
<td>The role of business advocacy in launching the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA); A case study in effective Australia – EU industry collaboration and business advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Luis Mah</td>
<td>EU’s EURO as an international reserve currency: What lessons for China’s Renmimbi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 16:30 – 16:45 | Short break |

| 16:45 – 18:15 | EU – Asia Relations II  
Chair: Dr Sarah Harrison  
(Prof Hidetoshi Nakamura) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr Ludovica Marchi</td>
<td>Myanmar diversifying its foreign relations: The European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ass Prof Soavapa Ngampramuan</td>
<td>Comparative Sub-regionalism between Danube and Mekong Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof Sang Chul Park</td>
<td>RCEP versus TTP with the Trump Administration in the USA and Implications for East Asian Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Rita Yi Man Li</td>
<td>The requirements of reports to reduce externalities due to construction near misses: EU and Asia’s perspective</td>
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</table>
### Sessions 16:45-18:15 continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session L</th>
<th>Migration – Human Rights</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th Floor, Room 18</td>
<td>Chair: Prof Paul Bacon (Prof Noriko Ofuji)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Dr Usanee Aimsiranun**: Is more Restricted Citizenship a Necessity? Redefining European Solidarity towards Inactive Migrants in Time of Crisis
- **Assoc Prof Sara Poli**: “Fortress” Europe: an appraisal of the EU immigration policy in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy
- **Prof Muhadi Sugiono**: Humanitarianism in EU Foreign Policy
- **Mr Robert Mezyk**: Taming the Memoranda of Understanding “Ledra advertising” judgement and its consequences for the economic architecture of the European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session R</th>
<th>Theme: Sustainability and People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th Floor, Room 10</td>
<td>Chair: Prof Chyong-Fang Ko (Prof Yumiko Nakanishi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mr Makoto Yamamoto**: Water Governance in Islamic Countries
- **Yoshizawa Hikaru & Ms Chin Ee Lyn**: Promoting sustainable forest governance by conditionality: the Indonesia – EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement on illegal timber trade
- **Dr Christine Cadot**: Questioning the “natural history” of Europe. Visual representation of geography and history from French and Hungarian history contemporary textbooks
- **Ms Lin Goethals**: The student mobility-migration nexus in EU-China Affairs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>18:15-18:30</th>
<th>Closing Remarks</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>19:00 – 21:00</th>
<th>Farewell Party in Japanese Style (voluntary)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venue: Tavern in Shibuya</td>
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</table>
## Postgraduate Workshop Programme

### Day Two – Sunday, 02 July 2017

#### 10:00 – 10:30
**Registration**  
**Venue:** Soken Building, 11th Floor, Foyer

#### 10:30 – 12:00

| 10th Floor, Rom 17 | **Session 1**  
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Satoru Namba</td>
<td>Securitization of a Humanitarian Crisis: Frontex Operations and the Fight against Smugglers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Masashi Nakamura</td>
<td>The Driving Force behind BREXIT: the historical and contemporary development of the Eurosceptic movement in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Jiangtian Xu</td>
<td>Can EU be New Hegemon of International Politics? Game Theory Analysis on EU Civil Aviation ETS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Daviti Mtchedlishvili</td>
<td>Dilemmas of European Integration: The Influence of External Europeanization Process in the South Caucasus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Liu Chu</td>
<td>The Influence of Brexit in British Economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 12:00 – 13:00
**Lunch**  
**Venue:** 11th Floor, Room 19

#### 13:00 – 14:30

| 10th Floor, Rom 17 | **Session 2**  
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Ryuya Daidouji</td>
<td>Information and Mutual Trust: Inter-organisational relations in AFSJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Asami Yamakami</td>
<td>The negotiation with Russia – what is hidden within the EU’s Ukrainian policy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Fumi Yoshimoto</td>
<td>Horizontal consistency of the European Union: Focus on non CFSPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Nicholas Simoes da Silva</td>
<td>The European Union and Infectious Diseases: Explanations for Policy and Law Reform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 14:30 – 15:00
**Afternoon Tea**  
**Venue:** 11th Floor, Room 19
| 15:00 – 16:30 | **Session 3**  
10th Floor, Rom 17  
Chair: Assoc Prof Krzysztof Sliwinski |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr Feng Zhu</td>
<td>The Harmonization of Food Safety Standards: a comparative study among EU, ASEAN and CEPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Shaohua Yan</td>
<td>The European Parliament in EU Trade Relations with China: A Norm and Policy Advocate?</td>
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<td>Mr Masahiro Ishii</td>
<td>EU Energy Diplomacy and sources of power: policy developments</td>
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<td>Mr Jonathan Ang</td>
<td>Refugee Crisis: A security threat or policy issue to to EU?</td>
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<td>Mr Gary Steven DeAmaral</td>
<td>The Immediate and Forecasted Effects of the EU-Korea FTA on Regional Automotive Powerhouses</td>
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| 16:30 – 16:45 | Short Break |

| 16:45 – 18:15 | **Session 4**  
10th Floor, Rom 17  
Chair: Ms Anne McNaughton |
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<td>Mr Piao-Hao Hsu</td>
<td>EU Right to be Forgotten – Theories and Development Within and Outside Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs Shigeko Katayama</td>
<td>A Comparative Study for Immigrants’ Support in Austria and Japan: Focusing on Youth and Children Support</td>
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<td>Ms Berengere Greenland</td>
<td>Perceptions of Energy in France: Analysing views of Global Energy Governance and France and the EU’s places within it</td>
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<td>Ms Marcela Peric</td>
<td>The Political Cooperation between the EC and Japan in Post-Cold War Era: Policies towards Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia, 1989-1993</td>
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| 18:15 | End of Postgraduate Workshop |

| 19:00 – 21:00 | Farewell Party in Japanese Style (voluntary)  
Venue: Tavern in Shibuya |
Your Presentation & Conference Procedures

Please make sure that you sign the registration sheet before the start of the conference. You will receive a printed conference booklet containing the programme and abstracts at the registration on Saturday morning. Please check the booklet for the room in which your presentation will be in.

Sessions will be 90 minutes in length, divided by four presenters. Presentations will be 15 minutes in length followed by approx. 5 minutes of Q&A. There are resident computers in the rooms.

In case you are using or creating your presentation not in Microsoft Powerpoint please save your presentation as true ppt or pptx before arriving in Japan. If you encounter technical difficulties please contact Yvonne.

Your presentation will then be loaded on a USB flashdrive which will be in the room where your presentation is.

Please note that internet access will be available at the hotel but cannot be guaranteed at the conference venue. There will be no printing facilities at the venue.
AIMSIRANUN, Usanee

Is more Restricted Citizenship a Necessity? Redefining European Solidarity towards Inactive Migrants in Time of Crisis

Since the consecration of European citizenship and the assertion of EU citizen’s right to free movement and non-discrimination by article 18 and 21 TFEU, EU migrant citizens are, under certain conditions, entitled to social benefits in the host member state, independent of economic activity. The construction of the social dimension of EU citizenship is mainly oeuvre of successive cases law of the Court of justice of the European Union (CJEU), making EU citizenship a truly “fundamental status of nationals of the member states”. However, EU successive enlargements and large disparities in levels of socio-economic development among old and new member states, as well as economic crisis that affects many European countries since 2008, have resulted in greater tension between social rights that EU bestows to its migrant citizens and national welfare states. This tension is clearly demonstrated by the result of the UK referendum in June 2016, where the anti-immigration propaganda succeeded in convincing British people to vote for separation with the EU. In this context, the purpose of the present paper is to investigate the effort of the EU institutions, especially the CJEU to seek a better balance between safeguarding social rights of EU migrants and defending legitimate interest of national welfare states. Part one of the paper presents the major steps of EU legislations and cases law granting access to social benefits to European inactive migrants. In part two, the paper examines the nature and profile of migration intra-European as well as the tension migration may create on national welfare states. In part three, the paper analyses how the court seeks to take into account greater concern of national welfare states through a stricter and less personalized appreciation of migrants’ right to residence and to social benefit in the host member state. Part four attempts to assess the effect of the redefined European solidarity on the concept of EU citizenship.

Dr. Usanee Aimsiranun is a lecturer at Faculty of Law, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Her areas of interest include European Union Law, ASEAN Community, Public International Law and Administrative Law. She completed her Bachelor’s degree in Public Law from University of Tours, France and got a LL.M. and a Ph.D. in European Union Law from University of Strasbourg, France. Her thesis is on the rights of European Union citizens to mobility and to equal treatment regarding welfare benefits in member states of the European Union.

Dr Usanee Aimsiranun
Chiang Mai University
Chiang Mai, Thailand
Usanee.a@cmu.ac.th
AYUHA, Shinji

A study of sustainable corporate ownership under a low growth economy with German corporate system and culture as an example

We witness that many advanced countries face increasing income gaps in societies while economic growth stagnates. We understand that continental European countries such as Germany, French and Sweden keep the social equality while USA, Japan and UK lose the social equality when we see Gini coefficient. In this paper, through comparison between Germany and Japan, which seemingly share similar characteristics such as strength of manufacturing and aging society with decreasing population, the reason why Germany can keep social equality is analyzed, focusing on characteristics of corporate ownership in both countries. Also, it is pointed out that a family own corporation has some advantages in a low growth economy because interests of stakeholders of corporation such as workers, management and shareholders are well aligned and therefore the distribution of earnings remain balanced between stakeholders, which contributes to low Gini coefficient while Japan lost its balance by driving economic liberalization too much since 1980s. In this paper, Ordoliberalism, the main economic thought of Germany, is pointed out as a main reason why German society can keep equality. Ordoliberalism is an economic thought which emphasizes that the ultimate purpose of economic policy is the realization of happiness or well-being of people and therefore importance of balanced organization of economic rule based on market characteristics and this way of thinking is a good complimentary to current growth driven economic policy, which is one of the cause of widening the gaps in income in many countries. As the conclusion of this paper, it is emphasized that a way of thinking such as Ordoliberalism is more suitable for a low growth society because in such societies the distribution is more important than economic growth and this conclusion is also good for Asian countries, which will inevitably face a low economic growth in very near future.

Shinji Ayuha is a Ph.D. candidate of Department of International Studies, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo. His study focuses on the conditions of sustainable society from the point of relationship between corporation and society. He works for Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), a governmental finance institution for promoting overseas businesses of Japanese companies, at the same time and has been in charge of corporate/project finance in manufacturing sector for a long time.

Mr Shinji Ayuha
The University of Tokyo
Tokyo, Japan
Shinji_ayuha@lilac.plala.or.jp
The EU and human rights promotion in Thailand: developing a new approach to the study of norm diffusion

The paper will develop a new approach to studying norm diffusion, and use it to analyze the EU’s attempts to promote human rights in Thailand. At present there are three strands of normative theory in EU Studies, but these are each underdeveloped and also, curiously, not connected to each other. Debates about NPE have more recently tended to emphasize what the EU is rather than what it does, with the result that there is little attempt to operationalize the six elements of diffusion contained in Manners’ classic 2002 article. Risse, Ropp and Sikkink’s spiral model, while influential, is only rarely used to study the EU’s diffusion of norms. Finally, the Europeanization approach of Borzel and Risse is explicitly applied to potential and actual members, states in the neighbourhood, and other regional organizations. There has been very little analysis of the EU’s normative power beyond the near abroad. This is a significant oversight in EU scholarship, which misses a potentially vast and politically important research programme on EU human rights promotion in individual countries in the Asia-Pacific. The paper draws on ten authoritative human rights texts (UN documents, the EU’s 2016-2020 country strategy, NGO reports, etc.) which discuss the current situation in Thailand. Six key human rights themes are identified: protection of democratic space; gender; refugees/minorities; torture; administration of justice; and martial law. These six themes are then used to create a semi-structured interview questionnaire which is discussed with 15 Thai human rights experts (including lawyers, journalists, human rights activists, representatives of international organizations and professors). The findings are used to identify the most important human rights issues in Thailand at present, the human rights issues on which there is greater likelihood of reform, and the human rights issues where the EU is able to exert the most positive influence.

Paul Bacon is Professor of International Relations at Waseda University’s School of International Liberal Studies. His research interests include EU–Japan relations, NATO-Japan relations, Brexit, human security and human rights protection. In 2016 two of his co-edited Routledge monographs, The European Union and Japan: A New Chapter in Civilian Power Cooperation?, and Human Security and Japan’s Triple Disaster, appeared in paperback. A third co-edited Routledge monograph, Human Security and Natural Disasters, will appear in paperback in 2017. Professor Bacon has also published more than 25 book chapters and articles in respected international relations journals.

Prof Paul Bacon
Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan
pbacon@waseda.jp
Another mega-regional trade bloc under construction? The case of the European Union (EU) – Japan Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

The aim of the paper is to study the implications of mega-regional trade agreement under construction, namely, the European Union – Japan Free Trade Agreement (FTA). According to the World Economic Forum, mega-regional trade agreements are „deep integration partnerships in the form of RTAs (regional trade agreements) between countries or regions with a major share of world trade and FDI (foreign direct investment) and in which two or more of the parties are in a paramount driver position, or serve as hubs, in global value chains“ (Meléndez-Ortiz 2014, p. 13). The EU – Japan FTA would embrace five of seven major advanced economies in the world (G7), namely, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, accounting for, when combining 29 prospective founding members, 29% of the global GDP and 34,72% of the global exports. Japan is the EU’s second largest trade partner from Asia, while the EU is the largest investor in Japan. Both for the European Union and Japan the proposed FTA is an opportunity to set multilateral rules of trade in the XXI century and challenge hegemonic ambitions of the United States and China at both regional and global stage. The paper addresses the concept of mega-regionalism in trade, delivers a comprehensive study of bilateral trade relations between the European Union and Japan, genesis of the proposed FTA and important stages in trade talks, as well as implications of the agreement.

Assistant Professor, member of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre; author and co-author of 6 books and 65 articles in Polish and English concerning the issues of Asian regionalism, international business; head of Bachelor and Master Programme in International Business, coordinator of the Erasmus Plus programme, deputy of the Central Europe in the European Association for Southeast Asian Studies Board 2013-2017 (EuroSEAS); member of Eurasia Business and Economics Society (EBES); Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS), Seikei University, Tokyo, Japan; Visiting Professor at the University of Applied Sciences in Schmalkalden, Germany and IPAG Business School in Nice, France.

Dr Sebastian Bobowski
Wroclaw University of Economics
Wroclaw, Poland
Sebastian.bobowski@gmail.com

Legal and economic aspects of money laundering in selected EU Member States

The basic purpose of the article is drawing attention to the nature and structure of the legal regulations, the essence of which is combating money laundering in selected European Union states (inter alia in Poland, France and Belgium). Therefore, the provisions included in the Penal
Codes (art. 299 of the Polish Penal Code, art. 324 – 1 of the French Penal Code and art. 505 of the Belgian Penal Code), the basic purpose of which is combating the discussed pathology occurring in the indicated European Member States, will be presented. Also, omissions and legal gaps of the regulations referred to above, which should be eliminated by the European legislators in order to ensure a higher level of safety in the functioning of the financial markets and minimisation of the frequency of specified crime, will be highlighted. Moreover, the range of individual penal sanctions penalising the crime of money laundering respectively in Poland, France and Belgium will be analysed. The second area of the considerations will be constituted by the analysis of the statistical data relating to the level of Suspicious Transaction Reports performed by specific entities (e.g. banks, credit institutions, exchange offices, insurance companies, brokerage houses, investment & financial enterprises) in the determined states on individual stages of money laundering realisation (placement, layering and integration). These transactions are mainly aimed at hiding and distribution of the financial means of illegal origin and determination of their frequency will support estimation of the scale of the analysed pathology in individual Member States.

Joanna Brzezińska, Ph.D. – Assistant Professor, employed since 2012 in the Chair of Criminal Law of the University of Wrocław. In her scientific work, she deals with issues in the field of business law and economy. She is the author of tens of publications, inter alia: ‘Corruption in France – characteristics of the phenomenon and statistical data’, ‘Money laundering phenomenon – economic in the context of the suspicious transaction reports. The French experience’. She actively participated in conferences devoted to legal and economic issues, inter alia in: Europe (Moscow, Paris, Rome, Venice, Vienna), USA (Plattsburgh), Canada (Quebec).

Dr Joanna Brzezinska
University of Wroclaw
Wroclaw, Poland
joannabrzezinska@o2.pl

CADOT, Christine

Questioning the “natural history” of Europe. Visual representation of geography and history from French and Hungarian history contemporary textbooks.

For a long time, Council of Europe, European institutions as well as member-states ministers of education have been calling to forge an education to Europe through textbooks and curricula and to “desintoxicate schoolbooks”[1] from national narratives, pride and grudge. For several decades know, textbooks have been contributing to spread the highly visible discourse interpreting the historical evolution of the EU as a teleological history of successive and successful integrations. Taking History and Geography disciplines as fields of conventions has already been widely researched, but timelines and maps, which are still widely used in visually displaying EUs history for pupils, have not been investigates as specific tools in European studies, while blank-timelines and maps of the EU are commonly portrayed as ritualistic exercises for
pupils in almost every European school[2]. Are recent crisis, such as the Brexit, migration issues or the debt crisis, questioning the dominant way to display EU history in schoolbooks? My presentation will try to address how these visual tools are used in two different member-states of the EU, using French and Hungarian history textbooks published during the last decade. These visual materials are allowing us to track major differences in forging historiographies for secondary schools in Western and Central Europe. They also are both reflecting the crisis we are currently experiencing not only in the EU process itself but for our dominant representations of the EU as an always-existing reality.


Christine Cadot is Associate Professor in political science at the Université Paris 8. She is the director of the CRESPPA-LabTop research unit (CNRS, Paris 8, Paris 10). She has published several articles on the visual representations of the EU in museums an textbooks in a comparative perspective. She is currently finishing a monography on the call for a European collective memory (Saint-Denis, Presses de Vincennes, 2017) and participated in a three-volume edited collective book on the European Lieux de mémoire (Etienne Francois and Thomas Serrier (eds), Lieux de mémoire européens, Les Arènes, forthcoming, 2017) with a American-European comparative perspective.

Dr Christine Cadot
Université Paris 8
Paris, France
Christine.cadot@univ-paris8.fr

CHABAN, Natalia

Travelling on Rough Seas: Tracing images of the post-Brexit EU in Russia

The outcome of the British Brexit referendum sent shockwaves across Europe. It sent signals about the future of the EU, not only to the Member States but also to the surrounding world. How to characterise the EU after Brexit? We address this problematic by investigating the images of the EU in Russian press in the first week after the referendum. Applying the analytical tool of conceptual metaphor (Lakoff and Johnson 1980), we analyse cognitive and emotional facets of EU images coming through metaphorical representations. We find that metaphors in the Russian press demonstrate a basic image of the EU as weak and fragmented. The EU is considered to be moving on a bumpy road with uncertain destination. Feelings of superiority are intricately combined with hope and pride as a result of perceived opened opportunities. EU media images are considered against the background of the changes in Russia’s public opinion of the EU and are contrasted with EU self-images traced in the text of the EU Global Strategy.
(2016). This paper is a part of the panel “EU Perceptions in the Asia Pacific: EU Global Profile”.

Natalia Chaban is Professor and Jean Monnet Chair in European and EU Studies at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. Since 2002, she co-leads a comparative project “EU Global Perceptions” comprising a team from 32 locations. The project has been internationally recognized by scholars and stakeholders, and its research design and methods have been replicated around the world. Natalia widely publishes on the subject of EU external perceptions, including articles in such journals as the Journal of Common Market Studies, Journal of European Integration, European Foreign Affairs Review, Cooperation and Conflict, Foreign Policy Analysis, Mobilities, Comparative European Politics.

Prof Natalia Chaban
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Natalia.chaban@canterbury.ac.nz

CHAN, Kenneth K L

Business as Usual? Hong Kong – European Union Relations in the light of “Brexit” and “Mainlandization”

This paper sets out to discuss challenges and opportunities for Hong Kong and the European Union (EU) to continue to strengthen their partnership against the background of “Brexit” in the EU and “Mainlandization” of Hong Kong. We shall critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Hong Kong as a non-sovereign international actor in the post-handover era. We argue that the introduction of the concept of soft power to the case of Hong Kong is expected to bring about a more sophisticated analysis of Hong Kong—EU relations. The development of soft power has always been pertinent to the status of Hong Kong as a global city. The city’s institutions, policy choices, the way of living and the civil society embodied values and practices which arguably constitute the main resources of the city’s soft power that no leader could afford to ignore. We submit that Hong Kong’s constitutional flexibility, geopolitical and historical distinctiveness provide for rich soft power resources to promote its interests in the face of challenges stemming from what Ulrich Beck called "Global-Domestic Politics" under Chinese sovereignty. This investigation probes further into feasible strategies that leaders and policymakers in Hong Kong can adopt in order to foster Hong Kong—EU relations.

Kenneth Chan is an associate professor at the Department of Government and International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University and President of the Hong Kong Association for European
Studies. He was a member of the Legislative Council in 2012-2016. His research areas include European Politics, Democratization, EU’s external relations as well as Government and Politics of Hong Kong.

Dr Kenneth K L Chan  
Hong Kong Baptist University  
Hong Kong  
kklchan@hkbu.edu.hk

CHEN, Weifang

Failed Promise of Institutionalisation? Brexit and European Integration

As institutionalists have assumed, institutions are supposed to shape the behaviours of actors towards collective objectives and better prospects. For this purpose, the process of European integration is characterised as a process of institutionalisation in order to shape common policies and consolidate common identity of Europe. Moreover, the highly institutionalised system of the EU is also expected to alleviate the dilemma of collective actions. However, the increasing voice of Euroscepticism in recent years seem to tell a different story. Especially regarding the issue of Brexit, it actually raised the question that whether the process of institutionalisation can provide a proscription for reaching further European integration. When the sentiment of Euroscepticism overspreads with trend of populism and protectionism in Europe, what else the EU can do to earn people’s trust again and provide a feasible vision of the future for a united Europe? In order to explain these questions, this paper takes Brexit as a case study to review the engagement of Britain in the EU by an institutionalist perspective. It aims to explain the reasons of Brexit and attempts to evaluate the gap between expectations and gains of Britain in the EU in order to explain why British people refuse to be stuck in the institutions of the EU. This paper will focus the issue of immigration particularly.

Dr. Weifang Chen holds her Bachelor and Master degree in Political Science at National Taiwan University and then was awarded a Ph. D. degree in politics from Durham University in the U.K. From September 2013 to January 2017 she worked at the School of International Studies and the Centre of European Studies as a lecturer in Renmin University of China (Beijing). Since February 2017 she works as an assistant professor at the Department of Politics in Tunghai University in Taiwan. Weifang’s research interests include European integration (theories, histories and policies), EU-China relations, and global agenda of development and cooperation.

Dr Weifang Chen  
Tunghai University  
Taichung, Taiwan  
Florene1021@gmail.com
DAUAG, Lavilla

Becoming a decadent security community: The European Union amid of the migration crisis

This paper attempted to establish the transition of the European Union (EU) Security Community to a ‘decadent’ one as the so-called 2015 European Migrant Crisis ignites varying internal and external security threat perceptions. By definition, a security community can be achieved through a presence of collective identity, functional cooperation, non-use of force, and an absence of war and competitive military. Framed in a constructivist research of normative change, the paper proceeded by linking the perception towards immigrants, the faith over the EU institutions and member states, and the relevance of the EU norms in the evolution of the EU Security Community to a ‘decadent’ one. Through Simon Koschut’s security community disintegration model, the EU displayed signs of dysfunction, decline, and early symptoms of denial, thus situating the EU at the middle of the process. Further, the paper denied institutionalizing migration policies could automatically restore the vigor of the EU. To repair this, an individual level of analysis was proposed to shed light on the role of societal actors in transforming the ideas and norms at the higher levels.

Lavilla Dauag is a Master in International Studies student at the University of the Philippines Diliman. She works as Administrative Assistant under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Barangay Affairs and Community Development, Department of the Interior and Local Government and volunteers as Editorial Assistant at E-International Relations. Her papers were published and presented outside the Philippines namely, The Diplomat and the First ASEAN Youth Initiative Conference which was held in Bandung, Indonesia last September 2016. Ms. Dauag earned her Bachelor of Arts in International Studies major in European Studies with academic distinction at De La Salle University.

