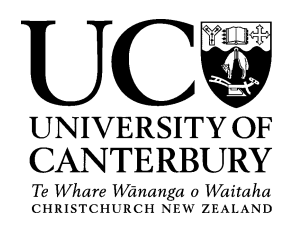




Reassessing the EU-Asia Pacific Relationship in the context of the EU crisis

17th and 18th May 2013

Ho Yin Convention Centre, University of Macau



EUSA AP Conference, May 17th and 18th, Macau

Welcome to the annual EUSA AP Conference which will be held on May 17th and 18th, 2013 in Macau! 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.

General Information for Conference Participants

If you have any concerns or problems during the conference please contact Yvonne Grosch (yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz) or Karena Lao (KarenaLao@umac.mo) or Winnie Tam (winitam@umac.mo) or in urgent cases via mobile phone on +64 21 1845 942 or +853 6659 4799 and +853 6682 8335.

From the hotel buses will bring you to the conference venue. On Friday morning the bus will leave the hotel at 8.10am. The conference registration will start at 8.30am on Friday, May 17th and at 8.45am on Saturday, May 18th. The programme finishes at 5.15pm on Friday and at 5.30pm on Saturday. Please make sure that you sign the registration form in the morning, and collect your name badge and conference booklet during the registration prior to the start of the Opening Ceremony.

The international calling code for Macau is 00853 followed by the phone number.

For papers that are co-authored and/or several authors be attending the conference only one set of costs will be covered. For example if the paper presentation is shared between two authors we will only be able to cover the costs of one person.

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. We do not charge a registration fee for this conference; however you will be required to pay three nights of hotel accommodation if you have to withdraw. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

General Programme information & Conference Venue

The conference will be held at the *Ho Yin Convention Centre, University of Macau*, Av. Padre Tomás Pereira Taipa, Macau, China in rooms HG02 and HG03.

Welcome and Opening Ceremony as well as the Keynote addresses on Friday will be in room HG02 for all in attendance. After the Opening Ceremony we will have a group photo taken at 9.30am. The programme then continues in two parallel sessions. For information on the room that your presentation will be in, please have a look at the programme below. The final Closing address will again be held in HG02 (no parallel session).

The final Closing address will be presented by Prof. **Dr. Enrique Banús**, from the International University of Catalonia, in Barcelona and current president of the European Community Studies Association (ECSA) at 5.15pm on Saturday afternoon in HG02.

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Arrival in Hong Kong OR Macau and getting to the Hotel

Hong Kong Airport

Hong Kong International Airport (IATA: HKG, ICAO: VHHH) is the main airport in Hong Kong. It is located on the island of Chek Lap Kok, which is largely reclaimed for the construction of the airport itself. The airport is also colloquially known as Chek Lap Kok Airport (赤鱗角機場), to distinguish it from its predecessor, the closed Kai Tak Airport.

<http://www.hongkongairport.com/eng/index.html>

If you fly in to Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) you will have to make your way to Macau via ferry. For information on transferring from HKIA straight to Macau please have a look below under the subheading 'Transport to Macau' and check the relevant homepages. Please note that you will not have to go through Immigration if you purchase a ferry ticket in the arrivals hall and go straight to Macau.

Alternatively if you decide to land in Hong Kong, you will be required to go through Immigration after your arrival at Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA). To enter the Hong Kong you will require a valid passport and a completed arrival card which will be distributed by your airline before landing. Alternatively you can pick up the card in the Immigration Hall.

After immigration please make your way to the Baggage Reclaim Hall to pick up your luggage and then proceed to Customs Control. Use the red channel if you have items to declare and the green channel if you have nothing to declare.

For information on items to declare or prohibited items please have a look at http://www.customs.gov.hk/en/passenger_clearance/red_green/index.html

Transport to Macau

SkyPier at Hong Kong International Airport provides speedy ferry service for transfer passengers. SkyPiers serves the following ports in Macau: Macau Taipa and Macau Maritime Ferry Terminal. There are three ferry providers: Cotai Water Jet and CKS.

TurboJet

In 2003, TurboJET successfully premiered the "Airport Routes" in cooperation with the Hong Kong International Airport. Through SkyPier, a seamless air-sea inter-modal system for international travelers is brought about.

<http://www.turbojetseexpress.com.hk/en/>

Cotai Water Jet

Cotai Water Jet provides daily service from Hong Kong to Macao serving routes of Hong Kong Macau Ferry Terminal (Sheung Wan, Shun Tak Centre), China Ferry Terminal (Kowloon) and SkyPier (Hong Kong International Airport) to Macau Taipa Ferry Terminal and Macau Outer Harbour Ferry Terminal. Complimentary Cotai Shuttle buses take you on a 5-minute journey to and from the Cotai Strip (where the hotel is located) and Macau Taipa Ferry Terminal.

<http://www.cotaijet.com.mo/>

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CKS

<http://www.cksp.com.hk/eng/skypier/timetable/main.html>

Please note:

Transfer passengers taking ferries to Macao DO NOT have to go through immigration procedures or reclaim baggage at Hong Kong International Airport. To use the service, passengers must:

- Possess the following items:
 - A valid ferry ticket; and
 - A valid passport and, if applicable, a visa for intended destination (China / Macao).
- Transfer to PRD / Macao within the same day of arrivals;

Arrive at the Ferries to Mainland / Macao Ticketing Counter at least 60 minutes before scheduled ferry departure time. For passengers without checked baggage, 30 minutes would be sufficient.

Transport from Ferry Terminals to Holiday Inn

By Holiday Inn shuttle bus

Macau Maritime Ferry Terminal

Period: 09:00am - 00:00am

Frequency: 5 to 15 minutes

Charge: Free

Macau Taipa Ferry Terminal

Frequency: 5 to 15 minutes

Period: 07:30am - 01:00am / 01:20am - 01:40am / 02:20am - 02:40am

Charge: Free

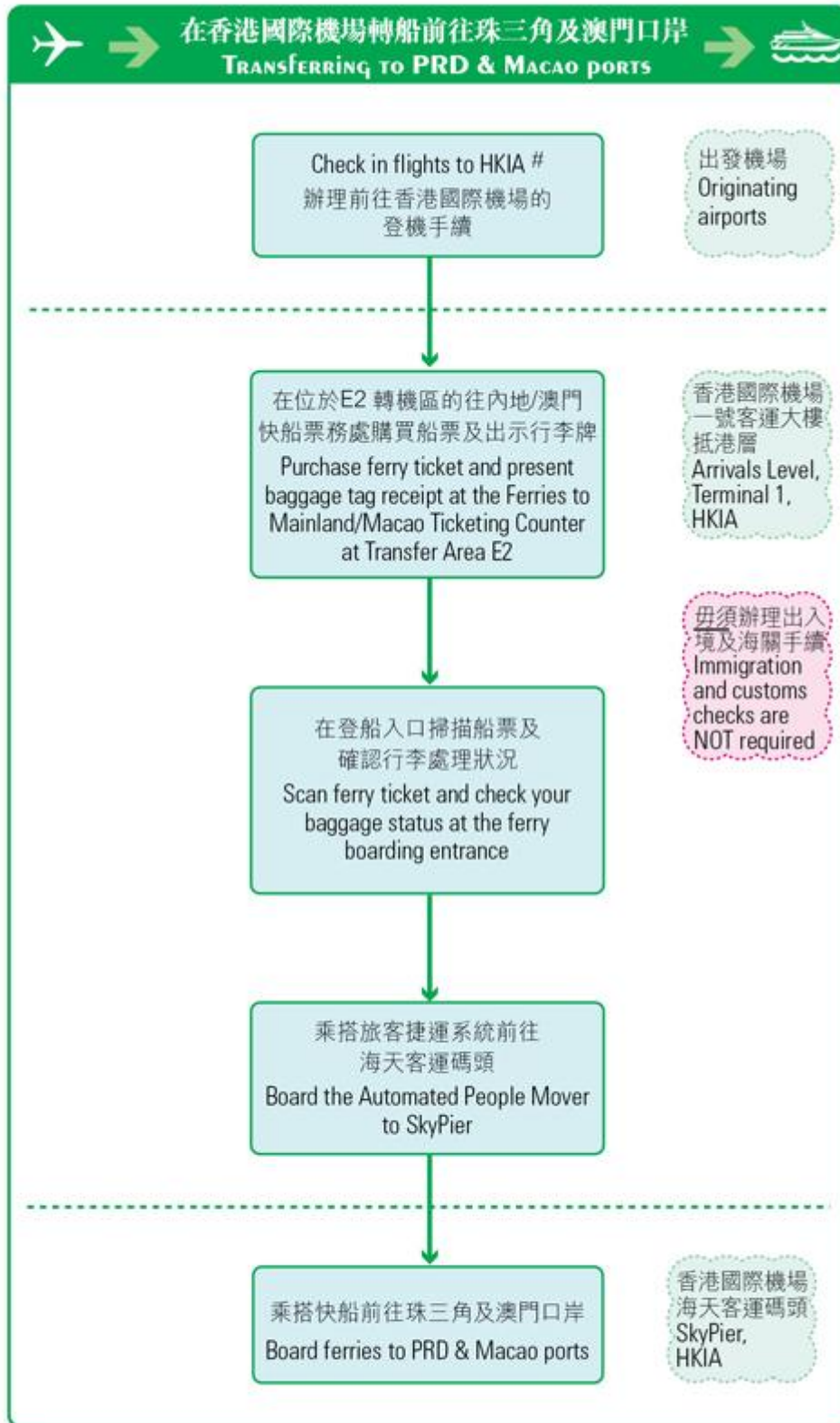
By Taxi

Macau Maritime Ferry Terminal

Charge: MOP80 – MOP100

Macau Taipa Ferry Terminal

Charge: MOP30 – MOP50



部分航空公司提供行李直掛服務，將行李直接送到珠三角及澳門口岸。查詢參與航空公司及服務詳情，請與航空公司或快船營運商聯絡或瀏覽香港國際機場網頁。
Some airlines provide baggage tag through service which sends baggage directly to the PRD & Macao ports. For participating airlines and service details, please contact airlines or ferry operators or visit HKIA website.

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Macau Airport

Macau International Airport (Portuguese: Aeroporto Internacional de Macau) (IATA: MFM, ICAO: VMMC) situated at the eastern end of Taipa island and neighbouring waters, is the only airport in Macau, which opened for commercial operations in November 1995. As in Hong Kong, Macau has its own immigration policies and is a separate customs territory from mainland China. All travellers, including those to mainland China and Hong Kong need to go through the immigration and customs inspections of international flights.

Passengers should first proceed to the immigration counters on either side of the Arrival Hall. Macau offers visa free entry to travellers from over 50 countries. Visas for many other countries may be purchased on arrival at the visa Passengers should first proceed to the immigration counters on either side of the Arrival Hall. You will find information on Customs and Immigration Requirements in the link above.

Transport from Macau International Airport to Holiday Inn

By Holiday Inn shuttle bus

Frequency: 15 to 20 minutes

Period: 10:00 - 22:30

Charge: Free

By Taxi

Charge: MOP30 – MOP50

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Visa Requirements

Please check with your local authorities if you require a visa for travelling to Macau. Please contact us as soon as possible if you need a confirmation letter for visa purposes.

Conference Hotel

We are pleased to confirm that we will cover accommodation for three nights in the designated conference hotel, Holiday Inn, Macau Cotai Central, for paper presenters not living in Macau; arrival will be on Thursday, 16 May and departure on Sunday, 19 May 2013.

Holiday Inn Macao Cotai Central is at the heart of Sands® Cotai Central– the integrated resort located in Macao’s leisure, shopping, entertainment and event district. The hotel provides guests with easy access to 600 Asia’s top retail outlets, restaurants and bars, as well as concert venues, exhibition and conference facilities. Just a five-minute drive from Macau International Airport, connected by complimentary buses to and from all arrival points in Macao, including ferry terminals and the mainland China border. Macao’s UNESCO heritage sites and city centre are all within easy reach.

With its unique and contemporary Asian-inspired surroundings, the hotel features 1,159 attractive guestrooms and 65 suites housed in a 38-floor tower on the bustling Cotai Strip®. With spacious and comfortable rooms, Pool Deck, fully equipped fitness centre and tranquil gardens, and access to restaurants and luxury brand shops, the Holiday Inn Macao Cotai Central is the perfect choice for a fun-filled break. (Source: http://www.sandscotaicentral.com/holiday_inn_macao_hotels/)

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Address of the hotel:

Holiday Inn, Sands Cotai Central

Estrada da Baía de N. Senhora da Esperança, s/n,
Taipa, Macao SAR, P.R. China
Tel: +853 2886 6888

You might find the following address useful for traxi drivers and local in Macau:

Holiday Inn Macao Cotai Central (金沙城中心假日酒店) : Sands Cotai Central (金沙城中心)

On 'How to get there' please follow this link: http://www.sandscotaicentral.com/Company-Information/Getting_Here/ and read the instructions below.

Check in will be available from 03.00pm on Thursday, 16 May 2013 and check out will be required by 11am on Sunday, 19 May 2013 (unless you have booked and paid for additional nights). Free Wi-fi access is available in hotel lobby.

In your accommodation breakfast will be included. Breakfast will be available at the *Grand Orbit* starting from 06.30am. Breakfast tickets will be distributed to you when checking-in. Please see the map below for the location of the restaurant.

Please note: *If you have booked extra nights (arriving earlier/departing later), AND/OR a double room AND/OR additional breakfasts you will be charged the additional fees at check in. Please note that all additional bookings cannot be cancelled and are non-refundable.*

The daily breakfast charge is HKD165 + 15% tax for adults and HKD82.50 + 15% for children under the age of 12 years.

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Transport on Conference Days

Transport between the Holiday Inn and the conference venue will be by a shuttle bus. Buses will also return participants to the hotel on both evenings.

Departure times

Friday, 17 May 2013 at 8.10am sharp

Saturday, 18 May 2013 at 8.30am sharp

Please note that the departure times noted above are sharp and we strongly recommend that you arrive in the hotel lobby a few minutes earlier. If you are not there we assume that you will make use of public transport and make your own way to the conference venue.

Public Transport

Taxi and bus are available between the Holiday Inn and the University of Macau. The charge for the taxi is approx MOP\$25. Outside the hotel is also a bus station from which buses go to most parts of the city. To go to the University of Macau, please take Bus No. 25X and exit at the station "Av. Sun Yat Sen/CTM). It is a 15-minute walk from that station to the university, while the cost is MOP\$4.2.

Please note that we will not reimburse any local costs (ie taxi, ferry, etc).



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Access for Email, Computer, Printing and Your Presentation

Internet access will be available at the hotel. There will be limited access to internet at the conference venue. However, printing will NOT be possible at the conference venue.

Please ensure that you bring your necessary print-outs with you as we cannot ensure printer access locally.

However, guests can use the Sands Cotai Central Business Centre located at Level 4 which has printing facilities. Please find the charges below:

Photocopy and Printing per page:

First three pages of black & white printing are complimentary.

Black & White printing (A4 / A3) HKD5.00 / HKD10.00

Colour (A4 / A3) HKD10.00 / HKD15.00

Passport photos (6 pieces) HKD100.00

Single-sided name cards (50 pieces) HKD200.00

All prices plus 15% tax.

Conference Dinners

Conference Dinners are arranged for Friday and Saturday evening starting at 7.30pm. Buses will transport conference participants to the dinner locations. Please note that the buses depart from the hotel at 7.15pm sharp on both days (Friday and Saturday). The dinners will be held in the following locations:

Friday, 17th of May

Sofitel Macau at Ponte 16 澳門索菲特十六浦酒店

Rua do Visconde Paço de Arcos 巴素打爾古街

FYI: 2 soft drinks per person will be covered by the event organizer. Any alcohol or additional beverages will be available at a cash-bar.

Saturday, 18th of May

Restaurant Litoral 海灣餐廳

Rua do Almirante Sérgio, 261-A, r/c, Macau 澳門河邊新街 261 – A 地下

Buses will return to the hotel again at 09.30pm sharp on both days (Friday and Saturday). Please make sure that you are there on time.

Please note that the departure times noted above are sharp and we strongly recommend that you arrive in the designated are a few minutes earlier. If you are not there we assume that you will make use of public transport and make your own way to the restaurant or hotel.

