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Young people's political participation and the rise of social and political inequality in Europe

In the last years severe concerns about the future of the democratic system have been raised especially with regard to a seeming unwillingness of younger cohorts to take part in representative politics. In this context, two "conventional wisdoms" regarding young people's political engagement have been established. On the one hand nowadays' youth is assumed to be politically "alienated", "apathetic", or, at best, simply not interested in politics any more (e.g. Wattenberg 2008; Blais, Gidengil, Nevitte 2004). This phenomenon is often illustrated with declining electoral rates in Western democracies for which especially young people have to take the blame. The second, more youth-friendly approach, states in contrast that young people feel abandoned by traditional representative political institutions such as parties and political elites. As a consequence, adolescents – who are still politically involved – prefer "unconventional", "new" or "creative" forms of political engagement such as political consumerism, demonstrations etc. to conventional forms such as voting or party membership (Stolle, Micheletti, Berlin 2010). Since many studies on the subject focus explicitly on a single mode of participation or a specific country, empirical evidence for either perspective can be found. Our paper explores young people's political engagement from a comparative European perspective using data from the European Social Survey. The different interpretations of youth political engagement will be analyzed empirically combining an individual-level with a macro-level approach. Do young people's participation patterns differ from that of older cohorts in the different political systems? Can we observe a rise in protest forms of political engagement due to country-specific political contexts such as the party and electoral system or the failure of youth specific policies? Moreover, our analysis shows that discussions about youth and politics neglect a much larger problem regarding young people's political participation: political inequality. The paper reveals that especially younger cohorts' participation depends on socioeconomic and educational status.

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***This paper is co-authored with Sigrid Rossteutscher.*

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Anti-EU populism in Italy: Two cases of glibness in politics

The surge in support for populist parties in Europe is one of the most crucial topics in the academic study of European politics. It is no exaggeration to say that the spread of right (and left)-wing populism is threatening the consensus that has long underpinned the European Union (EU). In this regard, Italy is an exceptionally important case. In the next Italian parliament, which will be elected in the spring of 2018, there is likely to be an actual majority of deputies hailing from populist parties that are nominally Eurosceptic. The two biggest of these parties are the Northern League (LN) and the Five Stars Movement (M5S). They are quintessential populist parties, although the LN's lengthy experience as a party of government and the M5S's control of important cities like Torino and Roma mean that they have inevitably become part of the political establishment. They are also considered to be the champions of Italian Euroscepticism: Matteo Salvini, the leader of the LN since 2013, has impressed a 'sovereigntist' turn to the LN, while Beppe Grillo, the founder and inspirer of the M5S, has often defined the EU as a "Ship of Fools". However, a closer look at the positions of these two parties on EU integration not only shows a more erratic and contradictory approach, but also illustrates a specific feature of contemporary populism: the power of political glibness to motivate angry and fearful voters. This paper will reflect upon the importance of this concept for definitions of populism. More specifically, it will illustrate its thesis by focusing upon the way in which the LN and the M5S have framed their discourse on the EU integration.

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The European Union as a Norm Setter in Hong Kong: Opportunities and Constraints

The economic, trade and cultural relations between the European Union (EU) and Hong Kong are widely recognized in the existing literature. The state of affairs between Hong Kong and the EU is perceived by citizens and leaders alike through the logic of functionalism, according to which economic and professional ties are both the most beneficial and therefore the least resisted pathways available for the development of the partnership. It is not at all surprising that much has been written on this subject has been informed essentially by the functional-consequentialist way of thinking. This chapter focuses on a closely related but oft-neglected aspect of EU-Hong Kong relations—the transfer of EU-sponsored standards and the corresponding policy changes in Hong Kong. Our inquiry is further broken down into four questions: What leverage has the EU been able to deploy to exert its power over Hong Kong? Under what circumstances and in what ways has Hong Kong, as a non-sovereign entity, complied with EU-sponsored standards? What mechanisms, if any, have the introduction, adoption and implementation of such standards taken place? Of equal importance, how could the EU's powers be legitimized within the remit of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy? To illustrate the roles of the EU as a norm setter in Hong Kong, the following discussion would look specifically at a number of legislative amendments introduced by the Hong

Kong government in recent years to curb cross-border tax evasion and avoidance. This is not to reject the prevailing logic of functionalism but rather to fill a gap in the existing investigation into the growing partnership between Hong Kong and the EU. The author is of the view that that the internalization of EU-sponsored norms may occur when they are seen as legitimate, appropriate and meeting the needs of Hong Kong.

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CHANG, Yung-Yung

The EU-China relations: in harmony or at variance? Perspective on the Belt and Road Initiative.

The future of the EU and its actorness beyond the region depend largely on EU's relationship with great powers. Among others, China has become one of the great powers that EU has saved no efforts to deal with. Unlike the Sino-US. relations, it is believed that there is no structural distrust or geopolitical competition embedded in the EU-China relations. In lack of the political tension between China and EU, can EU and China term with each other in a more cooperative way? To explore the possible relationship between EU and China, the paper takes the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as the empirical case to study. The BRI provides the possible common ground for both to cooperate. This year, EU considered to draw the interconnection blueprint for the Eurasian continent, which will fit together with the Belt and Road Initiative. Will the BRI bring the closer relationship between the two searching for common interests or will it further expose the enormous differences in values and political systems that economic interests cannot overcome? This paper argues that the BRI has shaped the new contour of EU-China relations and will impact on the integration of the EU. To support the argument, the paper tries to borrow the model of service quality gaps to explain that the BRI might not bring positive effects on EU-China relations due to perception/expectation gap. It will firstly look at the 16+1 Cooperation Framework to show that not all EU member states are regarded as equally relevant for the BRI from Chinese perspective. Secondly, the paper will turn to various responses toward the BRI from EU countries. Lastly, this paper states that there is a gap between initiator's plan and recipients' expectations concerning the BRI. This leads to the conclusion on evaluating the role played by the BRI in EU-China relations that the BRI is not the panacea for EU to pass through the crises. To make matters worse, it may make the disintegrated EU become more evident and further lead EU-China relations to a bumpy road.

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CHEN, Weifang

Resolve the Dilemma of Burden Sharing? The Case of the External Dimension of EU Border Management

Due to the chaotic environment in Africa and the Middle East, EU member states once again experienced an unprecedented influx of refugees and migrants in 2015 and 2016. The crisis revealed the shortcomings of the current EU asylum and migration policy to manage massive and uncontrolled immigration in short period. Besides, it also challenged the border stability of the EU common boundary under the Schengen system and caused serious internal security concern that inevitably aggravated anti-EU sentiment and encouraged populists in some member states. A common asylum and migration policy is fundamental to shape the common boundary and single market of the EU. However, the current system did not reflect a balance of burden sharing amongst member states but also was found difficult to address severe migratory pressure on EU external border. Therefore, a more 'Europeanised' approach to manage migration was called since 2017. Inspired by the demand for strengthening a common migration policy, this paper focuses on the external dimension of the policy, that is, border management of the EU, and discusses whether the current migration agenda is possible to mend this system. This paper also aims to explain the causes of unfair burden-sharing behind the current asylum system and examine the factors that may contribute to its reform. In conclusion, this paper will evaluate whether the reform on the external dimension of border governance can resolve the deadlocks and improve developments of the EU migration policy.

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European Integration and Nationalism: Rethinking the Case of Catalan in Spain

The traditional concept of the nation-state within the European Union is being challenged at present by two different but interrelated forces, one emerging after the Second World War to ensure continued peace as well as economic and political reconstruction in Europe, that of "supranational regionalism". A greater economic interdependency within a constituent European market has shifted importance away from the territorial dimension of the state. The other force appears in the debate on national identity and separatism that in some areas of Europe countries emerged as "nationalism". A general description of the nationalism movements is that it develops of influences on the European integration transfers from the national identity or separatism. This paper examines the strategy employed by Catalan nationalist movement in the recent independence referendum, analyzing the existing institutional and political interactions among the sub-national level, the state level, the transnational level and the EU at the supranational level. The current study aims to answer the following issues: First of all, it is argued that the relationship between nationalism and European integration. Furthermore, by examining the case of the recent independence referendum in Catalan, it is argued that increased nationalism is encouraged in some European regions or sub-national authorities. Thirdly, regarding the interactions between the supranational regionalism and nationalism are these two objectives compatible or will they inevitably conflict? And what is the possible influence for the European integration?

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CHOU, Meng-Hsuan

The future of European integration in the knowledge domain: how to study higher education policy cooperation by going beyond Europe

One of the four research themes proposed in European integration in the knowledge domain is to go 'Beyond Europe' and to examine the multiple change processes transforming the University in other world regions. Implicit in this research agenda is the notion of comparison, especially between the Euro-pean experience and those elsewhere. This paper takes stock of the academic research completed on comparative higher education regionalism over the last decade and shows that this is a research theme that has a lot of potential for contemporary political research. One of the country cases originally suggested by Maassen and colleagues for comparison is the USA. In this paper, we show how comparisons with other world regions such as Southeast Asia, Africa, and Latin America offer insights into how universities work with the multi-directional change pressures they have been experiencing. We will give particu-lar attention to the role of the regional organisations in facilitating, mitigating, and channelling these change processes.