Ms Lavilla Dauag
University of the Philippines
Quezon City, Philippines
lavilladauag@gmail.com

DAY, Stephen

Crisis or Opportunity? European Integration and party politics at the national and EU-level one year on from Brexit

Conceptually, and empirically, the script relating to the next chapter of the EU-story has yet to be written. What we know with certainly is that recent events, amplified by the impact of Brexit, means that the use of the term ‘existential crisis’ is no longer hyperbole. Joschka Fischer (2016) has talked about ‘Europe’s last chance’; former Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta (2016) wrote of a ‘path of irreversible decline’ unless urgent reform, in this case more integration, is carried
Crisis, therefore, as Tim Haughton (2016) claims ‘...appears to be the new normal for the European Union.’ It is within this context that the battle lines of politicization are developing amongst the various political forces. Eurosceptic forces (in various guises) have not only been emboldened they have also come to be seen as legitimate political players at the national and European-level. As they head towards the 2019 European elections, with unprecedented strength, they are looking to turn the election into a Yes: No referendum on the EU itself in the hope of inflicting a fatal wound on the EU-project. If pro-EU forces are unable to counter this insurgency, with their own alternative visions of the future, then the implications for the EU, as it is presently constituted, will be profound. Key signposts on the pathway to 2019 include the Austrian presidential re-run (Dec. 2016); Dutch elections (March 2017); French presidential election (April/May 2017); German federal elections (autumn 2017) and Italian legislative elections (2018). The results of these electoral contests will be crucial for what comes next. We, therefore, need to ask ourselves: As the EU confronts the post-Brexit era is it on the cusp of breakdown or on a trajectory of new integratory possibilities?


Prof Stephen Day
Oita University
Oita, Japan
srday@oita-u.ac.jp

DING, Chun

China - EU Economic and Trade Relationship

During the Crisis, Sino-EU bilateral trade and investment had a relative rapid growth. Bilateral trade imbalance eased, China’s surge in investment in Europe has become the highlight of this period. Despite the emergence of photovoltaic and other industries trade disputes, bilateral economic and trade differences in management and control and conflict, expand new areas of cooperation and other aspects made considerable progress. The depth of Sino-EU economic and trade cooperation, benign interaction, depend on mutually beneficial and negotiated settlement of disputes and frictions. And the deep cooperation and interaction between China and the EU is an important driving force for the development of globalization.

Chun DING, Professor of Economics, PhD supervisor, Jean Monnet Chair, director of Centre for
European Studies as well as Dutch Study Centre of Fudan University in Shanghai, China, is specialized in European integration, European Economy, mode of European welfare state, social protection system, and China Social Security. He has hosted over 10 research projects sponsored by National Social Science Funds, Ministry of Education and European Commission etc. Prof. Ding has published nearly 100 articles written in Chinese, English, and German and has edited books such as “European Development Report 2007”.

Prof Chun Ding
Fudan University
Shanghai, China
chunding@fudan.edu.cn

DOIDGE, Mathew

Development in the post-2015 Context: Reshaping the EU’s Relations with the Developing World?

European Union development policy has, since its inception, undergone a range of evolutionary and indeed often revolutionary changes, a response to a shifting external context that has framed the Union’s approach to the developing world. With the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals from 2015, and the launching of discussions toward agreeing a new European Consensus on Development, another such moment of (r)evolution may be here. This paper considers the array of influences and tensions within which this new Consensus will be formulated, and considers the question of evolution/revolution in the reshaping of the EU’s relations with the developing world.

Mathew Doidge is a fellow of the National Centre for Research of Europe, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. His research interests include EU external relations, regionalism and interregionalism, development, and Europe–Asia relations. He is the author of two books: The European Union and Interregionalism: Patterns of Engagement (Ashgate, 2011); and (with Martin Holland) Development Policy of the European Union (Palgrave, 2012).

Dr Mathew Doidge
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Mathew.doidge@canterbury.ac.nz
The role of business advocacy in launching the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA); A case study in effective Australia/EU industry collaboration and business advocacy

This paper traces the history, from a collaborative international business advocacy perspective, of the TISA agreement: from its germination as a concept inside the services sector business community in Australia, the steady process of international business alliance building and mobilisation of support with other industry members of the Global Services Coalition, particularly HKCSI and ESF as well as Japan Services Network, USCSI and TWCSI, through the process of building an international evidence base and articulating the international business case; explaining the important background research roles played by business and academic stakeholders via APEC and as well as via the WTO Friends of Services Group; through to formal launch of negotiations at government level, the near completion of the negotiations in late December 2016, to the present temporary “hibernation” of negotiations followed the 2016 US election outcome. The case study focusses not only on telling a largely untold behind-the-scenes story of trade negotiations, but on identifying the key ingredients for successful bilateral and plurilateral collaboration at industry association level in an active 21st century trade and investment negotiating context. Technical detail of joint business interests in the negotiations span all services sectors and all modes of delivery as well as the structural features of the agreement and its hybrid approach to scheduling of services commitments as well membership issues and prospects for eventual multilateralisation.

Jane Drake-Brockman is Director, EU Centre for Global Affairs, UniAdelaide and internationally recognized trade in services expert. Former Australian diplomat, she served with Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade as Chief Economist, Lead Services negotiator for and Minister/Charge d’Affaires at the Australian Delegation to the EU. She taught Macro Economics at the Chinese University of HK, Services Trade at UniAdelaide and developed the Services Program at UN’s International Trade Centre in Geneva. Founder of the Australian Services Roundtable, member of HK Coalition of Services Industries, convenor of Asia Pacific Services Coalition, she has collaborated over 20 years with the European Services Forum.

Prof Jane Drake-Brockman
University of Adelaide
Adelaide, Australia
jane.drake-brockman@adelaide.edu.au

DU, Shixin

The Chinese perception of ‘One-Belt, One-Road’ and the Role of Xi’an

There are two purposes of this paper, First, in this paper, the author studies the Chinese perception of ‘One-Belt, One-Road’ initiative, relating strongly to EU, especially Middle and East
Europe, which was issued jointly in March, 2015, by the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce of the PRC. Although not as an already-implemented strategy, and no more than an initiative, the discussions have been already widely made all of China, by party and government members, scholars and economic actors. In what kind of views did they percept the issues? In this paper, by researching lots of researches done by Chinese scholars, the author argues that the scholars in China not only evaluate the ‘One belt, One Road’ initiative’s positive effects for Asia and Europe, but are fully aware of the risks of the initiative as well. Secondly, in this paper, the author focuses the structure of ‘One-Belt, One- Road’ initiative, especially ‘the Belt’, connecting to Middle and East Europe. Xi’an, Shaanxi Province, in middle China, as the ‘Important fulcrum’ of ‘the Belt’, is conceived by the policy makers that it will make a significance function to be the center to connect to Middle Asia, Middle and East Europe. In this paper, by giving a series of evidence (meetings, policies, and so on) of Xi’an, the author argues that as one of the centers of the ‘Belt’, Xi’an has been already played its way to appeal its strategic merits to the governments, the companies, and the countries relating to ‘One-Belt’.

DU, Shixin, a Doctoral Program student in Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo, was born in Henan Province, China. He studied in Xi’an International Studies University (2009-2013), and achieved B.A. in Japanese communication. He visited Hokkaido Bunkyo University (2011-2012) and Hokuriku University (2013-2014) in Japan, as an exchange student to study general academic subjects including IR. After his graduation in China, he researched China’s decision making in Hungarian Incident in Aoyama Gakuin University, and achieved a M.A. in International Politics. He uses English, Japanese, and Chinese in research, and his researching interest is China’s foreign policy in Asia and Europe.

Mr Shixin Du
Aoyama Gakuin University
Tokyo, Japan
doushishin@yahoo.co.jp

ESPESOR, Jovanie

*Peace building from Afar: Understanding Normative Power Europe in the Context of the Mindanao Peace Process*

The European Union is a supranational organisation that is heavily involved in the peace operations in conflict-ridden communities in the southern Philippines. EU is not only supporting humanitarian and relief operations in communities marred with protracted armed conflicts. It is also engaged in the fields of human rights protection, governance, development and democracy promotion. Nonetheless, EU’s role as a development and peacebuilding player has been marginalised in the academic literatures. This paper examines the process whereby the EU demonstrates normative power, while acting as a major development and peacebuilding actor in Mindanao. It focuses on the major interventions of the EU in Mindanao, particularly its
engagements in transforming rebel camps in the southern Philippines into peace and development communities and its involvement in high-level diplomacy that led to the signing of the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. This paper is based on a research project that utilises first-hand information that are acquired through intensive ethnographic fieldworks in the conflict zones. Robust interviews with the experts from the Philippine military, national government agencies, academia, international and local non-government organisations, rebel front, and EU Delegation to the Philippines. This paper concludes that the EU do not have direct ground presence, where violent armed conflicts are transpiring between the state’s security forces and multiple armed groups in Mindanao. Its peacebuilding agenda are carried out through provision of foreign aid to its partner NGOs and international organisations. Finally, EU demonstrates its material power in enterprising liberal norms and institutions through its capacity to finance development investments in war-riddled communities of Mindanao. In fact, EU contributes 70% of the Mindanao Trust Fund that is intended to finance community driven development projects in 6 major camps and 25 base camps of the MILF.

Jovanie Camacho Espesor is a doctoral student at the Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. He is a lecturer in Political Science and Public Administration at the Mindanao State University, General Santos City, Philippines. He is also engaged in the development sector in the Philippines by working with international and national organisations, such as the International Alert, Asian Development Bank, Save the Children, and Robredo Institute of Governance of the De La Salle University. Jovanie is a recipient of the New Zealand ASEAN Scholars Awards and Research Award from the EU Centre Network.

Mr Jovanie Espesor
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Jovanie.espesor@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

FUKUDA, Koji

*European Governance after the “Brexit” Shock: from the Japanese perspective*

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union was a great shock to not only EU member states, but also to Japan and the rest of the world. It is feared that this will encourage Euroscepticism in other EU member states and cause an EU withdrawal “domino effect.” At the present time, the EU faces diverse and grave risks, such as the Euro crisis, the immigration and refugee crises and the threat of terrorism. “Brexit (Britain + Exit),” which is a further severe blow on top of these problems, has raised the fundamental concern of whether the EU can continue to be the core of risk governance that will secure the solidarity of Europe in the future. How should these crises be tackled and by whom? This paper examines the realities of European integration that “Brexit” has brought to the fore and the background and
implications of various fundamental structural risks in a world that has become increasingly globalized. In addition, this paper proposes to Japan, and the rest of the world, future measures in response to this state of affairs. Those who are in a position of being able to participate in government and political decision-making must realize that the building of a system that can fairly distribute benefits to all stakeholders and the execution of the appropriate distribution policies will ultimately become the foundation of a sustainable democratic society and ensure their own self-interest over the long term. In order to achieve sustainable economic development and to build a democratic and stable social order, people around the world should fill the gap between awareness and reality, disperse risk through global social solidarity and select a path toward securing shared benefits.

Professor, School of Political Science & Economics, Waseda University Ph.D. in Political Science Director, Institute for EU Studies, Waseda University Organization for Regional and Inter-regional Studies President of the Board of Directors, European Union Studies Association-Japan Vice-president of the Board of Directors, Japan Association of Global Governance

Prof Koji Fukuda
Waseda University
Shinjyukuku, Japan
fukudak@waseda.jp

GOETHALS, Lin

The student mobility-migration nexus in EU-China Affairs

While China’s Higher Education market has been growing steadily over the past two decades, the number of international students increased significantly. Over the past ten years, the number of students from the EU coming into China has even reached its tenfold. As the Chinese government is investing a lot to welcome the targeted 500.000 international students by 2020, the profile of these international students is changing. Higher Education Cooperation between China and its external partners is playing a major role in this process. Against this background, the outgoing student population from the EU to China is becoming more diversified and more students are being attracted to fulfil degree programmes in China. Nevertheless, the vast majority of EU students in China are enrolled in exchange or non-degree programmes and return home upon finalizing their studies in China. This paper will assess the link between student mobility from the EU to China and (long-term) migration to China upon graduation. Who are the students that stay in China, why do they stay, what are push and pulls factors, what are the jobs that they fill in and the challenges they face? Ultimately, the paper will offer a comparative perspective of student mobility-migration links of EU students in China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Lin Goethals is a Doctoral Researcher at Ghent University in Belgium and Beijing Normal University in China. She is affiliated with ESSCA and the European Institute for Asian Studies and is a Visiting Fellow at the European Union Centre in Taiwan at the National Taiwan University.
Her research focuses on EU external policy towards Asia in the field of education, student mobility, people-to-people relations and public diplomacy.

Ms Lin Goethals  
Ghent University  
Ghent, Belgium  
Lin.goethals@ugent.be

GOLA, Jan

*Public supervision on the public procurement market in selected European Union Member States (selected aspects)*

The article relates to the issue of the public supervision held by specialised bodies responsible for proper functioning of the system of public procurements in individual Member States of the European Union (*inter alia* in Poland, France, Czech Republic, Sweden and Germany). Minimisation of the risk of irregularities in the field of public procurements requires multi-aspect impact, including efficient performance of activities performed within the held supervision. Juridical solutions relating to the discussed subject matter, applied by the legislators of the individual states, will be presented in the article. Attention will be drawn to the drawbacks of functioning of the public procurement market, which adversely affect the economy. Also undesirable behaviours of the public procurement market participants (such as: corruption, failure to observe the rules constituting the public procurement regime, anti-corruption actions, improper execution of the public procurement awarding contract), which should not be used in the market economy, will be presented. Attention will be drawn to improper legal regulations that should be changed by the legislators of the indicated European Union Member States (they are often unclear and conflicting with each other). Moreover, the rules of the law of the European Union relating to public supervision over the public procurement market, which should be applied in all member states, must be characterised. The *de lege ferenda* conclusions and proposals presented in the article will be able to contribute to more effective functioning of the public procurement market. Publication was prepared within the framework of a research project funded by the National Science Centre – decision DEC-2014/14/E/HS5/00845.

Jan Gola is an Assistant Professor in the Chair of Business Law of the Wroclaw University of Economics as well as an Assistant Professor in the Institute of Administrative Sciences of the University of Wrocław. He participates actively in a number of international conferences worldwide related to business law and to public procurement law. He is the author of tens of publications in important journals and books related to legal matters. He is the realiser of research projects related to infrastructural sector regulation law and public procurement law. He underwent scientific internships in France, United States and Canada.

Dr Jan Gola  
Wroclaw University of Economics
GWIAZDA, Anna

The Quality of Democracy in Poland since 2015: Is Democratic Accountability in Decline?

For two decades, Poland had a consensus that the principle of the separation of powers should be one of the foundations of Polish democracy, regardless of which constitutional model was chosen. From regime change in 1989 until the recent amendments in 2015, the Polish Constitutional Tribunal provided additional checks on the exercise of executive power and assumed an active role in constitutional matters through the development of strong judicial review and the enforcement of important accountability functions. Its role has now been undermined because the new law changes the functioning of the court and prevents the Tribunal from working effectively. This paper will examine the most recent developments and look at the role of accountability for democratic quality. By examining the case of Poland this paper will demonstrate that the democratic regress in Eastern Europe is of concern to democratic practitioners and the wider public in Europe. The European Union has engaged in monitoring the developments and is considering taking serious steps to influence the situation in Poland.

Dr Anna Gwiazda is a senior lecturer in comparative politics in the Department of Political Economy, King’s College London. Anna’s current research focuses on the quality of democracy, democratization, women’s political representation, European politics and Polish politics. In the past, she also conducted research on the Europeanisation of public policies. She has recently published her first book entitled ‘Democracy in Poland: representation, participation, competition and accountability.

Dr Anna Gwiazda
King’s College London
London, United Kingdom
Anna.gwiazda@kcl.ac.uk
HABA, Kumiko

BREXIT, European Populism and the Reorganization of Regional Integration

BREXIT in the UK and widening European Populism were shocked and influenced not only to Europe but also to the USA. But after the BREXIT and Trump election, EU citizens are a little afraid to turn to right, so starting from Austria, Netherlands, and till France, most EU citizens chose not Radical Right, but Green Party, Central Right and/or Liberals, like Macron in France. So far, European citizens showed the European “common sense” different from the US and the UK cases; staying the European Union, accepting the immigrants and refugees, accepting the inclusion and coherent policy not exclusion. The French case becomes a new model?

However, on the other hand, Radical Rights grew all the more so far than ever, and Central Left-Wing had significantly reduced seats. Why Radical Rights and Conservatives got widely mass support as a populism, and left wing lost support drastically? During second half of 2017, national elections continue in France, Germany, and next year, in Italy and Hungary.

We need to investigate, even though the poverty and disparity is widening under the Globalization, why citizen support the Radical Rights and against immigrants, and against European Union?

The author investigates the background and cause of the BREXIT and growing Radical Rights, and tried to swish to wishes to investigate the following.

- Why Middle class in developed countries started to exclude and felt xenophobia against immigrants and the EU?
- Why Left Wing lost the support, even though the disparity and poverty is widening?
- Will the President Macron become a wedge to stop Radical Rights in Europe, or not?
- How to solve the situation between anti-immigrants and Social security?

The author investigates growing Radical Rights, antagonism and xenophobia, and the breakthrough of young people’s energy to change the world with collaboration of diversity.

Kumiko Haba is Professor of Aoyama Gakuin University, President of EUSA AP2017, Tokyo, Director of Institute for Global International Relations, Jean Monnet Chair, Vice President of International Studies Association(ISA) in the USA, Member of Science Council of Japan. She was Visiting Scholar at Harvard University (2011-12), European University Institute in Florence (2007), Sorbonne University (2004), University of London (1996-7) and Hungarian Academy of Science (1995-96, 2002). Her Specialty is International Politics, Comparative studies between the EU and Asian Regional Cooperation, European Radical Rights, and Populism.

She wrote 57 books 7 single author, 12 English co-authors, 38 co-authors-co-writers, and 160 articles on the EU and Asian Regionalism. Recently European Division and Integration,
This paper will try to identify some critical factors of the recent developments in the EU-Turkey relations in the light of the Turkish membership. The once-mounting expectation for Turkey to become an EU member state now looks evaporating, but not completely cut off. Since the opening of the accession negotiation in October 2005, Turkey’s domestic political situation has been stable under a single-party government of AK Party constantly run by R. T. Erdoğan. The AKP government remains in power with strong supports from voters by transforming financial crisis to prospering economy, undermining the political influence of the army, and proudly presenting itself as an Islam democracy at the time of the “Arab Spring”. However, Turkey looks deviating from such a shining path, and, is becoming a challenging state: Mr Erdoğan’s strong tilt to authoritarian, being mingled in the sectorial fights in Syria, allying with Russia to intermediate a cease-fire in Syria without US. Turkey has become a challenging state particularly to the EU because it now has the most crucial role for managing the inflows of refugees into Europe. Turkey is challenging the EU in human rights by practicing extensive purges following the failed coup in July 2016 while asking for lifting a visa for its citizens to enter the EU territory. All of these current developments make the EU-Turkey relations quite bumpy and detain the membership prospects. On the other hand, the EU needs Turkey more than ever in the face of the refugee crisis. A dim light may be coming from Cyprus with an on-going negotiation of the North and South for a federal system. If a resolution be agreed over the divided Cyprus, it should contribute advancing the Turkish accession negotiation and to find a way to get out of “aporia” of the EU-Turkey relations.

Machiko Hachiya is Advisor to the EU Centre, Kyushu University in Fukuoka, Japan. She retired from the faculty of law in September 2015 after acting as the Director of the EUIJ Kyushu from 2011. Her main research interest is procedures of consensus building of the EU, and she wrote articles and book chapters on the EU-Turkey relations, Secularism in the context of European integration and comitology, among others.

Prof Machiko Hachiya
Kyushu University
Fukuoka, Japan
hachiya@law-kyushu-u.ac.jp
EU's Banking Union from the perspective of Central and Eastern Europe

European financial crisis has clearly demonstrated the necessity for higher levels of harmonization in the European bank supervision and resolution, which led to the creation of Banking Union in the EU. Banking Union undoubtedly represents an important improvement over the previously fragmented supervision system in the EU banking market. This paper starts with an overview of the three main pillars of the Banking Union and their aims. The main objective of the paper is to examine the Banking Union from the perspective of EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) in order to highlight the benefits and potential difficulties (both existing and expected) of the Banking Union membership. Banking sectors in CEE show similar characteristics - they have traditionally been dominated by foreign banks, which often created challenges for national supervision authorities and led to conflicts of interest between the home and host country of international banks. Eurozone countries are Banking Union members, whereas for the non-Eurozone countries the membership is optional. The paper draws attention to the reasons why most non-Eurozone countries in CEE do not seek to join the Banking Union. The paper also discusses the experience of the Single Supervisory Mechanism by the Banking Union members from CEE (Slovakia, Slovenia and the Baltic States) since 2014 when the European Central Bank (ECB) assumed the single supervisory authority in order to assess whether this experience could affect the motivation of the non-Eurozone CEE countries to join the Banking Union. The author argues that non-Eurozone countries in CEE would benefit from Banking Union membership, but their concerns need to be addressed. The perspective of CEE countries on financial supervision could be illustrative for emerging markets outside Europe with a lot of cross-border banking activity. The paper gives a few examples in this regard.

Eva Hanada joined Kobe University (Japan) in 2010, where she is now an Associate Professor at the Institute for Promoting International Partnerships. She received her PhD in Economics from Kyushu University (Japan) in 2011. Her research has focused on the EU economy, particularly on the economies of the new EU Member States from Central and Eastern Europe. She has published widely on issues related to foreign direct investment and banking sectors in Central and Eastern Europe under her maiden name Banincova. She is a member of numerous academic associations in Japan, including the EU Studies Association-Japan.

Dr Eva Hanada
Kobe University
Kobe, Japan
eva@port.kobe-u.ac.jp
HARRISON, Sarah

Hopes and Fears amidst polarization pre- and post Brexit

In 2016, the striking surprise success of the UK Vote Leave campaign and later Donald Trump’s Presidential bid defied conventional expectations and both events have arguably transformed the political landscape with lasting effects. The potential repercussions of these two seismic electoral moments have been discussed at length all over the world as the expected impact is evaluated and assessed. This paper will present a collection of the findings derived from a series of mass surveys conducted prior to the referendum on the UK’s membership of the European Union that took place on 23rd June 2016. The three wave panel-study included a sample of 3000 respondents, featured 300 variables, and was conducted at three critical time points during the referendum campaign (late April, late May, day after the referendum). The authors will use both quantitative and qualitative data analysis in order to highlight the complexities of this remarkable vote. Our questions probe perceptions of life after Brexit (or, originally,

Sarah Harrison is an Assistant Professorial Research Fellow in the Department of Government at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her research specialises in political psychology, extreme right politics, and youth political behaviour. Recent co-authored books include Youth Participation in Democratic Life (2015, with Cammaerts, Banaji, et al) Mapping Extreme Right Ideology (2011 with Michael Bruter), and she has published articles in Comparative Political Studies and American Behavioural Scientist. Her research has been recognised by prestigious awards from the ESRC, the political psychology section of APSA, and collaborative projects were merited by the ERC and the Market Research Society.

This paper is co-authored with Prof Michael Bruter.