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Conference Programme

FRIDAY 17 th	Room: HG02	Room: HG03
08.30 – 09.00	<i>Registration in Foyer</i>	
09.00 - 09.30	Opening ceremony	
09.30 - 09.45	<i>Group Photo</i>	
09.45 - 11.15	Session 1A The EU “model”	Session 1B Law I
11.15 - 11.45	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
11.45 - 12.45	Keynote Addresses	
12.45 - 01.45	<i>Lunch break</i>	
01.45 - 03.15	Session 2A Foreign Affairs	Session 2B Law II
03.15 – 03.45	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
03.45 - 05.15	Session 3A Regionalism	Session 3B Law III
05.30pm sharp	<i>Busses depart to the hotel</i>	

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SATURDAY 18 th	Room: HG02	Room: HG03
08.45 - 09.00	<i>Registration in Foyer</i>	
09.00 - 10.30	Session 4A Policy Spheres I	Session 4B Graduate Stream I
10.30 - 11.00	<i>Morning Tea</i>	
11.00 - 12.30	Session 5A Policy Spheres II	Session 5B Graduate Stream II
12.30 - 01.30	<i>Lunch break</i>	
01.30 - 03.00	Session 6A EU-China	Session 6B Graduate Stream III
03.00 – 03.30	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	
03.30 - 05.15	Session 7A Trade Policy	Session 7B EURO crisis and Asia
05.15 -05.30	Closing Address	
05.45pm sharp	<i>Busses depart to the hotel</i>	

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Friday, 17 th of May 2013		
08.30am	09.00am	Registration
	Room: Foyer	
09.00am	09.30am	Opening Ceremony
	Room: HG02	
09.30am	09.45am	Group Photo
09.45am	Session 1A Room: HG02 Chair: Prof Chun Ding	<u>The EU “model”</u>
	Prof Richard Griffiths	Is the European Integration model any longer relevant for Asia.... and was it ever?
	Dr Li Hailong	The Enlightenment of the EU Institutional Integration to East Asia
	Mr Vlad Vernygora	Learning about Asian integration's 'uncertainty', 'difficulty' and 'complexity' – a timely lesson for the EU?
	Assoc Prof John Hopkins	The EU as a regional model: Does it still have lessons to teach?
	Session 1B Room: HG03 Chair: Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro	<u>Law I</u>
	Professor Mo Shijian	Maintaining Mutually Beneficial Relations between China and EU- Study of Key Issues on Public Procurement in China
	Mr Henrique Carvalho	Questioning the ECJ's restrictive approach to copyright 'exceptions and limitations'
	Mrs Joana Crisóstomo	Trademark tarnishment and the compensation for moral damages of legal persons
	Ass Prof Fernando Dias Simões	Legal globalization in an interconnected world: Contract Law as a promoter of international trade
11.15am	11.45am	Morning Tea
11.45am	12.45pm	Keynote Addresses
	Room HG02 (no parallel session) Chair: Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro	
	Ing Joao Cravinho	The Euro Crisis at a cross road - contradictions and expectations
	Professor Elisa Ferreira	The European Union in a process of adjustment : the state of the art
12.45pm	01.45pm	Lunch break
01.45pm	Session 2A Room: HG02 Chair: Assoc Prof Annick Masselot	<u>Foreign Affairs</u>
	Dr Ludovica Marchi	Myanmar, the ASEAN and the EU
	Dr Katharine Vadura	Incorporating rights and exploring synergies between disaster diplomacy and digital diplomacy in EU relations with the Pacific

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	Prof Ruth A. Bevan	The Golden Triangle and Its Promise: The USA-EU-Asia Security Alliance
	Dr Wenwen Shen	Assessing the impact of financial and economic crisis on the EU's promotion of human rights in third countries: the cases of China and the ASEAN
	Session 2B Room: HG03 Chair: Prof Toshiro Tanaka	<u>Law II</u>
	Prof Yuriko Haga	What and against whom do/can we claim? – Expansion of the right of personality
	Ass Prof Vivianne Yen-ching Weng	Conventionality Review as Engine of Integration: Toward a Community through the Dialogue between Judges
	Assoc Prof Rostam J Neuwirth	The EU in the New Millennium: A 'Lost Decade' or the Dilemma of Internal Conception and External Perception
	Dr Sten Verhoeven	Ceci n'est pas une Union européenne
03.15pm	03.45pm	Afternoon Tea
03.45	Session 3A Room: HG02 Chair: Dr Hungdah Su	<u>Regionalism</u>
	Dr John Leslie	From Europe with love? Assessing the impact of European economic integration on the trans-Tasman Single Economic Market (TTSEM)?
	Dr Evi Fitriani	The future on EU-ASEAN inter-regionalism
	Prof Bruce Wilson	REGIONS IN THE INNOVATION UNION: Opportunity for Europe-Asia-Australia Dialogue?
	Prof Song Weiqing	Still a Shining Model: European Security Community and Its Lessons for Asia Pacific
	Session 3B Room: HG03 Chair: Prof Apirat Petchsiri	<u>Law III</u>
	Dr Joana Rita de Sousa Covelo de Abreu	The protection of third countries' nationals in European Union: deepening the integration process
	Prof Alessandra Silveira	European citizenship as the fundamental status of the Member States' nationals: federalizing process in times of crisis
	Prof. José Eduardo F. Dias	The EU emissions allowance trading system for greenhouse gas (EU ETS) - a model for Asia Pacific Integration?
	Assoc Prof Muruga Perumal Ramaswamy	Fostering the Fruition of a Free Trade Agreement between EU and India: Implications of WTO Jurisprudence and BRICS Cooperation

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Saturday, 18 th of May 2013		
08.45am	09.00am	Registration
	Room: Foyer	
09.00am	Session 4A Room: HG02 Chair: Prof Ting Wai	<u>Policy Spheres I</u>
	Assoc Prof Annick Masselot	Exporting Gender Equality in EU-Asia Cooperation and Development
	Ass Prof Antonio Formacion	Privacy at the crosshairs of Social Network Ecosystem: What Asia can learn from the EU – Online Personality & Personal Data Protection
	Dr Heli Askola	Article 5 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: The EU's fight against slavery, servitude, forced labour and trafficking in human beings
	Ms Genevieve Taylor	Internal to external human security: Euro-zone crisis influences on disaster risk management in the Asia Pacific
	Session 4B Room: HG03 Chair: Dr John Leslie	<u>Graduate Stream I</u>
	Ms Shivani Makwana	Transparency, Accountability, Aid and the European Union
	Ms Henrietta McNeill	Regulating by Proxy: The Adoption of EU Standards in New Zealand
	Ms Armyta Rahardhani	European Union's Foreign Aid as a Means of Resurrecting Economic Confidence
	Ms Julia Ewert	Normative power in the time of crisis – the EU and China
10.30am	11.00am	Morning Tea
11.00am	Session 5A Room: HG02 Chair: Prof Bingran Dai	<u>Policy Spheres II</u>
	Dr Didier Chabanet	The Mobilization of the Unemployed in Europe: what lessons for the Asia Pacific?
	Prof Satoshi Nakano	Maastricht social protocol revisited: The origins of the European industrial relations system
	Assoc Prof Midori Okabe	The Practice of Region-Building and Labour Migration Control- the EU strategy towards Asia
	Prof Francis Snyder	Exporting Food Safety Standards from USA and EU to Asian and Other Countries: Reflections on Consultations in the WTO
	Session 5B Room: HG03 Chair: Dr Katharine Vadura	<u>Graduate Stream II</u>
	Mr Karel Cada	Roma Asylums Seekers and Consequences of Visa Liberalization in Europe
	Ms Katerina Ptáčková	
	Mr Jean-Michel Sourd	Between Orient and Occident: Karyes, capital of the Monastic Republic of Mount Athos, a spiritual way of living, a solution to the Greek crisis?
	Mr Just Castillo Iglesias	Perception Gaps in EU-Japan and EU-China Political &

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		Security Relations – The Need for an EU Asian Strategy
	Ms Jiao Zhang	Expectation Gap: An Obstacle to EU Promotion of the Rule of Law in China
12.30pm	01.30pm	Lunch Break
01.30pm	Session 6A Room: HG02 Chair: Dr Wenwen Shen	<u>EU – China</u>
	Ass Prof Rita Yi Man Li	The impact of Eurozone debt crisis on China's property and land market
	Mrs Suet Yi Lai	Friend or Foe: EU-China energy relations
	Dr Gan Lu	EU's Image in Chinese Media: a Constructive Perspective
	Dr Anna Rudakowska	The EU's promotion of democracy with respect to China: from punishment to soft diplomacy.
	Session 6B Room: HG03 Chair: Dr Richard Griffiths	<u>Graduate Stream III</u>
	Ms Filipa Bismarck Amorim Coelho	EU-China relations, how much can the EU influence?
	Mr Csaba Barnabas Horvath	Political Alignment Crisscrossing Economic Integration – The unprecedented challenge for Asia
	Ms Rita Parker	Transnational Challenges for the future Eu-Asia pacific Relationship
	Mr Chaminda Gabadage	What have been some of the key motivations for regional integration and the challenges of regional integration in Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America
03.00pm	03.30pm	Afternoon Tea
03.30pm	Session 7A Room: HG02 Chair: Assoc Prof John Hopkins	<u>Trade Policy</u>
	Ass Prof Sebastian Bobowski Ass Prof Marcin Haberla	Innovation policy of OECD member states in the period of the global uncertainty
	Ass Pawel Pasierbiak	Trade Development Between the EU and Asia in Times of Economic Crisis
	Prof Luis Cunha	EU ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS: past, present and perspectives of evolution
	Dr Aleksandra Kuzminska-Haberla	Should European countries promote inward FDI in the crisis period? Considerations in the context of European-Asian relations
	Prof Mahamat K. Dodo Prof Chae-Deug Yi	ODA as a Foreign Policy Instrument in EU-Africa Relations
	Session 7B Room: HG03 Chair: Assoc Prof Bruno Mascitelli	<u>Euro Crisis and Asia</u>
	Assoc Prof Naohisa Murakami	Lessons of the eurozone crisis for Asia-Pacific in building an EPA-based common market and strengthening its relationship with the EU
	Prof Boguslawa Skulska Dr Szymon Mazurek	Clusters in Europe and Asia in Time of Crisis

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	Dr Anna Jankowiak	
	Prof Toshiro Tanaka	The European Crisis and Japan: Its Impact on Japan and how Japan has been supporting Europe
	Prof Mingqi Xu	Misperception on European Debt Crisis and the Critique
	Prof José Quelhas	The European Union's response to the international financial crisis
05.15pm	Closing Address Room: HG02 Chair: Prof Martin Holland	<u>Closing Address</u>
	Prof Enrique Banus	

Friday, 17 May 2013

Session	Opening Ceremony
Room	HG02

The Opening Ceremony will be convened by

Professor Mo Shijian, University of Macau

Professor Paulo Canelas de Castro, University of Macau

Professor Martin Holland, University of Canterbury

Mr Vincent Piket, Head of Office of the European Union (EU) to Hong Kong and Macao



Professor Mo Shijian is Chair Professor, Dean of Faculty of Law, University of Macau, Adjunct Professor of China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL), prior to joining the Faculty of Law, Macau University, Prof Mo was the Dean of Faculty of Law, CUPL. Bachelor of Law 1978, Jilin University; LLM 1984 Dalhousie University; PhD in Law 1991, Sydney University; LLB 1995, Monash University. Professor Mo is presently a Member of Governing Council of UNIDROIT (2009-2013); Associate Member of International Academy of Comparative Law; Vice President of China Society for International Economic Law; Vice President of China Association for the Study of International Economic Law; Arbitrator of China International Economic and Trade Commission; Arbitrator of China Maritime Arbitration Commission. Professor Mo has authored or edited 15 books and one of his books, *International Commercial Law* is in its 5th edition in 2013. He has also published more than 150 articles in both English and Chinese language.



Paulo Canelas de Castro holds a Jean Monnet Module in European Union Law at the University of Macau (Macau, SAR; China), where he is also the Coordinator of the Master's Program in European Union Law, International Law and Comparative Law. He serves as President of EUSA-Asia-Pacific and EUSA-Macau and is a Member of both the Management Committee of the European Union Academic Programme-Macau and the Board of Directors of the Institute of European Studies of Macau. Since 2008, he has been a lecturer for the Academy of International Trade and Investment Law and, in 2012, the Xiamen Academy of International Law. He has held Visiting Professorships in Brazil and Germany, and more recently, in Australia and France. Prior to his time in Macau, he lectured in International Law and European Union Law in Coimbra (Portugal). He was also Legal Counsel before the International Court of Justice (the *Validity of an Arbitral Award* and *East Timor* Cases) and the European Court of Justice (*Council v. Kingdom of Spain*). Over the years, he has developed a consistent research interest in water issues, having written several books, book chapters and articles on the subject. He also worked as a consultant for different Governments and International

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Organisations (UNESCO, SADC) on these matters. A peer-reviewer for several academic journals, his more than 50 publications include *Recent Developments in Water Law. Principles and Comparative Cases* (Luso-American Foundation, 2006) and *The European Union at 50: Assessing the Past, Looking Ahead* (University of Macau Press, 2010).



Professor Martin Holland established the National Centre for Research on Europe at the University of Canterbury in 2000, New Zealand's only dedicated EU tertiary level centre. He was instrumental in setting up the NZ European Union Centres Network, a network of eight universities in New Zealand aimed at promoting EU Studies, for which he is now Director. In 2006 Prof. Holland was nominated a Jean Monnet Chair *ad personam*. He now serves on a number of Boards for regional EU Studies Associations. Professor Holland is internationally recognised for his work on EU Development and Security and the Perceptions of the EU, especially within the Asia-Pacific region. He teaches at both the undergraduate and postgraduate level and supervises over 25 thesis students.



Mr. Vincent Piket (彭家傑) assumed his duties as Head of Office of the European Union (EU) to Hong Kong and Macao in September 2012. Mr. Piket has been with the EU since 1992, including more than 10 years in posts on Central and Eastern Europe, and seven years in key positions on Asia. Before taking up his current post, Mr. Piket served as EU Ambassador to Malaysia from 2008 and 2012. Prior to that, he was Head of Unit for Regional Cooperation Programmes for Asia and Central Asia at the European Commission from 2005 to 2008. He served as Deputy Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Russia between 2001 and 2005. He was Counsellor at the Delegation of the European Commission to Slovenia from 1998 to 2001. Previously he was Acting Head of Unit for Bulgaria and Romania at the Directorate-General for External Relations in Brussels. Born in the Netherlands, Mr. Piket holds a doctorate and master of arts from the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands. He was a fellow of American Studies Department at Yale University, USA, and a grant recipient of Fulbright Program and of American Council of Learned Societies. Mr. Piket is fluent in English, French and German, besides his native Dutch.

Session 1A	The EU “model”
Chair:	Prof Chun Ding
Room:	HG02



Is the European Integration model any longer relevant for Asia.... and was it ever?

The prolonged crisis in the Eurozone has led many to question whether the European integration has reached its limit and some commentators even doubt the very survival of the European Union. The enlargement of the union and the nature of the crisis have seemingly sucked the energy and vitality from the integration project and the European Union has lost some of its shine as a model for other integration experiments. This paper will deconstruct the current stage of integration into function and process in order to identify those elements that might still have a lesson for others. It will also reach back in history, including experiments outside the traditional EEC/EU processes, to identify further models that might guide policy-makers engaged in integration processes... including those in the European Union itself.

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The Enlightenment of the EU Institutional Integration to East Asia

The EU is unique in many respects who has achieved to build “unity in diversity”, in a way which may serve as a model to the outside world. The constructing institutional system brings benefits to the EU itself, exchanging information, taking common actions in areas of mutual interest or concern, and so on, all of which are the ingredients for forming a regime of regional governance. Many people would agree that the EU makes a model by being unique in itself, by forming an alternative model for peace and development, and by structuring relations within Europe, also trying to build a worldwide institutional order by shaping and framing the norms and rules through “soft power”. And the EU plays an active role on the international stage, whose role and the way to influence other actors is shaped by the internal institutional structure and in some ways, the EU puts its integration experience to outside world on a global scale. From this perspective, we can say that “the EU model “which uses “institutionalization” and “multilateral institution constructions” as a means of dealing with international relations is more and more obvious, such as on the fields of climate change, protection of human rights rules, dealing with the energy crisis and so on. From this perspective, the “institution” is the source of the EU as a “civil power “to make such kinds of impact. All of this experience is very worth for other regions and

countries to learn. So this paper aims to explain the EU institutional model and its possibility transformation to East Asia, also the way and its meaning.

Dr.Hailong Li serves as a senior lecturer and research fellow in Shandong Political Research Institute of PRC. He also works as Research Assistant for CESSU. He got his PHD from School of Political Science and Public Administration, Shandong University in 2010, whose doctoral paper was about the Transatlantic Security Relations. He also had studied and done research in Swedish Institute of International Affairs and University of Salford, Manchester, and worked as a research fellow in Free University of Berlin, Germany in early 2013.



Learning about Asian integration's 'uncertainty', 'difficulty' and 'complexity' – a timely lesson for the EU?

Continuation to some of our previous research conducted on Asian integration (Vernygora, Chaban and Yi: 2012), and since many of the region's internal and external cooperation-related activities are currently far from being optimal, there is an idea to start summarising and clarifying the bits of contemporary academic discourse on Asian integration studies. Moreover, this particular paper is to suggest that there is a need to expand on those summaries/clarifications via extrapolating the notions of 'uncertainty', 'difficulty' and 'complexity' (Page: 2012) onto the sphere of interconnections in the world's largest continent. The emphasis is only to be made on the ASEAN and ASEAN+3 co-operational linkages. Evidently, the aforementioned international compositions represent a more advanced range of examples in terms of integration-building activities in Asia. In general, this research represents an interpretational type of theoretical analysis. For the vast Asian region, the objective mechanisms of functional spillover, with their historic emphasis on economics, are becoming more sophisticated with applications of new features like crisis prevention, religious concerns, community-building activities or natural disaster recovery planning. Thus there is a hypothetical probability that Asia's advanced types of integration are simply 'lost' in the explanatory 'jungles' of the existing mega-concepts, thus they urgently as well as legitimately require the whole theoretical puzzle to be reshuffled or even redeveloped, a set of new assumptions to be worked out, and logical boundaries together with hidden parameters to be clearly identified. Has this all got something to do with Europe? Clearly, the EU – the entity is considered in Asia as a "laboratory" in regards of "external diffusion of ideas via socialization and persuasion" (Börzel and Risse 2009:8) – is in desperate search for fresh thoughts, nouvelle models and wise concepts in the time of crisis. What if it is a right moment to learn more about the process of European integration through the prism of its equivalent in Asia?

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The EU as a regional model: Does it still have lessons to teach?