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Detecting the characteristics of the Euro Exchange Rate

The EU economy has grown to be one of the most important economies in the world. From 2003 to 2014, the EU surpassed the USA to reach the top GDP share in the world. Accordingly, Euro has become more and more important and evolved into the world's 2nd strongest currency. Policy makers and researchers have paid much more attention to the Euro's movement because its fluctuations definitely affect the EU, the US, and other world economies. A great number of research has been conducted on the Euro exchange rates. However, most early studies focused on whether the fundamentals determines the Euro exchange rate. For example, P. De Grauwe (2000) analyzed the influencing factors for both the EU and USA, but he only focused on the fundamentals. Nowadays, financial crises happen frequently and various unexpected factors affect exchange rate movements. It is recognized that the studies on risk factors are still insufficient. Moreover, nonlinear analysis of the Euro exchange rate is extremely rare. This paper aims to remove the above limitations and employ a nonlinear analysis – Multifractal Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (MF-DFA) to figure out the characteristics of the Euro exchange rate. This paper detected the characteristics of the Euro exchange rate. It examined the features of the entire Euro exchange rate series and the sub-series during the Global Financial Crisis and European Sovereign Debt Crisis. It examined the overall pattern of the Euro exchange rate, and the degrees of complexity during the two crisis periods. The results show that Euro exchange rates bear strong multifractality, which means it is unstable. Furthermore, through the comparison of the two big crises – the Global Financial Crisis and the European Sovereign Debt Crisis, it can be concluded that the Global Financial Crisis had a deeper and longer-term impact on the European economy.

Meifen CHU was born in Shanghai. She received her bachelor's degree in Economics from the department of International Finance, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics. After a few years' working for Bank of China, she moved to Fukuoka, Japan. She received the Master's degree in Mathematics in 2002 and Ph.D. degree in Economics in 2008 from Kyushu University. In April of 2008, she joined the faculty of Economics, Kyushu University as a research fellow, and in 2010 she became a lecturer. Her main research interests are Nonlinear Model Analysis, Kernel Analysis, and Fractal Analysis and the Application to Financial Markets.

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CHUNG, Mona

Chinese investments into the European Union: lessons learnt from Australia

Investment and migration have become two important global activities especially in the last decade or so. In the case of investment, China like other nations has kept a keen eye on the European Union (EU) as a location of investment interest and migration to Europe, as we saw in 2015, reached emergency levels and created a populist backlash. The relationship between investment and migration for this paper however is that which characterises the Chinese approach towards the European. Alongside, Chinese purchases of commercial and business ventures in the European Union, and especially in the large commercial centres such as London and Paris has also come the arrival of Chinese migrants servicing these investments. In the case of Australia, which has a small population, it has no choice but to rely on inward investments to build its economy. As a policy, Australia has an evolving migration investment policy. The most recent one is the BIIP (Business Innovation and Investment Program) stipulates a range of investment options in exchange of migration opportunities for non-Australians. On the other hand the EU has more serious consequences and a less cohesive policy approach. Moreover the backlash on migration is more serious with significant political consequences. The aim of this paper is to explore the lessons learnt in Australia and whether they might be applicable in the EU given that the biggest beneficiary of this approach would be Chinese investors. In the case of Australia, since the launch of the BIIP program in 2014-2015, nearly 90% of the applications were Chinese. Even the codes of the visas are 188 and 888. 8 is considered a lucky number by the Chinese and it nearly obvious that the aim of the program was to attract the wealthier Chinese. Moreover this paper will seek to examine relationships between migration and investment in the European context and how it is different to other localities in the world. It is hoped that this paper will make contribution to the scholars in the area of migration and investments as well as the policy makers of the governments in the EU countries.

Dr Mona Chung is a bi-cultural business expert in doing business with China in particular negotiations. She addresses the major issues - overcomes the cultural gap between Westerners and Chinese in the fields of commerce and education. Dr Chung specialises in strategic planning, management and marketing practice for international organisations with the understanding of the culture of Chinese market. Her latest book is 'Dancing with the Dragon: doing business with China'. She can be contacted on +61414271678 and mona@crosscultureinternational.com.

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DASSBACH, Ina

Right-Wing Populism and Digitalization: Populist Political Speech in Contexts of today's Media Society

Right-wing Populism is a global political phenomenon in the 21 Century. The ongoing process of digitalization seems to support and enhance populist politicians, parties and movements since it offers not only technical but also cultural and societal opportunities to spread populist messages easily. From a politolinguistic point of view, it is important to examine the specific forms of populist political speech emerging in digital environments. What forms of digital communication are used? Are there concrete speech patterns observable? How does mediatized communication in the digital age influence existing patterns of populist speech? This paper focusses on populist political speech in Germany and analyses new developments in the context of digitalization.

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DAUAG, Lavilla

The EU Membership of new democracies: the implications of Yugonostalgia in Croatia and Serbia

According to the 2016 Poll of Gallup Global Analytics, 81% of Serbians claimed the breakup of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia only brought harm to the country, while 55% of Croatians believed it is beneficial for them. This regional phenomenon puts into question the success liberal democratic consolidation in the Western Balkans and sheds light on the limitations of new democracies joining the European Union. This comparative study attempts to answer how the reminisce of the Yugoslav past endeavors demonstrate the contemporary issues on the democratization and 'europeanization' of post-communist, multi-ethnic states, specifically Croatia, the newest member state, and Serbia, a favored candidate. The research finds how the capacity of these two new democratic societies to uphold both horizontal and vertical accountabilities in their political institutions influences the citizen approval and satisfaction towards their country's transformation, and consequently, devitalizes or fuels Yugonostalgia. Further, the domestic political landscapes reveal the minimal impact of an EU membership to cement the intrinsic European values in the Former Yugoslavia and, as many hopes, to bring peace and stability to the Balkan Region.

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Strengthening EU-level Representative Democracy in the run-up to the 2019 European elections: the role and significance of the Europarties, Spitzenkandidaten and transnational lists

In 1942, writing about national-level political parties, E.E. Schattschneider coined his famous line that 'political parties created democracy and modern democracy is unthinkable save in terms of parties'. Could we reformulate this quote so that someday we are able to make the claim that 'Europarties created representative democracy at the EU-level and EU-level representative democracy is unthinkable save in terms of Europarties'? Article 10(1) of the Lisbon Treaty sets out one of the normative goals of the EU, "The functioning of the Union shall be founded on representative democracy," and, Article 10(4) "Political parties at European level contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of the citizens." As both articles reflect a desire about how things 'ought' to be, the charge of wishful thinking is not surprising. However, in the run-up to the 2019 European elections a number of national leaders such as President Macron and the Irish Taoiseach Leo Varadkar have made explicit statements calling for the enhancement of specific transnational qualities, in order to strengthen European democracy, that could help to operationalise those legal expressions of intent. In light of the above this paper will focus on: 1) The continuing evolutionary development and institutionalization of the Europarties in light of the 2017 Europarty Regulation; 2) The preparations for Spitzenkandidaten 2.0. in 2019; 3) Resistance to such measures that highlight the on-going contested nature associated with this debate. While it is clearly too much of a stretch to talk of any kind of universal blue-print for regional-level party politics per se, the paper will ask if there are lessons that could be learned from the EU-experience for the Asia-Pacific region where embryonic regional-level ideological formations have emerged in recent years.

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Democracy and Representation in Germany

Elections in Germany are actually highly ritualized. And Germany was seen as a guarantor for stability in Europe. Presently these certainties seem to be questioned since the national parliamentary elections of 2017 triggered considerable turbulence. These include, among other things, citizens' unmistakable demand for more and decisive participation, series of party-internal conflicts and leadership crisis, the decline of the once dominate and traditional peoples parties and the simultaneous rise of right-wing populists, as well as the problems of forming a new government. In this paper, these recent developments in German politics are reflected from the perspective of

research on representation and participation. In doing so, the established interdependence of participation, representation and legitimacy are critically scrutinized.

Dorothée de Nève is professor on political science with a focus on comparative political science and German politics at the Justus-Liebig-University in Gießen. Her research and teaching interests focus on questions of political participation, civil society and political parties, queer studies as well as on politics and religion, media and corruption. She is the author and co-editor of the volume "Politische Partizipation jenseits der Konventionen" (Political participation beyond conventions). Together with colleagues from the University of Vienna, she is part of a research team that conducted successful election surveys on the voting behaviour of LGBTIQ in Austria and Germany. She is the director of the research association "Antidemocratic

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DE PRADO, Cesar

The EU's Projection to Pacific Asia since the 1990s: Balancing China and Japan

Since the end of the Cold War, relations between the European Union (EU) and (East or Pacific) Asia relations have increased substantially multilaterally and with four selected strategic partners in political and economic matters, while security and people-centred exchanges are still underdeveloped. Here I will present a systematic comparison of the two main strategic partnerships the EU has had with Asia, that is, with China and Japan. First I will present their evolution and the current situation. Afterwards, I will elaborate on the main political, geostrategic and economic factors that shaped the evolution of both partnerships. In a nutshell, the EU prioritized strategic relations with Japan in the 1990s due to a rising global trade environment, but it shifted to China in the mid 2000s as the Japanese economy lagged and as China seemed a promising partner in both trade and strategic issues. In the current decade the EU seems to be giving more weight to Japan (aiming to finalise in 2018 parallel Economic and Strategic Partnership Agreements). But in reality the EU is trying to balance both strategic partnerships in order to create a more peaceful regional environment in East Asia, as the EU aims to interconnect its goals with China's Belt-Road Initiative, makes instrumental use of other regional partnerships, and keeps multilateral initiatives open for all actors to discuss and cooperate in addressing pressing issues.