Ass Prof Sarah Harrison
London School of Economics
London, UK
s.l.harrison@lse.ac.uk

HAYASHI, Hideki

The institutional rebuilding of the EU and how Japan should response

This research aims to research how the institutional ‘rebuilding’ will be realized after the Euro Crisis and Brexit, from Japanese point of view. I propose the two criteria to analyze this research topic relying on Majone (2014) and Giddens (2014). One is concerned with the credibility of the institution, whether it is supported by good or bad governance. The other is concerned with the range of integration, whether it is universal or selective. Based on these criteria the situation of the EU institution can be classified into four stages. First, ‘Ideal Europe’, based on good governance and universal integration, is not any more the reality. Second, the present situation
is explained by ‘Paper Europe’, with bad governance and still sticking to universal integration. Third, if such situation continues, ‘Collapsed Europe’, with bad governance and selective integration, will come into truth. Forth, when each member state understands the significance of the integration under such situation, ‘Europe a-la-carte’ will come next, with good governance and selective integration. If we assume such stages of the EU institution from now on, how should Japan response? First in the short term, Japan should concentrate the negotiation of Japan-EU FTA, since the trade policy is the core of the EU integration even in its worst situation. Second in the long term, Japan should develop the industrial collaboration especially in the high technology, since the EU and Japan face to common policy agenda to overcome such as the aging society. Such collaboration will enhance the mutual benefit of the EU and Japan, regardless of how far the coverage of EU integration will be under ‘Europe a-la-carte’.

Hideki Hayashi is Project Professor at Faculty of Economics, Keio University, where he has given the lecture of EU-Japan Economic Relations for twelve years. He is also the Specially Invited Professor at Graduate School of International Relations at International University of Japan and Specially Appointed Fellow at Japan Center for Economic Research, the prestigious governmental research institution. He has written the research paper “Lessons of the Euro Crisis: A New Asian Financial Order? -From Japan’s perspective-” (EUSI Working Paper No.1,2013) and the various contributions to the books on the integration in Europe and in Asia.

Prof Hideki Hayashi
Keio University
Tokyo, Japan
h-hayashi@m01.itscom.net

HENOKL, Thomas

Asia-Europe Cooperation: Consolidating partnership in times of turbulence

2017 is a year of critical decisions for Europe, marked by the start of Brexit-negotiations, elections in several key member states, and an “EU@60”, bound to determine the overall direction of its future integration path. Amidst a turbulent international environment, Asia-EU relations are developing at a fast pace. In 2016, the EU has set the course future foreign policy course in general in its Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy (EUGS 2016), as well as more specifically in relation to China through its new China Strategy. Given a volatile political environment in both regions, and the new US administration turning its back on free trade and global governance the question is: Can, and if so, how can Europa and Asia strengthen inter-regional cooperation and possibly a counterbalance an increasingly unpredictable US, and mitigate the risks associated to fragmentation and escalation? To address to this issue and to explore options for cooperation, this paper provides an update of the overhauled and rapidly evolving regional integration dynamics in Asia and Europe amidst turbulent and profoundly transforming global political and economic developments. The big-picture perspective offered here aims to approach this puzzle by applying a holistic analysis of
the transnational governance issues within the EU and Asia, embedded in the multilateral, (trans-)regional and global reform processes (G20/G7, WTO, UN/CCC, ASEM). Disentangling a host of parallel and interlinked dialogues, negotiations, initiatives, agendas, platforms in a number of venues and forums by means of foreign policy analysis and process tracing, this paper provides an overview of present-day global conversations and emerging governance techniques. In doing so, the theoretical research interest is centred on the question of whether and which novel and evolving practices or modes of cooperation can be discerned in the advent (or as a consequence) of changing actor constellations, including various and variable sets of contributors to contemporary global governance.

**Keywords:** Transnational cooperation, comparative regionalism, sustainable development, regional cohesion and integration, Asia, EU, China, USA

Dr. Thomas Henökl is Associate Professor of Public Policy at the University of Agder (Norway) and Senior Researcher at the German Development Institute in Bonn (Germany). He works in research and teaching in the fields of European politics, public administration, EU foreign and security policy, international cooperation and development, and more widely on comparative politics and organization theory. Previously, Thomas Henökl had worked for the European Commission, DG Relex (from 2011 the European External Action Service), and at the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA).

Recently, some of his scholarly work appeared in the Journal of European Public Policy, West European Politics, Journal of European Integration or the European Foreign Affairs Review. Thomas PhD in Political Science from the University of Agder (Norway), as well as three Masters’ degrees in Political Science, European Public Policy and Public Administration from the University of Innsbruck (Austria), the Institut d’Etudes Politiques (Sciences-po), Paris and the Graduate School of Public Administration at the International Christian University, Tokyo.

Ass Prof Thomas Henokl
University of Adger
Kristiansand, Norway
Thomas.henokl@ui.no

**HSIEH, Kuo-Lien**

*EU Antitrust Enforcement against Cartels formed by East Asian Firms*

The European Commission in December 2016 fined Sony, Panasonic, and Sanyo a total of €166 million. These three Japanese companies and Samsung SDI, a Korean company, were found to have coordinated prices and exchanged sensitive information on supplies of rechargeable lithium-ion batteries. These types of battery can be used in laptop computers and mobile phones. The conducts are in breach of EU competition law, but many might be surprised that Samsung SDI received full immunity from fines, as the firm revealed the existence of the cartel to
the Commission. The three Japanese companies later acknowledged their involvement in the cartel and agreed to settle the case. Six years prior to this case, the Commission fined six Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) panel producers €648 million for operating a cartel. This cartel harmed European buyers of television sets, computers, and other products that use the key LCD component. The six firms are Samsung Electronics and LG Display of Korea, and four Taiwanese companies. Samsung Electronics received full immunity of a fine, as it brought the cartel to the attention of the Commission, providing valuable information to prove the infringement. This paper analyses the ways in which EU antitrust rules have been enforced against the cartels formed by East Asian companies. In particular, it focuses on whether the Commission has applied the competition rules in a discriminatory manner. Also, this paper examines the issues regarding the “leniency policy”. The firms that form an anti-competitive agreement only have a few opportunities to avoid or reduce a fine, one of which concerns the leniency policy. The Commission has operated this policy for more than a decade, whereby firms that provide information about a cartel in which they participated might receive full or partial immunity. It is, however, difficult to justify such a policy in the situation where a major cartel member receives full immunity.

Professor Kuo-lien Hsieh holds a PhD in Law from the University of Edinburgh in the UK. He is a Professor of Law at National University of Kaohsiung in Taiwan. He previously taught at Shih Hsin University in Taipei, where he was successively Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Director of the Centre for Studies in Intellectual Property Law from 2005 to 2012. His principal areas of interest lie within European Union law, competition law, intellectual property law, and media law. He has written widely on EU competition law and intellectual property law. He has since 2008 held visiting positions at Cornell Law School and Edinburgh Law School.

Prof Kuo-Lien Hsieh
National University of Kaohsiung
Kaohsiung, Taiwan
Edhsieh05@nuk.edu.tw

HUDSON, Peter Joy

Progress and Prospects in the Nuclear Energy Cooperation between the UK and Japan

The 2011 UK Energy White Paper predicted a reduction in electricity generation to 20 percent lower than then existing capacity due to the impending shut downs of the old coal and nuclear energy power plants. Towards rectifying this, the UK government had committed to invest in the nuclear energy sector to build new reactors (the new build programme) and to generate 30 percent of its electricity requirements by 2035 from nuclear energy. Drawing back on its varied experience over the last sixty years, in research and development, generation and operation of nuclear reactors, to reprocessing spent fuel, nuclear waste management and decommissioning of nuclear reactors, UK has charted out a New Nuclear energy strategy which envisages cooperation with the industry across the globe, to build new nuclear reactors. Japan also
similarly, has embarked upon a new push to cooperate with the UK to invest heavily in nuclear energy sector there. Already Hitachi has acquired the Horizon Nuclear Power Co. which is developing the new nuclear reactor at the Wylfa-Newydd site in the UK. Both the countries also could draw back on the positives from the either side, particularly from the sizeable pool of human resources in this sector to cooperate further in the nuclear energy sector. In the past five years both the countries had been engaging in a series of dialogues to explore further cooperation, the Fifth Annual Japan-UK Nuclear Dialogue”, concluded in Tokyo in December 2016, being the last. The paper intends to look at the way in which the dialogues had been progressing over the past five years and the various initiatives and projects which both the countries had envisaged till now. The paper would further analyse the course of this engagement between the UK and Japan, keeping in view, the impending British exit from the EU.


Mr Peter Joy Hudson
Aoyama Gakuin Daigaku
Tokyo, Japan
Joy.peterhudson@gmail.com

ISHII, Shinitchi

Amid migrants flow, fear of terror attach, two crucial elections are expected in 2017

Europe has been facing challenges of a series of issues such as Brexit, strains of immigrants and refugees, terror attacks, stagnant economies, the Greek euro crisis. The EU has been under strong pressure to rebuild itself. I will shed light on the coming elections in the two leading nations of France and Germany. As regard to France none is more important than the presidential election scheduled for April.2017. The attention is focused on whether the extreme right of the National Front led by Marine Le Pen could win a majority or advance to a run-off vote. Recently one candidate has failed to win a majority and this opened up the way for the top two candidates to vie for the post in a run-off vote. In multiple party system the supporters of one party could join hand with another party. In Germany, terror rampage occurred in Berlin in December 2016. A large truck plowed into the crowded Christmas market killing 12 people. This may complicate the next year’s federal election campaign because Ms Merkel is forced to politically vulnerable position. In view of voice against the massive inflow of the refugees, voters
reaction to the Alternative of Germany party (AfD) will be another focus of attention.

Researcher on European integration. In 1995-2005 Professor of Kanagawa University, Yokohama, Japan, taking charge of European economy and other issues, particularly those with a focus on Integration. Often visited EU-wide nations to grasp up-to-date situation. Earlier in 1959, graduated from Waseda University in Tokyo, joined Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). In 1960s as NHK correspondent at Paris-based General Bureau for Europe, covered France of Charles de Gaulle, sometimes Greece, Brussels. Then as bureau chief of Rome, covered Italy and Vatican. Books wrote include New Theory of EU, Contemporary European Integration.

Prof Shinitchi Ishii
Kanagawa University
Yokohama, Japan
Shin-itchi@nifty.com

ITO, Nobuyoshi

The Cyprus Conflict and the European Union: Stakeholders and the Impact on the Regional Order in the Eastern Mediterranean

This paper tries to clarify the recent situation of the Cyprus conflict and present its implication on the EU. The conflict, one of the most frozen dispute in Europe, has been the instable factor in the EU’s south-eastern area. After the de facto division of the island in 1974, negotiations for reunification have continuously taken place, but their efforts have never borne fruit. Just before the entry of Cyprus into the EU in 2004 the peace talk went close to the end, and under the initiative of the United Nations were held the referendums separately. However, the outcome was that while the Turkish side voted for the reunification, the Greek side casted a ballot against the plan. Soon after the discouraged polls Cyprus became the member of the EU, but the dispute has been deadlocked and the condition remains uncertain under the negotiation in 2017. Additionally, due to the island’s unique position in the eastern Mediterranean and the political instability in the region, the problem on this divided country has interacted with many challenges surrounding the EU. The upheaval in the Middle East since the “Arab Spring” has made Cyprus in the strategic forefront. The existence of many stakeholders also makes the situation complicated. The delicate relationship between guarantors (Britain, Greece and Turkey), two of which are the members of the EU, has affected the tendency of the conflict. The reinforcement of Russia’s influence in the eastern Mediterranean after the Cold War would also raise the geopolitical tension involving the EU and the United States. Furthermore, considering Turkish accession to the EU, the Cyprus problem has been one of the most difficult obstacles to the EU-Turkey relations. Therefore, the conflict goes beyond the EU’s issue and would influence the whole region in the eastern Mediterranean.

Nobuyoshi Ito is Ph.D. candidate, Keio University. His research interest includes the British (post-) imperial history in the eastern Mediterranean, the historical perspective of the Cyprus conflict
and European integration process since the 1970s. He published an article focusing on the Cyprus crisis of 1974, and his another article arguing the Sovereign Base Areas of Cyprus was under the peer review process in 2016.

Mr Nobyoshi Ito
Keio University
Tokyo, Japan
n.ito1128@gmail.com
KANG, Yoo-Duk

Economic Recession in Europe and Korea's Export to the EU: An Analysis of the Post-Korea--EU FTA Era

Korea's exports to the European Union (EU) has declined since the implementation of the Korea-EU FTA. This study identifies main factors of this unusual trade development after implementing the FTA and analyzes the impact of EU economic growth on Korea's export to the EU, using a vector error correction model (VECM). We expect from this study that Korea's export depends heavily on the economic growth of the EU.

Yoo-Duk Kang is professor in economics at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and he teaches international economics and trade. His main research interest is trade policy and economic integration. Previously, he had worked at Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) for 7 years and he was responsible for European studies as head of Europe Team. During his work at KIEP he wrote more than a hundred papers on European economies and current issues such as Grexit and Brexit question. He received MA and Ph.D in Economics from Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po).

Prof Yoo-Duk Kang
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Seoul, Korea
ydkang@hufs.ac.kr

KELLY, Serena

Shifting frames: External and Internal Media Framing of Brexit in 2016 (case of New Zealand)

Britain’s referendum decision to leave the European Union (EU) in June 2016, coupled with Prime Minister May’s emphatic stance that ‘BREXIT means BREXIT’[1] has resulted in political and economic uncertainty, not only in Britain[2] and Europe[3], but also around the world.[4] Whilst the British appear to be concerned mainly with the possible economic ramifications of post-BREXIT Britain, there is a concern on the continent that more EU Member States could opt out of the Union. Further afield, BREXIT has been intricately linked with the rise of US President elect, Donald Trump. Yet, until article 50 is triggered by Theresa May, little is known about the outcomes of the referendum result. Using an established research methodology, this paper is interested in the New Zealand media’s coverage of BREXIT in three time periods – before the referendum, immediately after and around the US election. This coverage is important for a number of reasons including that New Zealand, a former British colony, suffered an economic, political and identity crisis when Britain joined the then European Economic Community in the
1970s. The British media coverage of the debate often suggested that Britain could re-establish stronger Commonwealth ties after its EU exit. Differentiating between BREXIT news originating from New Zealand, UK and US news sources, this paper examines the concept of ‘shifting frames’ (Voltolini 2016) in external images of BREXIT. The paper argues the emergence and codification of new external frames of BREXIT in the context of Trump’s election vis-à-vis frames appearing before and immediately after the “Leave” Vote. With news media conceptualised as a “frame entrepreneur” (Voltolini 2016), we hypothesize a different content and dynamic of BREXIT frames in the EU-specific publications (The EUobserver, in our case, monitored in the same three periods). The difference between external and internal to Europe framing of BREXIT is discussed as a challenge for the future EU-New Zealand dialogue.

Dr Serena Kelly is a lecturer at the NCRE, University of Canterbury. She is currently the lead researcher on a project on NZ perceptions of the EU and Britain post-BREXIT

*This paper is co-authored with Franziska Doser.*

Dr Serena Kelly
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Serena.kelly@canterbury.ac.nz

KIM, Bongchul

*Three Pillars of the bilateral legal infrastructure for the Evolving Process of EU-Korea Relations*

The EU-Korea relation has developed based on multilateral and bilateral legal infrastructures. There are three pillars to the bilateral legal infrastructure. First, The EU-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA, 2010) became the fundamental legal tool to provide favourable environments regarding the economic relation. This FTA is the first major EU trade agreement concluded after the introduction of the new strategy Global Europe, and it is also the EU’s first trade deal with an Asian country. The economic cooperation between the two partners based on the FTA has been improved in many ways. Second, EU and Korea have strengthened the political partnership based on several agreements since 1963. For example, the Korea-EU Framework Agreement (FA, 1996) was amended in 2010 and it proclaimed a strategic partnership between them. The enhanced EU-Korea FA provides the basis for strengthened cooperation and dialogue in various areas. It addresses a wide range of international concerns including non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, human rights, cooperation in the fight against terrorism, climate change, energy security and development assistance. The FA will also promote cooperation in sectors vital to economic growth, such as science and technology, innovation, education and environment. Third, the Agreement establishing a framework for the participation of Korea in EU crisis management operations (2014), also called as ‘Framework Participation Agreement aimed at facilitating Korea’s future participation in EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations’ made new cooperation field between the partners. The crisis management
operations agreement specifies third party invitation to participate in an EU crisis management operation. It also sets the status of Korean personnel who will be dispatched to command elements in case the CSDP operation is implemented.

Dr. Bongchul Kim is a Professor at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, Korea. He is Ph.D in Law from King’s College London (University of London). He graduated the Master course in Law at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Bachelor course in Law at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. He is working with Korean Legal Research Institute (KLRI) for several years in the fields of International Economic and Trade Law, EU and UK Law, and International Development Law.

Prof Bongchul Kim
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Seoul, Korea
Bong625@hufs.ac.kr

Kim, Si Hong

EU Global Strategy and EU-Korea Relations

The Global Strategy for the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy (EUGS) was prepared for the necessity of overcoming internal and external security concerns of the EU in 2016. This document expresses growing concern over East Asia in a comprehensive manner. EUGS, which is imbued with concepts of resilience and a principled multilateralism, also confirms that a connected Asia is needed in order to deepen economic diplomacy and scale up the EU’s security role in the region. The EU wants to develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia, seeking to make greater contributions to Asian security. It also wishes to expand partnerships with Japan, South Korea and Indonesia; promote non-proliferation on the Korean Peninsula; and, finally, uphold freedom of navigation by standing firm on respect for international law, including the Law of the Sea and its arbitration procedures.

This paper first of all tries to analyze the bilateral relations between the EU and Korea in view of the EUGS. Trade relations are considered positive with FTA enforcement. In terms of politico-security dimension, multilateral solutions are preferred to other means, in that in East Asia there was not any endeavor to solve the so called Asia Paradox, which entails increasing economic interdependence with harsh political conflicts. Northeast Asian Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) wanted to be a possible solution for this atmosphere. On the other hand, critical engagement policy of the EU has been consistent in which provides humanitarian assistance while keeping a stern attitude as to nuclear provocation of the North Korea. With Framework Participation Agreement between the two, global security cooperation is highly promising and middle-power Korea enjoys a certain level of status upturn. This paper concludes with the feasibility of the prospective cooperation between the EU and Korea in the coming years.
Dr. Si Hong KIM is professor and Jean Monnet Chair in the EU Studies Department of the Graduate School of International & Area Studies at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), Seoul, Korea. Currently he is Director of the HUFS Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence. Prof KIM serves now as a member of the Presidential Committee on Youth Employment. He was president of the Korean Society of Contemporary European Studies in 2009 and also served as an advisor on Europe 2020 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He has been visiting professors at University of Delaware, University of Rome and Chulalongkorn University.

Prof Si Hong Kim
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Seoul, Korea
gregkim@hufs.ac.kr

KUMURA, Hitomi

Recovery of Sovereignty and Regional Integration in EU and Asia after Brexit

Brexit posed the fundamental question about the recovery of the sovereignty and regional integration. UK High Court of Justice judged in 2015 that the Parliament’s approval is necessary to give notice under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, in respect of UK Constitution. After triggering the Brexit by March 2017, the UK Parliament would discuss the Great Repeal Bill to annul the European Communities Act 1972 to repeal direct effect and supremacy of the EU law, and get out of the jurisdiction of the ECJ upon completion of the Brexit negotiation. Does the Brexit influence the supernationalism of the EU? EU has been pursued as a model for region integration in Asia for a long time such as by the ASEAN, although the ASEAN chose to respect the sovereignty of member states and pursues more flexible intergovernmental cooperation rather than supernational integration. Was Asia more prescient in this respect? This paper discusses the worldwide phenomenon of the recovery or respect of sovereignty in the context of regional integration in EU and Asia after Brexit.

Hitomi Kimura is an Associate Professor at Otsuma Women’s University, where she teaches international and domestic environmental law. From 2002-2004, she was a researcher at what is now Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting, and from 2004-2010, she was a researcher, then Fellow for 2011-2013, at the Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES). She has also taught foreign students as a part-time Lecturer at the University of Tokyo’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She holds a B.A. in Law from Sophia University, an M.A. from the Graduate School of International Development at Nagoya University, an LL.M. from Temple University, and a Ph.D. in Law from Waseda University.

Dr Hitomi Kimura
Otsuma Women’s University
Tokyo, Japan
kimura@otsuma.ac.jp
KOYAMA, Yoji

Development of a Slovenian Company Kolektor and Its Transformation into a Multinational Enterprise

Kolektor is a Slovenian company with 700 employees, producing commutators, small components of motors. In order to create employment in the Idrija valley where a mercury mine was closing, in 1963 the Slovenian government decided to relocate ISKRA’s production of a less important product to Idrija. When Kolektor was established it had only 47 workers. As the technology provided by ISKRA was obsolete, the company keenly needed foreign strategic partner in order to introduce advanced technology. In 1968 the company came to cooperate with a West German company Kautt & Buz (K&B) which was a leader in the European market. This was one of the first cases of joint investment by socialist companies and Western companies. As Kolektor endeavored not only to absorb advanced technology from K&B but also to concentrate on education of its own employees and improve the quality of its products by investment in R&D, in the early 1980s its technological level finally surpassed that of K&B, which was taken over by an American company in 1994. Kolektor became completely independent from the American company in 2002. As Kolektor has been concentrating on a market niche it came to occupy the first place in Europe and the second place in the world, becoming a multinational enterprise with subsidiaries in Germany, the USA, South Korea, etc. Slovenia experienced a system change and gained independence from 1990 to 1991. The country was admitted to the European Union in 2004 and adopted in Euro in 2007, but it suffered severe damages from the 2008 global financial crisis. It is interesting to note that the company has been growing in spite of the period of radical change. This paper presents the history of this company and discusses secrets to its success and its implication for other post-socialist countries.

Yoji Koyama studied International Relations and Area Studies and graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1967. Over time he gradually shifted his focus from International Relations to Economics. He was a visiting scholar in Belgrade from October 1978 through March 1980 under the Yugoslav government’s fellowship program and is currently a member of the Japan Association for Comparative Economic Studies. His publication includes The EU’s Eastward Enlargement and Central and Eastern Europe’s Strategies for Development, (Singapore: World Scientific, 2015) and he edited The Eurozone Enlargement: Prospect of New EU Member States for Euro Adoption (NY: Nova Science, 2016).

Prof Yoji Koyama
Niigata University
Niigata, Japan
zac00343@nifty.com
Approximately a century ago, small European states did not have mechanisms that would effectively protect them against outside aggression. They were simply overran by the powerful states, while their formal liberation did not always bring freedom from influence and domination from big powers, nor territorial integrity. The process of European integration and transatlantic defence cooperation has started and has been developed among other because of these historical lessons. However, there is a deficit of research on influence of small states within aforementioned integrations, as well as on strategies they developed in pursuing their political, security and economic interests, independently or within the club of diverse states in terms of power. Therefore, the role of small states in organizations and integrations such as NATO and the EU, as the sui generis examples of military-political alliance, and economic integration with elements of political community, presents a challenging research topic. Since the EU and NATO now share 22 out of 28 members, which are geographically located in Europe, the focus of the research is on small European states. Accordingly, a differentiation between small and big European member states was recognized and included in a research. Furthermore, the research interest is focused on comparison of the influence small states project through the membership in NATO and/or EU with their policy of staying out of these two integrations (i.e. Switzerland). The paper starts up with the thesis that the functioning norms and decision-making procedures of the EU and NATO have provided small member states with the influence they would not have otherwise. On the other hand, a negative repercussion of the process manifested through the limits of sovereignty of analysed small states, acting within the organizations is also taken into account.

Dr. Petar Kurecic works as Assistant Professor of Political Science and Human Geography at the University North, Croatia. Dr. Kurecic is the author of one scientific book and the author or co-author of fifty-two papers. His research interests are geopolitics, geoeconomics, and international political and economic relations. Before becoming a university professor, Dr. Kurecic worked for the Social-democratic party of Croatia and for the Party’s Parliamentary club, was a Representative at the City Assembly of Zagreb, and a Dean of the Zagreb School of Business.

This paper is co-authored with Goran Kozina and Dana Lusa.