The European Union has often been presented to non-European audiences as a model to be emulated. Its success is regarded as self evident and although no one suggests that non-European regional entities can copy the European model, many have suggested the EU has much to teach aspiring supra-national entities in other parts of the globe. The on-going European crisis, which began with the failure of the European Constitutional Treaty and continued with the exposure of structural weaknesses in the Eurozone financial stability mechanisms, suggests that such confidence is not necessarily justified. For this reason it has become fashionable to regard the EU as too deeply flawed to be emulated. Such arguments also often suggest that the Asia-Pacific “model” of sovereign co-operation as evidenced by ASEAN, the Australia/NZ Closer Economic Relationship and the much discussed Tran-Pacific Partnership offer a far more meaningful path to regional co-operation than the ambitious supra-nationalism of the EU. This paper argues that such views both misunderstand the nature of the EU’s crisis (and its potential solutions), and over-emphasize the achievements of Pacific models. While the Australian/NZ CER and ASEAN clearly have had some success, they lack the legal institutions to significantly advance or even sustain their regional systems. The European Union, for all its constitutional problems possesses a supra-national legal order, which is deeply embedded into the domestic legal systems of its Member States. It is the glue, which binds its at times reluctant partners. As long as this endures so will the European Union. Without it, the EU would always lie upon the vagaries of international law and international co-operation. If the coming Asian Century is going to be based upon a similar degree of supra-national cooperation rather than inter-governmental competition, it will also require a regional legal order to match such ambitions.

Dr. John Hopkins is an Associate Professor and Associate Dean of Law at the University of Canterbury Law School. He has a wide range of research interests, mainly in the fields of comparative public law and international law. Much of his work has examined the development of federal or multi-level governance at the domestic and international levels, with particular reference to the European Union. His recent research examines the connection between domestic and international public law and the application of federal ideas to international organisations. In 2012 he was the New Zealand Fulbright Scholar to Georgetown University, Washington DC.

Session 1B	Law I
Chair:	Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro
Room:	HG03



Mo SHIJIAN: Maintaining Mutually Beneficial Relations between China and EU- Study of Key Issues on Public Procurement in China

Professor Mo Shijian is Chair Professor, Dean of Faculty of Law, University of Macau, Adjunct Professor of China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL), prior to joining the Faculty of Law, Macau University, Prof Mo was the Dean of Faculty of Law, CUPL. Bachelor of Law 1978, Jilin University; LL.M 1984 Dalhousie University; PhD in Law 1991, Sydney University; LL.B 1995, Monash University. Professor Mo is presently a Member of Governing Council of UNIDROIT (2009-2013); Associate Member of International Academy of Comparative Law; Vice President of China Society for International Economic Law; Vice President of China Association for the Study of International Economic Law; Arbitrator of China International Economic and Trade Commission; Arbitrator of China Maritime Arbitration Commission. Professor Mo has authored or edited 15 books and one of his books, *International Commercial Law* is in its 5th edition in 2013. He has also published more than 150 articles in both English and Chinese language.



Questioning the ECJ's restrictive approach to copyright 'exceptions and limitations'

In my intervention I will focus not on 'The Eurozone-crisis' but rather on issues that relate to a smaller crisis caused by the lack of support and subsequent failure to implement the ACTA. The lack of public support for the Treaty shows that the recent expansion of IP protection and the underlying one-sided approach to IP (focused almost exclusively on the interests of rightholders) is perceived by the general public as an unbalanced and unfair solution to the problems posed to legal systems by the introduction and dissemination of new technologies. I will address one dimension of this problem: that of balancing the general interests of those who may benefit from using protected works with the special interests of right-holders to control its use. I shall do this through looking at the way in which the ECJ has dealt with the issue (especially in the Infopaq case). My concern is with the general implications of the ECJ's "restrictive approach" to the interpretation of 'exception and limitation' clauses in the InfoSoc Directive. My claim is that the Court's approach is both analytically flawed (in not addressing properly the problem of legal defeasibility) and normatively unsatisfying (in not taking into account the interests of users of protected works).

Henrique Carvalho is a Senior Instructor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Macau since September 2008, where he teaches in the areas of Legal Theory, EU Law and Civil Procedure. He is also working with the Macau Government on the reform of the Civil Procedure Code of Macau. Henrique received his B.A. in Law at the University of Lisbon in 2006 and his Master of Law at the same University in 2012, having written his thesis on the concept of work in Copyright Law.



Trademark tarnishment and the compensation for moral damages of legal persons

In this paper I will address the possibility of compensation for moral damages of legal persons, mainly focusing in cases of trademark dilution, especially tarnishment. Trademark dilution has two faces: blurring and tarnishment. The latter consists on the weakening of a notorious trademark's distinctiveness by inappropriate or unflattering associations. Can this only be taken as a pecuniary damage, in the modality of loss of profit, or as originating moral damages as well? Neither Portuguese nor Macanese legislations (the ones that will be analyzed in more detail), are clear about what kind of damages a company may suffer. This leads to different approaches from case to case, which create the undesirable result of also having different decisions made by the courts about similar situations. There is a wide divergence of case-law about this question; there are those who argue that a company can be compensated by both pecuniary and moral damage and, on the other hand, those who only admit the former. The EU Directive 2004/48/EC, on the enforcement of intellectual property rights, presents remedies which include the compensation for moral damages, but it is still not clear whether this should apply to legal persons. My aim is to ascertain whether this remedy is available in cases of trademark tarnishment and to question whether a positive answer would introduce incoherence in national tort law systems, considering the situation both in EU (mainly in Portugal) and in the Asia-Pacific region (focusing in Macau legislation).

Joana Crisóstomo graduated in Law in July 2006 from the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra. In the meanwhile, she studied in the Faculty of Law of the University of Barcelona for one year. Afterwards, Joana began immediately the training as a lawyer in the law firm Uría Menéndez, in Lisbon, where she worked for three years. She is a member of the Portuguese Bar Association. In September 2009 Joana started lecturing in the University of Macau, mainly in the field of private law (International Private Law, Obligation Law, Family Law and Public Economy).



Legal globalization in an interconnected world: Contract Law as a promoter of international trade

In international trade the differences relating to the applicable legal rules, namely costs related with the difficulty in finding out about the provisions of an applicable foreign Contract Law, obtaining legal advice and negotiating the applicable Law have the effect of a 'tax'. Therefore, the reduction of costs related to Contract Law in international transactions is one of the main purposes of several entities that pursue the enhancement of international trade. A good example of this is the recent Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Common European Sales Law. Given the financial crisis that is currently shaking Europe, the European Commission seems eager to implement the legal instrument as a strategy to provide a targeted boost to growth and employment. Current efforts towards the harmonization of European Contract Law might also (even though such purpose is not clearly assumed) be driven by the need to compete with the United States and China, where harmonization is more advanced and apparently more successful. In our paper we aim to discuss the role of harmonization and standardization of Contract Law as a measure to promote international trade and economic development. We will also analyse

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how traders have been dealing with the diversity of legal regimes through other mechanisms such as the development of standardized contracts. Our purpose is to consider the following questions: what lessons may the Asia Pacific region learn from the European process of legal harmonisation? Should this region enter into a similar process? What is more, should these two regions use the mechanisms of Contract Law as a tool to promote trade and overcome the current financial crisis?

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Session	Keynote Addresses (no parallel session)
Chair:	Professor Paulo Canelas de Castro
Room:	HG02

Ing João Cravinho will be speaking on: **The Euro Crisis at cross roads – contradictions and expectations**



Ing João Cravinho (born 1936) is a Portuguese and European politician. He holds degree in engineering. Amongst other positions he served as member of the Portuguese Parliament, member of the European Parliament, and as Minister in several Portuguese Governments. He is a member of the Socialist Party (Portugal). He was a Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Professor Elisa Ferreira will be speaking on: **The European Union in a process of adjustment: the state of the art**



Prof Elisa Ferreira (born 1955) is a Portuguese and European politician. She holds a PhD in economics. She is a Professor of Economics. She served, among other positions, as Chair of the Northern Region Coordination Commission and Portuguese Enterprise Association (Portugal), member of the Portuguese Parliament, and as Minister in several Portuguese Governments. She is currently Member of the European Parliament (Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Delegation to the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly) for the Socialist Party, part of the Party of European Socialists .

Session 2A	Foreign Affairs
Chair:	Associate Professor Annick Masselot
Room:	HG02



Myanmar, the ASEAN and the EU

Myanmar will chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2014. In a victory for Myanmar's Thein Sein government seeking international legitimacy, that ASEAN's decision was taken in the aftermath of reform moves, among which a series of initial ceasefire agreements with some ethnic armed groups, which are at the basis of a nation-wide peace process. Yet, still recently, in November 2012, the European Union expressed its concern about Myanmar's intra-communal violence. The Council has approved the guidelines on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy in East Asia (June 2012). If Myanmar is not directly cited, it is implicitly present in the policy document. This implies encouraging its inclusion in the debate on global issues, and engaging it in promoting 'prosperity, stability and security'. The EU member states have also agreed on a package of measures seeking to ensure that human-rights considerations are integrated into every aspect of EU foreign policy. This paper focuses on Myanmar within the context of the ASEAN. To the task of building up a relationship between Myanmar and the EU, hinged on 'prosperity, stability and security', this paper ponders on the efforts that Myanmar might engage in, and the EU may involve itself. It however argues that, if the EU wants to conform to its aspiration of performing as an influential global actor in the Southeast Asian region, it has to be ready to support a more flexible dialogue with Myanmar that also reflects the values adopted by the ASEAN group. The analytical framework consists of three research questions: how the EU and the ASEAN responded to Myanmar's under-achievements vis-à-vis a nation-wide peace process; how domestic politics have influenced the EU and the ASEAN's responses; and whether the EU's response has constrained or enhanced the European Union's standing in the Southeast Asian region.

Ludovica Marchi Balossi-Restelli is a political scientist with main research interests in the field of the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, and the EU's External Action. She holds a PhD and has been Teaching Assistant to the course *The New Europe: People, Places and Politics*, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, and External Examiner on the International Relations and Global Politics programme, the American University, Rome, and has previously taught at the University of Zimbabwe, Department of Geography, Harare. Her books include: *Italy's Foreign Policy in the 21st Century. A Contested Nature?* (co-edited with Richard Whitman and Geoffrey Edwards) (forthcoming) Routledge; *An EU Innovative External Action?* (ed)(2011) Cambridge Scholars Publishing (CSP); *Italy and EPC*(2006) CSP.



Incorporating rights and exploring synergies between disaster diplomacy and digital diplomacy in EU relations with the Pacific

Humanitarian workers in the field and the organisations which support them are witness to much suffering and disaster. The children, women, elderly and disabled are groups who feel the impact of disaster, both natural and man made, and are seen as victims, as vulnerable and needing special protection of them and

their rights. The Pacific region covers a vast area but relative to size has a small population – yet the frequency of disasters in the region has been on the increase, the need for assistance and disaster risk management strategies all too relevant/ internationally there has been a push to look at humanitarian disaster assistance through a rights based approach. Humanitarian action provides the opportunity for targeted assistance by organisations, individuals and governments alike. The European Union (EU) with its policies established around ‘humanitarian space’ providing development and humanitarian assistance for vulnerable groups is able to make many claims for action in relation to third countries and as a provider of significant humanitarian assistance, adding credence to its claim of global actor in this area. The impact of the Eurozone crisis, as budgets are cut for development, health and education, is significant as these are all areas with direct impact on vulnerable groups. The new strategic focus on human rights for the External Action Service highlights a number of themes, including the incorporation of ‘digital diplomacy’ as a means to develop partnerships. This paper looks at the incorporation of human rights and linkages with ‘disaster diplomacy’ through the use of social media in developing partnerships and promoting avenues for human rights advocacy through digital diplomacy – supporting the EU rights mainstreaming agenda. This paper will look at assessing the impact of EU external action, specifically disaster and digital diplomacy strategies in protecting and promoting rights of vulnerable groups in the Pacific.

Dr Katharine Vadura is currently senior fellow at the National Centre for Research on Europe (NCRE) at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch New Zealand. At the NCRE she is currently involved with undergraduate teaching, postgraduate supervision and research on aspects of human rights and human security in relation to the European Union. Her research interests focus on human rights dimensions associated with forced migration and transnational security issues; human security and global governance related to children’s rights, and human rights aspects of humanitarian action in a European and Asia Pacific context. She has authored a number of articles, and presented at international conferences in these areas.

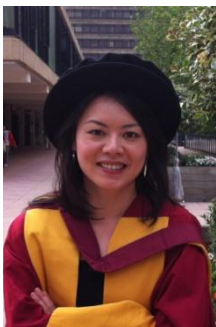


The Golden Triangle and Its Promise: The USA-EU-Asia Security Alliance

The basic problematique of the proposed paper rests upon the “dialectics” of the European Union at the present time. The euro crisis is not the only challenge the EU faces. It is joined by the repercussions of the Arab Spring and France’s intervention in Mali for European foreign policy and Prime Minister David Cameron’s proposed referendum on Britain’s relationship to the EU. These challenges, to be briefly explicated in the paper in order to establish its operational proposition, create a dialectical situation in which the EU finds itself faced with fragmentation on the one hand while at the same time confronting the creation of an internal power pyramid with Germany at the top. Another policy aspect of this dialectic is the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy predicated on soft power, multilateralism and the promotion of human rights on the one hand and France’s unilateral military intervention in Mali. The third part of this dialectic is that the post-Lisbon intent to create politically a more solidified European Union and Cameron’s (Britain’s) challenge to this intent. How does this dialectic affect the European Union as an international actor? This is the central question of the paper. Specifically, why should Asia listen to the European Union if the EU has basically failed in the area it calls its “neighborhood,” namely, the Mediterranean? In a speech delivered in London on 18 January 2013 outgoing US Secretary of

Defense Leon Panetta called on Europe to join the US “rebalance in Asia.” According to Panetta, “it is in the interests of both the United States and Europe for the NATO alliance to become more outwardly focused and engaged in helping strengthen security institutions in Asia, like ASEAN. It is also in our interests to expand the defense dialogue and exchanges with a full range of nations including China, where defense spending, according to one estimate, is projected to exceed the largest eight European nations combined by 2015.” (<http://euroasiasecurityforum.com/2013>) Panetta argues that security is not a zero sum game. The alliance could thus be an antidote to tendencies toward the Tragedy of the Commons in Asia that would, however, have world-wide affects. What have been the reactions in Asia and in Europe to Panetta’s proposal? In assessing Europe’s role in Asia, the proposed paper will examine this possibility of a Europe- USA-Asia security alliance. Is this alliance the “golden triangle?” What could be its promise? What would Europe bring to such an Alliance? Would it rejuvenate Europe internationally and, specifically, in Asia? The paper will give attention to the role of Germany and Japan in such a security alliance and the possible resolution of “unfinished business” from World War II.

Ruth A. Bevan is David W. Petegorsky Professor of Political Science, Chair of the Department of Political Science and Director of the Schneier Program for International Affairs at Yeshiva University in New York City, USA. She specializes in the European Union with special attention to EU-USA relations. She has received grants from the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, the National Endowment for the Humanities (USA), the Fulbright Commission (USA), the USA State Dept., the Earhart Foundation and the Relm Foundation. Her work on the late German Green Party activist Petra Kelly was chosen by the Green Memorial Archive/Heinrich Boell Foundation in 2008 as its official article on Kelly. Her most recent publication was “A European-American Partnership?” in *L’Union Européenne et les États-Unis* published by Larcier (Brussels) in 2012. She is currently working on a book project on EU-USA Relations: Strategies of Power and Influence.



Assessing the impact of financial and economic crisis on the EU's promotion of human rights in third countries: the cases of China and the ASEAN

In recent years, several challenges have emerged for the EU’s promotion of human rights. The current financial crisis together with the global shift in economic power has resulted in the EU running into more objection than ever in the field of human rights. Not only the legitimacy of the EU’s fundamental values are challenged, particularly by emerging powers with which the EU seeks cooperation, but also its internal human rights record has come under increasing scrutiny. On the other hand, the EU is also aware of the impact of the financial and economic crisis on human rights worldwide, evidenced by a plethora of internal debates, reports and strategy papers produced by EU institutions on how to promote human rights more efficiently since the Lisbon Treaty has placed the respect for human rights the founding principle of the EU, and legal basis for its foreign policy. This paper looks at how EU human rights norms are learned, adapted, resisted or rejected in the cases of China and the ASEAN in a comparative manner since 2008. This paper thus set within the context of the rising Chinese economic power, the debt crisis in the Euro-zone and increasing political and economic cooperation between the EU and the Asia Pacific region, which provide us an important backdrop to revisit some fundamental questions regarding the

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plurality of competing values, the conflicts between normative concerns and economic interests. By reflecting on how the EU promotion of human rights are challenged in both cases, an acute awareness of any Eurocentric endeavour shall lead to greater self-reflexivity and sensitivity for the historical, legal and cultural traditions and perceptions in the EU's external relations.

Dr Wenwen Shen currently is a visiting fellow at the ANU Centre for European Studies, Australian National University in Canberra. She previously worked for the European Parliament and the EU-Asia Centre in Brussels, and contributed to teaching at Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies (BICCS), at Vrije University of Brussels (VUB). She received her PhD from University of Bath, UK, and used to work for the Xinhua News Agency in Sichuan province prior to her study in the UK. Her thesis is entitled '*Eurocentric Endeavour or Empty Rhetoric? Analysing the EU's promotion of human rights in China through a normative power perspective: 1989-2009*'. She regularly contributes to policy-orientated seminars and research, including a project for EU-China Research and Advice Network (ECRAN) on EU Member States' bilateral relations with China. Her current research interests include EU-China relations, human rights, and European Foreign Policy in Asia.