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Selective socialisation: European normative power in EU-China environmental cooperation

This paper argues that while the EU's global relevance has been challenged and its power of example weakened, in its relations with China, a strategic partner, in environment protection European normative power has nevertheless enabled selective socialization. Following decades of successful economic and political integration, Europe has gone through an economic, social and political crisis, an identity crisis. Its model of governance has been questioned, allowing China, and its like-minded partners, to present an alternative model of governance. 'European normative power' has come to be doubted by some, dismissed by many and upheld only by a few. The paper embraces the power of ideas, in a social constructivist reading, and the power of interest, in a realist tradition, two distinct, yet not mutually exclusive theoretical frameworks to the study of European foreign policy. Identifying this dynamic has helped illustrate that European normative power, albeit limited, has facilitated normative convergence with China. Europe's green power of example and China's power of interest have played a decisive role in the former's ability to socialize the latter along international environmental standards. While Europe has asserted itself as the most prominent advocate of the environmental agenda globally, China has increasingly adopted international concepts. These include green, resource-efficient and low-carbon development, sustainable urbanization, smart cities, zero waste, with good governance as the absolute key ingredient of successful environmental policy. It has sought to benefit from Europe's power of example in water, air, biodiversity, waste and climate change. The examples of technical cooperation indicate the effectiveness of Europe's normative power projection. Yet, below China's embrace of Europe's expertise lie Beijing's domestic legitimacy considerations, inspired by its core guiding principles, the respect of sovereignty and non-interference. Alignment has proved selective; strongest when Europe's power of example and China's power of interests converge.

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FRANKOWSKI, Pawel

Conflicts and the politics of international labour standards in EU Free Trade Agreements

The proposed article will focus on linkage between input and output policies on labour standards in European Free Trade Agreements. The Author decided to analyze driving factors for rift between theory and practice of labour arrangements before and after negotiations on European side and in third countries. I argue that labour standards have been used to give more legitimacy for participants of political processes on the European side, and drive for political power (on domestic level) is crucial factor for understanding lack of improvements on workers' rights in third countries. Therefore treaty conflicts on labour standards are not merely the contingent or inadvertent by-products of the increasing human rights in international relations. In several instances the EU has deliberately created treaty conflicts in order to catalyse changes in multilateral regime.

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GO, Joo Hyun

EU's engagement in the Korean peninsula for the denuclearization process

This article notes that the EU is pursuing an ideal catalyst for promoting diplomatic negotiations between the international community and the North Korean regime and argues that the EU's contribution to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula through its critical engagement policy toward North Korea. The EU 's North Korea policy, the' Critical Engagement Policy ', provided leverage to the EU in dealing with North Korea by combining 'carrots' in dialogue, diplomatic relations, and support for North Korea and 'sticks' in sanctions. The EU's critical engagement policy is similar to that of the South Korean Moon government, and the importance of the EU is getting bigger as Korea pursues the improvement of relations with North Korea. It is persuasive that the only realistic means to resolve the North Korean nuclear crisis is to negotiate with North Korea when it looks at the movements of China and other neighboring countries on the Korean Peninsula ahead of the ongoing North Korea and the US summit. From this point of view, the importance of the EU in the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula becomes clearer. The EU can serve as an ideal facilitator for the international community to make diplomatic negotiations with North Korea's Kim Jong-un regime. The authors emphasize that the EU needs to pay attention to the North Korean threat, even for its "Pivot to Asia, which the EU calls a new diplomatic line. The EU also should note that North Korea, which develops nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, is a threat to the nuclear nonproliferation regime and sells nuclear technology and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to the Middle East region close to Europe. It is also the reason why the EU should actively engage in North Korea's actions and the Korean peninsula. Korea is the EU's most reliable strategic partner in Asia and therefore the threat to security in Korea must be a priority for the EU. This article analyzes the EU's specific responses and ways of engagement in North Korea's threats on a comparative perspective with the Moon's government policy toward North Korea.

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Brain Magnets - Higher Education Cooperation and Student Mobility as a Foreign Policy instrument in the EU's External Relations with China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

With so many brains on the move every year, the global war on talent is at an all-time high. While internationalisation in higher education and cross-border cooperation are on the rise, student mobility is becoming a familiar phenomenon worldwide and a strategic asset for governments, higher education institutions, as well as for the students themselves. With intra-European student mobility becoming a new normal within the EU, Asia is gaining interest among EU students as an out-of-the-box study destination. However, international higher education cooperation and student mobility are also growing in importance to serve as an effective instrument in foreign policy. With China, Hong Kong and Taiwan maintaining very different relations with the EU and its member states, they are nevertheless operating within a similar East Asian and Chinese-speaking environment. Hence, this paper will present a comparative study between the three cases of EU external relations with China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, with a focus on higher education. The study aims to offer valuable insights of the structures and strategies in place regarding the role of higher education cooperation and EU outgoing student mobility in the EU's External Relations with China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, the forces that drive them, as well as the challenges and opportunities they generate. Based on the process of attracting, maintaining and retaining talents, the analysis will be further complemented and supported on the basis of a typology of the students involved and how this model can be applied to explain and enhance the role of higher education cooperation and student mobility in the relations between the EU and its partners in the region.

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Crises, Social Movements and Political Change in the EU

Crises, Social Movements and Political Change in the EU The European Union (EU) is at the crossroads. The previous mantra of 'ever-closer Union' is not valid anymore. Multiple crises - constitutional since 2005, economic since 2008, external security since 2014, and finally migrant since 2015 - has brought about a crucial change, with another crisis, axiological, coming to the fore. As an effect some new division lines has appeared on the continent. First, among the members states, on (rich) North vs. (poorer) South and also former East - West division seems to re-emerge. A vision of split along a Core Europe vs. Peripheral Europe is looming as well. While within all the member states there is an internal division: on believers of open or closed society (also described as a clash of liberal - illiberal forces). It is not surprising then that as a response many new political and social movements, frequently extreme (mostly from the far-right, but also from far-left), strongly nationalistic and Euroskeptic has appeared. Most of them undermining the mere existence and integrity of the EU. A very real risk that Europe could break-up has appeared on the horizon, especially after the Brexit referendum in the UK. Political legitimacy issue is back on the agenda, having much more important role than facilitating a new cycle of political and economic integration. What next? Nobody knows. But more and more scenarios are under a scrutiny: multi-speed Europe, concentric circles, etc. The EU at this moment is a big experiment, full of uncertainties, and obvious flows in its former construction. A new institutional framework of integration is necessary, created not only by the elites, as before, but also by the public, sounds the essential message of this intervention.

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GREENLAND, Berengere

Mapping EU Strategic Narratives in French Local Media: Aligning Messages on Nuclear Energy and Climate Change Action

How does the EU communicate to its domestic audience? In a context of increased Euroscepticism, this question is of crucial importance to the future of the EU. More problematic still, how does the EU

communicate to its domestic audience in areas of shared competence with member states such as energy and foreign policy?

Using Miskimmon et. al's Strategic Narratives theory[1] and Entman's Cascading Activation Framing Theory, [2] this paper aims to map the way in which the EU's message on a strategic issue is communicated to a domestic public. Focussing on the issue of external energy policy towards the BRICS this study analyses political communication from the French executive and the EU Commission as well as mainstream media in France. By first examining the strategic narratives on external energy policies presented in EU and French political communications and comparing them, this study seeks to investigate the way in which these are then picked up in local mainstream media and the way in which they are presented. The paper concludes that while the EU's narrative does indeed appear in local media, it is not necessarily attributed to it.

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Power Transition, Raising Nationalism and Institutionalization for Security in East Asia, learning from the EU: How to avoid War & Conflicts?

1. What happened in the Global world?
Characteristics of the 21st century are Power Shift, Territorial Dispute, and strengthening the tension in the borders. How to avoid War and conflicts in East Asia? In the first decade of the 21st century, China developed so fast, and surpassed the USA by PPP based GDP. Not Only China, but India and Brazil are also surpassing European countries in the world GDP and Economic Growth rate. And the tension is strengthening in the national borders.

2. What should we do against war and conflicts?
To construct the Institution of security in that Region. Reconstruct 6 party talks in East Asia, like OSCE/OECD in Europe. Such organization like OSCE/OECD is needed in ASIA: it makes peace, stability and prosperity in East Asia. Serious and continuous discussion and institutionalization of Security is

[1] Alister Miskimmon et al., *Strategic Narratives: Communication Power and the New World Order*, vol. 3 (New York; London: Routledge, 2013). p 3
[2] Robert M. Entman, *Projections of Power: Framing News, Public Opinion, and U.S. Foreign Policy* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004).

needed among China, South Korea, and Japan, learning from German-Franco, German-Jewish, and German-Polish reconciliation.

3. Multi-layered and Trans-regional cooperation and organization are needed to establish by Academic collaboration among Community and Companies in Asia. More than 12 regional cooperation is working in Asia, BUT Asian "proper" organizations are only three:ASEAN, ASEAN +3, SAARC. The US already participates in 6, EU joined in 3, Russia joins in 8. Regional Security Institution like European OSCE are very much needed! →it will be Reconstruct 6 Party Talks

4, European Regional Integrations are Institutional and rigid organization
Asian Regional Cooperation is beyond Asia, all over the world Trans-Regional Cooperation starts from Asia. How we could Reorganize Asia?