Dr Petar Kurecic
University North
Varazdin, Croatia
Petar.kurecic@unin.hr
LAI, Suet Yi

_Cuddly Panda or Dangerous Dragon: How the EU perceives China’s rise?_

In the past few decades, China has successfully developed into a modern and fast-growing economy as well as an active global player. Since its current President Xi Jinping took power in 2013, China is even more actively enlarging its influence in the international arena. This paper examines what is the perception and attitude of the European Union, as one key pole in the current global order, on the rise of China. It bases on findings from a trans-national research project led by Tsinghua University, China in the Eyes of the EU. The project explores the external image of China in the EU’s official discourses, news media coverage, public opinion as well as policy-maker views. The research results cover 2014-2016, when proactive initiatives namely New Type of Major Power Relations, the Belt and Road Initiative and Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank are launched by the government of Xi Jinping. As China’s top trade partner for more than a decade and strategic partner since 2003, how the EU is welcoming and preparing for further rise of China’s international influence is not only important to China and the EU, but also determines the development of global governance. This paper is a part of the panel “EU Perceptions in the Asia Pacific: EU Global Profile”, which features perception research projects which is led by National Centre for Research on Europe, New Zealand.

As a Post-doctoral Fellow in the Department of International Relations, Tsinghua University, LAI Suetyi, Cher, is researching and teaching on European integration, China-EU relations and Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). Cher is in charge of two trans-national research projects, whose funding applications were written by her. She is also an adjunct fellow of National Centre for Research on Europe, New Zealand, where she finished her doctoral study. Her doctoral thesis focused on ASEM. Since 2006, Cher has been part of series of perception-focus project on mutual perception between Asia and Europe. She has numerous publications on perception, China-Europe relations and ASEM.

_This paper is co-presented and co-authored with Prof Zhiqin Shi._

Dr Suet Yi Lai
Tsinghua University
Beijing, China
cherlai1212@yahoo.com.hk

LEE, Moosung

_EU and North Korea: spiral Ontological-security-seeking activities_

The EU’s North Korea human rights policy has more often than not been interrupted since its initiation. The embedded mistrust between the EU and North Korea can be argued to be one of the reasons for such interruptions. Contrary to the existing views based on realist account that
nuclear crisis is the only reason behind the current stalemate, this paper argues that the concern over ontological security should also be taken into account in the parameters of discussion when it comes to debates on the EU’s North Korea human rights policy. Against this backdrop, this paper draws on the roles of self-identity in international relations, and presumes that the deteriorating bilateral relationship that hampers the EU’s normative action may also be linked to the ways in which the referent objects’ self-identities are discursively represented in domestic politics, as well as in external relations associated with nuclear crises. Keeping this assumption in mind, the paper aims to argue that certain foreign policy actions that originally aim to ensure their own self would turn into a securitizing move that undermines the other party’s ontological security, and disrupts the bilateral relationship in general and EU–North Korea relations in particular.

Moosung Lee (PhD in University of Birmingham, UK) is professor at the department of Political Science and Diplomacy, Myongji University, Seoul, Korea. His main interests of study concern EU politics, North Korea’s human rights policy, Normative power Europe, Regional Integration and Regional conflicts. His publications include How do small states affect the future development of the EU (New York: Nova Science, 2006) The Korean Economic System: Governments, Big Business and Financial Institutions, (Adershot: Ashgate, 2008), and a number of articles published in Asia Europe Journal, Issues & Studies, Perspectives on European Politics and Society, Korean Journal of Defense Analysis, Korean Observer and the like.

Prof Moosung Lee
Myongji University
Seoul, Korea
Lms1221@mju.ac.kr

LI, Rita Yi Man

The requirements of reports to reduce externalities due to construction near misses: EU and Asia’s perspective

Construction accidents always happen on sites every year. Thousands of workers came across accidents on sites every year. Different countries have different requirements with regards to near misses, i.e. events that may lead to accidents when there is only a slight change in time and position of tools etc. Some countries require the report of accidents but may not be required for near misses. Yet, near misses happen on sites may lead to much more serious accidents or even injuries which may lead to lose in properties, goods and human lives. We attempt to review different regulations in different Asian and EU countries. Identify if there is any innovative rules and regulations in ensuring safety on sites.

Graduated from the University of Hong Kong (HKU) (global subject ranking 11 in QS 2016), I now serve as an Associate Professor in Dept of Economics and Finance, Hong Kong Shue Yan University (HKSYU). I am the founder and director of Sustainable Real Estate Research Center
and Real Estate and Economics Research Lab. I am also an Adjunct Associate Professor in China-Australia Centre for Sustainable Urban Development, Tianjin University. I first started my academic career as a visiting lecturer in Polytechnic University, then a lecturer, an Assistant Professor and now an Associate Professor in HKSYU. Outside the academia, I am a chartered surveyor by profession. I have also received formal training in arbitration and mediation.

Dr Rita Yi Man
Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Hong Kong
ymli@hksyu.edu

LI, YONGSHU

The Influence of Brexit on the UK’s Arms Trade Policy and Arms Embargo on China

The UK banned the overall arms trade with China right after 1989 Tiananmen Incident; however when the EU published its own arms control regime on China in 1998, the UK immediately left the arms control policy on the EU’s shoulder, and restarted arms trade with China. How will the current arms trade policy of the UK change towards China once the UK exits the EU? It requires a thorough comparative study of the history of UK’s arms trade policy. The EU’s arms embargo on China has been haunting the tie between the EU and China for almost 30 years. Economies in the EU, such as France, Spain, Poland and etc., either benefit from favoring lifting the embargo, or suffer from disfavoring lifting the embargo. The UK was no exception. During the period from 2003 to 2005, the UK was the most vital swing member states in the discussion to lift the EU’s arms embargo on China. The rationale behind the UK’s swinging attitude is also interesting in the sense of how to interpret the UK’s arms trade policy. This paper proposes

M.Sc. East Asian Studies, University of Bristol; Ph.D. Political Science, Meiji University; Research Fellow, Meiji University

Dr Yongshu Li
Meiji University
Tokyo, Japan
gtskenlee@gmail.com

LIANG, C-M

The European Union and Brexit crisis management

This article scrutinizes the causes, the process of Brexit and the positions of the European Council. The British people have voted, though with a narrow majority, to leave the EU after the
referendum on 23 June 2016. An informal European Council was convened by its President Donald Tusk to deal with this catastrophic and unprecedented crisis. The 27 heads of state/government had an urgent Brexit crisis management meeting on 29 June 2016 in an attempt to limit the unexpected and undesirable outcomes. However, a wait-and-see approach instead of a proactive or provocative one was adopted by leaders who insisted that the Britain’s withdrawal from the European Union must be done in an orderly way and in compliance with Article 50 of the TEU. Facing the Brexit crisis, the awkward strategy as well as the passive management of crisis of the European Council are often observed due to its collective decision-making process and defused leadership system. Compared with the tough position of the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker (who has appointed Michel Barnier as Chief Negotiator dealing with Brexit), the attitude of the President of the European Council was much more flexible by wishing "the UK as a close partner in the future". Pushed by the British eurosceptics and some European leaders who claimed the elimination of uncertainty, the Prime Minister Theresa May has finally announced that the formal process for the UK’s EU divorce would be launched by March 2017. A divorce after 43 years of marriage is never an easy thing. It’s already foreseeable that the European Council in pursuit of its ‘ever closer union’, will be forced to upgrade their tough position vis-a-vis the UK in the upcoming Brexit negotiations.

Professor of International relations and the EU studies.

Prof C-M Liang
Fu Jen University
Taipei, Taiwan
Liangprof@gmail.com

LOPACINSKA, Karolina

*China’s One Belt, One Road initiative - the implications for the European Economy*

Initiative of the Chinese government, One Belt, One Road, focused on the expansion of the network infrastructure linking China, the countries of Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe is meant to expand the cooperation of these countries in the implementation of infrastructure and finance related projects. Therefore the initiative will be of crucial importance to the development of the Chinese economy, its partner countries and regions in the world. The aim of the article is to present the essence, significance and the expected impact of this strategic economic project, both on the European market and the world market. The first part of the article is devoted to the presentation of the essence of the project and the premises that prompted the Chinese government to undertake this initiative. Further in the article the general objectives of the One Belt, One Road project and its anticipated implications, for the European economy in particular have been presented. Moreover the conditions, that are necessary to meet for the successful implementation of the project’s objectives have been addressed. The basis of analyzes made by the author are mainly experts’ opinions obtained from the press and Internet portals, consulting agencies and so-called think tanks, specializing in economics and
international economic relations, such as: European Council on Foreign Relations, Bruegel, The Diplomat Magazine and McKinsey’s Podcasts. Preliminary statistical data on the implementation process of the One Belt, One Road project has also been included. Analyses have been conducted in two key areas: regarding trade between China and other countries, and in the field of the investment activity in the countries covered by the initiative. Lastly potential threats and challenges that may arise from the inevitable growth of Chinese influence and domination on the international arena in connection with the implementation of the objectives of the project have been presented.

Karolina Łopacińska is a PhD student in the Department of International Economic Relations at Wrocław University of Economics (Poland), as well as a young researcher in Asia-Pacific Center and a member of International Cooperation Center operating at the University. She is an author of several articles in the field of Asia Pacific business, multinational M&A’s and cultural context of managing an international corporation, mainly focusing on the case of China and its growing competitiveness on the global market. In her PhD thesis she is further exploring matters regarding the role of mergers of Chinese companies in creation of China’s competitive position.

This paper is co-authored with Dr Anna H. Jankowiak.

Ms Karolina Lopacinska
Wrocław University of Economics
Wrocław, Poland
Lopacinska.karolina@gmail.com

LUSA, Dana

European diplomacy after Brexit and its implication for the Asia-Pacific

The departure of the UK will increase the role of the European External Action Service (EEAS) at the expense of national ministries and diplomatic services in some very limited areas. The overall effect of Brexit on the operations of the EEAS would be negative taking into account a British active foreign policy, giving the EEAS access to reporting from the UK’s global networks of posts. The paper firstly analysis how the Brexit will influence the EEAS’s capacity for independent information gathering ending up with the EU lacking the tools to pursue a more ambitious EU-led foreign policy. Particularly this is evident from the UK driving EU activities in five key foreign policy areas, according to the ECFR Scorecard for 2016, seeing the EU foreign policy cooperation as a force multiplier. Secondly, the paper questions the geopolitical and geo-economics consequences of Brexit on the states of Asia-Pacific arguing the that Brexit will have implications in Asia Pacific making the EU less interesting to Asia and at the same time the EU being less interested in Asia. Asian countries will certainly feel the secondary effects of Brexit as Japan, South Korea and China are are all in the middle of significant shifts that will shape the way the global economy behaves over the next decade.
Đana Luša was born in 1982 in Šibenik, Croatia. She holds a position of an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb teaching International Relations, History of Diplomacy and Modern Diplomacy. She has delivered presentations at numerous national and international conferences, which resulted with publishing in relevant scientific journals. She is the author of a book on Theories of International Relations. Her research interests are small states foreign policy, small states and EU integration, diplomacy and theories of international relations an. Currently she occupies a position of the vice-dean for science and international cooperation.

Dr Dana Lusa
University of Zagreb
Zagreb, Croatia
Dana.lusa@fpzg.hr

LUSA, Dana

*Migration challenges facing small European and Pacific states: between hedging, bandwagoning and smart power*

Transformed geopolitical environment and the emergence of new security challenges have completely changed security priorities and strategies of small states. Increased interdependence and globalization have reduced the importance of traditional military threats and at the same time have emphasized the global aspect of the security of small states. Economic, social and environmental issues present all countries with new challenges, which are manifested through the financial crisis, migration, terrorism, cyber attacks and global warming. If modern security threats are grouped into four categories: military (hard) security, non-state violence (including migration), economic security and accidents and natural disasters, for each of them "smallness" can be positive, negative and neutral factor. In terms of dealing with the less traditional form of security, "smallness" in most cases presents a constraint. The paper offers comparative analysis of strategies used by small states in Europe and Pacific to address current migration challenges.

On one hand small European states faced with migration crisis that culminated in Europe in 2015 have shown the weakness of using traditional foreign policy strategies of small states (hedging, sheltering and bandwagoning). On the other hand small Pacific island states are facing with different migration patterns, particularly emigration, resulting with huge diaspora and the Pacific being one of the most remittance-dependent region in the world. They have partially used smart states strategies with remittances improving their welfare and reducing their poverty. The paper examines different responses to different migration challenges facing small European and Pacific states.

Đana Luša was born in 1982 in Šibenik, Croatia. She holds a position of an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb teaching International Relations, History of Diplomacy and Modern Diplomacy. She has delivered presentations at numerous national and international conferences, which resulted with publishing in relevant scientific journals. She is
the author of a book on Theories of International Relations. Her research interests are small states foreign policy, small states and EU integration, diplomacy and theories of international relations an. Currently she occupies a position of the vice-dean for science and international cooperation.

Dr Dana Lusa
University of Zagreb
Zagreb, Croatia
Dana.lusa@fpzg.hr
MAGYAR, Judit Erika


In 1997 Fareed Zakaria – at the time the managing editor of Foreign Affairs – wrote an article about the rise of democracy, predicting an upsurge in its popularity in the coming decades. However, he made it clear that democracy should not be equated with liberalism despite the fact that liberal democracies have been in vogue in the developed post-WWII world: whereas the former is about popular participation, the latter is concerned with norms and practices that make politics. The apprehension has been increasing not only about the restrictions of individual freedoms – see the (un)free media wars – but also national sovereignty in the past decade in both Japan and Hungary. National decision-making mechanisms were double-checked against the international world order and security treaty memberships in their parliaments, and only recently – in September 2015 – Hungary organized a referendum that seemed to be about much more than the refugee question. The ultimate aim was to feel the national pulse on how citizens saw the country’s EU membership and Brussels’ growing influence on a prospective future common European foreign policy. At the same time, Japan has seen Okinawans protest against the US bases on their islands and Tokyoites march in front of the Diet building to demand a cessation of the all operations in nuclear power plants nationwide, and the curtailing of media freedoms by the sitting government. Also, the responsibilities of the SDF have been increased after Article 9 had been reinterpreted. Japan’s mounting fiscal deficit in the light of a Trump presidency which hinted at negotiating a smaller involvement from the US side and greater responsibilities by the Japanese side will necessitate the rethinking of the national security question. Thus, the current presentation aims to address three distinct points: the popularity of an increasingly nationalistic government; a security policy dependent on international treaties; and national sovereignty as the axis that might work for or against a peaceful globalized future.

MA in European Studies and Global Affairs, UNICATT Aseri, Milan, Italy (Thesis on Turkey’s EU accession) MA in Law with Political Science Specialization, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Thesis on State Shinto) PhD (imminent) in International Studies, Waseda University, Tokyo (Dissertation on Mizuno Hironori, navyman and pacifist 1875-1945). Adjunct Lecturer in Modern Japanese History; Global History at various Japanese Universities and ENS, Paris.

Ms Judit Erika Magyar
Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan
Magyar.judit@fuji.waseda.jp
EU’s Euro as an international reserve currency: What Lessons for China’s Renminbi?

A country’s economic rise tends to be usually accompanied by its ambition to establish its currency as an international reference, with other currencies tracking it implicitly or explicitly. China is now pushing for initiatives that could eventually transform the regional financial architecture such as the internationalization of the renminbi, the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization, increasingly seen as the “Asian IMF”, the creation of the New Development Bank, or BRICS Bank, the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, or the “BRICS IMF”, and, more recently the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). This paper will focus on the first initiative and the IMF’s decision to include China’s Renminbi (RMB) in 2016 as one of the world’s international reserve currencies represents a milestone decision by the multilateral organisation and a recognition of China’s rising financial and economic strength. The decision is expected to open the way for broader and global use of the renminbi in trade and finance. In East and Southeast Asia, this is already happening with growing trade integration leading to the emergence of a “RMB Bloc” as the Chinese currency becomes a regional reference currency. Since its creation in 1999, the Euro has progressively become the second largest international reserve currency as well as the second most traded currency in the world right after the US dollar. The fact that it is the currency of the Eurozone bringing together several leading world economies in the same region does help this status. We will analyse the institutional and political steps leading to the build-up of the Euro as the main EU currency and attempt to analyse whether or not it can offer lessons for China’s attempt to set the RMB as a regional reference currency.

Luis Mah is a Lecturer at the Program in Development Studies (MA and PhD) and an Associate Researcher at the Center for African, Asian and Latin American Studies (CESA) in the Lisbon School of Economics and Management (ISEG)-University of Lisbon. He is also a Lecturer at the MA in Asian Studies in the Portuguese Catholic University. He holds a PhD in Development Studies from the London School of Economics (2004).

This paper is co-authored with Prof Stefanie Weil.

Dr Luis Mah
Universidade de Lisboa
Lisbon, Portugal
luismah@iseg.ulisboa.pt
Should Brexit be a positive step for EU political integration?

This can be the case, provided that a tough incentive generates the will for a new European deal. Such an incentive can be found in the EU commitment in the 2030 Sustained Development Agenda. This doesn’t mean that such a commitment is in itself a powerful engine to drive the EU toward a deeper political integration. Neither is it that the withdrawal of the UK from the EU automatically opens up the door to a deeper integration.

On the one hand, by leaving the EU the British have given the reason and the opportunity the Europeans needed to change et redefine the meaning and the goal of the EU. With the British within, the EU can’t be anything else than a vast integrated free market with no interest at all in any form of federatism. On the other hand, the global geopolitical stage gives some good reason to believe that the Europeans must play a new role in the new current world affairs: the 21st century is going to be the Asian Century, while the US is now losing its rank of first world super power. The global order as an American one since 1945 is now becoming obsolete. In this context, neither can Europe rely on the US for its security and wealth, nor can it stand along with a new US policy in the matter of climate change.

In other words it is time for the EU to conceive of its new place in the game and of a status of its own. Therefore, a thoroughly new agenda – its own 2030 Constitution Agenda – must stress three major priorities which can not be separated from one another:

- lead the global fight against climate change
- found a political union by strengthening a short number core of nations states on a federative principle based on parlementarian (european and national) sovereignty
- cooperate with other European nations, on a special basis, and cope with human development of nations of the African continent.


Prof Gerard Mairet
Universite Paris 8
Paris, France
Gerard.mairet@univ-paris8.fr
MARCHI, Ludovica

Myanmar diversifying its foreign relations: The European Union

This draft paper discusses Yangon seeking to counterbalance China’s sway on Myanmar and the EU’s attempts to find a role for itself in the region. It investigates several questions: might the EU and the member states have realised that Yangon was making efforts to offset China’s role in Myanmar? Has China astutely compensated the political and economic isolation imposed on Myanmar, among others, by the EU? Do the interest logic, the changes in the environment and the identity logic explain the EU developing the Special Partnership for Democracy, Peace and Prosperity with Myanmar? The paper argues that by sponsoring the Special Partnership, the European Union tried to promote its own role in engaging to boost its presence in the region, in continuing its traditional attachment to ASEAN and in enhancing its security policy cooperation in Southeast Asia. EU official documents, Southeast Asian and western media, secondary sources, and a few interviews conducted in Myanmar and Brussels are the sources employed.

Ludovica Marchi, PhD (pen name of Ludovica Marchi Balossi Restelli), is an international relations political scientist, Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Studies, Department of International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, London (UK). Her main research fields are: European Union’s external relations, ASEAN, ARF, Myanmar, Common Security and Defence Policy, Italy’s foreign policy and foreign policy analysis. She taught at the University of Mandalay in Myanmar (July 2014), held a visiting research position at Singapore Management University (January - February 2014), and taught at the University of Cambridge (Department of Geography). For her publications, see: http://www.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExper

Dr Ludovica Marchi
London School of Economics
London, United Kingdom
l.marchi@lse.ac.uk

MASCITELLI, Bruno

What does the new global geo-political stage mean for European Union integration?

Winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 for advancing the causes of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe should have given the European Union (EU) much social capital and incremental steps in terms of integration. But as events of 2016 and 2017 would demonstrate this integration came be just as easily undone as a new geo-political order emerged and provided distinct challenges if not obstacles to European Integration. Besides the migration crisis – which might also be called the Syrian Civil war - the British referendum on Brexit and soon followed by the victory of the Trump Presidency, gave little positive encouragement to compacting the European Union, which had been stumbling along for a number of years. There was, in response, an organisation that was wounded and in part disoriented. Entering into 2017
saw no let up on the ongoing challenges facing European integration. The potential populist victory in The Netherlands where many were relieved that the much feared Wilders Party for Freedom (PVV) “only” acquired 20 percent of the vote leaving the centre right Prime Minister Rutte People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) the task of forming government. Similar concerns are now being directed at the outcome of the French Presidential elections in May with the unstoppable Marine Le Pen of the National Front. While favourite to win in the first of the run-off elections, rival candidates should get the upper-hand and isolate the National Front. To add to the great uncertainty has emerged un-scheduled British elections which Theresa May is seeking to firm her hand with the UK Brexit plans and deliberations. Less as a matter of concern are the German elections scheduled for September, which surprisingly has now become a much closer race with Martin Schultz standing against Merkel. Either way the election outcome here will not produce significant changes to the German approach towards the European Union as most will have their eyes on how well the far right wing Alternative for Germany (AfD) do in capturing the populist mood.

The European Union through a white paper offered by the Commission President Juncker indicated that the EU should kick-start a debate on its future especially with the UK leaving. The scenarios range from leaving things as they are to moving in a stronger way towards more expanded federal arrangements. What does this self-reflection mean for European integration?

The objective of this paper is to ascertain if the current geo-political order will be a hindrance to European integration, and whether this state of affairs will keep European integration on the defensive for years to come. Finally is this state of crisis a moment of temporary aberration or are we experiencing the beginning of a much longer term chaotic order which will make projects like European integration more difficult to progress and manage.

Bruno is an Associate professor at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia. He is also the President of CESAA, Australia’s European Studies Association. He teaches in the area of European Studies and in 2016 was awarded the Jean Monnet Chair for his university. His area of research is connected to European Studies as well as Italian and migration studies. He has published many journal articles, book chapter and 16 books.

Assoc. Prof Bruno Mascitelli
Swinburne University
Melbourne, Australia
bmascitelli@swin.edu.au

MATSUURA, Kazuyoshi

The Effects and Side Effects of the European Central Bank’s Quantitative Easing Policy in Greece after the Financial Crisis.

The aim of my paper is to assess the effects and side effects of the ECB’s monetary policy in
Greece since January 2015. The first section analyses the background of the massive liquidity provisions. The second section analyses the effects on the transmission mechanism. Third section tackles the side effects of the NSMO.

Kazuyoshi Matsuura, Ph.D.
Professor of Matsuyama University, Faculty of Economics, in Ehime Japan.
Study field: International Economics

Dr Kazuyoshi Matsuura
Matsuyama University
Matsuyama, Japan
matsuura@cc.matsuyama-u.ac.jp

MCNAUGHTON, Anne

The potential and limits of including mutual evaluation in free trade agreements

The concept of mutual evaluation first appeared formally in the 2006 Services Directive. It was subsequently adopted, albeit in modified (perhaps watered down) form, in the amended 2005 Professional Qualifications Directive. This paper introduces the mutual evaluation concept of the Services Directive; it then explains the way in which this was modified in the amendments to the Professional Qualifications Directive. The paper then explains the relationship between the settled concept of mutual recognition under EU law and the more recent concept of mutual evaluation. The core of the paper is a consideration of the value of providing for this latter concept in free trade agreements in the field of services. It is suggested that what is defined as ‘mutual evaluation’ has been practised informally for many years as states and their bureaucracies negotiate trade liberalising measures that have implications behind borders. Prima facie, there is an appeal in embedding this practice formally in a preferential trade agreement such as the free trade agreement to be negotiated between Australia and the EU. However, a high level of trust and confidence must exist between the treaty partners in order for such a mechanism to be genuinely useful. Drawing on drafting differences between the 2006 Services Directive and the 2013 amendments to the Professional Qualifications Directive, this paper explores the potential and the limitations of including such a principle explicitly in preferential trade agreements.