Session 2B	Law II
Chair:	Professor Toshiro Tanaka
Room:	HG03



What and against whom do/can we claim? – Expansion of the right of personality

EU is traditionally considered as one of the strongest guardians of fundamental rights of man. One of the successful pillars of this basic belief is the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) which provides for the protection for the individual, enumerating the rights especially concerning the civil liberties. Not limited to the human rights, EU prepares the system of protection for the rights of personality. The typical examples of these are the right of honor and reputation, and the right of privacy which is also included in the ECHR. Human rights and the rights of personality overlap one another yet the boundary between the two remains unclear. However, it should be emphasized that the civil liberties are traditionally the rights against State power. One can claim against the State to be free, for example, not to be taken into custody without a legitimate reason or forced into involuntary servitude, or compel it to respect his thought. This is one of the most important differences between these two categories: Standing on the rights of personality, one can claim some act (e.g. injunction or compensation) against another person, not limited against the state. He can require protection, for example, against invasion of his personal space against the media, which does not have any public power. Additionally, we find a recent tendency to extend this concept: Many new rights of personality are under proposal in the EU, such as right of self-image, right of self-identity, and right to be forgotten. These newly-proposed rights often appear in the realm of the internet. To have inspirations for Asia, this report examines the question of what personality covers, of whether the rights of personality as defined in the EU can also work in the digital world, and of what the right-holder can enjoy through these rights.

Associate Professor Yuriko Haga from the School of Law, Kanazawa University (Japan); Doctor of Laws, Kyushu University (Japan), majoring private international law. She teaches international trade law as well as private international law. The actual concern of her research is on the law applicable to rights of personality. She has many experiences to give presentations in international conferences including last Annual Conference of EUSA-AP held in Singapore. She publishes articles not only in Japanese but also in English and one of her articles is published in a known Spanish law review, *Anuario Español de Derecho Internacional Privado*, vol. XI, translated into Spanish.



Conventionality Review as Engine of Integration: Toward a Community through the Dialogue between Judges

The European integration should also be viewed as a transnational norm-building process, especially regarding fundamental rights protection. Unlike the United Nations monitoring system, Europe has two genuine judicial organs supervising the human rights protection within different legal systems. It certainly generated some tension between national and European judges, while the dialogue between them contributed so much to the establishment of a real community. The formal “dialogue between judges” can mostly be observed through the exercise of “conventionality review” by the national judges, whether its ordinary or constitutional court. Indeed, Asian countries could hardly follow the European model in this regard without their proper core instruments on human rights. Nevertheless, Asian countries are overwhelmingly State Parties to the U.N. human rights treaties. This should be considered as a provisional stage toward a norm-building process. Moreover, even Taiwan, without accession to any of these human rights instruments, can participate in this formal dialogue between judges if its judiciary assume voluntarily the duties of conventionality review. The government’s recent initiative to implement the two International Covenants of 1966 could be a move driven by political purpose. However, in the reality, the judiciary now has to face the 1966 Covenants’ binding force in domestic legal system and start to struggle between universal interpretations and national perspectives of human rights norms. It is doubtful to say that judges of “continental tradition” could not easily adapt themselves to the American way of judicial review. In fact, national judges in Europe have long been involved in it through the conventionality review tasks. In this paper, we will examine what lessons could Taiwan learn from the French case, especially following the French constitutional reform in 2008, which makes the two judicial review systems more comparable.

Vivianne Yen-ching Weng is an assistant professor in political science in National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. *Docteur en droit* from the University Paris II, she is specialized in international human rights law. Her doctoral thesis has been honoured by the jury of European Prize for Scientific Excellency in Memory of Micheline Galabert-Augé (second mention). Her recent publications focus on analysis of emerging trends regarding social rights and family life protection in European human rights case law. The dialogue between national and international judges is the core of her new project in the framework of a multidisciplinary working group.



The EU in the New Millennium: A ‘Lost Decade’ or the Dilemma of Internal Conception and External Perception

In a judgment issued in 1971, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) famously held that “with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, the system of internal Community measures may not be separated from that of external relations”.¹ Originally the expression the novel because more holistic spirit that inaugurated the process of European integration following the two World Wars, it is at the end of the first decade of the new millennium that it serves as a reminder of the principle of *nemo potest venire contra factum proprium*, whereby – translated freely – no one is recommended to set him- or herself in contradiction to his or her own previous conduct particularly when it was enshrined and set out in its founding treaties. Unfortunately, the EU has largely neglected the said insight. It has done so in several ways and hereby become betrayed by its own success. This, it is argued, contributed to a situation where the external and meanwhile global perception triggers negative internal and still largely national consequences which have set free forces fuelling an accelerating pace of a vicious circle or race to the bottom in direct opposition to the objective of creating “an ever closer union”. In the hope for the trend to be reversed again and to bring the path of European integration back in line with its original ideas and principal objectives, the present article lists several transgressions of the promises enshrined in the founding treaties which caused serious deviations from the legal texts formulated in the founding era from which the novel ideas derived that inaugurated the process of European integration in the first place.

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Ceci n’est pas une Union européenne

The European Union is built on the in essence European idea that a community exists beyond the different States of Europe, a community which is ultimately not governed by political power, but by law. Within this constitutionalist framework a balance is sought between the supranational level and the Member States, between integration and diversity, between the internal

¹ European Court of Justice (ECJ) Case 22/70, *Commission v Council*, (1971) E.C.R. 263.

market and high social protection. Furthermore, the European Union is founded on the idea of representative democracy. Therefore, ideally, all Member States would be governed by the same norms derived from democratic participation under the rule of law, enforced by the Commission and the Court of Justice of the EU. The image the European Union has in the world is that of an integrated economy with high social protection based on the rule of law, human rights and democracy. Yet, this portrait shows the Union in its most favourite light, hiding the flaws in the European project, resulting from another European tradition, political realism and great power politics. Through an analysis of the proposed measures to remedy the financial crisis it will be examined if the remedies are consistent with EU primary law. Finally, the impact of the financial crisis and the remedies on the image of the EU will be assessed. Is there a European Union, faithful to its principles, or is it a well painted illusion?

Sten Verhoeven, PhD, obtained his law degree at the KU Leuven with distinction in 2002. In 2002–2003, he studied International Relations and Conflict Prevention at the same university. From 2003–2009, he was Research and Teaching Assistant at the Institute for International Law at the KU Leuven. In September 2009, he joined the University of Macau as Senior Instructor, where he teaches and researches in the areas of international and European law.

Session 3A	Regionalism
Chair:	Dr Hungdah Su
Room:	HG02



From Europe with love? Assessing the impact of European economic integration on the trans-Tasman Single Economic Market (TTSEM)?

European officials seek to promote transnational integration around the world and many scholars have sought to assess Europe’s influence on such processes. Strangely, these studies have ignored construction of the trans-Tasman Single Economic Market (TTSEM) between Australia and New Zealand. While other integration projects—Mercosur and the ASEAN Economic Community—seek to build ‘single markets’, to date, only the trans-Tasman relationship has constructed something that resembles the Single European Market (SEM). Creation of the TTSEM raises questions about its relationship to European economic integration. Despite the complete ignorance and indifference of Europeans to the TTSEM, are these independent or interdependent developments? Does trans-Tasman economic integration reflect local circumstances, Europe’s ‘normative power’ or a combination of the two? Are trans-Tasman and European ‘single markets’ both products of a larger, ‘global’ transformation? Investigation of the construction of a second trans-national ‘single market’ cannot resolve general questions about diffusion. It can, however, add to the stock of data available for comparative analysis. To this end, this paper analyzes the EU’s impact on trans-Tasman economic integration. The chapter argues that the TTSEM represents an adaptation of European norms and practices about economic integration. Australian and New Zealand policy makers considered European precedent as they constructed the TTSEM over the past three decades. However, rather than adopt European practices, they altered

European practices with regard to: mechanisms for policy coordination, institutions of economic governance and even the liberal norms to which they chose to adhere. Accordingly, the TTSEM represents an 'open' model of regional economic integration. The adaptations made by Australian and New Zealand policy makers to European practice in constructing the TTSEM are a product of competing ideas about liberal economic policy as well as different socio-economic, political and institutional contexts in the two relationships.

This paper is co-authored with Annmarie Elijah from the Australian National University (ANU).

John Leslie lectures Political Science and International Relations at Victoria University of Wellington. For the past two years his research has focussed on comparing 'deep' economic integration in the Single European Market and the Trans-Tasman Single Economic Market between Australia and New Zealand. Results from this research have been published in the *Journal of Common Market Studies*. This research has also had an impact on public policy. It was included in the Final Report, *Strengthening Trans-Tasman Economic Relations* (2012), of the Australian and New Zealand Productivity Commissions' project scoping possibilities for further integration between the two countries. It was also presented to ministers and senior officials at the 2nd Closer Economic Relations - ASEAN Integration Partnership Forum in Manila in May 2012. During 2012 John Leslie was a research fellow at the Australian National University Centre for European Studies and the University of California (Berkeley) Institute of European Studies. He recently received a grant from the Asia - New Zealand Foundation to extend his comparison of the European and Trans-Tasman integration to include Asian experiences.



The future on EU-ASEAN inter-regionalism

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries has watched the crisis in Euro zone with worry. The crisis, unfolded since 2008, has halted EU's efforts to achieve welfare to peoples in its member countries. Indeed, the austerity packages in the crisis-thorned countries –the PIGS- to save their economies and the Euro have driven some people to question the objective of EU integration. In Southeast Asia in which severe financial crisis rampaged, bringing down some of the strongest regimes and collapsed what so-called 'Asian economic tigers', the EU crisis has been perceived with a mixed response. Some are surprised given the fact that Euro was stronger than the US dollars for many years. Others see the crisis as the consequence of EU strange economic arrangement – having single currency but maintaining dependent fiscal policies. Some other are more positive toward the European strength, thinking crisis is natural in Europe and the people would overcome the crisis with their resilience that they would re-emerge stronger after the crisis. Nevertheless, a few people believe that the crisis is a 'karma' to the Europeans because of what they did to Asian people during the Asian financial crisis. These mixed responses reflect how Asian countries have assessed suspected sources and impacts of the crisis on the European integration. From those mixed response, one may analyse some possible directions of EU-ASEAN relations. This paper addresses the impacts of EU financial crisis to inter-region cooperative framework between EU and ASEAN, the framework that has been established through EU-ASEAN dialogue, ASEAN Regional Forum, and Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). The data are collected from documents and library study as well as from interview with government officers, business

community and scholars from ASEAN member countries. This paper argues that despite EU financial difficulties and integration problems, people in ASEAN countries still believe that historically-proven European endurance would bring EU survive the crisis. The Southeast Asians, however, have perceived EU less powerful than before and the global power has shifted to Asia. It seems that ASEAN countries would keep EU as important partners but the character of the inter-regional relations is likely to change.

Evi Fitriani is the Head of the International Relations Department, University of Indonesia. She teaches at the undergraduate as well as master programs of the International Relation. She is one of the founders of and a teaching staff on the master program of European Studies, University of Indonesia. Evi wrote research reports, journal articles, and newspaper articles on topics related to Indonesian foreign policy, ASEAN, Asia Pacific regionalism, and Asia-Europe relations. She was EU Visiting Fellow in 2005. She also undertake a research on EU-Indonesia relations in 2011 and 2012.



REGIONS IN THE INNOVATION UNION: Opportunity for Europe-Asia-Australia Dialogue?

Over the last two decades, the strategic orientation of European Union (EU) Regional Policy has evolved to now have a clear focus on promoting innovation. This is linked directly with the overall focus on Europe 2020, the strategy aimed at ‘smart, sustainable and inclusive’ growth. Within that framework, the EU has recognised the importance of it hastening its progress towards an economic which maximises the application of knowledge, and has expressed this as aiming the EU to become the ‘Innovation’ Union. As the largest single part of the EU budget, reorienting Regional Policy funds towards the objectives of the Innovation Union is an important step towards achieving the goals of the overall strategy. Innovation is also a priority for Asian countries and for Australia. Even without anything like regional policy on the scale of that in the EU, and notwithstanding that the research budgets of these nations, are less than that of the EU and its Member States, there have been interesting policy initiatives in innovation some Asian countries and some useful examples in Australia. In each case, however, they have a less well-developed overall strategic framework within which to implement their initiatives. What do these different orientations towards regions and innovation have to learn from each other? This paper will review the recent innovation policy developments in Europe, Asia and Australia, and their linkages with regional policy in each setting. It will explore whether differences in context mean that the patterns in one place have little meaning for policy-makers in another, or whether new insights can be drawn from the experiences of others.

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University, Co-Director of the PASCAL International Observatory and RMIT’s Director of Research for Regional Development at its Hamilton site in western Victoria. He was previously the founding Dean of the School of Global Studies, Social Sciences and Planning at RMIT University. Prior to joining RMIT, Bruce founded the Youth Research Centre at the University of Melbourne, and the Union Research Centre on Organisation and Technology (URCOT), where he was its Director for eleven years. He has had long experience in working with local government, and is a member currently of the Hume Global Learning Village Committee and Advisory Board, Bruce also collaborates closely with the Office of Knowledge Capital at Melbourne City Council.



Still a Shining Model: European Security Community and Its Lessons for Asia Pacific

Since the outbreak of the financial crisis in the European Union, particularly, the Eurozone, the integration model of the organization has been challenged as unsustainable. Critics argue, for example, that the region has set a too ambitious goal and taken a too audacious approach on way of uniting together a group of sovereign states, heterogeneous on various aspects. In particular, when the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012, many people around the world criticize that it was not a worthy recipient of the honor. This article argues that despite serious flaws and setbacks, the EU is really an achievement in human history. The most importance of this achievement is the construction and consolidation of a pluralist security community, covering a continent which suffered violence and traumas for centuries. This success of European security community serves a good model for the rest of the world, particularly, Asia Pacific where military conflicts are still quite potential. It is concluded that a community of sovereign states based on shared values, principles, and identities are more feasible and desirable for Asia Pacific to follow.

Dr Weiqing SONG is an assistant professor in international relations and politics and the academic coordinator of the MA programme in European Studies with the Department of Government and Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Macau. He received a PhD degree in political science from the University of Siena, Italy. He teaches various courses on international relations, global governance, and European politics. He has academic interests in Chinese foreign policy, European politics, and sub-state regions, with researches accepted for publication in a number of academic journals, including *European Political Science*, *Independent Review*, *International Politics*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, and *Policy and Politics*.

Session 3B	Law III
Chair:	Professor Apirat Petchsiri
Room:	HG03



The protection of third countries' nationals in European Union: deepening the integration process

The European integration process has come so far because it exposes the dynamics of an “in motion” integration. In European Union, this process presupposed a continuous institutional investment, a whole new idea of citizenship of rights, a deepening of fundamental rights’ perspective, the settlement of a Common Market based on the four fundamental freedoms and a common currency. Therefore, in its relations, it appears of some importance to understand, in a first approach, how European Union acts internationally. In fact, European Union has legal personality and enjoys a status in international law as States do. This active role is patent in article 21.^o of the TEU, but for most authors, it is more centred around structural foreign policy and less around crisis-management. Nonetheless, principles of the external action of European Union are addressed to “uphold” its values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, as determined in article 2 of TUE. This is complemented, in

accordance, by article 3, paragraph 5 of TUE since, in its relations with the wider world, European Union shall uphold and promote its values and contribute to mutual respect among people, free and fair trade, protection of human rights as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter. The jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) aims the same goal since, whenever there is a link with European Union Law (which justifies its competence), it grants to third countries nationals the protection given to European citizens. There are a few examples as Case Law C-1/05, of 9th January 2007 and Case Law C-200/02, of 19th October 2004. In this sense, European Union law receives the United Nations' stemming law as a presumption (*iuris et de iure*) which means that enactments of United Nations are seen as law implementing human rights, and therefore submitted to a test concerning the respect of human rights. Otherwise, in this crisis and transformation period, we could watch a collision between human rights and citizens' rights – derived from the quarrel linked to the appeals to consolidate subjective protection of EU citizens and nationals located outside EU legal order's primary attention (third countries nationals). This is quite important to understand the relation between human rights and citizenship in practice and it can be better expressed if we look to the freedom of movement and how its limitation for both EU citizens (when they want to go to third countries) and non EU citizens (when they enter EU) might, in this way, jeopardize the opportunities for EU Member States' economies arising from the relation with third countries. Furthermore it would reduce the impact of the European culture as a model, therefore diminishing the meaning of the founding values of the European Union. This presentation aims to unravel how European Union is acting in order to grant fundamental rights protection to third countries nationals in the scope of application of EU law.

Joana Rita de Sousa Covelo de Abreu is PhD Researcher in European Union Law since 2011 with the thesis theme "Portuguese courts and the principle of an effective legal protection in EU Law domains". Master in Judicial Law, at the Law School of the University of Minho, with dissertation's graduation of 18 values (2011). Graduated in Law at the Law School of the University of Minho, with final graduation of 16 values. 2008 Award of Merit (University of Minho). Colaborator of Protocol's Office of the University of Minho (2008). Lawyer since 2011. She also integrated the investigation team that collected national jurisprudence concerning the application of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union. This was meant to be used in the elaboration of the Portuguese report "Protection of Fundamental Rights post-Lisbon: Interaction between the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights and National Constitutions", presented in the XXV FIDE's Convention in 2012, Talin, Estonia. The nominated redactors of the mentioned report, by APDE, are the following members of CEDU: Alessandra Silveira, Pedro Froufe and Mariana Canotilho.