5. not Nationalism, but Peaceful institutionalization like OSCE Helsinki Treaty (1975)/ or OECD
We can recovered: Use Six Party Talks. Soft Collaboration of Trans Regional Relations: US, Japan, Korea, and China, Soft-landing of North Korea 1) Non-traditional security----- food, against disaster, non-proliferation of Nuclear power 2) Formation of mutual trust, dialogue in Asia Pacific.

6. Conclusion
1)What is the solution in the Power Shift? Learning from the EU, we perform following things. 2) Confidence Building, Construction of Knowledge and Think Tank Networks, and reconstruct Six Party Talks 3) Economic and Energy Collaboration, Regional Cooperation by people to people avoid War 4) Collaboration of Energy, Natural resources. These policies can avoid wars.

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Promoting EU norm of sustainable development through development cooperation policy: the case of Vietnam

Being the biggest provider of development assistance, the EU and its Member States offer more than 50 % of all civilian development assistance and 47 % of humanitarian assistance in the world. The study expects that this realm can be seen as among crucial components of the EU's normative aspiration towards developing countries. If the Union's development cooperation policy manages to spread the constitutive norms based on the UN system, with a focus on less harmful actions to the third countries, the recognition of NPE and changes towards the EU's norms are expected to occur in the aid recipient. Vietnam's domestic context may create some motivations for the EU's normative power. The paper is served to assess the extent to which the EU's development cooperation activities contribute to diffusing its norm of sustainable development to Vietnam. The dissemination of EU norms and values is channelled to Vietnam through the provision of technical and financial assistance. The impact is normative and plausible because there have been considerable modifications concerning institution and legislation which are in accordance with the European norm. GoV has issued various policies and ratified some international conventions on sustainable development (environment) which represent its conscious and unambiguous translation of EU norm into the local context. In doing so, the paper discuss the EU's expectations and capabilities in Vietnam, thereby reflecting on Hill's influential

argument of “capability-expectations gap” and investigating EU’s post-crisis image.The findings also indicate that the EU’s effectiveness in instilling sustainable development comes from its understanding of what is actually required in the country.

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Brexit and the Future of UK-EU Trade Relationship

The UK became a member of the European Union (EU) on 1 January 1973. However, a national referendum, held on 23 June 2016, resulted in a 51.9% vote to exit the EU. Brexit (British Exit) has delivered a strong shock to both the UK and the EU; it also brings great uncertainty for the UK-EU relationship in the future. Brexit has emerged as an important issue that requires in depth study. Accordingly, this paper will examine the following key issues: What are the causes of Brexit? How will the Article 50 procedure be triggered? What is the impact of Brexit on the British economy? What are the possible models for future UK-EU relation? What are the lessons for the EU and its future reforms? In general, Brexit marks a backward step for European integration, and will be undertaken through a series of difficult negotiations and adjustments by both the UK and the EU in the coming years. This paper proposes some thoughts on the future UK-EU relationship. It is expected that the UK and the EU will develop a new cooperative model such as a WTO-plus FTA for their future relationship.
Keywords: United Kingdom (UK), European Union (EU), Brexit, Article 50 TEU, WTO, FTA)

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The 2018 Qualcomm Decision and EU Regulation of Behaviours by Dominant Firms

The European Commission in January 2018 fined Qualcomm €997 million for abusing its dominant position in in the market of LTE baseband chipsets. According to the Commission, Qualcomm prevented its competitors from competing in the market by making significant payments to Apple, a key customer on condition that it would not purchase the chipsets from the rivals of Qualcomm. The Commission has stated that such a practice is in breach of EU competition law. This meant that no competitors could challenge Qualcomm, the world's largest supplier of LTE baseband chipsets in an effective manner in the market, no matter how good their products were. This is a market with a huge demand and potential for new technologies, but Qualcomm's behaivours, according to the Commission, denied consumers and other companies more choice and innovation. This paper examines the ways in which the Commission reached its conclusion that Qualcomm abused its dominance on the market at issue. The Commission has noted that "[i]t did so by making significant payments to a key customer on condition that it would exclusively use Qualcomm chipsets. The issue with such an arrangement is not that the customer receives a short-term price reduction, but that the exclusivity condition denies rivals the possibility to compete". This paper focused on two issues. First, price reduction is usually considered beneficiary to mobile phone manufacturers and possibly end consumers. Does such a short-term price reduction prevent the competitors of Qualcomm from competing on the market? The second issue concerns the economic approach employed by the Commission in the Qualcomm decision. In this decision, the Commission assessed and rejected a "price-cost" test submitted by Qualcomm, concluding that "the results of this test failed to support Qualcomm's claim that its exclusivity payments were not capable of having anti-competitive effects". The Commission bears the burden to prove that Qualcomm has abused its dominance on the market. It is, however, uncertain whether the economic approach employed by the Commission has proved to be useful in this case.

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

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Japanese Constitutionalism and the basic values in the EU under the strong influence of European countries

The modernization in Japan began with Meiji Restoration at 1868. This year, 2018, is the 150 Years Anniversary of Meiji Restoration in Japan. Since then, Japan was and still now is strongly under the influence of the European Countries, esp. Germany, France and the United Kingdoms. This Presentation takes Japanese Constitutionalism as one example of such Japanese circumstance, because the real modernization in Japan started after the Enactment of The Constitution of the Great Empire of Japan of 1889 according to the European thought in the last half of 19th Century. Japan imported and accepted the legal system from the European Continental Model. Since then, Japan established one Nation-State under such Constitutionalism. Before the World War II, there were some elements of Japan original which were based on and formed by the customs of the medieval period, so-called Samurai-period. But after the World War II, Japan accepts and still now accepting the basic values of the Constitutionalism such as ones provided by Article 2 TEU, for example, the principle of Democracy, respect for the dignity of human being, freedoms, protection of human rights as the fundamental rights and the rule of law, under the Japanese Constitution which was promulgated at 1946 and put in Enforce at 1947. Therefore, Japanese Constitutionalism is based on the same basic values of the EU under the strong influence of the member-states in the EU. I will explain the similarity and difference between such situations in Japan and the EU. We can confirm the strong similarity between Japan and the EU concerning the idea of the Constitutionalism in the comparative method with both practices. Japan and the EU are depend on the codified legal system, not on the common law system.

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From Paris with Love: President Macron's Democratic Conventions and the Future of EU Democratic Reform

With the disconnect between the loci of EU decision making and the citizens growing ever wider, European leaders have proposed initiatives to enhance citizen involvement and bolster the democratic legitimacy of the Union. This paper is situated within the framework of future EU democratic reform and analyses French President Macron's initiative to hold EU-wide democratic conventions in the run-up to the 2019 European Parliament elections. This initiative is viewed as a method of reviving citizen participation in shaping the trajectory of European integration. The analysis scrutinises the benefits and pitfalls of this initiative and develops a threefold argument. First, while the initiative correctly concentrates on bottom-up democratisation, it runs the risks associated with the possession of expertise, policy complexity and over-simplification, and post-truth politicisation. Second, the conventions create important new linkages between representative and participatory democracy by fostering new roles for parliamentarians in implementing the convention processes.

Third, while contributing to input legitimacy, the future viability of conventions as a durable instrument of citizen consultation and participation 'in the democratic life of the Union' (Article 10(3) TEU) is highly contingent on its policy output and the ability to inform EU policy making. Failing this, the initiative risks producing adverse consequences in the form of voter apathy and disengagement. The paper then discusses the complementarity between the conventions and Citizens' Dialogues organised by the European Commission and assesses the extent to which these processes may contribute to the EU taking decisions "as openly and as closely as possible to the citizen" (Article 10(3) TEU). Finally, the paper examines the implications of increased citizen involvement in EU affairs for the broader relationship between representative democracy, on which the functioning of the Union is founded (Article 10(1) TEU), and participatory and direct democracy in the EU.

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Spillover of ECB quantitative easing

The European Central Bank(ECB) has implemented a variety of unconventional measures since the global financial crisis, the importance and effectiveness of individual ECB instruments in monetary policy transmission has been constantly evolving over time, and the ECB is going to start its exit from quantitative easing in the near future due to the strong economic recovery. As we all know, China has been the European Union(EU)'s second largest trade partner and the EU has been China's largest trade partner, then what effect has the ECB's quantitative easing policy had on China's trade? What is going to happen between China and the EU's trade after the ECB's exits from its quantitative easing policy. This paper studies the impact of ECB policy on China's exports to the EU, the analysis is based on a series of unconventional monetary policy transmission theoretical, and VAR model is also used in this paper as the empirical analysis, the data used in this paper is from June 2014 to October 2017. The results show that the quantitative easing policy of the ECB had influence on China's exports to Europe through different channels: exchange rate channel, wealth effect channel and so on. The ECB's quantitative easing policy has negative effect on China's exports to the EU. This paper also find that the ECB's quantitative easing policy has different effects on the exports of different industries: For low-tech industries, the overall impact is not stable, while for the high-tech industries showed a certain degree of inhibitory effect. The conclusion of this paper is that the exit of the ECB's quantitative easing policy is benefit to China's exports to the EU, but to a limited extent.
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KANG, Yoo-Duk

Linking labor standards and trade: comparative analysis of EU's FTA with East Asian partners

This study reviews international discussions about the trade-labor linkage and examines the labor chapters of FTAs concluded by the EU from comparative perspective with other countries, such as the US. The US has included forceable labour provisions in its FTAs since early 1990s, starting from the NAFTA and this trend continues to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) concluded October 2015. On the other hand, the EU's labor provisions in its FTAs have been composed of promotional elements on labor rights based on cooperation and dialogues. In addition, the EU tends to combine labor and environment issues into single topic 'sustainable development'. This different features in US and European FTAs mainly result from deference in motives of FTAs, domestic law and institutional set-up.