Anne McNaughton is a Senior Lecturer in the ANU College of Law at the Australian National University, Canberra and an Adjunct of the ANU Centre for European Studies. Anne has degrees in Arts and Law and a Master of Laws from Eberhard-Karls University inwTuebingen, Germany. Anne’s work includes researching and teaching aspects of European Union law and European integration with a particular focus on the services market in the EU. She is a Fellow of the European Law Institute and a corresponding member of the Principles of European Insurance Contract Law (PEICL) and Principles of Reinsurance Contract Law (PRICL).
With its judgement from the 20th of September 2016 in the case Ledra Advertising the European Court of Justice (ECJ) revolutionized the legal situation surrounding the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). By carrying out a judicial review of the Commission’s actions relating to the Cypriot Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) the ECJ eliminated the legal vacuum in which the financial mechanisms lasted hitherto. Hence, the reform programs became objects of legal scrutiny based on the EU-law and the Commission and ECB became legally responsible for their content. The ESM and its predecessors were created outside the EU’s legal framework, allowing their measures to evade the European judicial review. This had dramatic consequences, as the subjects of the reform programs were left without judicial protection: the national courts saw the Memoranda as non-challengeable international agreements, and the ECJ dismissed respective actions as inadmissible due to lack of appropriate respondent in the EU-framework.

The judgement in the case Ledra Advertising offers a desirable change of the described course. Contradicting the opinion of the Advocate General, the Court held that the EU-external legal nature of the ESM shouldn’t prevent unlawful conduct linked to the negotiation and adoption of a memorandum of understanding on behalf of the ESM from being raised against the Commission and the ECB in an action for compensation under Article 268 TFEU and the second and third paragraphs of Article 340 TFEU. Consequently, the EU-citizens can challenge the legality of the Memoranda of Understanding and demand a compensation for infringements of their rights. This development has consequences not only for the level of legal protection within the community, but also justifies a perception of the mechanisms as an integral part of the EU, governed by the uniform legal regime of the Treaties and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Robert Mezyk is a a Visiting Scholar at the ANU Centre for European Studies and a Tutor at the Australian National University College of Law. He holds a Master of Law and a Master of Philosophy from Jagiellonian University in Cracow, as well as a Magister Legum (LL.M) from Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz. Robert is currently accomplishing his PhD at Humbolt University, Germany researching the conditional lending within the European Union during the financial crisis. He possesses experience as corporate lawyer and manager.
Non-indexation of UK pensions: should this be a pre-condition for a trade treaty?

Given Brexit, the UK government is keen to agree bilateral trade agreements with many countries, including Australia. This will create an opportunity for Australia (and New Zealand, Canada and South Africa) to attempt (again) to negotiate the issue of non-indexation of British pensions paid to persons in living in these countries. This is despite the fact that the UK pension system is contributory – that is, there is an implicit contract between the person paying in and the State. In 2008 the then Minister, Jocelyn Newman, cancelled Australia’s reciprocal social security agreement in view of the UK government’s unwillingness to negotiate seriously on the indexation issue. Overall about half a million persons are affected, with some 250,000 persons resident in Australia receiving non-indexed pensions. This creates a substantial burden on the Australian social security system, where pension eligibility is not linked to contributions, but rather to income and assets. This paper marshals the evidence on the costs and savings (and to whom these would be attributable) that would arise if indexation were agreed.

Hazel Moir is an Adjunct Associate Professor at the ANU’s Centre for European Studies where her work focuses on the “intellectual property” dimensions of trade agreements, particularly the issue of geographical indexation. Hazel publishes on patent policy, geographical indications and various other aspects of trade policy. She has made a number of submissions to government enquiries on these issues. Her academic background is in economics (Cambridge) and demography (Brown). After brief stints in the private sector and in overseas aid, she spent 20 years in the Australian Public Service and followed this with a second PhD in public policy.

Dr Hazel Moir  
Australian National University (ANU)  
Canberra, Australia  
Hazel.moir@anu.edu.au

Rethinking pitfalls of referendums in representative democracies: Comparative studies on EU and East Asia

Seemingly ill-conceived referendums in Britain and Italy in 2016 resulted in the downfall of their governments in 2016. As means of direct democracy, referendums may nurture citizens’ involvement and legitimize important decisions. The number of referendums in Europe and elsewhere in the world has been increasing in recent years, and have become a recurrent feature of European politics. Since 1972, Europe has seen 54 referendums on EU, matters, concerning membership, treaty ratification or specific issues such as the adoption of the euro. Besides the British and Italian referendums, there were EU-related referendums in the Netherlands and Hungary in 2016. There are also provisions for referendums in East Asia, including Japan, South
Korea and Thailand. But referendums remain controversy as they are prone to a misuse by populist politicians—which was the case in Britain and in Italy. Advocates of direct democracy emphasize that referendums can, among other things, foster citizens’ engagement and thereby improve legitimacy and governance. Detractors highlight the pitfalls of referendums. They suggest that referendum voters tend to answer questions other than those on the ballot paper, making them a de facto vote of confidence as in the case of the Italian referendum. Some critics also question the advisability of a simple “yes” or “no” vote to decide on complex and multidimensional matters pertaining to the EU. This paper aims to analyze merits and demerits of referendums and their history both in the EU and East Asia. It will then attempt to explore best practices for referendums and ways to halt misusing them. Finally, the paper will try to determine what lessons East Asia can learn from Europe’s experiences.

Naohisa Murakami, a journalist-turned-academic, teaches at the College of Humanities and Sciences of Nihon University and serves as non-resident researcher at Jiji Research Institute both in Tokyo. He worked for Jiji Press for 26 years during which he had a stint of its Brussels correspondent and then moved on to the academic world to teach for 14 years at Nagaoka University of Technology. His current interest focuses on the aftermath of Brexit, the euro crisis and refugee problems.

Mr Naohisa Murakami
Nihon University
Tokyo, Japan
naohisa@crux.ocn.ne.jp

NAKANISHI, Yumiko

Brexit and the EU Agreements

Implication of Brexit in the EU’s external relations will be discussed. The Union has concluded not only so-called EU only agreements, but also mixed agreements with the third countries. Currently, the Union is negotiating Free Trade Agreements with several countries including Japan. Brexit might influence exiting the EU’s agreements, but also negotiations. Generally in the case of mixed agreements, the EU has competences partly for the subject matters of the agreements and the Member States have competences partly for them. The UK has concluded those agreements as an EU Member State. If the UK withdraws from the Union, so-called EU only agreements will not apply for the UK more. However, in the case of mixed agreements, the situation will be much more complicated. The third countries which have concluded with the Union and its Member States might be obliged to renegotiate with the Union and the UK. Japan and the Union are negotiating Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Even if the negotiations between them finish, Japan should take a renegotiation with the UK into consideration further. Japan tried to persuade the UK remain in the Union, but they did not succeed in it. There are also cases where the EU takes responsibilities as a whole. For example, Kyoto Protocol obliged the EU and its Member States to reduce global warming gas by 8 % as a whole. The division of the
obligation has been decided through a special agreement within the EU. The UK might be obliged to take individual obligation in such an agreement after Brexit. The UK has been a Member States of the Union (former the Community) for 43 years. The EU has concluded many international agreements with the third countries and in international fora. The problems which are related to Brexit and those agreements will be shown.


Prof Yumiko Nakanishi
Hitotsubashi University
Tokyo, Japan
Yumiko.nakanishi@r.hit-u.ac.jp

NGAMPRAMUAN, Soavapa

Comparative Sub-regionalism between Danube and Mekong Region

This research aims to investigate the dynamic of sub-regional phenomena between two continents explicitly Central and Eastern Europe and East Asia. It also aims to examine empirical case studies namely Danube Strategy region and Greater Mekong Sub-region with the comparative methodology by addressing the theoretical and methodological development of contemporary sub-regionalism. When a comparison of the European Union and the Asian approaches to sub-regionalism finds different challenges and some similar experiences may not be optimal. Consequently, this research based on the key question of what are the similarity and differentiation between Danube strategy region and Greater Mekong Sub-region in term of sub-regional development. Firstly, the purpose of this thesis will identify the elements of sub-regional cooperation rather than regional, the nature of contemporary sub-regionalism both in Europe and Asia will be explored as Dosch (2003, 31) argued that today Europe's integration experience does not present a global model of integration'. As a result, the ongoing theoretical debates within sub-regional framework both in Europe and Asia will be analyzed in order to synchronize a conceptual framework of developmental sub-regionalism that will be employed to approach both empirical cases. Secondly, the next objective is to analyze deeply challenges of sub-regional notions both of Danube Strategy region and Greater Mekong sub-region. In this section, the differentiations and similarities of those two will be discussed in term of developmental sub-regionalism. The structures of GMS and Danube Strategy region will be investigated institutionally firstly. Including with geographic and demographic data will be
described as Danube and Mekong regions refer to a functional area defined by the river basins with countries along their rivers. Thirdly, strategy adopted process and their objectives will be discussed comparatively and then the research will explore what they can learn from each other’s experiences. Key words: sub-regionalism, Danube Strategy region, Greater Mekong Sub-region


Ass Prof Soavapa Ngampramuan
Ramkhamhaeng University
Bangkok, Thailand
soavapa@yahoo.com

OBADOVIC, Irena

The European Union and New Zealand trade relationships toward the FTA

On 25 February 2016, a non-binding resolution was passed in the European Parliament in support of the EU commencing negotiations for a modern, ambitious, balanced and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with New Zealand. This is seen as a bold step which will significantly boost trade and investment between the two parties. However, the two partners face issues which are proving to be stumbling blocks for future negotiations, in particular for industries such as agriculture. New Zealand has relatively low tariffs for most products, making market access easy for the EU into its market. On the other hand, the EU has relatively high tariffs and other trade restrictions, especially for agricultural commodities. Therefore, as New Zealand exports mainly agricultural goods this means access to the EU market is limited. This research examines the possible economic effects of the FTA between New Zealand and the European Union, with a detailed look into the agricultural sector. A partial Equilibrium model called the Lincoln Trade Environment Model (LTEM) is employed in order to capture the welfare effects of the FTA in the agricultural sector. The LTEM calculates international trade, production and consumption of agricultural products and it is specially designed to focus on New Zealand, its main trading partners and its policies. Therefore, bilateral trade liberalisation between New Zealand and the EU can be modelled with the LTEM. Different scenarios of bilateral trade liberalisation in the agricultural sector are developed and the scenarios are simulated with the LTEM. One of the relevant liberalisation scenario is a comprehensive FTA remove off all tariffs on agricultural products.

Irena Obadovic is a PhD student at National Centre for Research on Europe, Canterbury University. Obadovic’s research area of interest is New Zealand and the EU trade relationships. Obadovic did her Master at the Vilnius University, Lithuania on the topic “The possibility to use fiscal policy as an instrument of stabilization in the EU countries” and she was awarded by
Erasmus Mundus Master scholarship. Irena’s PhD examines the evolution of trade relationships between New Zealand and the EU, current trade relation, trade challenges and issues faced in formulating their own FTA and the economic importance of FTA for both parties.

Ms Irena Obadovic
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Irena.obadovic@pg.canterbury.ac.nz
PAK, Olga

*Comparative analysis of banking structures of the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union’s transition economies: application for the regional financial stability*

The paper analyzes the major structural changes in the banking systems and banking unions’ regulatory framework during and post–crisis periods across the Eurasian Economic Union (EaEU) of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus emerged on January 1’2015. European Union’s banking system serves as a valuable benchmark for assessing the current stage of the EaEU region’s financial development in the context of ongoing economic integration. Analysis is performed in terms of the external market and internal banking structures’ perspectives. As a secondary contribution, current regulatory regimes of bank unions in the sampled EaEU countries are discussed. The results of the comparative analysis have an important implication for deeper understanding of factors which may adversely affect the EaEU banks’ stability. Firstly, the EaEU banking sector experiences continuous consolidation post-crisis which results in less number of credit institutions, decrease in market concentration, and increase in foreign banks’ market share. Secondly, the EaEU banks increase their engagement in capital markets and fee-generating activities, have diverse financing patterns across regional samples and operate at deteriorating capitalization and profitability. Finally, the EaEU banks are under pressure to adapt to new Basel III regulatory framework which may directly affect their operational efficiency and risk-taking’ incentives. It is exactly these three factors (market environment, business structures and regulatory reforms) that drive an individual bank’s performance and its contribution to the overall the EaEU banking sectors’ stability.

Olga Pak obtained her MBA degree from the Birmingham Business School in 2002 (UK), DBA degree in 2016 from the KIMEP University (Kazakhstan) and currently she is an international research fellow at the Kyushu University Graduate Department of Economic Research (Japan). Olga Pak is a full-time faculty at the KIMEP University (Kazakhstan) in the finance area since 2003, has a professional certification in Risk Management (USA) since 2009 and was a visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh’s Business School (USA) in 2010. Her major research interests include bank micro and macro-prudential regulation, bank business models and risks.

Dr Olga Pak
Kyushu University
Fukuoka, Japan
Olgapak13@gmail.com
PARK, Sang Chul

*RCEP versus TPP with the Trump Administration in the USA and Implications for East Asian Economic Cooperation*

Global trade has contributed to rapid economic growth in the world last 5 decades. However, the trade growth has slowed down in the global economy since the global financial crisis. In 2016, growth in the volume of world trade is expected to remain at 2.8% that is unchanged from the 2.8% increase registered in 2015. Imports of developed countries will be moderate this year, while demand for imported goods in developing Asian economies could rise. Despite the rising import in Asia, the ratio of trade growth in the world has been lower than the ratio of global economic growth since 2013. Therefore, many countries have tried to create bilateral, multilateral, regional and mega FTAs in order to boost their trade volumes and economic growths. The EU’s single market provides several implications to East Asian countries trying to build their FTA and participate in different mega FTAs such as RCEP and TPP. As a result, their economic interests are rather divided deeply and related to political and security issues in

Sang-Chul Park has received PhD degrees in political science in Aug. 1993 in Germany and economics in Feb. 1997 in Sweden. His dissertations discussed Technopolises in Japan. He also passed a habilitation examination (full professorship) in political science in Nov. 2002 in Germany as well as a docent evaluation (Swedish habilitation) in economics in Sep. 2004 in Sweden. He is currently a Full Professor at Graduate School of Knowledge based Technology and Energy, Korea Polytechnic University and Adjunct Professor at Center for Science-based Entrepreneurship, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), South Korea. He was also a Private Dozent at Justus Liebig University in Giessen, Germany and Visiting Professor at Gothenburg

Prof Sang Chul Park
Korea Polytechnic University
Siheung, Korea
scpark@kpu.ac.kr

PARKER, Rita

*The European Liberal Democratic Model – Does it have a future in the Asia Pacific?*

At the close of the twentieth century the influence of the European liberal democratic model had spread across every continent and most autocratic regimes of the previous century had changed. Today, however, in the twenty-first century liberal democracies worldwide are being challenged politically, economically and socially and this potentially weakens the resilience of this governance model. This is particularly evident in the areas of non-traditional transnational security and is reflected in the way the political class, populist leaders, and some sectors of the community have sought to frame these issues. This adds to the challenges for policy makers when dealing with security issues which do not recognise sovereign borders including acts of
terrorism and unregulated migration in Europe and the Asia Pacific. There is increasing evidence that people in many liberal democracies have become disenchanted with the political class and are feeling disenfranchised as shown by the recent BREXIT decision and US election outcomes. European and other democracies have struggled to cope with the Syrian civil war and other unresolved regional conflicts. In addition to the increasing death toll of civilians in the affected territories, the conflict is generating unprecedented numbers of refugees and has nurtured terrorist groups that have inspired or organised attacks, often on civilian targets. This confluence of stresses has led to increased protectionist and nationalist views that had been building across Europe and elsewhere. Do the changes reflect the value of the liberal democratic model or presage its downfall? And is the European democratic model relevant for Asia Pacific democracies in the context of present and future turmoil? This paper will examine the future resilience of the European liberal democratic model with particular reference to security and migration issues and relevance to the Asia-Pacific.

Dr Rita Parker is Deputy Director of the Australian Centre for Armed Conflict and Society at the University of New South Wales Canberra, and Convenor of the UNSW Canberra Executive Education course on National Security Challenges and Policies in the Indo-Pacific. Her research areas focus on transnational security issues and resilience. Rita’s research has been published in peer reviewed journals and books in Australia, Singapore, the US and Germany. She is co-editor of Global Insecurity, to be published in 2017 by Palgrave Macmillan Publishing and she is a regular columnist for Security Solutions magazine.

Dr Rita Parker
UNSW
Canberra, Australia
rparker@adfa.edu.au

PASIERBIAK, Pawel

Economic Integration in East Asia and Europe. An Overview and Comparison of Motives and Conditions

Regional economic integration, which is one of the most important trends in contemporary world economy, is the result of the different groups of motivations. Actually, these processes are always the outcome of the simultaneous interaction of political, economic, social and ideological motives. However, an importance of these motives for different integration initiatives varies and evolves over time. Nowadays, a leading role in the development of integration processes is played by economic motives, as the primary goal of economic integration is to increase an economic efficiency of participating countries, expressed in an acceleration of economic development. However, other motives of integration should be also kept in mind, as sometimes they can be seen as driving forces of integration processes. Apart from motivations, the efficiency of the integration processes depends on conditions in which these processes take place. On the one hand, these conditions may favor the development of closer economic ties
between participants, on the other, they can constitute barriers to such a development. The most important determinants of economic regional integration are: complementary economic structures, existence of adequate infrastructure and appropriate (favorable) economic policy of participating countries. If these conditions are met, there is a chance to achieve benefits of regional integration, and hence, a greater involvement of countries in integration processes.

Motives and conditions of regional economic integration in East Asia and Europe are the subject of analysis in this article. Main objectives set by the author, are the following: 1) identification of main motives and conditions of economic integration in East Asia and Europe at various stages of development of these processes, and 2) a comparative analysis of integration processes in Europe and East Asia from the point of view of their motives and conditions, which will allow to determine similarities and differences between the implemented integration processes.

Assistant Professor and International Programmes Coordinator at the Faculty of Economics, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland. The main area of my scientific interest lies in the field of international economics with particular focus on regional economic integration processes. My current work is concentrated on economic relations within East Asia. Outcomes of my research are published in national and international scientific journals, books and also as chapters in books. They are also the subject of lectures I deliver at Polish and foreign universities (Germany, Spain and the United States).

Dr Pawel Pasierbiak
Maria Curie-Skłodowska University
Lublin, Poland
Pawel.pasierbiak@umcs.lublin.pl

POLI, Sara

"Fortress" Europe: an appraisal of the EU immigration policy in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy

The paper is aimed at identifying the principles underlying the EU immigration policy towards the EU’s Eastern and Southern neighbour countries, included in the European Neighbourhood policy. Despite the EU’s position that closer relations should be established with these third countries, the EU immigration policy towards them is pervaded by a ‘security approach’ and is based on the assumption that migrants are a ‘liability’ for EU Member States. This is shown by the following trends. First, the EU is more interested in securing readmission agreements with partner countries to tackle irregular migration than facilitating legal migration for third country nationals. Second, only recently mobility partnerships have been concluded with Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan. These partnerships are presented as a reward for the partners’ efforts towards political reforms. Yet, at the moment, there are no visa facilitating agreements between the EU and northern African countries currently in force. Turning to Eastern neighbours, visa liberalization dialogues within the Visa Liberalization Action Plans are in force with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia. Yet, only one visa liberalization agreement was actually concluded with a Moldova.
Third, the few mobility partnerships with North African countries such as Tunisia and Morocco focus more on ‘migration of management’ rather than on opportunities for legal migration from this country. Fourth, even when the EU refers to the need to ensure that human rights of migrants are respected, it refers to the situation of specific category of vulnerable persons (unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking and asylum seekers) rather than to those of migrants in general. Fifth, the mandate of the EU military mission EU Navfor Med which focuses on fighting smugglers’ network in Libya rather than on saving peoples’ lives at sea. The conclusion is that the EU continues to be a “fortress” for migrants.

Sara is associate professor of European law at the University of Pisa (Italy), as of 2012. She has been Jean Monnet Chair (2013-2016). Previously, she has worked for other Italian Universities (Rome Tor Vergata and Trieste), the European University Institute (Florence, Italy) and for the University of Southampton (UK). She has been teaching assistant at the College of Europe (Law Department) in Bruges (Belgium) where she also did the Course on European Legal Studies. She has received the Fulbright-Schuman (2010), the Marie Curie (2008-2009) and the Robert Schuman Fellowships (2002-2003). Her current area of research is the EU external relations.

Assoc Prof Sara Poli
University of Pisa
Pisa, Italy
Poli.sara@gmail.com

REITERER, Michael

The EU’s Global Strategy and Northeast Asia

The Global Strategy, advocating a better coordinated and united Europe to meet the challenges inside and outside the Union, makes it clear that the EU will strengthen its international engagement because internal and external security is interlinked.

This includes Asia and is spelt out clearly in the Global Strategy: “There is a direct connection between European prosperity and Asian security. In light of the economic weight that Asia represents for the EU – and vice versa – peace and stability in Asia are a prerequisite for our prosperity. We will deepen economic diplomacy and scale up our security role in Asia.”

The Global Strategy commits the EU to five priorities of its external action: Striving to build ‘Cooperative Regional Orders’ as one of the five, the other four being

Security for the Union,
State and Societal Resilience,
an integrated approach to conflicts and
Global Governance for the 21st century.
Therefore, and based on the EU's experience of voluntary regional governance which is a fundamental rationale for the EU's own peace and development in the 21st century, the EU "will promote and support cooperative regional orders worldwide, including in the most divided areas" like on the Korean Peninsula and promote simultaneously non-proliferation in the Korean Peninsula.

To this end, the EU could offer best practices based on historic experience and its integration process (assured and controlled energy supply, common market...) and draw on its experience in the successful negotiating process with Iran in reaching a nuclear deal.

Michael Reiterer studied law at the University of Innsbruck (Dr. juris) and holds diplomas in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University/Bologna Center and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. In 2005, he was appointed adjunct professor (Dozent) for international politics at the University of Innsbruck. Time permitting, he teaches at various universities and specializes in EU foreign policy, EU-Asia relations and interregionalism, areas in which he has published extensively.

As an official of the European Union Dr. Reiterer is EU-Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, having previously held the positions of Principal Advisor at the Asia and Pacific Department, European External Action Service (EEAS), Brussels, in charge of strategic and security matters; EU-Ambassador to Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein (2007-2011); Minister/Deputy Head of the EU-Delegation to Japan (2002-2006) and ASEM Counselor (1998-2002).

Prof Michael Reiterer
Adjunct Professor for International Politics
Austria
michaelreiterer@hotmail.com

SLIWINSKI, Krzysztof

European Politics and the neo-liberal paradigm

This paper looks at the European integration project in its current iteration drawing on Karl Plonayi’s assertion that markets are inseparable from the socio-cultural context. In this regard, all attempts to liberalize the economy (not excluding European integration that is based on the principle of single market) bare practical and indeed tangible political ramifications. The main hypothesis of the paper rests on the recognition of the fact that the neoliberal agenda is a defining feature of European integration. It is after all, the project of the single market with its free movement of goods, services, capital and labor that undercuts European Union integrative practice. Secondly, it is the presupposition of the author of this paper, that there is certain degree of congruence between the economic elites, operating within the neoliberal framework
and centre-left political elites. The argument here is that the logics of neoliberalism has been fundamentally accepted across the mainstream of the political spectrum. This consequently means that even left-wing parties had to reposition themselves both ideologically and practically, which brings the author to the conclusion that the market has lost its role as the basic ideological differentiator between the traditional right and left. The axis of political debate has consequently shifted to moral issues such as relationship between the state and church, immigration or gender.