European citizenship as the fundamental status of the Member States' nationals: federalizing process in times of crisis

The Treaty of Lisbon marks a new (inter)constitutional phase for the EU, because it gives a binding force to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (ECFR). Interconstitutionality, in the context of EU law, corresponds to the reflexive interaction of constitutional norms from several sources (in case, international, national and European norms regarding fundamental rights) that co-exist in the same political space,

and demands a networked performance to solve common problems. Anyway, it is showed that the entry into force of the "bills of rights" has consequences for the federative processes, because they reinforce judicial control and, consequently, promote a trend to equalize the legal position of citizens in the whole system. It cannot be otherwise, because the litigants are committed to promoting the application of EU law in the different Member States and optimising the effective judicial protection that it provides. In this context, the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) is developing a broad notion of "citizenship of rights" ("right to have rights", in Hannah Arendt's sense), recognizing the European citizenship as the fundamental status of the Member States' nationals. On the other hand, the financial, economic, political and social crisis imposes challenges to European integration process and sees its' legitimacy questioned, above all in the eyes of the citizens of Member States undergoing intervention (as Greece, Portugal and Ireland), who live with harsh restrictions and low expectations of improvement. The main question in this context is whether the current crisis shows some crucial disjunction between the expectations of EU citizens and the institutional forms of political integration available to them. And it is important to know if the developing of a broad notion of "citizenship of rights" could perform some role in this scenario. Being an EU citizen basically means one is the holder of rights protected by the European legal order, including fundamental rights. In a Union based on the rule of law, one can infer the "substance" of EU citizenship with reference to the EU standard of fundamental rights' protection. In this context, it is important to capture the dynamics and impact of this "citizenship of rights" in times of crisis on the integration process itself.

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The EU emissions allowance trading system for greenhouse gas (EU ETS) - a model for Asia Pacific Integration?

In 2003, European Community as published Directive 2003/87/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13 October 2003, establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community. The Community (now European Union – EU) and its Member States have agreed to fulfill their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly and created, thereafter, an emission permits market. Since January 2005, all installations carrying out any of the previewed activities emitting the specific greenhouse gases associated with that activity must be in possession of an appropriate permit issued by the competent authorities. In the beginning all permits/allowances were granted in for free (trough "grandfathering") but since the EU-wide quantity of allowances

issued each year shall decrease in a linear manner as from 2013 they are not allocated free of charges but in auctions. In this paper we study the main features of this “market of emission trading” and the possibility of creating such a model between APEC countries.

José Eduardo Figueiredo Dias holds a PhD in Juridical Political Sciences from the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra (Portugal), where he is Professor and member of various research centers. He has authored and co-authored several national and international communications, papers, chapters and books on administrative law and environmental law. He is a founding member and editorial board member of the CEDOUA Law Review. He received some award prizes to develop his work at the Roger Williams University (USA, 2001) and at the Albert-Ludwigs Universität (Germany, 2002). He has taught in other Portuguese universities and between 2002 and 2005 he was appointed Legal Advisor of the Secretary’s for the Administration and Justice of Macao SAR Government.



Fostering the Fruition of a Free Trade Agreement between EU and India: Implications of WTO Jurisprudence and BRICS Cooperation

The factors influencing the prospects of a free trade relationship between EU and India have gained a greater significance due to a growing paradox. EU-India trade has been consistently increasing in recent years in spite of the odds arising out of the economic crisis. However, the initiatives aimed at achieving an EU-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) during the same period have witnessed several setbacks and have not yet materialized. The proposed paper is aimed at investigating this paradox from a three pronged approach in order to identify relevant challenges and address them effectively. Firstly, the paper will identify some critical domestic (like the European economic crisis) and bilateral factors influencing EU-India Free Trade Relationship and how they impact the prospects of a success. Secondly, the paper will seek to examine the key elements of difference between EU-India in WTO and the implications of the related jurisprudence on the EU-India relationship. Thirdly, the paper will investigate how other individual trade or regional cooperative initiatives of EU (eg. EU-US and EU-Japan) and India (BRICS) impacts the realization of an EU-India FTA. The systematic examination of such key domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral factors are crucial for identifying the multifarious challenges facing EU-India free trade relationship. Such an exercise is expected to reveal some new directions and strategies that are necessary for both parties to overcome the horns of a dilemma depriving the fruition of a free trade agreement.

Dr.Muruga Perumal Ramaswamy is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Macau. He holds a Bachelor of Law in Common Law, a Master of Law (LL.M.) in Labour and Maritime Law, an M.Phil. in International Law, a Master in International Business Management and a Ph.D. in International Law, E-Commerce and Informational Technology Laws. He has been a Research Fellow at The Hague Academy of International law and has specialized in International Trade Law at the University Institute of European Studies in Turin, Italy. He has also studied American Constitutional Law at the Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. He was a Secretary of the International Law Association in Hong Kong and presently serves as a member of various international legal institutions. He has a specific research in the field of International Trade Law and is presently investigating a research project focusing on BRICS and international trade.

Session 4A	Policy Spheres I
Chair:	Professor Ting Wai
Room:	HG02



Exporting Gender Equality in EU-Asia Cooperation and Development

This paper assesses the tension that exists between the EU internal and international legal obligations to combat discrimination and achieve gender equality in all its activities and the lack of actual implementation of this value on the ground in cooperation and development related projects. It provides a critical assessment of the legal background to the EU internal and international obligations in the field of gender equality and cooperation and development. In particular, it considers the obligations to “gender mainstreaming” under Article 8 TFEU and the EU international agreements under the UN Millennium Development Goals for 2015. The paper then provides an analysis of policy and legal official documents on cooperation and development, which aims to reveal how the EU action, through its EuropeAid Development and Cooperation, exports gender equality norms in the Asian region. Against this background, this Chapter proposes to critically assess cases where the EU is unable or unwilling to export these legal principles due to resistance from third countries and the resulting consequences of the EU breach of its own legal obligations. Ultimately this chapter considers the EU ability to implement independently its constitutional values through its international actions.

Annick Masselot is an Associate professor in law at the University of Canterbury (Department of Accounting and Information Systems). Her research interests focus upon the European Union law, comparative law, gender equality and equal treatment, social and employment law, reconciliation between work and family life, pregnancy and maternity rights. She is the author of *Reconciling Work and Family Life in EU Law and Policy*, (2010) London: Palgrave Macmillan (with E. Caracciolo di Torella). Profile: <http://www.acis.canterbury.ac.nz/people/masselot.shtml>



Privacy at the crosshairs of Social Network Ecosystem: What Asia can learn from the EU – Online Personality & Personal Data Protection

The increasingly interconnectedness of data through social networking ecosystems is creating a minefield of potential legal problems that state actors can no longer ignore. With the seemingly improbable need to respect privacy rights, the EU has taken the proactive stance of proposing new regulations that seeks to standardize and control how the personal information of the citizens of its member states are to be handled. A revision of the EU’s 1995 digital protection rules to strengthen online privacy right was announced on 25 January 2012 with the aim of creating a uniform legislation across all 27 member states. Currently, individual member states have implemented the 1995 rules differently, creating a gap in its enforcement. The proposal will modernize the existing rules to be more in-tuned to current business and legal realities within 2 years from its adoption. Social network ecosystems have enjoyed tremendous growth by leveraging its user-base personal information, which are at times in direct conflict with basic privacy

rights. While it is becoming increasingly difficult, given the current online norms, to compel these businesses to be sensitive to the legal rights of its users, this proposal from the EU of a uniform regulation is intriguing for Asian economies especially for those whose privacy laws and rights are still not well entrenched in the psyche of its citizens. The EU with its highly developed privacy and personality rights could very well be a model on how Asian states can face the challenges brought about by technological and online advancements that are changing a very fast pace for its own local laws to cope with. This paper hopes to evaluate the EU proposal on its applicability to Asian countries to foster dynamic online businesses while protecting citizen rights.

Antonio Formacion is an Assistant professor of the Graduate School of Law, Kyushu University and the Japan country-promoter for ASEMUNDUS. Currently, he is also the Project Coordinator for the Reinvent Japan Project of Kyushu University, Faculty of Law. His interest is in the area of Law & Technology, specifically internet and privacy issues. Currently, he is doing research on legal rights and online identity. Mr. Formacion did his legal education as an undergraduate in Japan – Kanazawa University, LL.B. in the Philippines - San Agustin University, and LL.M. in Japan – Kyushu University. He was also connected with the Japanese Embassy in the Philippines as a Special Assistant for Culture and Education.



Article 5 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: The EU's fight against slavery, servitude, forced labour and trafficking in human beings

This paper examines the current state of the EU's legal responses to slavery, servitude, forced labour and trafficking in human beings in light of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. These practices are considered an extreme affront to human dignity – yet they persist in the EU today as its 'hidden shame'. Action against slavery, servitude, forced labour and trafficking is often seen as costly and the economic crisis may have further discouraged Member States from taking effective measures. This paper examines, among others, the following questions: Has the legal situation improved since the entry into force of the Charter? How does the Charter compare with the approach of the European Court of Human Rights? How adequate is the EU's approach and what are the main limitations on its action against slavery, servitude, forced labour and trafficking?

Dr Heli Askola is Senior Lecturer at Faculty of Law, Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. Her research areas are EU law, human rights and feminism and the law, with a specific focus on the rights of migrants and immigrants. She is the author of a number of publications, including *Legal Responses to Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation in the European Union* (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2007) and has held visiting research and teaching posts at several law schools around the world.



Internal to external human security: Euro-zone crisis influences on disaster risk management in the Asia Pacific

The Euro-zone crisis has had significant influences on both internal and external European processes. In regards to European foreign policy, the Euro crisis has not only affected the European Union's policy formation but also Member States policy formation and subsequent action in third countries. The crisis has had serious implications on internal human security, given the dominance of fiscal issues in EU policy formation, resulting in increased vulnerability of European citizens. This is also the case for third country nationals, reliant on European aid in both the humanitarian and development contexts. This is intensified in a disaster context, as prominent in the Asia Pacific region, where in many cases there is a reliance on external humanitarian and development aid to implement disaster risk management, particularly through EU funding mechanisms. This paper looks at the repercussions of the Euro-crisis on external human security in Asia Pacific disaster risk management (DRM). Given human rights are at the forefront of the human security paradigm, this research has a particular focus on European attitudes to reducing the risk of human rights abuses in disaster management as part of external action. This is achieved through the assessment of EU and Member States DRM policy formation and external action mechanisms, particularly with regards to the Asia Pacific. DRM implementation measures are also evaluated, specifically through the interaction of the EU with European Framework Partners working in the Asia Pacific region.

Genevieve Taylor is currently completing her PhD through the National Centre for Research on Europe (NCRE), at the University of Canterbury. Her research interests surround International Relations, EU-Asia Pacific relations, disaster management, and human rights. While currently based in Christchurch, New Zealand, she has recently finished a placement at the Aon Benfield Hazard Centre at the University College of London. Alongside her PhD, Genevieve is also involved with project administration for the New Zealand EU Centres Network and certain Jean Monnet Grants at the NCRE.

Session 4B	Graduate Stream I
Chair:	Dr John Leslie
Room:	HG03



Transparency, Accountability, Aid and the European Union

In times of crisis efficiency and effectiveness are required within the deliverance of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). Transparency and accountability may assist more efficient and effective governance, by allowing for accessible information for stakeholders. This paper will look at the levels of transparency and accountability within ODA from the EU and EU Member States. Transparency and accountability have been on the international development agenda since the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness, which highlighted the need to make information accessible for both donors and partners. Additionally, the multi-stakeholder International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) was developed, as a result of the Accra Agenda for Action. The IATI called for the implementation of transparent and accountable governance in the

deliverance of ODA. As the largest donor of ODA, the EU is required to have a level of transparency and accountability. There are also legal documents, which touch upon the issue of transparency and accessibility. The Maastricht Treaty notes that the principle of transparency is key to decision-making in the EU. Declaration nr. 17 of the Treaty recommended, “transparency of decision-making process.” The objective of this paper is to uncover the level of transparency and accountability of ODA within the EU and EU Member States. Three major donors of ODA within the EU, who are signatories of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) will be selected for comparative analysis. These countries are Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom. Transparency and accountability indicators will be used to assess; main aid strategies, aid budgets, financial and annual reports, consultations, public procurement, contracts and grants, anti-corruption mechanisms, gifts and assets declarations, evaluation procedures and partner country programmes. Furthermore, legal and governmental documents will be analysed in order to establish the context in which information has been made available.

Shivani Makwana is a University of Canterbury graduate with a Bachelor of Arts in European Languages and Cultures and Spanish and Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management. She is a Master of Arts in European Studies candidate. Her current research is at the National Centre of Research on Europe, looking at the transparency and accountability of European Union Overseas Development Assistance.



Regulating by Proxy: The Adoption of EU Standards in New Zealand

As the European Union undergoes a period of soul searching, it has become fashionable to question the previously inexorable growth of European power. Much time is spent suggesting that the perception of the EU as a power has reduced amongst the world’s power brokers – particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Rather than focus on the individual and transient perceptions of the political world this paper examines the far more subtle and longer lasting impact of legal changes. In particular it examines the continued impact of the EU as a source of both global and national legal standards. Due to their technical and rather specialist nature standards are often overlooked, yet they form an important and expanding role in the emerging global legal order. Often developed through “soft law” rather than formal legal processes, regulatory standards nevertheless have hard impacts upon national and international legal frameworks. The EU has long recognised the importance of standards to advance its own regulatory agenda and in the late 1990s expressed the desire to create a “global framework for regulation” and Europe “must share with other regions and countries its experience of how regulatory and standardization systems can contribute to the promotion of trade, integration and competitiveness”. Using New Zealand as a case study, this paper draws on research to examine the success of this policy of extending the EU’s standards beyond its borders. While the extent to which adoption of EU standards by New Zealand has been varied there is clear evidence that Europe’s regulatory reach extends far beyond its borders. While the EU continues to suffer from a crisis of political confidence, as this paper shows, it continues to be a growing influence on the global legal order.

This paper is co-authored with Assoc Professor John Hopkins, University of Canterbury.

Henrietta McNeill is a Masters candidate at the National Centre for Research on Europe at the University of Canterbury. In 2012, Henrietta graduated with a Bachelor of Arts with First Class Honours in European Studies, and a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. Her research interests are in institutional development, governance mechanisms and development aid, particularly in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions. While interning at the European Union Delegation in Wellington, Henrietta also undertook this research in European Union soft law as a University of Canterbury Summer Research Scholar.



European Union's Foreign Aid as a Means of Resurrecting Economic Confidence

The issue of Euro crisis, nowadays, might lessen the confidence of European Union as a global actor. Since 2008, European Union has been facing the period of economic level of stagnation and degradation due to the crisis. As one of a global actor which plays quite significantly among other countries, EU has been expected to be a balancing power of United States (U.S.). Many countries are hoping that they can stand and overwhelm the crisis. Even though, now EU has a very low economic development, it strives to resurrect from its problems of economy. The EU does not only play role in the global economy developments; trades and investments. It also plays many role in foreign aids world-wide. In doing its actions, the EU always promotes the value of democracy, liberal, environmental, human rights, peace keeping, etc. In other hand, the EU might have another interest in competing with U.S. as a global power. Both actors have a close relation, but they surely have their own interest in global role. As raising the perception of Asia which has a huge opportunity as the future global economic centre, both of them might participate in building a closer connection with. In this paper, I will focus my research on distinguishing the foreign aids of EU, particularly in the region of Asia-Pasific. The foreign aids given, might come from certain member states or it is coordinated by the European Commission. Furthermore, it can be a form of aid from government-to-government, or delivered by a non-governmental organisation. The last but not least, I will justify them by the EU's motivation. They might also affect on the future relationship between the EU and Asia-Pasific regional, particularly pertaining to the Euro crisis.

Armyta Rahardhani obtained her Bachelor of Arts with a major of English Literature Program which did not break her passion in International Relations studies. Her interest in European studies led her to take a Master Program of European Studies, the one and only in the country, at University of Indonesia. She got a great opportunity to learn more about European Union integration by Summer Program held by EU Centre in Singapore in 2012. She is a research fellow at European Partnership Reseach Centre (EPRC) in University of Indonesia and is currently working on a research about European Foreign Aid in Indonesia.



Normative power in the time of crisis – the EU and China

In the past decade there has been considerable discourse around the EU's identity as a 'normative power' (Manners 2002). Research on this concept has mainly focused on case studies, especially in Europe's neighbourhood, and on its differentiation from Europe as a 'civilian power' or 'ethical power'. Some scholars have sought to refine the concept itself. This paper seeks to critically examine the concept of 'normative power' Europe and its application in the relationship with China before and after the financial crisis. It will argue that the EU's normative power has been strongly supported by the economic success of the EU in general, but even more so in China. The paper further argues that due to the non-coercive nature of the normative power concept and due to its aspiration to describe the EU's identity, the perception the target state has of the EU and its normative power are crucial for the understanding of the concept. From a Chinese perspective, the attraction of the EU stems more from its economic success than from its values. The outcomes of the EU's 'normative' programmes (democracy, human rights, and rule of law) in China over the last years have shown the limits to the EU's normative power. Therefore, the question arises to what extent the financial crisis has affected the EU's normative power in China. This paper will conduct a discourse analysis of Chinese scholarly publications to identify whether and how the economic crisis has impacted on scholars' perceptions of the EU as a normative power. The paper will then analyze the implications of the findings for the EU's identity discourse. The results will not only add to the scholarly discourse around the concept of 'normative power' but also be of interest to policy makers.