The EU has been increasingly emphasized the sustainable development in its trade policy. This can be regarded as EU's effort to use trade policy as a tool to exert its normative power. However, this trend can be also explained by the EU's institutional set up, increasing role of the European Parliament in trade policy making and the extension of trade policy over wide range of social issues. This study examines the background of this trend and argues its implication over the trade policy of other countries. Understanding this trend is important for East Asian governments such as Korea, Singapore, Vietnam and Japan, because they have already FTAs with the EU (in force or on final stage of negotiation).

Yoo-Duk Kang is professor in economics at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). Currently, he is dean of Language and Trade Division at the HUFS and he teaches international economics and trade. His main research interest is trade policy and economic integration. He is Board Members of two renown academic associations in Korea, *European Studies Association (EUSA) Korea* and *Korean Society of Contemporary European Studies (KSCES).* He is also coeditor of *Asia-Pacific Journal of EU Studies*.

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The EU's FDI Screening Proposal – Towards an EU Committee on FDI

The European Commission in September 2017 presented a proposal on the regulation concerning screening foreign direct investment (FDI) into the EU. This FDI monitoring framework at the EU level requires member states to notify the Commission of planned or completed non-EU FDI that are under scrutiny in accordance with national legislations; it also empowers the Commission to monitor FDI that might influence EU's security or public order, and to issue non-binding opinions with regard to whether specific FDI poses such a threat. However, the successfulness of the EU FDI screening framework seems doubtful as this proposed mechanism does not require member states not having FDI control measures to adopt one. This might result in the uncertainty that how those member states could inform the Commission with regard to their national screening mechanism of FDI if they simply do not have one in the first place. A bold alternative is to create an European Committee on Foreign Investment (ECFI) as the exclusive authority in charge of FDI screening, replacing existing national mechanisms. As far as security is concerned, lessons could be learned from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS), whose competence covers FDI in sectors of sensitive technologies and resources. With regard to the protection of economy and public order, reference might be made to Canada's FDI control system under the Investment Canada Act (ICA), which provides for a "net benefits test", requiring the authority to consider FDI's impact on important issues, such as employment and productivity. Ideally, the ECFI could provide more uniform and consistent standards and rulings, giving foreign investors more transparent and predictable FDI control framework, whilst upholding the EU's general interests.

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KELLY, Serena

New Zealand perceptions of an EU Free Trade Agreement – beyond the ISDS

In 2015 the European Union (EU) and New Zealand (NZ) announced the decision to open discussions to pursue a Free Trade Agreement (FTA). After 50 years of historical irritations, dating back to when the United Kingdom joined the then European Economic Community, this announcement could be

viewed as a watershed in relations. The EU-NZ (and concurrent EU-Australia) discussions are particularly pertinent since the EU has announced the intention to move beyond the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) towards a judge-led international investment court, meaning new FTAs will likely be subject to the new arrangements. Yet, just six months after the EU-NZ FTA announcement, the United Kingdom's referendum on EU membership added a new dimension to the EU-NZ relationship.

Since the early 2000s, and the failure of the WTO's Doha Round, the EU has been actively pursuing bilateral FTAs around the globe. Yet until 2015, New Zealand, a small state with strong neo-liberal values, was left out of the EU's FTA agenda. Drawing on a 10 year database of New Zealand elite interviews, this paper maps New Zealand elite perceptions towards the EU through the guise of its trading policy, examining the impact of the FTA negotiations on NZ perceptions towards the EU27. The paper asks, has the announcement had a positive impact on EU perceptions or will historical irritations, the lack of EU FTA engagement with New Zealand before 2015 and Brexit result in a disinterest by New Zealand towards the EU? The latter outcome could be coupled by an interest by New Zealand elites to reignite historical relations with #Global Britain. Perceptions are argued to be imperative as they can lead to a perceived legitimacy and feed into policy outcomes (Holland and Kelly 2017).

Dr Serena Kelly is a lecturer and postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. Her PhD thesis was one of the first to examine the proposals included in the European Union's Lisbon Treaty to establish the European External Action Service (EEAS). Its focus was on the potential impact of the EEAS in the Asia-Pacific region. Since 2006, Dr Kelly has worked on 8 EU perceptions projects (including media, elite interviews and public opinion surveys) and currently leads the New Zealand research team which studies perceptions on the European Union. Dr Kelly also holds two Jean Monnet teaching grants from the European Commission.

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KIM, Nam-Kook

The EU's Pivot to Asia as an Independent Security Actor

Recently the EU declared its role as an independent security actor in the world. This paper tests the EU's conflicting roles as a global actor between a normative leader and a realistic compromiser. Since the Kosovo and Iraq wars, the EU has experienced rapid progress in two policy areas. One is asylum and refugee; the other is security and defense. Although the two policy areas belong to different pillars, they were both accelerated through the wars where Europe painfully recognized its incompetence. This paper argues that increasing prioritization of security issues eventually undermines the ground of the EU's established commitment as a normative leader in the area of human rights policies. Fortress Europe with strong military power and clear borders would build the wall between Europe and non-Europe higher and reinforce the characteristic of the EU as a realistic

compromiser which regenerates the exclusive nature of nation states only different in its giantic size. It would then be difficult to distinguish the EU's identity as a new experiment of peace project from a neo imperial hegemon of the world.

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KIM, Si Hong

NAPCR and Korea-EU Relations

Under the national vision of ‘A nation of the people, a Republic of Korea of justice’ and in pursuit of ‘a Korean peninsula of peace and prosperity’, new Korean administration set a series of diplomatic goals. First of all, Peaceful Resolution of North Korean Nuclear Issue and Building Peace Regime is the most important target to be met. With the goal of North Korea's complete dismantlement of its nuclear weapons programs, Korea will make concerted efforts to steer the Pyongyang regime toward the path for denuclearization. It is believed to achieve lasting peace on the peninsula through the denuclearization of the North and establishment of a peace regime. Second goal is Creating Responsible Northeast Asia Plus Community (NAPCR). Amid geopolitical tensions and rivalries, Korea will create a peaceful and cooperative environment best suited for helps survival and prosperity in the long run. Therefore it is prepared plans to build a platform for Northeast Asia's peace and cooperation as not only the ‘linchpin of peace,’ but also as the ‘linchpin of prosperity’ going beyond the Northeast Asian region to encompass southern and northern regions. The idea of NAPCR is that in Northeast Asia as of now shows following aspects: the North Korea challenge, Geopolitical tension and uncertainties, Non-traditional security challenges such as cyberspace, nuclear safety, environment, etc., Lack of multilateral mechanisms. This paper will explore the main contents of the NAPCR, in particular way, those of new southern and northern policies and possible contribution of the EU.

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Reinforce Korea-EU FTA against Global Trade Protectionism

Trade protectionism is expanding around USA. Since October 2017, China has executed a comprehensive import restriction measures to South Korea by reason of politico-military concerns. Comparing to WTO other member countries, some countries including USA, India, China are strongly active to carry out the trade remedy measures by means of increasing investigation and measures of antidumping duties(AD). The countries to maximize their national profit by use of trade protectionism tend to utilize major non-tariff measures focused on the technical barriers to trade(TBT) and the sanitary and phytosanitary measures(SPS). For export countries, these measures work as barrier reinforced by the trade protectionism stream. By the way, a trend of increasing global value chain(GVC) by which major international trade and business countries gain their value added abroad reflects that the trade protectionism could cause a structural counter-function to the global economy. This point is one of the reasons to need an international cooperation against the trade protectionism. Korea-EU FTA revealing stable change cycle of the balance on current account, results in trade creation effect and trade conversion effect in both side. The economic integration model of Korea-EU FTA should promote cooperative countermeasures to increase gains from trade as hub of economic cooperation between Asia and EU. It needs to revitalize the regular practical meetings and policy dialogues to improve the modalities of the FTA and especially to discuss to minimize the use of trade remedy measures probably forced by the domestic industries. We should also make efforts to lead global technology standards by means of a cooperation in solving mutually the TBT.

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KLEER, Benedikt Philipp

Change of European values and the Problems for the Integration Process

Recent developments in Central Eastern Europe (CEE) are alarming: In Poland and Hungary, both governments are challenging the EU integration process. The parties combine social spending with the retrieval of national sovereignty against EU integration. Although the EU is challenging both countries with rule of law-complaints, both parties gain sufficient support for their antidemocratic politics. Citizens seem to be in favor of confronting the EU, its value foundation and the integration process in order to gain national sovereignty back. The literature on the electorate of anti-EU parties has especially analyzed three (related) sets of determinants so far. The first one focuses on the role of socioeconomic factors such as income and (precarious) occupational status. A second argument, labeled as “protest vote”, states that voters’ choice for anti-EU parties is rooted in dissatisfaction with the political elites. A third approach focuses on attitudinal aspects of vote choice for anti-EU populist

parties and finds, for instance, that xenophobic and authoritarian attitudes promote the anti-EU vote. The proliferation of liberal values, meant as European Values, was successful and fundamental for the Eastern Enlargement in 2004/07. In the process of Eastern Enlargement, citizens expected a rise in welfare and economics, but they did experience further social polarization instead. In this regard, I highlight the role of social polarization and its effect on value orientations and support for anti-EU parties in CEE. Can we find basic value orientations that unite voters of anti-EU populist parties and, how does social polarization influence these value orientations? In addition, to what extent might this value set impede further European integration processes? In my paper I would like to emphasize the role that social polarization plays on basic values (as they are conceptualized by Schwartz' value circle) in the electoral choice for anti-EU populist parties in Europe.