Dr ŚLIWIŃSKI Krzysztof (Ph.D. University of Warsaw) is an Associate Professor at the Department of Government and International Studies of Hong Kong Baptist University. He holds regular lectures on European Integration, Security Studies, International Relations and Political Science. His main research interests include security and strategic issues, foreign and security policies of Great Britain, Poland and EU, non-traditional security issues. His most recent publications include: Accounting for pre-conditions for a harmonious community of states: democratization and the security complex in East and Southeast Asia. Journal of Asian Public Policy, 7:3, 214-230, 2014. ‘Moving Beyond the European Union’s Weakness as a Cyber-security Agent’, Co

Assoc Prof Krzysztof Sliwinski
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong
chris@hkbu.edu.hk

STIVAS, Dionysios

Securitisation of Migration at the EU level after Paris’ Attacks: the Response of the Public

For the European Union, the last moths of 2015 but also 2016 in its entirety will be remembered for the increase of the migration “flows” from the South East borders and the detrimental terrorist attacks at the heart of the European continent. The majority of the terrorists were Muslims. Muslims were also the immigrants who attempted, and in most of the cases succeeded, to cross the European borders. Inevitably, migration and terrorism were connected. Migration seems to have been elevated to a security issue. But to what extent has migration in the European Union been securitized in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks? The “securitization” theorem, as introduced by the scholars of the Copenhagen School of Security Studies, determines three distinct elements that need to be assessed in order to be defined whether a securitization process was successful: the securitizing actor, the securitizing move and the audience acceptance. The vast majority of scholars who apply the securitization theorem ignore the third element, the audience-acceptance. Given the extensive literature dedicated to the securitization actors and securitization moves I will focus on the investigation of the audience-acceptance element. After defining the actors that performed the securitizing moves in order to securitize migration I will move into assessing the response of the targeted audience(s). I will do so by looking into the most recent surveys about the public opinion about the migrants and by inspecting the latest electoral results of the political parties that express anti-immigration
rhetoric. Given the rise of euro-scepticism across Europe and its direct connection with the proponents of anti-immigration I expect to find that migration at the European Union level has indeed been securitized after the terrorist attacks on the European soil.

I hold an LL.B in International and European Law from The Hague University, the Netherlands, an LL.M in European Law from Maastricht University, the Netherlands and an M.A in European Union International Relations and Diplomacy from the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium. Subsequently, I offered my services to the media and communication department of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Afterwards, I worked as a legal consultant by the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. Currently, I am a PhD student at the Government and International Studies department of Hong Kong Baptist University.

Mr Dionysios Stivas
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong
stivasd@life.hkbu.edu.hk

SU, Cho-Hsin

Normative Power in Face of Conventional Security Threat

The once feverish European integration project is now in vacillation. Since the eurozone crisis erupted in 2009, the European Union (EU) has faced one crisis after another. While the economic turmoil finally soothed, in summer 2015, the EU was hit by the migrant crisis which was so overwhelming that to date it remains the greatest headache for European leaders. While the EU tries to distinguish itself from other great powers on the global stage, the migrant crisis exposes one critical conflict in this contention: the safeguard of EU norms vis-à-vis the security protection in conventional International Relations sense. As much as the EU values norms such as free movement of people and human rights, to ensure European citizens' security remains the fundamental task of the EU. This paper tends to tackle this conflict with two facets: the de jure EU multilevel governance in the field of immigration policy, and the de facto practice of border control. The former would highlight the problematic lack of common policy in the externalization of migration policy within the EU, the compensatory measures taken, and the complex nexus of related internal and external policies that need to be further fine-tuned. The latter would then point out the chaos since the outbreak of migrant crisis in 2015, which led to Brexit and other nationalist movements in different member states that caused serious threat to EU's principle of solidarity. The paper would conclude that EU's normative power is in this case eroded by its deficient institutional design, and by the challenge to the norm itself when the basic need for security is put in jeopardy. Finally, the paper would draw on the European experience for the reflection of migrant issue in Asia, where the dynamics of the problem vary but a regional answer is also needed.

Majored in International Relations at National Taiwan University, Cho-Hsin has been particularly
interested in the development of the European integration movement since college years. She has thus chosen French as her second foreign language, and continued her studies at graduate school at University Paris II, France. After finishing her Ph.D. in Paris, she went to the United States and worked as visiting scholar at Boston University for one semester. Then she came back to Taiwan and began her academic career. Since August 2015, she has joined the faculty of the Department of Diplomacy at National Chengchi University.

Dr Cho-Hsin Su  
National Chengchi University  
Taipei, Taiwan  
chohsin@nccu.edu.tw

SU, Hao

Education:
- Ph. D.  in international relations from Institute of International Relations, China Foreign Affairs University, 1996~1999
- Non-diploma Student  in Department of Political Science, the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1993~1995
- M.A.  in history of international relations from Department of History, Beijing Normal University, 1983~1986
- B.A.  in history from Department of History, Beijing Normal University, 1979~1983

Expertise:
- China’s Foreign Policy
- Strategic Studies and China’s National Security
- International Security and Arms Control and Disarmament
- International Relations in the Asia-Pacific Region
- East Asian Integration and Asian Trans-regional Architecture-building

Honorary Titles:
- Expert Awarded the “National Special Government Allowance” by the State Council of China in 2008
- “Outstanding Backbone Teacher of Beijing” in 1996

International Experiences of Studies and Researches:
Guest Professor, Department of Politics, LUIIS University, Rome, Italy, Sept. ~Oct., 2015
Guest Professor, Faculty of Society and Design, Bond University, Australia, January ~March, 2014
Guest Professor, Department of Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, Uppsala University, Sweden, January ~February, 2004
Fulbright Scholar, Institute of War and Peace Studies, SIPA, Columbia University, USA, September, 2001 ~ June, 2002;
Fulbright Scholar in Institute of East Asia, University of California at Berkeley, USA, June-September, 2002
Visiting Scholar, Center for Arms Control and Northeast Asian Security, Monterey Institute of International Studies, California, USA, July ~ August, 2000
Non-diploma Student in Department of Political Science, the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1993-1995

**Work Experience:**
- Nov. 2014 ~ Director, Center for Strategic and Peace Studies, CFAU
- Sep. 2008 ~ 2014 Director, Center for Strategic and Conflict Management, CFAU
- Sep. 2005 ~ Aug. 2008 Director, Center for Asia-Pacific Study, CFAU
- May 2004 ~ Sep. 2005 Secretary General, Center for East Asia Study, CFAU
- Sep. 2000 ~ Sep. 2001 Dean, Diplomacy Department, CFAU
- March, 1998 ~ Aug. 2000 Deputy Dean for Teaching, Diplomacy Department, CFAU
- Sep. 1995 ~ Sep. 2001 Deputy Director for Section of China Foreign Relations, Diplomacy Department, CFAU
- July, 1986 ~ Present Faculty, Department of Diplomatic Studies, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)

**Other Academic Affiliations:**
- President, Beijing Association of Geo-strategic Research and Development
- Member of Chinese Committee, Council of Security and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region（CSCAP）
- Member of Chinese Committee, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)
- Executive Member of Council, China Association for Asia-African Development Exchange
- Board Member of China Association for Arms Control and Disarmament
- Board Member of China Association for the Asia-Pacific Studies
- Board Member of China Association for ASEAN Studies
- Board Member of Center for Regional Security Studies, CASS
- Board Member of China Coalition of Think-tanks for the Belt and Road Initiative
- Special Research Fellow of Center for Peach and Development Studies
- Adjunct Research Fellow, Research Center for Relations across the Taiwan Strait, Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council
- Adjunct Research Fellow, China Center for Contemporary World Studies, International Department, Central Committee of CPC
- Specially Invite Senior Researcher, Center For China And Globalization（CCG）
- Member of Academic Committee, PANGOAL, Beijing
- Adjunct Professor, College of Defense Studies, National Defense University, People’s Liberation Army, and University of International Business and Economics
- Member of the China Association for International Relations
- Member of Chinese Association for Diplomatic History
SU, Hungdah

EU Public Diplomacy and Taiwanese perception of the EU

Throughout the year of 2016, I led a team in conducting a general survey of visibility and perception of the EU in Taiwan. Following the standard media analysis presented by NCRE in New Zealand, we have analyzed the media reports about Brexit in four mainstream newspapers in Taiwan. They are Liberty Times, Apple Daily, United Daily and Economic Daily between May 1 and November 30, 2016. Each piece of news was carefully selected, read, summarized and then categorized. At the same time, we have conducted an on-line questionnaire on the EU and Brexit, which nearly 1,600 Taiwanese have completed. Based upon the data collected in the media analysis and on-line questionnaire, I do like to answer the following questions with help of theory of public diplomacy: First, how is the general understanding of the EU in Taiwan? Second, what is the most misleading point of the EU in Taiwan? Third, what are the most important factors contributing to the rising or declining visibility of the EU in Taiwan? Fourth, what suggestions can we deduced from these findings for the improvement of EU public diplomacy in Taiwan?

Prof Hungdah Su
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan
hdsu@sinica.edu.tw

SUGIONO, Muhadi

Humanitarianism in the European Union Foreign Policy

Humanitarianism seems to have become integral part of the European Union's foreign policy. As humanitarian issues are getting more and more important in today’s international relations and the demand for humanitarian action is on the rise, the European Union emerges as a major player in the world of humanitarian action. The European Union has been the second biggest provider of the humanitarian assistance since 2000. If combined with its member countries, the European Union’s humanitarian assistance constitutes more than 50% of the global humanitarian aid. In addition, through the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the European Union is actively engaged to address humanitarian crises worldwide. More than 120 million people in 90 countries benefitted from various projects funded by the European Union every year. The proposed paper looks at the implication of this phenomenon to our understanding of the European Union as a global actor. As such the paper will examine humanitarianism in the European Union foreign policy through the popular but debated concept of normative power. More specifically it will discuss the extend to which humanitarianism in the European Union foreign policy reflect the normative power of Europe.
Mr. Muhadi Sugiono is a lecturer at the Department of International Relations, the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada. He is the convenor of European Studies at Universitas Gadjah Mada. He initiated the development of the Indonesian Community for European Studies (ICES) and serves as its coordinator. He is currently pursuing his PhD at the University of Groningen, the Netherland, on the theme of humanitarianism and European Union Foreign Policy. The presented paper is based on his PhD research project.

Muhadi Sugiono
Universitas Gadjah Mada
Indonesia
msugiono@gadjahmada.edu

SUZUKI, Hirotaka

An Intermediate Assessment of ECB’s Unconventional Monetary Policies

On 5th July 2014, ECB announced that it would introduce Negative Interest Rate Policy, and on 22nd January 2015 it also announced that it would introduce Quantitative Easing (QE). ECB now takes every means to lead European economies to ones with below but close to 2% inflation and revitalize the economies. As some experimental time for unconventional monetary policies went by, we are now on the stage to verify whether the ECB’s unconventional monetary policies so far improve European economies or not. Even now, it’s clear that ECB’s unconventional monetary policies affect euro member countries asymmetrically. So, some verification of it seems to be required. This paper aims to intermediatedly assess the effects of the ECB’s recent unconventional monetary policies on European economies: whether ECB’s inflation target of 2% is achieved or not, whether bank lending is expanding or not, whether GDP are growing or not, and so on. This paper aims to use empirical methods (VAR, VECM or others) to assess the lagged asymmetric effects of ECB’s unconventional monetary policies especially among euro members. And by verifying that, this paper also aims to obtain implications for Japan’s Negative Interest Rate Policy and Quantitative and Qualitative Easing. For example, whether the combination of Negative Interest Rate Policy and Quantitative and Qualitative Easing is effective or not, how we should exit from unconventional monetary policies, and so on.

Recently, I researched the effects of ECB’s non-conventional monetary policies on European economies. In 2016, my paper titled “ECB’s Quantitative Easing (QE) and Within the EU’s Inequality” has been published in the EU Studies in Japan, No.36, pp.196-216.

Mr Hirotaka Suzuki
Former University of Shizuoka
Fuji, Japan
Truncated27315@ab.thn.ne.jp
TAKAESU, Mutsuko

Globalisation and EU trade policy

The relationship between globalisation and the spread of liberal economic policies has been brought to public attention. The European Union (EU) has attempted to maximize the benefits of globalisation by adopting liberal economic policies. Consequently liberal trade policy has been chosen since the end of the 1990s. EU embraced liberal trade policy even after the economic crisis starting in 2008. Though it is widely recognized that economic crisis leads to trade protectionism, EU trade policy response to the crisis has yielded the opposite result: the EU has engaged in a series of comprehensive and ambitious bilateral negotiations with major industrialized countries such as South Korea, Canada, Japan and the United States. Several scholars have addressed this puzzle: why does liberal trade policy persist in the EU even after the economic crisis? Previous research has focused on the European Commission’s discourses (Deville and Orbie 2011, Siles-brügge 2011) or applied historical-institutionalist approach (Bollen, Deville and Orbie 2016). I demonstrate that the EU’s treaty revisions are an important factor because the scope of supranational competence in EU trade policy expanded by delegating competence of new issues emerging with globalisation to the European level. This expansion of supranational competence has affected interest groups’ role in EU trade policy making. Studies on EU trade policy often maintain that delegation of competence to the supranational level enhances the autonomy of policy makers by insulating them from interest group pressures (Dür 2008, Meunier 2000). I argue, in contrast, that the expansion of supranational competence increased interest groups’ channels of access to policy makers and strengthened their influence on trade policy making. I conclude that the interaction between policy makers and interest groups resulting from the EU’s treaty revisions bolstered liberal trade policy in the EU.


Mutsuko Takaesu is a doctoral student in the PhD program in Political Science, Waseda University and received B.A. in Political Science from Meiji University and M.A.in Political Science from Waseda University.

Ms Mutsuko Takaesu
Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan
Mutsuko9@gmail.com
Global Economy and Sustainable Development of the Arctic in terms of integration

The main characteristic of sustainable economic development is a social responsibility for strategic decisions. The Arctic region is one of the least developed regions of the world, but it has considerable potential for the development for the world economy. Furthermore, in the Arctic concentrated exhaustible natural resources whose use must be efficient. Thus, the development of projects and the development of the Arctic region are subject to the application of the concept of sustainable development. The development potential of the Arctic requires significant investment that determines the significance of the participation of global companies in the Arctic projects. At the same time, especially in the Arctic region in the context of political, climatic, ecological, geological, and others. Performance is the entry for the significant risks of its development projects. It determines necessity for new tools and methods to increase the attractiveness of the Arctic development projects for all the participants: companies, people, participating governments, financial institutions, etc. We believe that the standard methods of assessing the attractiveness of projects for development of the Arctic are scarce, since, as a rule, are based on an economic assessment and do not always reflect the requirements for environmental and social responsibility. As additional tools to assess the attractiveness of the development of our projects in the Arctic are offered use of the method of valuation of real options and the method of fuzzy sets. Real options method allows an objective to give an economic assessment of strategic projects in the conditions of uncertainty and risk. Fuzzy sets method allows to assess the stability of the Arctic development projects in accordance with the required criteria, including economic, social, environmental and so on. This will allow you how to create an attractive environment for all stakeholders and ensure sustainable development of the Arctic territories and the global economy as a whole. We examine the problem and the prerequisites for sustainable development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, analyzed the prerequisites for the development of Arctic regions in the context of sustainable development and globalization of the economy.

Elena Vetrova, Doctor of economics, is teaching students at St.Petersburg State University of Economics, Russia. Mrs. Vetrova is a Professor at the Department of Economy and Management of Enterprises and Industrial Complexes. In 2013 she presented her doctoral thesis titled Management of the strategic competitiveness of the shipbuilding complex. Her research interests include problems of strategic management, industrial policy, development of the Arctic. Her recent works include: "Problems of regulating industrial development under the modern conditions", "State regulation of transnational technological chains with the participation of Russian companies of the Russian Arctic"

This paper is co-authored with Prof Liudmila Lapochkina.

Prof Elena Vetrova
St Petersburg State University of Economics
Russia
vetrovaelenik@gmail.com
The Politics of EU Global Strategy on Standardization: Integration and Legitimacy in the Standard-Making Process

With the emergence of global markets that demand (1) unified standardization and (2) the enactment of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Technical Barrier to Trade that stipulates the internationalization of national standards-making process, many advanced industrial countries have come to focus on standardization. Notably, the European Union (EU) has actively implemented strategies to create new formal (de jure) standards-making process. This study examines the political process through which the EU has promoted the European Standardization System (ESS) since the early 2000s. Based on previous studies that argue standardization-making process as politics, I focus on two theoretical aspects to grasp EU’s strategy concerning the global standard: ‘integration’ and ‘legitimacy’. While the process of integration, such as the introduction of majority voting, is indispensable in creating a ‘single’ voice that reflects the interest of community members and stakeholders, such as NGOs, integration is likely to challenge the legitimacy of the extant system. This could bypass the national standardization bodies and undermine the autonomy of the technical standardization process that is based on ‘consensus’. I examine the political process of ESS by focusing on environmental policy. Since the 2000s, the European Commission (EC) has promoted integration to overcome the fragmentation of the standards-making process. The EC has tried to take an initiative in making standard in relation to member countries, and to exert their influence on the European Standardization Bodies. During the later stage of the legislative process, the legitimacy of the EC as a ‘substantial’ standards-making body had been criticized by member countries and industrial sectors that were concerned about the EC’s political influence on the technical process. Consequently, the competence of the EC to fulfil its commitment to the ESS was found to be weak. In this study, I explore the emerging political dynamics in EU’s global standard strategy.

He received the L.L.B. from the Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, in 2000, and the L.L. M. from the Kyushu University, in 2002. He is an Assistant Professor of the Green Asia Education Center at Kyushu University. His current research interests include global environmental politics, the Basel convention on transboundary movement of hazardous waste, and political process of the European Standardization System in product design for environmental. He is a member of the Japan Association for Environmental Law and Policy, the Japan Association of International Relations, the Japanese Political Science Association, and the Japan Association of Global Governance.

Mr Tomoaki Watanabe
Kyushu University
Fukuoka, Japan
Watanabe.tomoaki.384@m.kyushu-u.ac.jp
Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia Pacific: A Role for the EU?

The EU is the global leader in development policy and aid, and was an active contributor throughout the process of the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In June 2016 the EU released Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe, the EU’s Global Strategy for its Foreign and Security Policy. It aims for global prosperity and speaks about building resilient societies which require fulfilling the SDGs worldwide. Then, in November 2016, the European Commission released a statement for the EU institutions: Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development: Our World, our Dignity, our Future. The paper outlined a framework for implementation of the SDGs under the priorities of People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace, and emphasised that the Goals can best be met through enhanced cooperation of the EU and its Member States which is possible only through the EU integration process.

This paper reviews the importance of EU integration in facilitating the EU’s emergence as such a significant partner in global development. It seeks to set up a conceptual framework for considering the role that the EU might play in the implementation of the SDGs in Asia Pacific. In this respect, collaboration will be essential, not only amongst EU partners but also with Asian and Pacific nations.

The principle of collaboration was reinforced for EU Member States and Asian nations at the ASEM Leaders’ Summit in Mongolia in July 2016. The Declarations for the Summit highlighted the importance of the SDGs and of partnership in implementation. Given this approach, can the EU play a key role in working with nations in Asia Pacific to meet the targets of the United Nations’ SDGs?

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University. He provides insights to EU-Australian relations and academic studies on the European Union, encouraging mobility for staff and students, and builds partnerships between Australian universities, businesses and organisations and their European counterparts. He also leads a major research program on comparative regional policy in Europe, Australia and Asia, looking at interventions to promote innovative economic development and human capability that improves the living and working conditions of people in metropolitan and rural city-regions. He has had long experience in working with all levels of government on organisational and social change, and is committed to linking researchers and policy makers with city and regional governments in policy formation related to social and economic policy, innovation, lifelong learning and environment. Insights from this work can be found in A new imperative: regions and higher education in difficult times, published by Manchester University Press in 2013 with Chris Duke and Mike Osborne. He was a founding Co-Director of Pascal International Observatory.

Prof Bruce Wilson
RMIT
Melbourne, Australia
Bruce.wilson@rmit.edu.au
WU, Judy Yo-Ming

The Dynamics of China’s Trade Ties with a Post-Brexit U.K. and EU

The biggest challenge posted by Brexit comes from the uncertain future of the British economy. As researchers suggested, Brexit will also harm the European economy by a long turn dipping in an instability consequences. In 2015, the trade volume between the U.K. and China reached US$78.5 billion, making Britain China’s second largest trade partner in Europe, behind Germany. Brexit will undoubtedly pose challenges for the Trade Ties between China and UK.

Dr. Wu Yo-Ming served as the Assistant professor of the Department of International Business at Chung Yuan Christian University. Dr. Wu’s specialty is to analyze issues, to synthesize complex bodies of information, to formulate original research questions, and to deliver cogent messages on different contexts. Dr. Wu’s outstanding and continuous professional engagements while she was as a civil servant at MOE/TCO in the fields of Public Financing, Public Policy, Sociology, Trade Policy, International Disputes Settlements as related to EU and WTO issues, and Risk Management, among others, have further enhanced her pedagogy, when adopted, in both theory and practice of international business.

Prof Judy Yo-Ming WU
Chung Yuan Christian University
Taipei, Taiwan
yomingwu@gmail.com

YAMAMOTO, Makoto

Water Governance in Islamic Countries

Currently, the total number of Muslims are more than 1.6 billion and Muslims constitute the world’s second largest religious group. Though most of Muslims are thought to be living in the Middle East and North Africa region due to the birthplace of Islam, the number of Muslims living in Asian region is actually the largest in the world. About three-in-ten people living in Asian region will be Muslims in 2030. However, most of the Muslims are now facing the problems of discrimination due to the lack of understanding of the customs, life styles and the point of view of Muslims in many places in the world. We should know much more about Islam and Muslims for solving such kind of issues and for avoiding misunderstandings and useless confrontations. Needless to say, water is one of the most important Basic Human Needs. Increasing number of population, increasing production of crops and improvement of living standards are causing the drastic increase of water demand. Many places in the world are facing serious problems of water scarcity. Asian region is not the exception of this situation. Especially, South Asian countries are entering the situation of serious water scarcity, called “Water Crisis”. For example, Pakistan is facing the serious water shortage and this situation is stoking violent conflicts, which is already battling Islamic insurgency. Therefore, the importance of good water governance is now
increasing more and more to utilize the limited water sources effectively. In this presentation, I would like to analyze the current situation of water governance in Islamic countries and to argue that Islam plays important roles for the water governance. Moreover, I will try to suggest the best ways for utilizing water sources in Islamic Countries. I hope this research will be of some help for making the better future.

Makoto Yamamoto is a native of Matsuyama city and has lived in Tokyo. He received his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering at Tokyo Denki University in 1995 and has been a graduate student in International Politics at Aoyama Gakuin University since 2015. He has been working as a Civil Engineer in public and private sectors since 1995. Especially, in 2007, he started working as an international engineer in the sector of water and sanitation mainly in Africa and Middle East regions.

Mr Makoto Yamamoto
Aoyama Gakuin University
Tokyo, Japan
Cubicy1214@hotmail.com

YANG, Sanyi

Revisiting Small and Medium States’ Security Policies: Balancing/Bandwagoning Dyad Choices

The title "Revisiting Small and Medium States’ Security Policies: Balancing/Bandwagoning Dyad Choices" is based on the fact that small and medium states play a more important role in international politics after the end of Cold War. This project assesses security studies in international relations by focusing on small and medium states strategic choices in relation to great powers. We argue that those states widespread in across Europe and Asia have their strategic calculation in shaping their security choices. The article posits that decision-making process of small and medium states security policies rests on differentiated and cross-pollinated internal/external factors. We use small and medium states international participation as variables in explaining their security choices and employ a mix of elements from political/economic dimensions in analyzing those states reacting to neighboring powers.

research interests: Central and Eastern European Studies

Assoc Prof Sanyi Yang
National Chung Hsing University
Taichung, Taiwan
sanyiyang@nchu.edu.tw
YEH, Kuo-Chun

The End of the European Economic Crisis: An Econometric Test

In 2013 it was declared that “the Eurozone crisis is over.” However, in fact, the series of financial crises since 2008 may have interrupted the process of EMU enlargement, which in turn triggered a continuing crisis of confidence in the euro. In this paper we extend the sigma-convergence test to provide a more precise understanding of real interest rate parity (RIP) convergence and to predict the timing for eliminating the cost of economic asymmetric shocks. Our estimation indicates the RIP among EMU members and accessions were still valid after the disruptions of the 2008 financial crisis. However, the situation has been even worse since the 2010 European sovereign debt crisis. If ceteris paribus, symmetry cannot be achieved without further policy actions. This implies that the EMU authority must do its best to use its time more effectively, strengthen symmetry to solidify the EMU, and then be better able to re-start the process of enlargement.