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Session 5A	Policy Spheres II
Chair:	Professor Bingran Dai
Room:	HG02



The Mobilization of the Unemployed in Europe: what lessons for the Asia Pacific?

Particularly since the end of the 1970s, the EU has seen a concentration of Unemployed demonstrations - at a transnational or national level - in a global context marked by high unemployment rates and the growth of social deprivation. One can draw three lessons from this situation: 1. Much more than the level of unemployment as such, it is indeed the trend of the increase of this phenomenon, even when it remains limited in absolute terms, that constitutes fertile ground for the organisation of and protests by the unemployed. 2. A high rate of unemployment is not mechanically linked to a high level of protest. Other organizational, political, or cognitive factors also play an essential role in

the expression (or not) of a protest movement. 3. The generalisation (of the fear) of unemployment generates feelings of frustration and anger all the more vivid when expectations have been raised. Starting from these observations, we would like to understand how and why unemployed people mobilize - or not - in different countries in the Asia Pacific, especially in New Zealand and Australia. The acceleration of the neo-liberal agenda in the EU countries and its forced application in several Asia Pacific countries, notably since the 1997 crisis, seem to have dovetailed with the emergence of some social movements connected with the denunciation of social inequalities but also a crisis of democratic representation. Our analysis will take into account the capability of these people to initiate collective action, and external factors such as (un)favourable political or institutional opportunities. Through our analysis we will thus see how political institutions in Asia Pacific countries react to the mobilisation of the Unemployed, and what kind of politics is implemented to fight against unemployment.

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Maastricht social protocol revisited: The origins of the European industrial relations system

The Protocol and the Agreement on Social Policy annexed to the Treaty on European Union (the so-called social protocol) has, since 1993, functioned as a cornerstone of the European industrial relations system. In its core was the stipulation that fixed the procedural rules according to which the 'social partners' involve in the rule making in a social policy, which largely derived from the agreement on the role of the social partners in the social dimension concluded by then UNICE, CEEP and ETUC on 31 October 1991. The social protocol was the results of the political will of the Delors Commission, which Brussels had lacked until 1984. Nevertheless, the processes from January 1985 to the end of 1991 were far from level, all the more because of the consensus among UNICE until 1990 to reject legislation nor negotiations on the European labour market and the retreat of national corporatism in the emergent neo-liberal era. What interests us is the fact that the contents and the resultant features of the social dialogue seem to be prominent, even in the context of the varieties of capitalism, the limited competence of the European institutions and the structural conditions of the labour market(s). In this paper, it is attempted to locate the origins of such features as the centrality of cross-sectoral agreements and the close nexus between legislation and negotiations in the context of actors' preferences, action and other conditions. To attain this, its formative processes were reconstituted by some secondary and primary documents as well as a series of differentiated questionnaire and hearing studies. It is discussed that the social protocol was an original model of horizontal subsidiarity created by public resource mobilisation to bring about labour market order governed by legislation and negotiation, with plural inspiration and structural conditions in its background.

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The Practice of Region-Building and Labour Migration Control- the EU strategy towards Asia

This paper analyses the EU diplomatic strategy towards Asia in terms of labour migration control. It aims to test the hypothesis that the timing and patterns of various stakeholders' involvement in the policy-making of foreign labour recruitment determine the pattern of EU foreign policy with regard to labour migration. The economic recession casts a dark shadow on labour related problems. The unabated rise of unemployment rate is one of the instances, to which the Euro crisis is adding worrying factors.. However, there is also an increased demand of foreign labour -both skilled and unskilled ones-, and the EU has accepted this recognition in a more explicit way in the policy making over the decade. The EU raises labour force recruitment as agenda in negotiations with ASEAN (plus) countries, which had not been evident for the past decade. This is a contradictory phenomenon, especially from political perspective. The contemporary politics on immigration in most of the EU member states could be followed by a series of securitized discourse which prevails over the one that expect larger volume of foreign labour acceptance. The current economy in recession merely adds to both sides disagreeing with each other. In spite of all that, the EU is 'lifting its embargo' in terms of labour at the risk of offering benefit to the political parties that take up campaigns to halt immigration. This paper explains that groups that support labour issues have gained power in the decision making process within the EU. We focus particularly on such non-state actors as labour unions, employers organization and NGOs, because the changing EU strategy on diplomacy of labour migration control cannot be explained solely by the 'demand' of labour, as it was there even in the period when the EU was keen on security-based approach.

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Exporting Food Safety Standards from USA and EU to Asian and Other Countries: Reflections on Consultations in the WTO

Globalization has irrevocably altered the world of food safety. This work focuses on WTO cases about food safety regulation which arise under WTO agreements other than or in addition to the SPS or the TBT Agreements and which are not directly concerned with relations between the WTO and international standardization bodies. It asks: What do these cases - which are not mainly about relations between WTO and international food standards - teach us about the role of the WTO in food safety regulation? The WTO dispute settlement system deals with food safety more frequently than is sometimes thought. Virtually all such cases were settled, withdrawn or reached stalemate during consultation; in only a very few cases was a panel established. Complainants always won, and the winner was usually of equal or higher income category than the respondent, except when the case went to a panel. These cases are the 'hidden jurisprudence' of the WTO with regard to food safety. They are mostly resolved, or at least concluded, by bilateral negotiations, sometimes between very unequal parties, rather than by decisions taken by a third party on the basis of multilaterally agreed rules. They also represent the basic philosophy or orientation of the WTO regarding food safety. Food safety is treated as simply another trade issue, rather than as a distinct subject matter with economic, political, social and cultural implications far beyond trade, as it should be. Powerful complainants use the WTO dispute settlement mechanism to export and if possible impose their national standards and practices. Complainants, such as China, are well-advised for the time being to use a strategy of 'aggressive legalism' or of 'assertive legalism'. China should participate more actively throughout the WTO dispute settlement procedures, especially at the consultation phase. Neither 'aggressive legalism' nor 'assertive legalism', however, can in any way guarantee food safety. The globalization of local food safety standards through a dispute settlement mechanism designed to settle trade disputes is not an appropriate way to determine which standards should regulate food safety in an increasingly integrated, yet inescapably diverse global food economy. The hidden jurisprudence of the WTO is not a good way to regulate food safety today. We need a global food safety agency.

Francis Snyder (United Kingdom nationality) was educated at Yale University, Sciences Po Paris, Harvard Law School and the Université de Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne). Currently he is Visiting Professor (formerly Centennial Professor) at the London School of Economics; Professeur des Universités and Professeur titulaire de droit public at the Université Paul Cézanne Aix-Marseille III and the Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Internationales et Communautaires (CERIC) UMR CNRS 6210; Visiting Professor at the University of Macau; and Guest Professor at Peking University Law School. He holds a Jean Monnet Chair ad personam. From 1989-2000 he was Professor of European Law at the European University Institute, Florence. While at the EUI, he also served as Head of the Law Department and as Co-Director of the Academy of European Law. In 2000-2001 he was a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin (Institute for Advanced Study). Since 1989 he has also taught at the College of Europe in Bruges. In 2005 and 2006, he was Visiting Professor, Tsinghua Law School, Tsinghua University, Beijing. Currently he serves as Academic Director of the LSE-Peking University Summer School and as Director of the Academy of International Trade and Investment Law in Macao. He is the founder and Editor-in-Chief of the European Law Journal.

Session 5B	Graduate Stream II
Chair:	Dr Katharine Vadura
Room:	HG03



Roma Asylums Seekers and Consequences of Visa Liberalization in Europe

Since the European Union began allowing visa-free travel for Serbs and Macedonians, there has been a sharp increase in Roma from the Balkans applying for asylum in old members countries such as Germany, Belgium or Scandinavia. However, the EU says there are no grounds for granting asylum in these cases. An increasing number of Roma asylums seekers are a phenomenon which the Enlargement process towards Western Balkans has in common with the Eastern Enlargement before the accession of post-communist Central and Eastern European countries to the EU. The origins of Roma migrations from post-communist states can be dated back to the 1990s when many of the poorly qualified Roma lost their jobs and their incomes due to the transformation after the collapse of communism. Nowadays, EU institutions or Amnesty International calls Roma one of Europe's largest and most disadvantaged minorities facing significant level of poverty, social exclusion and rights abuses. Roma communities tend to score low on all key indicators including income, education, employment, and with worse access to healthcare. The migration of Roma in the context of enlargement processes can be considered as a litmus test of the European right to freedom of movement and anti-discriminatory policies. Sigona and Vermeersch (2012) describe current debates about Romani mobility as polarized between calls for security and control of migration and appeals to fight discrimination, increase the Roma's chances for social inclusion and defend their minority rights. Our case study examines this polarization in relation to different aspects of enlargements policies and intends to explore effects of an expanding regional integration on the most disadvantaged groups. European experience may bring an important lesson to develop asylum frameworks in South-East Asia subregion where situation highlights the need for a regional approach to refugee protection and international migration.

This paper is co-authored with Katerina Ptackova, Charles University, Czech Republic

Karel Čada is an Erasmus Mundus doctoral scholar at ANU Centre for European Studies. He is pursuing a PhD degree in sociology at Faculty of Social Sciences at Charles University in Prague. After working for several years as a journalist and a researcher in a commercial company, he decided to return to academia. Since 2007, he has been doing his PhD. in the field of medical sociology. He focuses on construction of pharmaceutical policy in the Czech Republic from both institutional and discourse perspectives. He has also participated in several research projects on social exclusion, inequalities in education and communication of science and he has published articles in these fields.

Kateřina Ptáčková is pursuing a PhD. degree in sociology at Faculty of Social Sciences at Charles University in Prague. After working for several years in the field of applied research and in NGO sector she returned to academia. Since 2010, she has been doing her PhD. in the field of political sociology. She focuses on transformation of the administrative and political decision-making processes and governance. In particular she studies the role of governmental advisory bodies

(committees) and consultative procedures. She has also participated in several research projects on social exclusion and communication of science.



Between Orient and Occident: Karyes, capital of the Monastic Republic of Mount Athos, a spiritual way of living, a solution to the Greek crisis?

Located between Orient and Occident, the Monks' Republic of Mount Athos peninsula in Halkidiki, (Northern Greece) has attracted (R. GOTHONI, 2008) all nations of the world since its foundation by Saint Athanasios, in AD 963. Considered as a jewel of the Garden of the Virgin Mary, its capital city of Karyes appears like a micro-medieval city from which the buildings were studied by the Greek architect and historian Paul Mylonas (MYLONAS, 1972), and described by the numerous writings of the Western travelers in the field of sharing of an ideal of life. Nevertheless, Asians are since a few years taking a role in this vision of Byzantine nostalgia through the writings of Japanese novelist Haruki Murakami (MURAKAMI, 1990), the works of Art Historian Tomoyuki Masuda (MASUDA, 1990) or the photos of the Chinese Christian Orthodox, Jonathan Wong, from Hong Kong. It is these vision of Karyes, called in the past "Mesi" (Middle), with its hermits, such as Father Paisios that we would like to talk about in order to show a radical way to get out from the Greek crisis, in the poetical and idealistic way of Pierre Sansot guided by his book " Poetic of the city" (SANSOT, 1996). Bibliography : Della DORA, Veronica, Imagining Mount Athos: Visions of a holy place, from Homer to World War II, University of Virginia Press, 2011. GOTHONI, René, The Monastic Magnet, Road to and from Mount Athos, Frankfurt, 2008. MASUDA, Tomoyuki, The iconography of the lectionary Codex 587 of Dionysiou Monastery on Mount Athos, Contribution for the study of Byzantine Lectionaries(in Greek), dissertation, Aristotle University of Thessalonique, 1990. MURAKAMI, Haruki, Uten Enten (雨天炎天/ De Karyès à Stavronikita カリエからスタヴロニキタ), Tokyo, Shinchosha, 1990. MYLONAS, Paul, « The Protaton in Karyes and the Painter, Manuel Panselinos »(in Greek), Nea Estia, 1,089 (1972), pp. 1,657–62 SANSOT, Pierre, Poétique de la ville, Paris, Armand Colin, 1996. SCHAMA, Simon, Landscape and Memory, London, Harper, 1995. WONG, Jonathan, Mount Athos photographs, unpublished, 2002-2005.

Jean-Michel Sourd was born in 1962, in Rennes, Brittany (France). He studied History of Art at Rennes 2 - Haute Bretagne University, then at Paris 1 - Panthéon- Sorbonne University where he got a B.A.(1984) and a M.A.(1985) in Art History and Archaeology, specialized in North African prehistoric Rock Art. He, then joined the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (Paris) and studied documentary film under Jean Rouch, Helene Puiseux, Annie Comolli, with extra-classes with Marc Ferro, Annie Goldman (EHESS), Xavier de France and Jean Douchet at La Cinémathèque Française. He spent 5 years in Greece where he got a scholarship for conducting a study on the representation of the founders of Mount Athos monasteries on their 16th century wall paintings under the supervision of Medieval Art historian Xavier Barral i Altet, with a special program between Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) and Rennes 2 - Haute Bretagne University (1991). He made a few shorts film including a documentary "*Les Mots à l'Appel*" on readings by Greek people (1986) as well as a short featuring Melina Mercouri. He hold also a M.A. in French as a Foreign Language from Grenoble III - Stendhal University (1996) and a Master 2 in Sciences of Language from Rouen University (1999) on the image of France in Hong Kong under the supervision of late Professor Bernard Gardin. He is currently Head of French Department at Diocesan Boys' School and since 2009,

a Ph.D candidate in Comparative Literature on the travelers' writings on Mount Athos from the 15th century to the present at Paris IV - Sorbonne under the supervision of Emeritus Professor of 18th Century French Literature, François Moureau. He is also part-time lecturer in Film Studies for the Certificate of Literary English at the School of Professional And Continuing Education of the University of Hong Kong.



Perception Gaps in EU-Japan and EU-China Political & Security Relations – The Need for an EU Asian Strategy

With the broad aim of shedding some light on the need for an EU regional strategy towards East-Asian political and security issues, this article aims at assessing the possible connections and influence between the two EU Strategic Partnerships in the region: EU-Japan and EU-China placing special emphasis on the role of the perceptions that the Union generates in these two Asian Powers' policymakers. Secondly, this paper shall illustrate the recurrent gaps between rhetoric and joint action that have characterized these Strategic Partnerships in the two decades since their formalization through a brief analysis of the Arms Embargo and the Senkaku/Diaoyu dispute issues, pointing out to the inadequate integration of Sino-Japanese tensions into the European agenda and the perceptions that these issues have generated as possible explanatory factors. Finally, this paper shall elaborate on the increasing need to strengthen the interregional dimension of EU-East Asian relations and to make more effective use of the Union's strongest capabilities as a foreign and security policy actor, in contrast to the predominant focus given by the EU on its relations with individual States, as a key factor to increase the EU's relevance in this region in its rapidly changing context.

Just Castillo Iglesias is a PhD Candidate and Japanese Government-sponsored scholar at the Osaka School of International Public Policy of Osaka University. Prior to coming to Japan, he completed a BA in Political Science and Administration at the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona, an MA in European International Politics at Maastricht University and an MA in East-Asian Studies at the Universitat Oberta of Catalonia. In addition to that, he was a junior faculty member at the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) in Maastricht and in Barcelona. Recently in 2012, he spent three-month as a Visiting Scholar at the department of European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing. His main field of interest and research is on the relations between the EU and its Member States with East-Asian countries, particularly with Japan and China, as well as the role of norms, values and perceptions in these bilateral relations.



Expectation Gap: An Obstacle to EU Promotion of the Rule of Law in China

To promote the rule of law in China has been clearly stated in the first EU Communication regarding the EU-China relationship. Without prejudice to the improvements achieved during these decades, the EU could make a more valuable contribution in promoting the rule of law in China. What are the obstacles to the promotion? This paper answers the question through the perspective of expectation gaps: the expectation gaps between what the EU promotes and what China demands. Why a quest for filling the expectation gaps? Promotion of the

rule of law has at least three different implications: philosophical, political and legal. The first is relevant to 'what'; the second implies 'why'; and the third deals with 'how'. That is to say, in the context of the promotion of the rule of law, the EU and China may have three different expectations on: the concept of the rule of law being promoted; the objectives of the promotion of the rule of law; and the approaches for promoting the rule of law. The sum of these expectation gaps constitutes an obstacle to EU promotion of the rule of law in China. Then, how to narrow the expectation gaps? Expectation gap is a matter of degree. Specifically, four indicators of expectation gaps will be hypothesized in the paper. These indicators of expectation gaps are: ideology, development stage, national strength, and communication. The more approximate of the EU and China in terms of these four indicators, the narrower the expectation gaps would be.

Zhang Jiao is a PhD Student at the University of Macau currently, majoring in European Union Law, specifically, in the field of external relations law of the European Union and its impacts on China. In 2008, she got dual bachelor degrees of international economic law and English language at East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China. In 2010, she got her master of law degree under the programme of Master of EU Law, International Law and Comparative Law in English Language, University of Macau. She is now doing her PhD thesis on EU rule of law promotion in China and its relevance with the building of the international rule of law.