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KURECIC, Petar

A European Perspective of the Western Balkans: Can the Experience of Bulgaria, Croatia, and Romania be used as Guidance?

The former communist countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe are now mostly NATO and EU members. The exceptions are the countries of the Western Balkans, which, at least declaratively, have a European perspective, with NATO as the probable entry check point (except for Serbia). The economic situation in the region is however less optimistic. The GDP per capita of the "most developed" Western Balkans state is still lower than the GDP of Bulgaria. Demographic challenges in some of the Western Balkans states are staggering (as well as in the Baltic States, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Croatia), with Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Serbia losing 12.5, 22.0, 12.9, and 8.8 percent of their population from the peak year until 2017, respectively. With the possible accession to the EU, the emigration from all Western Balkans states would most likely increase; hence gradual or instant opening of the EU labour market has been the most significant factor influencing the demographic characteristics of post-communist EU members. The EU Strategy for the Western Balkans is undergoing adjustments and enhancements. The Bulgarian presidency of the EU has put the Western Balkans high on the priority list. A European agenda for Montenegro and Serbia should be announced in February 2018, and may be implemented on other Western Balkans states. How will the forthcoming enlargement envisioned by the European Commission improve regional development? How realistic is that the Western Balkans will be integrated into the EU by 2025 and what could be the major implications for these states? By studying statistical data and social processes, we compare the results of the EU membership for Croatia, Romania, and Bulgaria as the three most recent EU member states and try to predict future developments in the pre-accession period and after the accession to the EU in the Western Balkans states.

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The Perceived Impact of the EU Membership on Croatia: A Comparative Analysis of Opinions Collected from two Various Groups of Responders

In the fifth year of its EU membership and despite the current positive macroeconomic indicators, Croatia is faced with severe social challenges, mainly expressed through the demographic exodus of younger and more educated population, as well as rising social inequalities and regional differences in the level of economic development. Aware of these developments, we have decided to perform an online survey about the different aspects of the perceived impact of the EU membership for Croatia, emphasizing possible perceived benefits, negative influences, missed opportunities, and potential risks. The survey was performed on two groups of responders. Hence we have shared our questionnaire on Facebook, one group of responders is randomly composed of our Facebook friends

and friends of friends who chose to answer our questions. The second group is comprised of students of the University North, University Centre Koprivnica, a city of about 30 000 inhabitants, close to the Croatian-Hungarian border, with a strong food and pharmaceuticals industry. The city is an important railroad intersection and a station on the Vb European railway corridor (Budapest-Rijeka, i.e. Danube River-the Adriatic Sea). Google form was used as a survey method, combining mainly single and multiple choice, obligatory and voluntary questions, and guaranteeing the anonymity of the responders by not collecting their e-mail addresses. After both surveys were performed, the results were compared, to establish whether the focus group comprised of students originating mainly from the region of Northern Croatia, has shown significantly different results than the random group whose answers were collected through sharing the questionnaire on Facebook. We also compared the results to the results the online survey performed in 2014, in which one of the authors of this study participated. This online survey had students of one business school from Zagreb, the capital city of Croatia as focus group.

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Anti-globalization and disintegration in Europe: viewpoints from theories

The recent development of populism brings disintegration phenomenon in the European Union. In United Kingdom, citizens voted for leaving the EU in the referendum; in Germany and France, we see the rising of populism parties; especially in the general election in Germany 2017, traditional parties, i.e., CDU and SPD faced a strong frustration and the populism party, AfD, truned to the third biggest party in German Parliament. Those situations could be linked to the current anti-globalism trend in Europe and in America. European Union is often regarded an expression of globalism, which refers to free circulation of people, capital and goods. Globalism contributes to the growth of macroeconomic; nevertheless, the benefits of the growth is not fairly shared for all population. As a result, the so-called "losers" of globalization marshal against globalism. This trend contributes to Eurosceptism and translates into populism in Europe, endangering European integration. This analysis starts from the disintegration phenomenon in the EU. Then the reasons and theories to explain the disintegration are explored. Firstly, it is considered as the expression of anti-globalism. Secondly, integration theories, including functionalism, neo-functionalism and post-functionalism are used to observe the disintegration of the European Union.

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The Amendments to the Anti-dumping Methodology of the EU Regulation and Its Compliance with WTO Agreements: A Preliminary Assessment

The European Union adopted in December 2017 the new anti-dumping regulation which aims at protecting its producers against unfair trade practices, especially dumped imports from China. The European Commission's original proposal to revise its anti-dumping rules was put forward in November 2016, just before the 15th anniversary of China's accession to the WTO. The deadline meant that China demanded to be recognized as a market economy status, no more treated as a non-market economy in anti-dumping investigations. Under the old rules, the European Commission calculated a Chinese product's normal value by using the surrogate country approach - instead of domestic prices, which usually led to imposing higher anti-dumping duties on Chinese goods. According to the new regulation, the methodology removes the former distinction between market and non-market economies for calculating dumping. Instead, the European Commission will need to prove the existence of a "significant market distortion" between a product's sale price and its production cost. On that basis, it will be allowed to set a price for the product by referring for example at the price of the good in a country with similar levels of economic development or to relevant undistorted international costs and prices. Faced with its obligation to respect WTO rules, the European Commission's new proposal is "country-neutral". The European Commission has also draft specific reports on countries or sectors describing distortions. Those reports will be used by EU firms to file complaints and to support their case. At the same time, China urged the EU to abide by its WTO commitments and abstain from policies that violate its obligations and encourage protectionist trends. In December 2016, China filed a complaint with the WTO against the old anti-dumping Regulation of the EU. Since negotiations between the EU and China did not lead to a solution, a WTO dispute settlement panel is dealing with the case. It remains unclear right now if China intends to file a complaint against the new anti-dumping regulation as well. This Article intends to provide a preliminary assessment of the new anti-dumping regulation and its compliance with WTO rules.

Catherine Li received her Ph.D. in law at the University of Paris 1 - Panthéon-Sorbonne. She is presently Professor at the Law School of the Soochow University, and acts as a consulting member to the European Union Center in Taiwan. She is also a consulting member to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mainland Affairs Council and the Ministry of Finance in Taiwan. Her areas of research focus on international economic law, international investment law, international arbitration, and European Union law. She has been included in WTO's Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists since 2012.

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LI, Rita Yi Man

The Future Relationship between the UK and the EU After Brexit

After the announcement and confirmation of Brexit, David Cameron and many other politicians who wished to remain in EU predict that the UK economy will slump in the future. Yet, the UK economy continued to grow and was only second to Germany. The question is, after losing the support from the EU, what will happen on the UK's economy? The UK's economic growth, trade relation between the UK and EU? How about other economic indicator such as property market etc? This paper aims to study the abovementioned questions from an institutional economics perspective.

Graduated from the University of Hong Kong (HKU) (global subject ranking 10 in QS 2017), I now serve as an Associate Professor in Dept of Economics and Finance, Hong Kong Shue Yan University (HKSYU). I am the founder and director of Sustainable Real Estate Research Center and Real Estate and Economics Research Lab.

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Exploring an Inclusive Growth Model for EU governance in an Age of Political Populism and Economic Protectionism: The Danish Practices

Since 2014, the European Union (EU) has witnessed the unexpected developments of the rise of anti-EU populist right parties (PRPs) and Brexit. Anti-globalization and trade protectionism have become an emerging trend of the EU politics. EU political leadership, increasingly, encountered the compelling challenges of political populism and economic protectionism to European integration from one election or referendum to another, as demonstrated in the cases of the UK, the Netherlands, France and Germany. These unexpected events were widely interpreted as 'a quiet revolution' from voters who were anger and distrustful of the governing elites, as a result of the deteriorating distributive justice and increasing economic inequality. The facts that PRPs-voters vs. non-PRPs voters and Brexit-voters vs. non-Brexit voters were divided along with the lines of winners and losers of European economic integration and globalization highlight the significance and imperative of addressing to economic inequality and distributive injustice by EU leadership. This paper proposal is an attempt to explore an inclusive growth model for the EU by looking into the Danish model, in which economic growth and distributive justice have been well balanced as the country was ranked among top performers in a number of inclusive and justice indexes.

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Explaining Change in EU Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)

The European Union and its Member States´ aid budgets are slowly being turned into tools to support their trade goals. In consequence, they are moving to combine aid with other public and private resources (blended finance) to catalyse and leverage additional funds from other actors. At the same time, they are also committing more financial resources to their development finance institutions (DFIs) to support business operations in developing countries. This seems to be a reaction to the success of South-South Cooperation (SSC) that grew rapidly since the early 2000s and how it has challenged the hegemony of rich donors´aid paradigm. Within SSC, the role of Asian donors has been crucial to bring back previously unfashionable development paradigm models by favouring blended finance over aid, economic growth over poverty reduction and state-funded and business-led investments in infrastructure and production. This approach once pioneered by Japan in China and Southeast Asia is now pursued by China itself in Africa and Latin America. In consequence, South-South trade relations, particularly within and between Asia and other developing countries, have rapidly expanded to contribute for the geopolitical and economic "rise of the South" accounting for a large share of world trade. This has had the effect of portraying SSC as only being secondarily concerned with the 'development' needs of beneficiary countries and mostly about building (supposedly) mutual economic gains. This paper offers an international political economy analysis on how European donors, within this changing geopolitical and economic arena led by Asia, are reshaping national DFIs to support their own business interests.