Kuo-chun YEH got Doctor of Applied Economics at Universiteit Antwerpen (2003), and then served at National Chung Cheng University (2003-15) and Taiwan Academy of Banking & Finance (2011-12). He is Professor of Economics, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University.
This paper is co-authored with Ya-chi Lin.

Prof Kuo-chun Yeh
National Taiwan University
Taipei, Taiwan
kuochunyeh@ntu.edu.tw
Co-Presented and –Authored Papers

BOBOWSKI Sebastian & GOLA, Jan

E-procurement in the European Union

The aim of the paper is to study public procurement market in the European Union (EU) in the context of procurement digitalization (e-procurement), then, comprehensive use of electronic tools both by businesses participating in a tender procedure and public sector being in charge of procedure management. The procurement digitalization is expected to make public spending more transparent, effective, optimized, evidence- and market-oriented. The new EU legislation goes beyond the use of electronic tools to simplify pre-award and post-award stages of the procurement procedure, both to facilitate businesses to participate and public sector to manage the procurement. Among the key opportunities resulting of digitalization there are as follows: improvement of access to public procurement markets for enterprises, with special regard to SMEs, increased transparency, simplification and acceleration of procedures, reduction of costs of participation in the procedure for all parties, reduction in administrative burden and red-tape, encouraging innovation. The paper addresses major aspects of transition to e-procurement in the EU, including, among others, ESPD and e-Certis, EXEP, ESPD, e-PIOR, The Classical Sector Directive 2014/24/EU, E-Invoicing Directive 2014/55/EU, as well as activities of CEN, CEF, EMSFEI, e-SENS, and IMI. The paper was prepared within the framework of research project funded by the National Science Centre – decision DEC-2014/14/E/HS5/00845.

Assistant Professor, member of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre; author and co-author of 6 books and 65 articles in Polish and English concerning the issues of Asian regionalism, international business; head of Bachelor and Master Programme in International Business, coordinator of the Erasmus Plus programme, deputy of the Central Europe in the European Association for Southeast Asian Studies Board 2013-2017 (EuroSEAS); member of Eurasia Business and Economics Society (EBES); Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS), Seikei University, Tokyo, Japan; Visiting Professor at the University of Applied Sciences in Schmalkalden, Germany and IPAG Business School in Nice, France.

Jan Gola is an Assistant Professor in the Chair of Business Law of the Wroclaw University of Economics as well as an Assistant Professor in the Institute of Administrative Sciences of the University of Wroclaw. He participates actively in a number of international conferences worldwide related to business law and to public procurement law. He is the author of tens of publications in important journals and books related to legal matters. He underwent scientific internships in France, United States and Canada.

Ass Prof Sebastian Bobowski
Wroclaw University of Economics
Wroclaw, Poland
Sebastian.bobowski@gmail.com

Ass Prof Jan Gola
BOBROVA, Olga & VETROVA, Elena

Russian Socio-Economic Development and Eurasian Integration Processes

Integration and globalization are important factors of the world and national economic systems. Changes of the global space in the form of integration of countries and markets have to be considered when developing strategies of such big countries as Russian Federation. EU enlargement and integration of Europe and Asia determine the current economic situation on Eurasia continent. In this paper we try to answer the following questions: what is the Russian role in the mentioned integration processes and what is the way of influence of those processes on Russian socio-economic development? Our opinion is that the current situation gives many chances to Russian economy and society to pursue own strategy and play a leading role in the Eurasian economic integration.

Olga Bobrova is Associate Professor and Elena Vetrova is full Professor at Department of Economy and Management of Enterprises and Industrial Complexes

Olga Bobrova
St. Petersburg State University of Economics
St. Petersburg, Russia
olbobrova@hotmail.com

QUIRICO, Ottavio & DAMJANOVIĆ, Ivana

The Dialectics of Public Grounds as an Exception to Freedom of Investment: Lessons from the EU in the Vattenfall Saga

To what extent can public reasons provide a valid limitation to freedom of investment? The Vattenfall cases disclose interesting perspectives. In Vattenfall I (ICSID), Vattenfall, a Swedish investor active in the energy sector, sued Germany under the Energy Charter Treaty, disputing a permit involving strict environmental conditions for constructing a coal power plant on the Elbe River in Hamburg. After the company won a case in a local court and received a new permit for the plant involving significantly lowered environmental standards, the parties eventually reached an agreement and settled the case in 2011. This prompted the European Commission to ask Germany for a reasoned opinion in November 2014 and, in view of Germany's continuing refusal to conduct an assessment of viable alternatives, the Commission decided to bring an action against Germany in the Court of Justice of the European Union on 9 March 2016. The Commission alleges that the new authorisation for the power plant is in breach of EU environmental law and the case is still pending in the CJEU. In 2012, Vattenfall challenged the decision of Germany to phase out nuclear power as a reaction to the Fukushima nuclear incident in 2011 before an ICSID arbitral tribunal (Vattenfall II). This case is also pending. Questions raised by this case were also brought to the attention of the German Bundesverfassungsgericht, which delivered a decision on 6 December 2016. The
Bundesverfassungsgericht requested the CJEU for a preliminary ruling, balanced environmental policy decisions and investors legitimate expectations, and imposed on Germany compensation for expropriation. The Vattenfall saga compels considerations on the definition of the extent of public grounds as a limit to investment liberalisation. Arguably, this leads to shedding light on the public-private interest conflict within the investment treaty arbitration framework.

Dr Ottavio Quirico
Australian National University
Canberra, Australia

Ms Ivana Damjanovic
Australian National University
Canberra, Australia

KURECIC, Petar & GORAN, Kozina

What Remains after Brexit? An Analysis of the Political and Economic Developments

The British referendum to opt for exiting the European Union (EU) has left both the United Kingdom (UK), as well as the rest of the EU, with deep questions regarding the future of the integration and their future economic development. While the EU member-states present a united front in regards to the leave process, there are deeply rooted divisions on all other relevant policy questions. The issues of migration, foreign policy and level of cohesion within the EU itself are all questions where there is little or no consensus. This paper examines the value of stock indexes, the value of the British currency and other short-term indexes to access the impact of BREXIT on their economy. The empirical analysis consists of unit breakpoint tests, while the qualitative analysis focuses on the short-term economic aspects, as well as the potential ways to ensure long-term and strategic changes which are necessary to ensuring the future of the EU. This paper concludes that, from an economic standpoint, there is no empiric evidence that would suggest that there is a statistically significant positive impact of BREXIT on the economy of the UK. It further concludes that both the UK and the EU need to address a deep political divide and find a way to coexist in the aftermath of BREXIT.

Dr. Petar Kurecic works as Assistant Professor of Political Science and Human Geography at the University North, Croatia. Dr. Kurecic is the author of one scientific book and the author or co-author of fifty-two papers. His research interests are geopolitics, geoeconomics, and international political and economic relations. Before becoming a university professor, Dr. Kurecic worked for the Social-democratic party of Croatia and for the Party’s Parliamentary club, was a Representative at the City Assembly of Zagreb, and a Dean of the Zagreb School of Business.

Dr Petar Kurecic
University North
Varazdin, Croatia
Petar.kurecic@unin.hr

Dr Goran Kozina

Acknowledging the economic, social and environmental values of forests, both Indonesia and the EU commit themselves to the fight against the global trade in illegal timber. In 2013 Indonesia became the first Asian country which signed with the EU the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on the prohibition of trade in illegal timber products. This paper examines the negotiation and implementation process of this key bilateral agreement, drawing on elite interviews and the analysis of key policy documents published by the signing parties, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. The conceptual framework of ‘Market Power Europe’ will be employed because it is useful in analyzing major sources of the EU’s ability to export its socio-economic regulation to third countries. The paper provides a twofold argument. First, the Indonesia-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement is more than just a trade agreement. It addresses a wide range of issues related to sustainable forest governance such as the launch of a legal timber licensing system, the establishment of an implementation monitoring mechanism, and greater stakeholder engagement. Second, the case of the Indonesia-EU agreement should not be regarded as a mere imposition of the EU’s internal regulation on a third country. Rather, the agreement accelerated Indonesia’s pre-existing efforts for forest governance reforms. From a theoretical perspective, the case confirms the usefulness of the conceptual framework of Market Power Europe in that the EU’s regulatory capacity and interest constellation as well as its market size significantly contributed to the promotion of its own sustainable forest governance model to Indonesia. At the same time, the case suggests that the readiness of the partner country in terms of political will and legal frameworks should also be taken into account when explaining the process of the external transfer of EU socio-economic regulation.

Chin Ee Lyn is a graduate of the University of Bristol. She holds an MSc in International Relations and a BA in International Affairs. Her research focuses on oil and economic reforms in the Gulf states. Hikaru Yoshizawa is a Junior Researcher / Assistant Professor of the Organization for Regional and Inter-regional Studies at Waseda University. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science (ULB and the University of Geneva), an MSc in European Governance (University of Bristol), and an MA in Global Political Economy (Waseda University). His research interests include EU regulatory policies such as competition policy and forest governance.
Postgraduate Workshop Abstracts

(in order of presentation)

NAMBA, Satoru

Securitization of a Humanitarian Crisis: Frontex Operations and the Fight against Smugglers

Following the events of the “Arab Spring”, the continuing political chaos in MENA region has contributed to large-scale migration flows. In 2015 alone, around 100,000 persons arrived in Europe. As a response to this “Refugee Crisis”, the European Union decided on a plan to relocate asylum applicants from Italy and Greece to member states. However, this plan for burden sharing has been met with opposition from member states faced with the possibility of mass migration. As this example shows, there are several obstacles to be overcome before a consensus for refugee protection can be reached. At the same time, European policies for restricting migration are being developed in “cooperation” between member states and neighboring states. In this study, we examine how European efforts towards cooperation in migration control have been advanced by the humanitarian crisis. Frontex is a symbolic and practical actor of cooperation for migration control in the European borderlands. Frontex is a EU agency for the purpose of managing the “external” borders. However, Frontex works not only to control irregular migration but also to rescue drowning people. This paradoxical function produces the spectacle of the refugee: whereby Refugees become victims of smugglers while economic immigrants are seen as a threat to Europe. This analysis will show how the process of securitization has been accelerated by the humanitarian crisis through the coordinated activities of Frontex.

I am a doctoral student in Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi University. My field of specializations is International relations, Border studies, and Refugees and Forced Migration studies. My Present Research Theme is European border regimes against migrations coming from the global south.

Mr Satoru Namba
Hitotsubashi University
Tokyo, Japan
politiquesdelamitie@gmail.com
NAKAMURA, Masashi

The Driving Force behind BREXIT: the historical and contemporary development of the Eurosceptic movement in the UK

1. An Introduction to the “Research Problem” My research theme concerns the historic BREXIT decision made by the UK in 2016. Underpinning that decision was the success of Eurosceptic forces to convince voters that it was a good idea to leave. Key to their campaign was the slogan ‘take back control’. Underpinning the two campaign groups associated with the Leave camp were political forces associated with the Conservative Party and UKIP (the United Kingdom Independence Party). In the end, they were able to convince poorer voters as well as wealthier older voters. I would like to explore the historical and contemporary development of Euroscepticism in the UK. In so doing, I would like to draw upon the analytical toolkit of Historical Institutionalism which places an importance on critical juncture, agent, structure and ideas. This means looking at key political actors; the importance of parliamentary sovereignty; and the normative ideal of leaving the EU. 2. Research Method Historical Institutionalism: It is one of the main schools associated with New Institutionalism. It is often seen as a middling approach because of its flexibility to recognize the importance of ‘agent and ideas’ as well as its own preference towards the importance of structures. The school emphasized the role of ‘critical junctures’ and the subsequent way that temporally defined phenomena such as the timing and sequence of events generate formal and informal institutions. Such an approach can help us understand the nature of the Eurosceptic movements after 1980’s and the role that they played in the national referendum in 2016.

Oita University, Japan PhD candidate in Economics, Faculty of Economics April 2016 -Present Kobe University, Japan MA in International Studies, Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies April 2008 -March 2010 Oita University, Japan Kenkyuse(Research Student), Faculty of Economics April 2007 -March 2008 Oita University, Japan BA in Economics, Faculty of Economics April 2003 -March 2007

Mr Masashi Nakamura
Oita University
Oita, Japan
Masashi.n@hotmail.co.jp
XU, Jiangtian

*Can EU Be New Hegemon of International Politics? Game Theory Analysis on EU Civil Aviation ETS (Emission Trading System)*

The ultimate ambition of the paper is to explore whether EU can be new hegemon of international politics by initiating the multilateralism through its effort to not only negotiate but also make EU ETS as the international regulation through strategic interactions with ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) as well as Non-EU nations based on the externalization of EU’s political norms (Normative Power Europe) and its economic power (Market Power Europe). The paper will use EU’s Civil Aviation Emission Trading System as the case to analyze the battle of EU to make new multilateral international regime by replacing the current bilateral international regime. The conceptual framework has been constructed based on regimes theory contributions of Krasner, Keohane, Nye, Stein, Powell and others. Perfect Information Extensive Game will be established as the Game Theory model to explore whether EU can win the leadership battle on establishing international regimes by regaining its unilateralism. The conclusion suggests that unilateralism is not the right strategy for EU to be new hegemon, therefore EU should have other strategies to gain its hegemonic position.

I am PhD Candidate of European Politics at University of East Anglia. I am one of four UACES Scholar 2017. I also got United Nations University Scholarship and two DAAD Fellowships.

Mr Jiangtian Xu
University of East Anglia
Norwich, UK
xujiangtian@icloud.com
MTCHEDLISHVILI, Daviti

Dilemmas of European Integration: The Influence of External Europeanization Process in the South Caucasus

The aim of the thesis is to provide a comprehensive understanding of Europeanization process, EU’s influence and behavior, factors of change in the regional context of the South Caucasus, competition and compatibility of post-communism transition process using the case studies of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The research will try to shed light on success (lack of) of EU’s foreign policy in the region. To conceptualize EU’s influence, the thesis will develop a methodological framework using rationalist and constructivist approaches as a complementary theoretical toolkits. The research aims to establish complementary theoretical analysis of ideational and material logics in order to incorporate in analysis of EFP. The thesis will examine not only the country cases of direct and indirect EU influence, but also will try to elucidate the transition process from post-communism to Europeanization and degree of EU influence in process where the conditionality stimulus – membership – is missing from the picture.

Daviti Mtchedlishvili is a PhD student at National Centre for Research on Europe. He holds MA and BA degrees in international relations and Politics from universities of Lithuania (VMU), the Czech Republic (MU) and Georgia (MU). His scholarly interests lie in EU studies. Daviti is experienced in project&event management as well as research, drafting, editing. His specialties are: government, communication, project and event planning and management. He has worked for Center for European Perspective in Slovenia and is an author of the book “Europeanization process in Georgia during the period from 2003 to 2014”.

Mr Daviti Mtchedlishvili
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Daviti.mtchedlihvili@pg.canterbury.ac.nz
LIU, Chu

*The Influence of Brexit in British Economy*

Before Brexit, the foreign trade, FDI, financial services and labour market of Britain were under big convenience of being member of EU. More than half of import and export trade came from EU as well as millions employment positions.

On the one hand, now Brexit has caused British economy suffered negative influence in short term. In long term, Britain may also pay a certain economic cost. 1) Trade environment will become worse and re-signing new trade agreements requires cost and time. 2) London-based financial institutions may be transferred to other countries which may hit the British financial services industry. 3) The advantage of single market attract large FDI. After Brexit, FDI will be affected largely along with market risk aversion. 4) Britain may lose labor dividend brought by past immigration policy which effectively made up for the market vacancy and insufficiency.

On the other hand, Britain’s participation in European integration was due to pragmatism. But Britain has been in constant conflict with EU on immigration issues, high membership fees and sovereign transfer. After Brexit, Britain’s sovereignty and economic policies will not have to be constrained by the EU. It will not have to be forced to bear high fees and give assistance to other membership. In the long run these advantages may give new opportunities for British development.

In the future, how to build a new model to get along with the EU will be the most important economic policy for Britain.

My name is Liu Chu. I’m 22 years old and now study in Fudan University for master degree in China. My supervisor is Professor Ding Chun. I can speak not only English but also Japanese. And I have strong interest in Brexit and other EU events.

Ms Chu Liu
Fudan University
Shanghai, China
DAIDOUJI, Ryuya

Information and Mutual Trust: Inter-organizational relations in AFSJ

This paper attempts to show how the interactions between international organizations (IOs), namely the inter-organizational relations (IOR), affect the operation of Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ). Specifically, this paper contends that the information produced and provided by various actors, including other IOs and NGOs, is the factor that critically affects the attitude of the member states as well as EU institutions towards the principle of mutual trust. The introductory section shows the rationale. The principle of mutual trust is the backbone of the AFSJ. It posits that every member state guarantees sufficient fundamental rights protection, thus justifies the transferal of persons. However, because of the human-rights-abusing practices in some countries, there is an emerging need to actually examine a human rights situation in another state. As is elaborated in the second section, the existing literature on mutual trust cannot properly consider this change, because it has been dealt with the principle merely as a legal fiction. It is in this context that this paper proposes employing IOR studies, with an emphasis on dynamic interactions by various actors. This paper sets a hypothesis: IOs and NGOs facilitated the examination of the human-rights-related situation in a state in question, by producing and providing information. The third section examines this hypothesis, by looking into the two case-studies: the operation of the Dublin system on transferal of asylum-seekers, and of the European Arrest Warrant on surrender of criminals. By way of cross-reference to official documents by state authorities and EU organs, the judgments by European and national courts, as well as the reports by various actors, the information flows that lead relevant parties to determine whether to trust or distrust the counterpart are revealed. The final section summarizes the argument and shows some theoretical implications.

Ryuya Daidouji is Ph.D. Candidate at Waseda University. He also has had a career as a research fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) as well as a visiting researcher at Université libre de Bruxelles. He studies international organizations, combining international relations and law. His research deals with the relationship between international organizations, namely inter-organizational relations. He has done several presentations at conferences including Japan Association of International Relations, EU Studies Association in Japan and Asian Society of International Law, as well as various research workshops.

Mr Ryuya Daidouji
Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan
Ryuya.daidouji@akane.waseda.jp
YAMAKAMI, Asami

The negotiation with Russia -what is hidden within the EU's Ukrainian policy

This study analyses EU foreign policies related to Ukraine which is not a member of EU and located in the Eastern Europe. The conflicts between EU and Russia in their foreign policies related to Ukraine are investigated. This paper contributes Japanese perspective on the relationship between EU and Russia in EU’s foreign policies on Ukraine. In 2014, Ukraine has political crisis concerning rejection of the Association Agreement in 2013. People who supported the Association Agreement protested violently against the rejection. The Republic of Crimean became independent and was incorporated with Russia and the armed conflicts in the eastern part of Ukraine have not been resolved. However, EU and Ukraine reached conclusion concerning Association Agreement in June 2014. Then in November 2016 EU approved Ukrainian to enter EU without visa. The relationship between EU and Ukraine has been developed more after the conflicts but some EU members do not show much enthusiasm for development of foreign policies on Ukraine i.e. Poland was open for approaching of Ukraine's to the EU whereas Netherlands had the referendum for a coalition agreement with Ukraine. Additionally, after the beginning of Ukraine’s conflicts the EU published the “Myths about the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement-Setting the Facts Straight”. This demonstrates that EU was afraid to have misunderstanding of Russia about FTA between EU and Ukraine. The difference among EU members is not only influenced relationship with Ukraine but also with Russia. The relationship with Russia in the EU's Ukrainian policy is complicated for EU and the members. They have cautious attitudes toward the relationship with Russia caused by policy for Ukrainian. This study examines the negotiation with Russia which is hidden within the EU's Ukrainian policy. Then, the complexity of the relationship between the EU and Russia is the issue of policy development for countries in Eastern Europe.

YAMAKAMI Asami is graduate student. B.A in Laws (Kagawa University, Kagawa, Japan), in March 2014.

Ms Asami Yamakami
Ritsumeikan University
Oosaka, Japan
Questce.quecest1216@gmail.com
Although the Lisbon treaty broke the three pillar system, differences of decision makings and ways to implement a policy between Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and non CFSP remain still now. Therefore we cannot rule out the possibility that a policy regarding more than one field is inconsistent between CFSP and non CFSP. To analyze consistency between CFSP and non CFSP from the legal perspective, it is required to study the case laws concerning the CFSP and non CFSP. Then I have analyzed those case laws such as Case C-658/11 and Case C-263/14 which are turf wars between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on the international agreements between the EU and the third countries on transferring pirates. Nevertheless the number of case laws on CFSP except for concerning restrictive measures is not enough to analyze consistency due to the Article 24 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) which stipulates that the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) does not have jurisdiction on CFSP besides a few exceptions. In this context, as a key to find a way out of inconsistency between CFSP and non CFSP, firstly the presentation in EUSA AP Tokyo bases on the study of consistency between non CFSPs: fields of environment, human rights and economy. There I focus on case laws on the issues of these policies to make clear that how the CJEU tries to ensure consistency between different policies. And secondly the presentation will consider the possibility that the way to ensure consistency between non CFSPs can be applied to studies of consistency between CFSP and non CFSP.

I earned the bachelor degree in law in 2013 at Kyushu University in Japan and the master degree in law (international law) in 2015 at the same university. The topic of the master thesis is the meaning of the ‘defined territory’, one of the criteria of statehood in international law. And I got the master degree in European Studies at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in Belgium in 2016. I wrote the master thesis on the likelihood that Japan joins ESDP missions. I am now the doctoral student in law at Kyushu University in Japan (as of 30 December 2016).
Over the past two decades, infectious disease control and prevention have increasingly become a part of the European Union’s competences and it has developed numerous policies and institutions in the field. This ‘Europeanization’ of infectious diseases, whilst implicitly accepted in much of the scholarship, has been largely unexplored and under-explained. This paper responds to this dearth of research into the explanations for European integration and policy-making in the sphere of infectious diseases. The paper utilises punctuated equilibrium theory (PET) to explain what drives EU action and integration in communicable diseases. The paper also draws on securitisation and spillover theories as complementary theories that, in the EU context, lead to a stronger use of PET. It uses case studies from the EU’s responses to infectious diseases under the Nice and Lisbon treaties, using both SARS (2002-2004) and Ebola (2013-2016). The paper seeks to achieve three aims. First, to understand what drives the EU’s policy-making in the field of infectious disease control. Second, to examine why the EU, as well as member states, became an institutional locus for law and policy reform in this area. Lastly, to explore the implications of the findings for predicting future developments in this field and for the application of PET to the EU.

Mr Nicholas Simoes da Silva
Australian National University
The purpose of this study is to find out the similarities and differences among support for immigrants, especially youth and children in Austria and Japan. Both in Austria and Japan, these immigrants’ children are accepted in regular schools but some of them find difficulties in cultural discrepancies and language abilities. They are facing difficulties and stress for the gap within the societies. Non-government Organizations are supporting not only these children and youth but also their families concerning their studies, social lives and languages. These activities help them from isolation and they are relieved by the acceptance from societies. That will improve children's and youth abilities and prevent from juvenile delinquencies and radical actions.

Hypothesis: The study points out each countries’ characteristic background make their effective operation possible. In 1990s many immigrants came from Eastern/Central Europe to Austria and now their second and third generations are growing up in Austria. In Japan, the Japanese immigration law was revised in 1990. Descendants of Japanese emigrants (Nikkeijin) were given status as residents without restriction of employment. As a result, more than 300,000 of Japanese Brazilian workers came to Japan. Over 3,000 of them are living in Ibaraki Prefecture, especially in Joso city. This study is going to focus on two organizations named “Spektrum” in Salzburg, Austria and a Japanese Nonprofit organization named “Centro de apoio aos estrangeiros” in Joso, Ibaraki Prefecture and research their activities and some feedbacks from children and youth.