Session 6A	EU – China
Chair:	Dr Wenwen Shen
Room:	HG02



The impact of Eurozone debt crisis on China's property and land market

Being one of the major trading partners of China, Eurozone's economic performance might affect China's economy. Eurozone debt crisis reduced the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) outflow from Europe to China. Therefore, it is proposed that when Eurozone's economy slow down due to the Eurozone debt crisis, will lead to an adverse impact on China's property and land market. By using the data from 1998 to 2012, the author used the following econometric models: Co-integration, Granger causality model and Error Correction Model to test if there is any relationship between Eurozone FDI and real estate market and if the Eurozone debt crisis adversely affected China's property price and land price. Results show that 1) There are at least 2 co-integration relationship between FDI, land price, interest rate and inflation rate and at 1 co-integration relationship between housing price, FDI, inflation rate and interest rate. 2) Eurozone's FDI granger cause China's land price and housing price and 3) Error Correction Model shows that the actual used FDI in China in the last quarter positively caused changes in the property prices.

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Friend or Foe: EU-China energy relations

This paper devotes to the least developed and explored field in the current Sino-EU relations - energy relations. Since the establishment of the official bilateral tie between the EU and China in 1975, the relations have been rather economic-oriented. Today, the EU is China's largest trading partner, while China has been the EU's biggest source of import and second biggest export destination. Cooperation in political and socio-cultural fields proliferates gradually after the couple launched their Strategic Partnership in 2003. Only two years later, in 2005, regular dialogue on energy between China and the EU was launched in the margin of a series of China-EU summits. Leaders from both sides have called for more energy cooperation with each other, especially in the promotion of multilateralism in global energy governance. However, thus far, issues appear in the agenda (e.g. the EU's anti-dumping duties on solar panel produced by China, Chinese airlines' complaints about EU's Airline carbon tax, as well as competition for natural gases from Russia and Central Asia) feature the couple more as competitors than partners. Recognising this potential gap between the official objective and the reality, this paper plans, first, to identify the status quo of China-EU energy relation. Second, it identifies the obstacles confronting the Sino-EU energy cooperation. This research is designed to be heavily empirical, employing public discourses analysis and media studies. Key official documents published by China and the EU, as well as major news outlets in Beijing and Brussels will be monitored.

Lai Suet Yi (Cher) finished her doctoral studies in National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury, in 2012. Her Ph.D thesis focuses on the contribution of ASEM on Asia-Europe relations, regionalism and inter-regionalism. Cher obtained her Bachelor degree in European Studies from Hong Kong Baptist University in 2006. Her honour paper was on "the role of France in the Treaty of European Constitution". Since 2006 she has been a researcher of "EU in the eyes of Asia", published numerous research papers on the external image of the EU, Asia-Europe relations, China-Europe relations and ASEM. In 2010-11, she served as research manager of the "Asia Through the eyes of Europe", which explored how Asia is conceived in Europe. Since September, she has been academic manger of a new trans-national research project, External Images of the EU: Images of the EU as Normative Energy Player, which involved the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) as well as the EU Big 3 (France, Germany and the UK). Also, she is granted a Post-doctoral Publication Fellowship by Monash University, Australia, in academic year 2012/2013.



EU's Image in Chinese Media: a Constructive Perspective

Image as a kind of soft power plays a more and more important role in international relations, and draws increasing attention from international actors. In the process of national image (or international actor's image) construction, mass media is an inevitable factor, not only because it can prominently reflect the perception from government, elites and public, but also can affect, or even lead the direction of the perception, to some extent. Many studies suggest that international actors usually respond to their images when they make decisions or take actions. This paper investigates all articles about EU in two Chinese influential newspapers, from 2002 to 2011, employing the empirical research method in the analysis of the intensity, content, attitude and

description of the articles in news reporting as well. The comparison of news reports and EU-China relations enables us to discuss the relationship between international relations and actor's media images. How do the Chinese media perceive EU? Can EU-China relations and media co-constitute and co-determine each other? And how does the mechanism work?

Gan Lu serves as a senior lecturer and research fellow of Communication & Journalism at the European Media Research Center of Communication University of China. Her main research fields are European media and communication theories and international relations and communication. She received her PhD in Journalism and Communication from Renmin University of China. Her doctoral thesis focused on the reality and strategies of communication in China's crisis events. She has published more than 20 academic articles and 3 monographs and has participated in many research projects supported by state or ministry.



The EU's promotion of democracy with respect to China: from punishment to soft diplomacy

The EU's promotion of human rights and democracy in the times of economic crisis became a forgotten topic. When the budgetary deficits increase, the politicians have no time for ideas or can easily prioritise spending related to the economic needs of their country, while idealistic goals seem less urgent. This way of thinking prevails in media and public opinion. This study looks at the evolution of EU policies for democracy promotion towards China from the late 1980s. It divides the past three decades into the three periods according to the means employed by the EU with respect to China in order to realize this goal. It demonstrates that EU's practice in this area developed over time according to the changing international environment and evolving relations between the two partners rather than followed a great strategy. It argues that the EU's promotion of democracy with respect to China should not be understood as choice of values over commercial considerations but its assessment has to take into account much broader framework of EU-China relations, role of both actors in the world as well as different historical and socio-political background conditioning their attitudes towards democracy and democracy promotion.

Dr Anna Rudakowska is Assistant Professor at the Department of Global Politics and Economics, Tamkang University, Taiwan; a Senior Associate Researcher at the Institute of European Studies (IES) and at the Department of Political Science (POLI), Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB). In 2011, she joined the editorial board of the IES Working Paper Series. She specializes in European Union (EU) external relations, EU's relations with China and Taiwan and in the discourse analysis. She is interested in the role of beliefs, values and norms in international relations and particularly in the EU's foreign policies.

Session 6B	Graduate Stream III
Chair:	Dr Richard Griffiths
Room:	HG03



EU-China relations, how much can the EU influence?

The role and work of International Organizations (IO) have proved to be extremely important within the promotion of the international relations in today's world. In fact, better responses of tomorrow's world depend on the good relations of today's world. And the strategic actors on the international scene are the States and the IO, having the latest in the recent decades gained a more relevant leadership. Therefore, the aim of my contribution is to present the role of EU in EU-China relation with a special focus on leadership. The purpose is to understand how much the EU can influence the development of a bilateral cooperation with China, having regard to the EU as a promoter of enhanced bi-regional partnerships in the world. Moreover, the EU gained with the Lisbon Treaty stronger tools for a more enhanced role on the international level. It is also important to analyse how it (re)acts to the emergence of Asian regional powers and combines this issue within the development of relations with China. The paper shall present how the EU has upgraded the political dialogue with China in the last decade and (through its influence) it is supporting China's transition to an open society based in the rule of law and respect for human rights while considering that this relation encounters different contingencies when comparing to other external partnerships.

Filipa Bismarck Coelho was born in Portugal. She is a PhD candidate in European Law at the University of Strasbourg, France, and currently also works at the European Parliament, in Brussels. She graduated in Law at the University of Porto, Portugal, and holds a Master in EU Law and Studies from the University of Strasbourg. Previously she has worked at the European Commission, Brussels, and UN Headquarters, New York. She has participated in several conferences in France, Germany, UK and USA with publications in the field of EU Law and Affairs. Filipa speaks Portuguese, French, English, German and Spanish.



Political Alignment Crisscrossing Economic Integration – The unprecedented challenge for Asia

Integration in Europe and integration in Asia is occurring among very different circumstances in terms of security policy environment. In Europe most EU member states are at the same time members of the NATO as well, and due to this, conditions for a security community were present already before the introduction of CFSP. In Asia however, along the economic integration, we can also witness an increasing strategic rivalry between the USA and China, and lines of alignment in this game crisscross the area of economic integration. Japan, and South Korea are the second and third most significant economies in East Asia after China are fundamental members in economic integration initiatives. At the same time however, their security alignment ties them to the USA, the key strategic rival of China. The European integration has never experienced such a crossover situation, where military and economic alignment of the very same country would stand in

opposition to each other. On the other hand, the integration process in Europe was based on the political alignment between the two strongest economies of the continent, Germany and France. In Asia, the two strongest economies are China and Japan, but integration process has started and so far proceeded without any Sino-Japanese political alignment, comparable to the Franco-German alliance. Due to these two anomalies, integration in Asia faces such challenges, that integration in Europe never had to. This gives the question, how far can economic integration go without political alignment, and also the question whether if economic integration can force political alignment?

Csaba Horvath is a Doctoral Candidate in International Relations at the Corvinus University of Budapest in Hungary, and a visiting researcher at the National Chengchi University in Taipei, Taiwan. His main research field is the continental power balance in Asia in the scope of the rise of China. Besides this, Csaba has also published papers on East European History, and took part in a research project on the strategic impact of climate change as well. Csaba has participated in visiting fellowships in Singapore, Australia, and now in Taiwan, and has presented a paper at the 2012 EUSAAP annual conference as well.



Transnational Challenges for the future Eu-Asia pacific Relationship

The changing geo-political environment reflects our inter-connected world which now includes a number of transnational challenges that have little regard for political or territorial boundaries. This change brings with it a new class of threat and associated insecurities. These affect regions, nation-states, institutional actors and individuals; and the EU and the Asia-Pacific region have not been excluded from their impact. Today, political, social, environmental, economic, and cultural systems are affected by a number of complex non-traditional transnational issues. These are primarily non-military in nature, originate from non-state actors and sometimes arise from non human sources which can act as threat multipliers. The way in which these issues and the associated insecurities they generate are addressed is influenced by differing political, cultural and ideological perspectives. Such differences have the potential to inhibit the future success of any EU-Asia Pacific relationship. Consequently, any responsive system to overcome these challenges demands that the different and potentially contending cultural and ideological differences found in both distinctive regions are recognised. It demands a conceptual architecture to balance competing interest as the world adjusts to the changing regional-global nexus in which change is the only constant. This paper examines the transnational nature of non-traditional challenges and threats which have the potential to affect the future EU-Asia Pacific relationship and it explores some of the issues which could potentially inhibit a successful future relationship.

Rita Parker is a Visiting Fellow, University of New South Wales at the Australian Defence Force Academy and a Distinguished Fellow at the Center for Infrastructure Protection, George Mason University, Virginia, USA. She is also a Board member of the Australasian Security Professionals Registry. Rita is a former senior policy advisor to Australian Federal and State governments and she has a well established background in security and resilience issues across a range of areas including counter-terrorism, pandemics, aviation security, crisis management and civil-military cooperation for humanitarian relief operations. Her current research is focused on non-traditional transnational security challenges and national resilience.

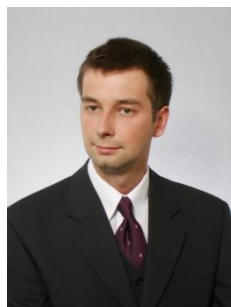


What have been some of the key motivations for regional integration and the challenges of regional integration in Africa, Europe, Asia and Latin America

This paper tries to analyse the key motives for regional integration and its challenges from regional perspective. It begins by identifying the key motivations for regional integration in general and it then examines challenges to the regional integration from regional perspective, especially with respect to the regional integration in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The paper explores the key motivations using historical investigation and establishes the key motivations behind regional integration in different regions with some examples. Then the paper discusses the challenges of regional integration with respect to each region in the light of the current financial crisis in the Euro area. The paper finds that the Key motivations for regional integration are diverse within the choices of their priorities and the challenges are also specific to the regional expectations. The paper identifies that Lack of commitment and compliance issues with domestic rigidities, managing new accession and deciding upon optimal combination of countries to be the major challenges for deeper regional integration. Also it highlights that many regions try to emulate EU model by forming regional unions such as African Union, following the success of the EU model, although it provides a sound example for the other regions to be cautious about their approach, which emphasises to impose sticker compliance and monitoring mechanism. Then the paper concludes that deeper regional integration has been problematic as evident in financial and debt crisis transcend to other countries due to deeper financial integration posing a threat of disintegration, which highlights the necessity of sound and stringent institutional framework.

Chaminda Ruwan Tharanga Gabadage currently studies towards a Master of Diplomacy and Trade at the University of Monash, Australia. He completed the Bachelor’s Degree in Business Administration at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka in 2002. Professional Back Ground: Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Sri Lanka. Work Experience: Central Bank of Sri Lanka and Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu

Session 7A	Trade Policy
Chair:	Associate Professor John Hopkins
Room:	HG02



Innovation policy of OECD member states in the period of the global uncertainty

Investing in innovation has become a determinant of long-term optics of many national governments these days. Difficult current conditions do not discourage from shift towards knowledge-based economies and processes of creative destruction in order to stimulate structural changes for sustainable economic growth. Major OECD member states have adopted various stimulus packages in order to respond effectively to the global crisis, reflecting rising importance of

innovation-related items in development strategy. Innovativeness, as an important driver of long-term growth, has been affected seriously in many countries because of the collapse of the banking system and turbulences experienced by financial markets. Among crucial assumptions of innovation policy in the period of the global uncertainty a few should be noted: promoting entrepreneurship, investing in smart infrastructure, encouraging R&D activities, upgrading human capital and fostering green projects. Many small and medium-sized enterprises have been challenged by rapid decrease in demand and cash flow fluctuations, illiquidity or even bankruptcy. Therefore, innovative projects and the processes of knowledge creation have been limited, weakening incentives to transform into a greener economy. Authors would like to refer to experiences of a few major OECD countries, like United States, Germany, Finland, Japan and South Korea, in order to shed some light on innovation-related aspects of anti-crisis policies. Fairer, smarter, cleaner economic future attract attention of national elites and societies, inducing new middle- and long-term initiatives that enhance innovations and green technologies. Comparable, actual data and facts will be provided. Among others, the concept of the knowledge cluster by Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), studied by the authors under international research project, will be presented.

This paper is co-authored between Assistant Professor Sebastian Bobowski and Assistant Professor Marcin Haberla.

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Marcin Haberla, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, Marketing Research Department, Wrocław University of Economics, Poland; member of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre at Wrocław University of Economics; author and co-author of 20 scientific papers concerning the issues of the academic entrepreneurship, innovativeness; visiting professor at Turku School of Economics, Finland; co-creator and contractor of international research project “Clusters as an innovation carrier of enterprises and regions. Verification and implementation of Asian models in terms of the Polish economy”, funded by National Science Centre, Poland; research director in research company, responsible for planning and organizing of research process.



Trade Development between the EU and Asia in Times of Economic Crisis

The financial crisis that began in the United States in 2007 quickly spread worldwide and after transforming into the economic crisis, it rapidly influenced the real economy. One of the hardest hit areas was the international trade. Due to the fact that developed countries were more affected by the crisis and because of the high position of the European Union in world trade, the economic situation of the EU was crucial for fluctuations of international trade.

Deteriorating economic condition of the EU affected her external trade relations, including those with Asian countries. Previously observed dynamic development of EU trade with the region has considerably slowed down. Under conditions of heavy dependence on external demand and due to the strong export-oriented nature of many Asian economies, the decline of the EU's demand is a major threat both to Asian exports, but also to economic growth of some Asian countries. On the other hand, Asian markets are becoming increasingly important for the EU, because European exports grow faster on Asian than on other markets. It may help the EU overcome the crisis faster. The main claim of the article is that the economic crisis in the EU was one of the most important determinants of EU-Asia trade relations. The crisis has not only resulted in large fluctuations in mutual trade, but also caused a change in the economic policy of the EU towards Asian partners. The purpose of the article is to analyze and assess the impact of the economic crisis on trade between the European Union and selected Asian countries (Japan, China, South Korea and ASEAN). Research will cover a period 2000-2012(3), which will allow to indicate firstly, long-term trends and secondly, changes during the crisis. In order to fulfill the goal, the analytical and descriptive methods will be applied.

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EU ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS: past, present and perspectives of evolution

Association agreements have been a constant feature of EU trade policy, back to the sixties to the present days. Nevertheless, in the most cases, this type of international economic agreements were traditionally used to create or consolidate closer trade relations with African countries (North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa), opening the European markets to products originated from these countries without asking for true reciprocity. So, association agreements were used as a tool to promote economic development abroad, in some LDC and LLDC, and were celebrated with economies belonging to the top of the then (eighties) called the “pyramid” of EC privileges. In the bottom of this pyramid, it was usual to find Latin American and Asian Countries. Trade and economic relationship with these countries were not a primary concern of EU trade

policy. They were located at the periphery of European trade concerns and needs. Despite Generalized Trade Preferences given to some Asian LDC, European posture was highly defensive, namely in industrial products imports from Asia. Beginning in the nineties, EU trade and association policy changed substantially. New association agreements were celebrated with Mediterranean and Lomé countries, but now without exempting these countries of granting reciprocity to the European production. Therefore, a new aim of these agreements was to open, in a discriminatory fashion, these markets to the European. This is nowadays a most relevant strategic objective of association agreements (euro-mediterranean and economic partnership agreements). The pursuit of this strategic objective also explains association agreements celebrated or in negotiation with countries that were traditionally far from EU trade policy concerns. In the first place we have to mention the Association Agreements with Chile and Mexico (and the negotiations with MERCOSUL). Then, in a second move, we have the Free Trade Agreement with South Korea, other negotiations in course in Asia and even the decision of initiating Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the United States. Within this context, the formation and development of regional systems of "hub-and-spoke agreements" has to be mentioned. The motivations for the constitution of these systems, in what concerns the country (or space of regional integration) of the "center", as well the economic effects for the economies of the "periphery", are also to be emphasized, as well as specific problems affecting multilateralism in international trade relations which result from this new wave of regionalism.