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The EU in the non-European world: the case of Myanmar

By drawing on the European Commission's and the EU Council's indications of a developing strategy towards Southeast Asia and Myanmar, this paper traces the EU's efforts to shape its policy outside its own borders. It explores continuity and changes in the EU's behaviour concerning Myanmar since 1991 and makes to emerge also the Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) behaviour. The paper argues that the EU endeavoured to ensure that the problems created by Yangon's handling of its internal affairs caused no distress to the EU's relations with ASEAN, and explains why this was the case. It found that laying pressure on Myanmar to undertake reforms did enhance the impact of the EU's political action outside its own region.

Key words: EU, EC, EU's policy on Southeast Asia, ASEAN, Myanmar

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Electoral victory to Eurosceptics in Italy: What does it mean for the EU?

The results of the Italian elections of March 4, 2018 will take some time to translate into what type of government Italy will have and exactly its political make up. Whatever the outcome none of it is good news for European integration in whatever aspect one looks at. The 5 Star Movement which polled in such a way to be the largest single party (32%) in Italy has made clear that its concern about the European Union remains high. As the election campaign became more frenetic and the movement could smell political power, they toned down some of the anti-EU rhetoric. Given their electoral weight, they will have some say in what a new Italian government will look like. The other surprise of the election was the electoral support received by the League (Lega) led by Matteo Salvini in a coalition with 81 year old Silvio Berlusconi and his Forza Italia party. This time the Lega outpolled Berlusconi's party Forza Italia, presuming the leadership of the rightwing coalition. The Lega has taken on the standard right wing stance common across Europe of being anti-immigration and shouting down Brussels. The losers in the election was the pro-EU Democratic Party (PD) which are down to their historic low since their establishment. The recent split of "Liberi e Uguale" from the PD was described aptly by Berlusconi as the "PD is losing its communist pieces".

What does all this mean for the European Union? Not good messages whatever back down or U-turn which might eventuate as the parties negotiate a new government. The defeat of PD equally brings

little comfort to the EU as the centre-left and not centre-right parties have been the main backers of the European project and in most European nations the centre-left is fast disappearing. With Britain out of the equation the Franco-German access became more stark. Italy was the nation that most could have been considered the tripod power to fill the vacuum. With this kind of Euroesceptic election result it will be difficult to see that happening.

Bruno is an Associate Professor at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia. He is also the President of CESAA, Australia's European Studies Association. He teaches and researches in the area of European Studies and in 2016 was awarded the Jean Monnet Chair for his university. His area of research is connected to Italian and migration studies. He has published many journal articles, book chapter and 18 books.

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The buttefly effect: The gendered impact of Brexit in Asia/Pacific

In 2017, the World Economic Forum report identified the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union ("Brexit") as one of the top 10 global risks. What looks like a regional event will in reality impact well beyong the European borders. When considering external impacts, studies are mostly concerned with the implications of Brexit for the global economy, mirroring the UK and EU internal debates which link Brexit with the economy. The debate is quasi exclusively gender blind. Few studies have considered at the impacts of Brexit on women and none has considered the gendered impact outside Europe.

This paper critically explores the gender implications of Brexit in Asia/Pacific by mapping the extent to which the EU is shaping the global concept of gender equality.

This paper contends that the EU, as a recognised gender actor committed to gender mainstreaming, is instrumental to shaping global norms, including that of gender equality. A substantial change in the makeup of the EU membership is likely to affect the way the EU acts as a gender actor in a number of area, including trade negotiation, the delivery of aids and humanitarian relieve, as well as the development of global policy and cooperation on climate change, immigration and security. These impacts are likely to be felt on women in Asia/Pacific.

Annick Masselot's research interests focus upon European Union and comparative law, specifically with regards to gender equality and equal treatment, social and employment law, reconciliation between work and family life, pregnancy and maternity rights. Her expertise on the achievement of gender equality represents a primary reference point and has both shaped the field conceptually as well as impacted directly on policy making, especially in the fields of reconciliation between work and family life, and pregnancy and maternity rights in the context of employment law and social policy. She has also researched and written extensively on the interconnection between gender equality and a wide breadth of law and societal areas, including corporate and financial governance; international trade negotiations; diversity in the sciences; aid and development; disaster risk management; democratisation, intersectional disadvantages and gender mainstreaming.

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Toward solutions to the EU sovereign crisis

The aim of this presentation is to assess the EU's policies toward the Greek sovereign debt issues by discussing the impacts of the policies on the Greek real economy and society, and to discuss need to strengthen the fiscal unification.

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The Future of EU External Relations – CFSP, CSDP, Trade and Development
Legal Transplants and Public Policy: the case of 'mutual recognition' and the 'new generation' of Free Trade Agreements

The term 'mutual recognition' is ubiquitous in international trade. From humble beginnings, it has become a fundamental principle of EU law. It has been transplanted from its internal EU setting to the global setting of international trade law and trade agreements. The concept is a creature of jurisprudence: developed by the European Court of Justice as a tool for promoting integration of the internal market at a time of stasis on the parts of the EU institutions and Member States. The concept is now a central feature of 'free' or 'preferential' bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. A 'new generation' of these agreements includes chapters on liberalisation of services, investment and public procurement. Liberalising these fields requires greater engagement with domestic policy settings than has previously been the case. This paper sets out the trajectory of the concept of 'mutual recognition' from its origins within the EU to its present setting in international trade. Against this background, the paper considers the term's 'definitional fluidity' in three settings: the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement between the EU and Canada (CETA); the ASEAN Economic Blueprint 2025 (AEC Blueprint 2025); and the prospective Australia-EU Free Trade Agreement. The purpose of this inquiry is twofold: to contribute to a more nuanced appreciation of the concept of mutual recognition; and to a strengthening of the law and policy nexus in this context.

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Rethinking impacts of Japan-EU EPA and TPP11: Bulwark against looming protectioism in the world triggered by Trump?

The Brexit vote and the birth of the America-first Trump administration in the United States have triggered protectionism as well as populism/nationalism in many parts of the world in 2016. But the year 2017 witnessed a partial rewinding of such ominous trends: the successful conclusion of the Japan-EU giant free trade zone EPA deal. It sends out a clear signal to the world that the EU and Japan are committed to keeping the world economy working on the basis of a free, open and fair market with clear and transparent rules fully respecting and enhancing their values, fighting the temptation of protectionism, according to a joint statement. Meanwhile, the Trump administration has withdrawn the United States from the 12-country Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement, which has prompted the remaining 11 countries, led by Japan, to agree on the TPP-11 deal, a damage-control exercise. Another such exercise will be seen in the EU in 2018 in the form of EU-Britain talks to work out a new trade agreement after the end-March 2019 Brexit. This paper will attempt to reassess possible impacts of the Japan-EU EPA, if put into practice, and will see if it would be able to serve as a bulwark against the protectionist tendencies in the world, focusing on rivalries in the formation of mega-FTA alliances as well as reshuffling and reshaping of trade relations. The paper will also try to see what kind of world trade structure could emerge after the trade alliance formation game runs its course.

Naohisa Murakami, a journalist-turned-academic and a PhD holder , teaches at the College of Humanities and Sciences of Nihon University and serves as non-resident research fellow at Jiji Research Institute, both in Tokyo. He worked for Jiji Press for 26 years during which he had stints in New York and Brussels and then moved on to the academic world to teach at the state-run Nagaoka University of Technology for 14 years. His current interst focuses on emerging mega FTA deals in Asia Pacific. Brexit, efforts to reinforce the euro zone and the refugee problem.

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The EPA between the EU and Japan from the Viewpoint of Law

The EU and Japan agreed in principle an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in July 2017. Both sides have finalised negotiations for the EPA in December 2017. The EPA will be singed in 2018. In Opinion 2/15 regarding the FTA between the EU and Singapore, the Court of Justice of the EU held that the EU had exclusive competence for the FTA except non-direct investment and Investor-State

Dispute Settlement (ISDS) and the FTA should be concluded in the form of mixed agreement between the EU and its Member States and Singapore. Facing this Court's opinion, the EU and Japan continued to negotiate the EPA. As a result, they agreed to divide the EPA into two parts. The EPA will not include non-direct investment and ISDS. Investment issues will continue to be negotiated further. It means that the EU and Japan can conclude the EPA without participation of the Member States. It is the EU only agreement. It will enable both sides to conclude the EPA rapidly. On the other hand, the EU and Japan have to continue to negotiate an agreement regarding investment issues. That agreements will be in a mixed agreement between the EU and its Member States and Japan. It will take time. The EPA is also a "New generation" FTA and will rule not only trade issues, but also intellectual property right, sustainable development and others. Animal welfare will be also mentioned in the EPA. The EU and Japan will also conclude a strategic partnership agreement (SPA) as political agreement. In the presentation, it will show characteristics of the EPA between the EU and Japan in comparison with other EU's FTAs and Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP).