After working an Austrian company for over twenty years, I have found Austria’s comprehensive character in the people and the society. I would like to prove it through focusing on the immigrants’ supports. Last couple of years these topics become very political issues in Europe. Though Japan has not yet accepted many immigrant workers, it will be a necessity for them due to population decline in the future. Wishing this study will indicate Japanese societies some ideas and approaches for multi-cultural background children.

Mrs Shigeko Katayama
Aoyama Gakuin University
Tokyo, Japan
Skatayama0602jp@gmail.com
Recent food scandals in China have attracted world-wide attention and subsequently triggered a profound reform of Chinese food safety regulation. Less attention has been given to the fact that different regions of China have different sets of food safety standards. Specifically, the Special Administratively Regions (SARs, namely Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR) of China adopted stringent food safety standards as compared to mainland China due to the “one country, two systems” policy. In this context, some food safety incidents happened as a direct result of the divergence of standards. The situation is further complicated by the fact that both SARs almost entirely relied on the food supply from mainland China. The different requirements setting in food safety standards can also be viewed as a non-tariff trade barrier for food trade between Mainland China and SARs. Therefore, a harmonized set of food safety standard is needed.

Against this background, this paper intends to conduct a comparative study of food safety standard harmonization in three different regional integration mechanisms, namely the European Union (EU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) between China Mainland and her SARs. It begins by examining the current rules concerning the harmonization of food safety standards in these three regional integration mechanisms. The focus then terms to the different institutional settings, harmonization methods and implementation of harmonization rules within these three regional integration mechanisms. By comparing the different harmonization modes of food safety standards in three regional integration mechanisms, it provides legislative and policy suggestions for future harmonization of food safety standards between mainland China and her SARs under the framework of CEPA.

I am a Ph.D candidate in Law School at Peking University, PRC. My major is international economic law and my current research interest covers a variety of subjects of this filed, such as the WTO law and Chinese Food Safety Law. Apart from being a Ph.D candidate, I received my LLB degree at Wuhan University (2009) and LLM of European Union law at University of Macau (2012).

Mr Feng Zhu
Peking University
Beijing, China
ifibelive@163.com
YAN, Shaohua

The European Parliament in EU Trade Relations with China: A Norm and Policy Advocate?

Despite the EP’s empowerment by the Lisbon Treaty and the growing body of literature on EU-China relations, the EP’s role in EU trade policy towards China remains largely unexplored. This paper contributes to the understanding of the EP’s role from the perspective of role theory. By examining the EP’s role performances in the cases of Market Economy Status issue and EU-China Bilateral Investment Treaty negotiation, it argues that the EP has ascribed a normative role conception in EU trade policy towards China, which legitimizes and empowers the EP to pursue normative agendas in a trade relationship that used to be dominated by technical and commercial concerns. To play that role, the EP has engaged in multiple strategies of invoking norms, shaping discourse, argumentation and persuasion, etc. By playing as a norm and policy advocate, the EP is bringing substantial impacts in reshaping the EU’s trade relations with China.

Shaohua YAN is Yunshan Youth Scholar of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies and research fellow at the Center for European Studies, Guangdong Institute for International Strategies. He has a PhD in European Studies at the University of Hong Kong. He was a MA graduate of EU International Relations and Diplomacy at the College of Europe. His academic interests cover EU politics, European foreign policy and EU-China relations. He has published several articles on these topics and is a regular contributor to Chinese and international media, including South China Morning Post, China Daily, the Diplomat, Global Times, EurActiv, etc.

Mr Shaohua Yan
University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong
yansh@connect.hku.hk
The EU is a unique supranational actor in international relations. The development of the EU itself started with issues regarding energy. Through several historical steps, current energy policy is constructed. Gradually it put an importance on its external dimension. Since the Lisbon Treaty entered into force in 2009, it gave its first explicit competence as Article 194 and unveiled the objectives of EU energy policy. The EU strengthens its institutional framework of Energy Diplomacy. In 2015, the Council of the European Union decided its Action Plan for Energy Diplomacy in association with the Energy Union. Under the framework of Energy Union, which is one of the prioritized policy areas under the current presidency, the EU explicitly mentions its importance of strengthening the external dimension of energy policy. We focus on the EU’s energy infrastructure policy in order to observe strengthening of sources of power of EU Energy Diplomacy. The EU implements the Trans European Network (TEN) as its infrastructure policy. This TEN covers energy infrastructures of EU and beyond (TEN-E), and it selects prioritized projects as the Projects of Common Interest (PCIs). The EU also forms and uses an international regime, Energy Community (EnC), as a tool of its energy diplomacy and forms a PCIs’ style prioritization mechanism, the Projects of Energy Community Interests (PECIs). Our contribution would be the followings. First, the EU’s sources of energy diplomatic power would be based at least on norms, size of market, and regulations. Second, these sources of power would be strengthened a certain degree by the EU’s energy infrastructure policies. Third, this strengthening of sources of power, at least in energy sector, would have a synergy of policies, like energy policy, infrastructure policy, common foreign and security policy and so forth.

Ph.D candidate at Law and International Relations programme and Collaborative Program on EU Studies, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University.

Mr Masahiro Ishii
Hitotsubashi University
Kunitachi, Japan
Masahiro.ishii@outloo.com
ANG, Jonathan

Refugee crisis: A security threat or policy issue to EU?

In 2015, EU saw a record influx of refugees which posed a key challenge to European institutions and its existing policies. The sudden rise in refugees has overwhelmed the frontline EU members, casting doubts on EU’s capacity and capabilities. Traumatised by terrorism attacks across Europe, there are a growing public dissent and unparalleled media and political attention on the refugees as a security threat to survival. The rise of far-right populism continues to take a toll on the political will of EU member state governments in handling the crisis cohesively. This paper argues how the refugee crisis is more of a policy issue before it escalates into a real security threat if mishandled. Finally, it will also explore the possible responses to the crisis.

Jonathan completed his Masters of International Relations from S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University of Singapore. He currently works in National University of Singapore to foster international and local service-learning partnerships to benefit students’ skills and character development. Previously, his work experience ranges from NGOs to government linked organisations. His research interest includes global environmental politics, economic empowerment and civic engagement.

Mr Jonathan Ang
Nanyang Technological University
Singapore
Jael_1983@yahoo.com
DE AMARAL, Gary Steven

The Immediate and Forecasted Effects of the EU-Korea FTA on Regional Automotive Powerhouses

The EU-Korea free trade agreement, in a manner similar to its forbearers worldwide, has had to overcome both regions' protectionist instincts in pursuit of an equitable deal. Particularly, the automotive industries of Korea and the European Union firmly implanted themselves in the negotiating process to ensure their prolonged competitiveness. Each region's automotive standard-bearers are heavily export-oriented, leaving the results of market opening with the potential to reshape domestic automotive consumption in both countries. Given the provisional implementation of the EU-Korea FTA, this paper reviews main arguments of both European and Korean automotive industries on the EU-Korea FTA and their strategies on market access and regulatory issues. This paper also examines the outcomes for both sides in terms of changes in sales and market share.

A native of California, and a graduate of the University of California, Irvine with a B.A. in Business Economics, Gary strives to use his Master's study as an opportunity to study the impact of the EU-Korea FTA on both regions' automotive industries. Fluent in Korean, he is currently an expatriate and student of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, majoring in European Union Economy. After graduation, he hopes to continue his academic and professional contributions in the Asia-Pacific region.

Mr Gary Steven DeAmaral
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies GSIAS
Seoul, Korea
gsteved@gmail.com
EU Right to Be Forgotten - Theories and Development Within and Outsides Europe

The judgment from CJEU (Court of Justice of European Union) on the right to be forgotten (RTBF) in 2014 has generated enormous echo in the globe. On the soil of the Continent of Europe, legal design similar to the right to erasure has been compassed in the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), an EU legislation passed in April, 2016. In addition, new development regarding the “right to be delisted” has flourished in several countries such as France, Belgium and Italy. On the other hand, corresponding progresses have emerged in Asian nations such as Japan, Taiwan, and Indonesia, resonating the decision made by CJEU in the Google Spain Case. To present holistic picture of the RTBF, this paper attempts to source its root back to Italy and France in 18th century, and to further compare privacy theories and data protection approaches taken by the United States, as a comparison of the EU background of this right. Moreover, in order to observe the normative power of EU jurisprudence, the paper would introduce the local RTBF cases in Japan and in Taiwan, and a related legislation in Indonesia. From the examination above, this paper will tentatively to draw conclusion on if the concept of privacy or data protection suffices to stand as universal value. Last but not least, this paper would try additionally to comment on if any market mechanism, or global enterprises such as Google, can facilitate the convergence of the divergent attitudes toward privacy and data protection in various regions.

Bobby Piao-Hao Hsu now works as Legal Researcher at Science and Technology Law Institute (STLI), where he is responsible for policy research in the field of energy law and innovative technology. Prior to STLI, He has worked as Senior Assistant Research Fellow at Taiwan Research Institute (TRI), Direct Dialogue Campaigner at Greenpeace (East Asia, Taipei) and Program Associate at Human Rights in China (Hong Kong). Hsu holds, LL.M. (Master of Law) from the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands and LL.B. from National Taiwan University. He is now a Ph. D Candidate at Graduate Institute of European Studies, Tamkang University.

Mr Piao-Hao Hsu
Tamkang University
Taipei, Taiwan
Bobby-hsu@yahoo.com.tw
GREENLAND, Berengere

Perceptions of Energy in France: Analysing views of Global Energy Governance and France and the EU’s places within it.

France has historically relied on nuclear energy in order to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel rich countries such as oil producing countries in the Gulf or Eurasia. This policy has been supported by most political parties in France but this has recently changed with the Socialist Party (the PS) and the Greens making a deal before the latest elections to reduce France’s dependence on nuclear energy from 75% of the energy mix to 50%. This has been a significant change in French politics today. This research seeks to investigate how these French energy policies impact the way in which images of global energy governance are framed in local discourse in France. To do so it will draw on two main bodies of theory: Strategic Narratives Theory and Cascade Activation Frames Theory. In doing so it hopes to advance theory on how Strategic Narratives (SN) are spread. This research also aims to identify whether France’s views and perceptions of energy and global energy governance are compatible with the EU’s own visions. Since 2006, the EU has developed its own external energy policy that comprises three important goals: competitiveness, security of supply, and sustainability. In order to achieve these goals in a coherent manner, the EU needs its member states to be committed to “common solutions to shared problems.” However, France’s energy needs and policies are quite different to those of other member states. Since foreign policy and energy policy remain largely within the hands of member states, does France share the same or compatible visions of external energy policies as the EU?

Originally from France, Bérengère studies in New Zealand at the University of Canterbury. She has a BA hons in European Studies and is currently working towards a PhD. Her main research interests are perceptions and Normative Power Europe but also has an interest in Middle Eastern politics. She has recently completed research on Tunisian perceptions of the EU and Normative Power Europe since the Tunisian revolution. She has also been in an international research project on the EU as an international energy player. She currently researches perceptions of Global energy governance in France.

Ms Berengere Greenland
University of Canterbury
Christchurch, New Zealand
Greenland.berengere@gmail.com
PERIC, Marcela

The Political Cooperation between the EC and Japan in the Post-Cold War Era: Policies towards Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia, 1989-1993

This paper analyses foreign policies of Japan and the EC towards the countries of Eastern Europe and Yugoslavia and their political cooperation in their policies towards these regions in the period from 1989 to 1993. After the demise of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe in 1989 and the collapse of Soviet Union and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991, many international actors had to examine their policies towards post-communist countries. As Japan and the EC represented liberal democracy in East Asia and Europe respectively, this paper shows how the two actors, namely the EC and Japan, developed their policy towards East Europe and Yugoslavia. It will also discuss how events and conditions during disintegration of communist regimes in Europe affected their respective policies and how these had implications in their foreign policy making. Besides, this paper will also examine how Japan and the EC had coordinated their policies towards this region to make them more effective. This paper argues that Japan and the EC found that they could make their policy towards the region more effective by enhancing their coordination, and this could be one of the areas where they could deepen their political cooperation in the post-Cold War era.

Marcela Peric has earned both a Baccalaureate and Masters at the Faculty of Political Science and completed the course in Japanology, University of Zagreb. She was an exchange student at Sendai Ikuei Gakuen High School International and at Musashino University with JASSO scholarship. Marcela is one of the founders of the MAKOTO CROATIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION. From 2015 she has received the MEXT scholarship for research, and is currently doctoral student at the Graduate School of Law and Politics, Keio University in Tokyo. Her research focuses on the political relationship between the EC/EU and Japan in the Post-Cold War era.

Ms Marcela Peric
Keio University
Tokyo, Japan
Marcela.peric01@gmail.com
General Information for Conference Participants

If you have any concerns or problems during the conference please contact Yvonne Grosch via email (yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz). In urgent cases you can contact her via mobile phone on +64 21 1845 942.

Visiting Japan
The website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (MOFA) advises that nationals from a number of countries do not require a visa for a stay of up to 90 days for tourism, business, visiting friends or relatives that does not include remunerative. A list of countries that are not required to obtain visas to enter Japan can be found here: http://www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/visa/short/novisa.html

Nationals from China, Russia, CIS countries, Georgia, the Philippines and some other nationals require a visa to enter Japan.

Persons who need a visa or entry permit for visit should obtain the appropriate visa or entry permit before travelling. We strongly encourage you to check with the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in your country to see if you require a visa.

For more information visit: http://www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/visa/index.html

Arrival at Narita International Airport
After arrival follow the instructions to proceed to the quarantine counter. If quarantine questionnaires were distributed on the aircraft, fill them out and present them to the quarantine counter upon arrival.

Proceed to the Immigration counter to undergo an immigration inspection. Following immigration, go to the first floor arrivals lobby for baggage claim.

If you bring plants (fruits, seeds, vegetables) or animal products (including meat products) into Japan, you must submit appropriate documentation at the plant and animal quarantine counter.

All passengers arriving in the country must complete the Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles form, indicating the contents of their hand-carried and separately mailed baggage.
Arrival at Terminal 1 (Narita International Airport)

Floor 2: Immigration

Floor 1: Arrivals Lobby
**Arrival at Terminal 2 ‘Satellite’**

Passengers arriving at a Satellite terminal should proceed to the main building via the connecting passageways.

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**Main Building 1F Arrivals Lobby**
Public Transport - Airport to the Hotels

We recommend that you have a look at the Tokyo Metro website below – it is easy to navigate and very clear. We also suggest that you download the Tokyo Subway Navigation for Tourists app: a free application provided by Tokyo Metro to search for information on the Tokyo Subway network. It is available in English, Chinese, Korea, Thai and Japanese and available offline.

With the website and app you can easily find the best way to get into the city and purchase suitable tickets. Under the section ‘Fares/Tickets/Passes’ you can find information ‘For Customers Traveling Between the Airport and Downtown Tokyo’ that includes set-priced tickets for transportation between the airport, downtown Tokyo and 1- to 3-day unlimited tickets for overseas visitors that can be purchased at the airport.


Approximate travel times using public transport (for Arcadia Ichigaya Hotel and Grand Hill Ichigaya Hotel):

From Haneda Airport (HND)
By train: 50 minutes by monorail and train to Ichigaya station
Haneda Airport (Monorail) - Hamamatsucho (JR Keihin Tohoku Line) - Akihabara (JR Sobu Line) - Ichigaya

By taxi: 40 minutes, Metropolitan Expressway (Route No.4 Shinjuku) - Gaien Exit – Hotel

From Narita International Airport (NRT)
By train: 90 minutes by Keisei Skyliner and train to Ichigaya station
Narita International Airport (Keisei Skyliner) - Nippori (JR Yamanote Line) - Akihabara (JR Sobu Line) - Ichigaya - Hotel

By taxi: 70 minutes, Higashi Kanto Expressway - Metropolitan Expressway (Route No.4 Shinjuku) - Gaien Exit – Hotel
Access from Narita Airport

Buses

Narita Airport ➔ Various locations in the Tokyo Metropolitan area

Keisei Line

Keisei Skyliner

Narita Airport ➔ Keisei Ueno Sta.

Transfer to the Tokyo Metro at Ueno Sta.

JR Lines

Narita Express

Narita Airport ➔ Tokyo Sta.

Transfer to the Tokyo Metro at Tokyo Sta.

Access from Haneda Airport

Buses

Haneda Airport ➔ Various locations in the Tokyo Metropolitan area

Keikyu Line

Keikyu Line

Haneda Airport ➔ Shinbashi Sta.

Transfer to the Tokyo Metro at Shinbashi Sta.

Toei Asakusa Line

Tokyo Monorail

Haneda Airport ➔ Tokyo Monorail

Hamamatsucho Sta. ➔ Shinbashi Sta.

Transfer to the Tokyo Metro at Shinbashi Sta.

JR Line

Estimated travel time: 1 hr.

Narita Airport ➔ Tokyo Sta.

Transfer to the Tokyo Metro at Tokyo Sta.
Hotel Information

Unless arranged otherwise in writing with the conference organisers, a single room has been booked for conference presenters. The single rooms cannot be used by two people. Postgraduate workshop participants have been allocated twin rooms (same sex only). Any additional guests staying at the hotels must be registered and pay the costs of the hotel accommodation at check in. Japanese hotels charge on a per person basis - not on a room basis. Thank you very much for your understanding and cooperation.

As you surely understand, the preparations for the conference have progressed and the EUSA AP had to make commitments to the hotel and other suppliers. If you have to withdraw from the conference now, you will be required to pay three nights of hotel accommodation. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

Please note that we will be covering costs for accommodation and breakfast only for presenters. We will NOT be able to cover any additional services or charges. Please ensure that you will cover them upon check-out.

Due to summer time in Japan and various other circumstances we are using three hotels in Japan. Please check the www.eusaap.org website, 2017 Conference Information to see which hotel you have been allocated.

Arcadia Ichigaya
4-2-25 Kudan Kita
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102-0073
http://www.arcadia-jp.org/access_english.htm

Hotel Grand Hill Ichigaya
4-1 Ichigaya Honmura
Shinjuku-Ku
Tokyo, 162-0845
http://www.ghi.jp/en/access/

Tokyu Stay Shibuya
Shin-Minamiguchi
Shibuya 3-26-21, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo, 150-00002
http://www.tokyustay.co.jp/e/hotel/SIM/access/
The hotel is a two minutes foot walk away from the local train and subway stations. Please take note of the name/number of the subway exists for the various lines to get to the hotel easily.
Hotel Grand Hill Ichigaya
4-1 Ichigaya Honmuracho
Shinjuku-Ku
Tokyo, 162-0845
Japan

Telephone +81-(0)3-3268-0111
http://www.ghi.gr.jp/accommodation/

Tokyu Stay Shibuya Shin-Minamiguchi
Shibuya 3-26-21, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo, 150-0002
Japan
Telephone +81(0)3-5466-0109
http://www.tokyustay.co.jp/e/hotel/SIM/access/

A 2 minutes’ walk from the Shibuya Station’s Shin-minamiguchi exit, or a 7 minutes’ walk from the Higashi-guchi (exit east).
Public Transport – Hotels to the Conference Venue

Aoyama Gakuin University is a 10 minutes’ walk from the Shibuya Station of the JR Yamamoto Line and Saikyo Line, the Tokyu Line and the Keio Inokashira Line.

Alternatively, it is a 5 minutes’ walk from Omote-sando Station of the Tokyo Metro (Ginzo Line, Chiyoda Line and Hanzomon Line).

Hotel: Arcadia Ichigaya and Grand Hill Ichigaya
Arcadia Ichigaya and Grand Hill Ichigaya are very close (ca. 5 minutes on foot) and use the same metro station, though on entry/exits are on both sides of the river.

Aoyama Gakuin University is best reached via public transport (metro) or taxi. Please note that we do not reimburse or cover any local costs. Please use the Tokyo Metro website or app to find the best transport option for your travel time. Travel time via public transport is approx. 30 minutes, by taxi, depending on traffic between 15 and 25 minutes.
Hotel: Tokyu Stay Shibuya Shin-Minamiguchi
The Conference venue is within easy walking distance of approx. 10 minutes/900m of the hotel. Please use the map below. Alternatively, you can ask at the hotel reception for instructions.
Conference Venue
The conference will be held at the Aoyama Gakuin University (AGU) which was founded in 1949 as part of Aoyama Gakuin. The Aoyama Campus is within easy walking distance of the Omotesando Station of a number of metro lines (please see under ‘Public Transport’). Aoyama is located in the eastern part of Shibuya Ward near Minato Ward.

Address
4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-8366, Japan
kumihaba@sipeb.aoyama.ac.jp  eusaap2017@side.parallel.jp

Conference Venues
Opening on Saturday morning: 17th Building, 6th Floor, Room 610, International Conference Room
Saturday afternoon and all-day Sunday: Soken Building

Aoyama Campus Map
Conference Dinner

A Welcome Reception will be hosted on Saturday night between 18:45 and 21:00 at the Ivy Hall. More information on the location will be provided at the conference.

On Sunday night a Farewell Party in Japanese style (voluntary) will be held at the Tavern in Shibuya.
Practical Information

The international calling code for Japan is +81 followed by the phone number.

The standard voltage in Japan is 100 volts, which is different from Central Europe (230V) and most other regions of the world. Electrical plugs have two pins as shown on the photo. If you wish to buy a multi-voltage travel adapter, it is best to do so at a duty-free shop or convenience store at the airport.

Tokyo: Time Zone Difference
The time zone is UTC/GMT +9 hours

Currency
The Japanese currency is yen. One yen corresponds to 100 sen. However, sen are usually not used in everyday life, except in stock market prices. Bills come in 1,000 yen, 2,000 yen, 5,000 yen and 10,000 yen. Coins come in 1yen, 5yen, 10yen, 50yen, 100yen and 500 yen denominations. Foreign currencies are generally not accepted outside of major airports.

Japan has a reputation of being a cash-based society and is still the preferred payment method for everyday living costs. Cash is usually the only way to pay for small entrance fees at tourist sights, smaller restaurants and small shops. Preparing coins in advance when using buses and trams is a good idea. Buses generally do not accept bills above 1,000yen.

Currency exchange is usually handled by banks, post offices, some larger hotels and a handful of licensed money changers at international airport. ATMS in Japan do not accept cards that are issued outside of Japan. The exception are ATMs found at the post offices and 7-Eleven convenience stores. Exchange rates at ATMs tend to be competitive but vary widely depending on the card. Many ATMs are out of service during the night and some are unavailable during the weekends.

Mobile Phones
While most newer mobile phones can be used in Japan, many older phones may not work due to different technologies. Most importantly there is not GSM network in Japan.

SIM cards allow travelers to use their own mobile phones in Japan, provided the phones are unlocked on a Japanese network. Most SIM cards available to foreign tourist are data-only and do not allow for voice calls (except when using internet-based telephone services such as Skype).
Earthquakes
The Japanese archipelago is located in an area where several continental and oceanic plates meet. This is the cause of frequent earthquakes and the presence of many volcanoes and hot springs across Japan.

It is recommended that you familiarize yourself with the emergency exits, location of fire extinguishers and designated evacuation area for where you are. Falling objects, toppling furniture and panic present the greatest danger during an earthquake. Try to protect yourself under a table or doorway. Do not run outside and try to remain as calm as possible. If you are outside, try to find protection from glass and other objects that may fall from surrounding buildings.

For more information visit the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience: http://www.bosai.go.jp/e/
Thank you to the Sponsors

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European Union Studies Association of Asia Pacific (EUSA-AP)

The Asia-Pacific Association for EU Studies (EUSA Asia-Pacific) is an academic association in the Asia Pacific Region, devoted to the studies of the European Union and European Integration. It aims at promoting and coordinating EU studies in the related fields, and cultivating and developing mutual understandings and friendly cooperation in the region and with the EU and its member states. Membership currently includes ten national and regional EU studies societies from China, Hong Kong and Macau, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand. www.eusaap.org

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European Union Studies Association
Asia-Pacific (EUSA AP)
University of Canterbury
Logie Building, Room 415
Private Bag 4800
Christchurch 8140
New Zealand

Yvonne Grosch
EUCN Assistant Project Manager
ph: +64 3 3642348
yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz

www.eusaap.org
www.europe.canterbury.ac.nz