Professor Luís Pedro Cunha is Professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Coimbra, Portugal. His research activities include international trade, WTO and EU external economic relations. He speaks Portuguese, English and French. Some of his publications in European Affairs include: "Portugal's Accession to the ECs and the Trade Relations with Third Countries", Universidade Católica, 1993; "Observations on the Possibility of the ECs's Accession to the European Convention of Human Rights", Universidade Católica, 1994; *The EC System of Generalized Preferences* (book), Faculdade de Direito, 1995; *The EC Economic External Relations* (book), Almedina, 1997; "The proliferation of regional integration agreements", *Boletim de Ciências Económicas da Faculdade de Direito de Coimbra*, 2007; "From Lomé to Cotonou; reasons to move", *Boletim de Ciências Económicas da Faculdade de Direito de Coimbra*, 2008; *Regional Integration and the Multilateral Trading System* (book, PHD thesis), Coimbra Editora, 2008; "EU Partnership agreements and their compatibility with article 24th of GATT", *Temas de Integração*, 2010; "GATT, WTO and LDC; a critical appraisal", *Temas de Integração*, 2011; "On the significance of rules of origin in international trade", *Boletim de Ciências Económicas da Faculdade de Direito de Coimbra*, 2012.



Should European countries promote inward FDI in the crisis period? Considerations in the context of European-Asian relations

The ongoing economic crisis has contributed to the reduction in capital flows in the form of foreign direct investments between countries. The effects of the crisis can be clearly seen in Europe where not only did the value of the capital invested by European companies decrease in the past years, but also the value of investments made in Europe were much lower. The year 2011 brought improvements in this regard, but the future still remains very uncertain. Despite the fact that in many countries there is a discussion if it is appropriate and fair to distinguish foreign investors, by

offering reliefs that are not available for domestic investors, European countries for many years have supported the attraction of foreign direct investments by forming investment promotion strategies and developing investment promotion instruments. In the circle of interest of European countries for many years have been Asian companies, as evidenced for example by the fact that many European investment promotion agencies place their foreign offices in Asian countries that are the major FDI players, for example: Japan, China, South Korea, and recently also India or Malaysia. Despite concerns about instability and a lack of prospects for growth in the European countries, Asian companies are still interested in making investments in Europe. And at the moment Europe desperately needs the capital to stimulate the economy. The objective of the presentation is to answer the question and assess whether European countries should especially target Asian investors during the crisis? Whether they should create special “facility programs” (tax reliefs, grants, etc.) to lure Asian investors - whether its costs will not be higher than the profits? And finally – are Asian investments able to help to boost the crisis-ridden European economies?

Aleksandra Kuźmińska-Haberla, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, International Economic Relations Department, Wrocław University of Economics, Poland; a member of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre at the Wrocław University of Economics; author and co-author of 30 articles and 4 books in Polish and English concerning the issues of the Asian regionalism, economic promotion, especially promotion of inward and outward FDI, international image of countries; visiting professor at Turku School of Economics, Finland and PA College, Cyprus; author of the training manuals and coach in regional training and educational projects co-funded by UE; research manager in research company, responsible for writing marketing research reports.



ODA as a Foreign Policy Instrument in EU-Africa Relations

This article takes the stock of the European Union Development Cooperation Policy from its inception in 1958 to today. The European development aid is an integral part of the EU External Relations and as such, it deals with a range of policy instruments such as the Cotonou Agreements and the EU Neighborhood Policy. The European Union (the Commission and the 27 member States) is the largest donor of the global official development assistance (ODA) and thus an important actor in the international development policy arena. Since the beginning of the European Economic Community, development policy has been a tool of the Community’s international policy with developing countries and Africa has been the epicenter of that policy. However, since the mid-eighties, the nature and policy objectives of the European development aid have undergone significant changes due to internal dynamics and external challenges. Against this background, this article assesses the foreign policy aspects of the European development aid, the challenges that that implies to the recipient countries and its relevance in the international development policy. The article concludes with policy recommendations and presents the future challenges of the global aid régime.

This paper is co-authored between Professor Mahamat Dodo and Professor Chae-Deug Yi.

Professor Mahamat K. Dodo is a Visiting Professor at the Global School of International Studies/EU Center Pusan National University since 2011 to the present. He teaches courses on European Society and Culture, EU Enlargements, EU Human Resources and Labor Policy, EU External Relations, EU Social Policy and Welfare as well as EU Development Cooperation Policy. He received his PhD in February 2009: PhD "European Doctorate" in Economic Integration and Development Economics UAM, Spain, Faculty of Economics and Management Science, Dept. of Economic Structures and Development Economics. Professor Dodo speaks English, French, Spanish and basic German. He has affiliations with the Department of Applied Economics and EU Center, Universitat de València, Spain and Institute of European Studies, UC, Berkeley.

Professor Chae-Deug Yi received his PhD in Economics from The Ohio State University. He studies EU Economic Integration, International Trade & FTA, International Finance, International Economic Cooperation and Negotiation. Professor Yi teaches courses on EU Studies, EU Economic Integration, EU and International Trade Issues, International Finance, International Regional Economy & Trade. Current offices held by Professor Yi are Jean Monnet Professor (EU Economic Integration), Director of the PNU(Pusan National University) EU Center (funded by EU), Professor of the Graduate School of International Studies in Pusan National University, VicePresident of the Academic Association of Korea Trade and Business, Vice President of the Academic Association of World Area, Member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Korea Trade(SCI Journal), Advisor to the Busan Metropolitan City Government and Council Advisor to the Busan-JinhaeFree Economic Zone.

Session 7B	EURO crisis and Asia
Chair:	Associate Professor Bruno Mascitelli
Room:	HG03



Lessons of the eurozone crisis for Asia-Pacific in building an EPA-based common market and strengthening its relationship with the EU

This paper attempts to identify and elucidate what lessons east Asian and Pacific countries can learn from the three-year-long eurozone crisis in building a wide and inclusive common market in the world's fastest growing economic region on the basis of the formation of EPA (economic partnership agreement) network. This research topic is most fitting at a time when the 16 east Asian and Pacific countries (the 10 ASEAN countries plus China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India) are about to launch negotiations on a far-reaching regional EPA called RCEP. It should be also pointed out that the eurozone crisis seems to be nearing an end as exemplified by the recent flow back into the eurozone's struggling periphery countries of huge private funds amounting to some 100 billion euros, although the EU/eurozone still faces a herculean task of realizing a "genuine economic and monetary union" through the establishment of a banking union, a fiscal transfer system and a growth strategy in order to forestall a recurrence of a crisis in the future. The emerging common market in east Asia and the Pacific could be regarded as a precursor of an Asian-Pacific EMU. In this context, the paper had tried to determine what properties of the so-called "optimum currency area" theory for an EMU was absent and came up with a conclusion that the fiscal union property has been absent since the inception of the eurozone.

Therefore, the author believes there is a need to further Asian (and maybe Pacific) monetary cooperation and create a system of large-scale fiscal transfer among the prospective 16 RCEP countries by dipping into huge foreign exchange reserves of China and Japan. The paper attempts to work out ways to realize such a system. Moreover, the paper considers how the EU can take advantage of the vitality of the 16 Asian countries, especially that of China, India and other emerging Asian countries, in revitalizing its flagging European economy through stepped-up trade and investment flows.

Naohisa MURAKAMI (Mr.) has been teaching international studies, centring on European integration, as associate professor, at the Department of Management and Information Systems Science of the state-run Nagaoka University of Technology in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, since 2007. His interest now focuses on regionalism in East Asia and the metamorphosis of the Japanese society in the aftermath of the March 11, 2011, Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster as well as European integration, mainly the repercussions of the Euro crisis. He was visiting scholar at the University of Southern California's Annenberg School of Communication and Journalism between December 2009 and March 2010. Before starting the academic career, he worked as a journalist for the Japanese news agency Jiji Press for 26 years during which he served as the news organization's Brussels correspondent 1989-1994. He was born in Yamaguchi, Japan, in 1949.



Clusters in Europe and Asia in Time of Crisis

The purpose of the paper is to investigate the impact of the economic crisis in the 2008-2010 period on a number of clusters in Europe and Asia. In particular the analysis of European

clusters and business network formed by or with the participation of Asian companies is presented. The economic crisis can be seen as a period of destruction of the established environment or a source of new solutions for new business contexts. Because there is a strong assumption that clusters are beneficial for innovation, the two questions about the impact of crisis on clusters or business networks may be asked. First, will the economic crisis jeopardize the positive influence of clusters on the economy? Second, may we expect clusters to be important for coping with economic crises? The research ongoing in EU and OECD show that the consequences of the financial crisis were greater for the clusters or their parts in emerging industries, and particularly for clusters with extensive ongoing R&D activities, than in clusters with well-developed markets. The recession affected clusters in knowledge-intensive services more severely than in high-tech manufacturing clusters. More generally, in the pre-recession period leading clusters could be found in traditional advanced economies such as the United States or Germany, while during the recession well-performing clusters are found in countries like Portugal or Korea. The article presents the possible consequences of changes in the performance of clusters in EU and Asia and, in particular, its impact on business cooperation of European and Asian companies.

This paper is co-authored between Professor Bogulawa Skulska, Dr Szymon Mazurek and Dr Anna Jankowiak from the Wrocław University of Economics.

Bogusława Drelich-Skulska is Professor in the Department of International Economic Relations, Wrocław University of Economics. She is also Head of Asia Pacific Research Center at the same University. Her research focuses on international integration processes and foreign economic policy, particularly in East Asia. Prof. Drelich-Skulska has published extensively in Polish and in English on various aspects of this field of research, as well as on aspects of foreign trade in Poland and other East European countries and issues of business and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Her most recent book is *Bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe w regionie Azji i Pacyfiku. Wybrane zagadnienia* [International Security in Asia and Pacific Region: Selected Problems] (2010). She has been visiting professor at the University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland), in the International School of Management in Riga (Latvia) and in the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS), Seikei University in Tokyo (Japan).

Szymon Mazurek, Ph. D is a lecturer in the Department of the International Economic Relations of the Wrocław University of Economics. A member of the research team managed by Ms Bogusława Skulska, Professor of Wrocław University of Economics, conducting research on the economic and social processes as well as issues of international safety in the Asia-Pacific region. Co-authored several monographs regarding the Asia-Pacific region. Author of several articles on integration processes, financial markets (with particular attention given to the phenomenon of contagion of financial crises) and the energy security in the region. Co-creator and contractor of international research project "Clusters as an innovation carrier of enterprises and regions. Verification and implementation of Asian models in terms of the Polish economy", funded by National Science Centre, Poland.

Anna H. Jankowiak, Ph. D., Lecturer, Faculty of Economic Sciences, International Economic Relations Department, Wrocław University of Economics, Poland; founder and coordinator of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre and the main coordinator of Asian Conference at Wrocław University of Economics; author and co-author of 32 articles and 6 books in Polish and English concerning the issues of the Asian regionalism, Asian economies, transnational corporation, international business and clusters in global economy; co-creator and contractor of international research project "Clusters as an innovation carrier of enterprises and regions. Verification and implementation of Asian models in terms of the Polish economy", funded by National Science Centre, Poland.



The European Crisis and Japan: Its Impact on Japan and how Japan has been supporting Europe

The European crisis since 2007 has gradually begun to give impacts to Japanese export to the EU due to the slowdown of European Economy and then since May 2012 the trade balance between Japan the EU has turned to Japanese deficit for the first time since 1968. In addition, the declines of export of China and developing countries in East Asia to the EU have affected the Japanese exports to those countries even more. In order to assist European recovery, Japan had taken initiatives twice to increase "Lendable Resources" of the IMF. Japan also had bought the bonds issued by the EFSF from its beginning and has started to buy the first bond issued by the ESM in January 2013 to support Europeans. The paper tries to explain the impact of European crisis on Japanese trade and economy and how Japan has been supporting European recovery.

This paper is co-authored with Assoc Professor John Hopkins from the University of Canterbury.

Toshiro TANAKA is Professor Emeritus of Keio University since April 2011. He has been teaching “Politics of European Integration” for forty years at Keio and as Jean Monnet Chair *ad personam* since 2003. He had been Director of EU Studies Institute in Tokyo (EUSI: Hitotsubashi, Keio and Tsuda, 2008-11) and then is a Governor since April 2011. He is a founding board member of ECSA-Japan in 1980 and was President of EUSA-Japan (2002-04). He was also President of EUSA Asia-Pacific (2004-06). His recent publications in English include: “EU-Japan Relations” in Thomas Christiansen, Emil Kirchner and Philomena Murray eds., *The Palgrave Handbook of EU-Asia Relations* (2013). For contact: hattanaka-29@kss.biglobe.ne.jp



Misperception on European Debt Crisis and the Critique

This paper summarizes different viewpoints with theoretical perspective and analyses some wrong points that thought to be correct. The author holds that debt crisis revealed the weakness of the EU economy and shortcomings and defects of Euro Zone institutions. However, it would be wrong to take all these shortcomings defects as the direct source of debt crisis. It is even more incorrect to project that the debt crisis will be long lasting as it would be very difficult to restore rapid economic growth in the EU and would take much longer time to overcome shortcomings in social economic sphere and to reform the defects in political institutions. The author argues that narrowly defined Euro Debt Crisis has been largely calm down as the ECB started to inject money into European economy, but the economic growth and the reform of institutions are much arduous and long run task to undertake.

Professor XU, Mingqi is the Director of European Studies Centre and senior professor of International Economics at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. He also serves as President of Shanghai Institute for European Studies. Professor Xu graduated in Xiamen (Amoy) University and took graduate study programme in Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and graduated with MA and Ph. D degrees in international Economics. He was awarded scholarship by Chinese Government to study in University of Western Ontario, Canada during 1987-1988 and Scholarship from Harvard University to conduct post-doctoral research at Harvard University in 1995-1996.



The European Union’s response to the international financial crisis

The paper examines the «2010 legislative package» comprising the Regulation (EU) 1092/2010 establishing a European Systemic Risk Board, Regulation (EU) 1093/2010 establishing a European Banking Authority, Regulation (EU) 1094/2010 establishing a European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority, Regulation (EU) 1095/2010 establishing a European Securities and Markets Authority, Regulation (EU) 1096/2010 conferring specific tasks upon the ECB, and Directive 2010/78/EU on the powers of the ESAs. The «legislative package» represents the EU response to the 2007 financial international crisis and reveals the interconnection between banking, insurance and securities sectors. Furthermore, this package confronts the macro and the

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micro prudential supervision and links the systemic supervision to the contagion effect struggle. More recently, on September 12, 2012, the EC proposed the “Banking union package”, comprising A Roadmap towards a Banking Union, a proposal for a Regulation relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions and a proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 1093/2010. The paper also discusses the main goals of banking union, namely: i) the strengthening of the financial system resilience; ii) the avoidance of the contagion effect, iii) the distinction between the evolution of sovereign debt and banking debt; iv) the containment of public financing of bailouts; v) the progress from the supervisory coordination to the harmonization of decision-making procedures; vi) the prevention of financial markets fragmentation. The paper stresses the current incipency and the weakness of the banking union, revealed by a wide range of issues, such as: – The absence of an integrated crisis management framework; – The safety of depositors mainly depends on the protection network that national authorities are willing to organize and finance; – The depositors’ choice is conditioned by the greater or lesser likelihood of the depositories being rescued by the national authorities, in case of the outbreak of a bank run; – Members States which have joined the third stage of EMU remain without a common deposit guarantee scheme; – The lack of a single sovereign debt market distorts comparability between the credit institutions’ ratings of different Member States. Both the November 24th 2010 «legislative package» and the September 12th 2012 «Banking union package» have taken decisive steps to organize a European common response to the international financial crises.

JOSÉ MANUEL GONÇALVES SANTOS QUELHAS graduated in Law (1989) and has a Master in Law, specialization in Economics Sciences (1994), and PhD in Law, specialization in Legal-Economic Sciences (2010), of the Faculty of Law of the Coimbra University. He is Professor of Public Finance and Financial Markets at Faculty of Law of the Coimbra University. Main publications are *Sobre a evolução recente do sistema financeiro (Novos «produtos financeiros»)*, [On Recent Developments in the Financial System (New “Financial Products”)], Livraria Almedina, Coimbra, 1996 and *Sobre as crises financeiras, o risco sistémico e a incerteza sistemática*, [On financial crises, systemic risk and systematic uncertainty], Livraria Almedina, Coimbra, 2012.

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Session	Closing Address (no parallel session)
Chair:	Professor Martin Holland
Room:	HG02

The Closing address will be presented by presented by **Dr Enrique Banus**, President of the ECSA.



As president of the European Community Studies Association (ECSA), the Director of the UIC Charlemagne Institute for European Studies represents an international network of 59 countries working for European integration. It brings together professors and researchers whose common objective is to work towards European integration. The association has a total of approximately 8,000 members. Enrique Banús who is also the director of the UIC Charlemagne Institute for European Studies, has been re-elected president of the ECSA for the third time. Dr. Banús has held this post since January 2009 and the General Assembly of the ECSA agreed to renew his tenure for the next two years.

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As the President of ECSA World, Enrique Banús is also a member of the European Universities Board, a group of 12 professors from different countries who advise the European Commission on matters relating to universities. Enrique Banús holds a PhD in Philosophy and Literature from RWTH Aachen University in Germany. He has worked as a professor at such German universities as Aachen, Cologne, Bonn and Paderborn. From 1988 to 2007, he was a professor at the University of Navarra. Since December 2001, he has been a member of the European Commission's Scientific Committee dedicated to intercultural dialogue. In 2003, the European Commission awarded him the *ad personam* Jean Monnet Chair in European Culture. At the UIC, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and the Director of the Master's Degree Programme in Cultural Management. He is currently the Director of the UIC Charlemagne Institute for European Studies.

Please contact me if you have any additional questions on the conference arrangements.

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