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The US Strategic Readjustment and the Future of Transatlantic Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

US-led alliances in the Asia-Pacific implicate some fundamental readjustments due to the changes in US alliance policy and the ongoing geostrategic transformations in these regions, most notably the rapid expansion of China's power, North Korea's nuclear brinkmanship and Russia's renewed adventurism. These readjustments are often examined through the prism of changing balance of power between the US-led liberal international forces and a group of revisionist powers against them. This paper sheds lights on the ways in which the US has attempted and is attempting to reshape US-led alliances in Asia and Europe and the extent to which these efforts would impact upon regional and global security systems. It is understood that there exist huge differences in the conditions of reformulation of US-led alliances in these regions, which entails the danger of mutual detachment and dis-harmonization between the two systems. It therefore will be argued that the US and its allies in Asia and Europe should adopt a more coordinated and interlinked approach towards building a new regional and global security architecture for more effective dealing with the newly arising challenges from various sources.

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Is the EU-Indonesia relation going to be a Strategic Partnership?

The EU and Indonesia has signed the PCA (Partnership Cooperation Agreement) in 2009, which is to strengthen their interaction that has been existed for more than thirty years, under the 1980 EC – ASEAN Partnership Agreement (EAPA). The PCA becomes a legal framework and guideline for expanding cooperation between the two parties. It also supports the EU inter-regional relations with ASEAN, and an opportunity to strengthen Indonesia's position to be considered as one of the EU's significant partners in Southeast Asia. Currently, EU and Indonesia is in the process of negotiating CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement), which is expected to enhance Indonesia – EU economic partnership. This paper will discuss whether PCA (Partnership Cooperation Agreement) going to make Indonesia a Strategic Partner for the EU. Since Indonesia is the first country in Southeast Asia, to sign this agreement. Additionally, the concept of strategic partnership has never been clearly elaborated by the EU, but the Partnership' mechanism is promoted to intensify EU bilateral relations with region, including Indonesia. Key words: Partnership, EU – ASEAN relations, EU – Indonesia relations, deforestation and terrorism

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EU and Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Is it Win-Win Approach?

The EU and Japan started their negotiation for the economic partnership agreement (EPA) in 2012 and have made a progress to finalize their agreement in Dec. 2017 after 18 rounds negotiations. The two parties agreed in principle on the main elements of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. After the legal verification and translation process, the European Commission is ready to submit the agreement for the approval of the European Parliament and EU member states. As a highly developed economy and a major global trader and investor, Japan is one of the most important partners for the EU. The trade relationships between the EU and Japan have been traditionally characterized by large amount of trade surpluses in favor of Japan. However, the trade figures have become much more balanced recent years because the EU can make trade surpluses in services while it still makes trade deficits in goods with Japan. The EU Japan FTA can create a vast economic cooperation that accounts for approximately 30 percent of global GDP in 2017. Moreover the EU and Japan trade agreement can remove many barriers and support to shape global trade rules in line with high standards of free trade and shared values. In addition, it sends a powerful signal that two big economies reject protectionism arising since the global financial crisis in 2008 in general and the Trump Administration in 2017 in particular. This paper focuses on the EU Japan FTA whether it is a win-win approach or win-lose approach. It also investigates and analyzes which industrial sectors can be mostly profited in both parties. Last, but not least it estimates how to impact on the EU Korea FTA.

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Big Power Politics and Global security - EU Future Relationships with the Great Powers

In an era uncertainty and global insecurity the importance of the European Union's relationships with existing and emerging global powers has never been more important. The relationship between the EU and Russia has never been an easy one and it can be argued that since 2014 there has been an ongoing and increased uneasy tension. President Trump in the United States has challenged long standing security arrangements between the EU and the US. His failure to affirm NATO's Article 5, the provision that an attack on one is an attack on all, has stressed relations. Strained relations with Russia and the US, coupled with China's increasingly assertive global role present immediate and fundamental challenges for the EU regarding its future relationships with these powers in the context of its own security and that of its member nation states. While the European Security Agenda adopted in 2015 sets out the Union's strategy to tackle security threats in the EU for the period 2015-2020 it is

timely to look at the issues affecting global security and the challenges facing the EU in its future relationships with the Great Powers. This paper examines some of those challenges and issues from both traditional security perspective as well as from a non traditional security perspective.

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PASIERBIAK, Pawel

Reasons and conditions for European economic integration at the contemporary stage of its development

At present, certain countries question the processes of regional economic integration. The withdrawal of the United States from the TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) agreement, an attempt to renegotiate of the NAFTA agreement, the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union (Brexit) are only a few examples. It seems, however, that even such spectacular events cannot stop regional integration processes. They form a natural and irreversible tendency in the global economy. The growing number of regional integration agreements after World War II confirms that in the assessment of the participating countries the benefits of integration outweigh the costs. In this context, it is worth examining the motives and conditions of regional integration in the most advanced integrative grouping - the European Union, and indicate why and in what circumstances countries undertake efforts to develop integration processes. The basic motives of integration include political, economic and socio-ideological ones. Among the conditions, the complementarity/competitiveness of the economies of the integrating countries, the degree of infrastructure development between countries and the favorable/unfavorable policy in the area of integration are often indicated. All these motives and conditions were also present in the European Union, but their significance was evolving over time. This issue is discussed in this study. Its purpose is to identify and evaluate the motives and conditions of integration processes in the European Economic Community/European Union in a historical perspective. An attempt will be also made to indicate the motives and conditions that are the most significant in the contemporary process of European economic integration. The results of these considerations are important not only for the European Union itself, but also for other integrative initiatives undertaken in the world economy, including East Asia.

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PETROVIC, Milenko

Europeanisation of the Balkans: a near future or 'mission impossible'

This paper addresses the problems of the current process of and prospects for further post-communist 'Europeanisation' of the Balkan states (primarily understood as a process of incorporation of the core norms and principles upon which the western EUropean political and socio-economic structures function). While there is a wide academic and political consensus that Europeanisation of the post-communist countries from East Central Europe (ECE) and the Baltics has been more or less successfully accomplished primarily thanks to the process of EU enlargement, the achieved level and prospects for further Europeanisation of the post-communist Balkans, and particularly Western-Balkan states remain a highly debatable issue. On the one hand, a large part of mainstream literature and most EU leaders and officials argue that this group of countries simply (and differently from their counterparts in ECE and the Baltics) cannot be (fully) Europeanised due to the structural disadvantages inherited throughout their long history of socio-economic and cultural backwardness. A continuously low level of consolidation of democratic institutions, particularly reflected through persistently high corruption and problems with respect for the rule of law in all the Balkan states, including Bulgaria and Romania which have now been EU members for more than a decade, are often highlighted as proof of the inability of these countries to adopt European standards and norms, even if they are subjected to the (forced) adoption of these through the EU accession process. On the other hand, some authors and pro-EUropean political elite in the Balkan states claim that these could quickly catch up with their 'more Europeanised' post-communist counterparts if the EU starts treating them in a similar way and providing them a similar level of assistance for post-communist reform as it did to the latter throughout their accession in the 1990s and early 2000s.

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EU Trade with Korea: From Deficit to Surplus. A Gravity Approach to Assess the Impact of the EU-Korea FTA on Bilateral Trade

European Union has historically recorded consistent and persistent trade deficits with Far East Asian countries, such as Japan, South Korea and China. During the 1970s and 1980s, the balance of trade with Japan was one of the main issue on the trade agenda of the then European Community. Trade balance with South Korea underwent through a similar dynamic. Afterwards, trade balance with China, because of its size, represented the main concern for the trade agenda of the European Union. In 2010, the EU signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with South Korea. This FTA represents an important innovation in the economic relations of the EU with Asia because it was the first agreement of this kind to be signed with an Asian country. Moreover, the EU – Korea FTA is one of the most comprehensive FTA signed by the EU and it is also the first of its kind signed with an industrialized country. Despite some initial doubts concerning the opportunity to sign a free trade agreement with South Korea, the results seem encouraging as the EU could turn a persistent trade deficit in a trade surplus. The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of the EU – Korea FTA on bilateral trade through a gravity model consisting of 46 countries, belonging to the EU, OECD, BRICS and G20, and estimated using a panel data for the period 2004 – 2017. The increase in European exports to South Korea due to the FTA could signal that the "South Korea FTA framework" is the right tool to support European exports to the Far East markets and to lead to a rebalance of the trade with those countries.

Awarded with the MEXT scholarship by Japanese government in 2016, Massimiliano Porto is PhD candidate in Economics at Kobe University, Japan. His areas of interest include international trade, investment, global production and firm's decision. Before starting PhD, he worked 3 years as business consultant in Italy and has previously experiences at the OECD in Paris and at the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo. Moreover, he cooperates with IsAG, an Italian think-tank based in Rome specialized in geopolitics.

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UK Banking Supervision and Regulation: Implications for the European Banking Union

This paper aims to elucidate the UK banking supervision and regulation through historical analysis. We shed light on the process, in particular, the developments in 1970s in terms of preparation of banking legislation for the Banking Act in the UK. As for the status quo, we can see the visible European crisis management with disputable issues regarding to the European Banking Union (EBU) proposed in June 2012. Now, there are still several factors to be coped with carefully such as the harmonization of deposit guarantee scheme, namely, European Deposit Insurance Scheme. We can find out several

differential elements between introduction of single currency and harmonization of banking supervision and regulation. Although the former had been formed since 1970s, the latter had been fragmented among the member states since the same period. Aftermath of the global financial and eurozone's sovereign crises in 2008, the harmonization of banking supervision and regulation based on the 'de Larosière Report' targeted for all of the EU member states has been trying to be implemented. Today, we can recognize the progress of the inauguration of Single Supervisory Mechanism and Single Resolution Mechanism. Now, the UK was once one of the core EU member states as a non-eurozone. As the result of the referendum, the UK is forced to leave the EU dealing with several inevitable issues such as transitional period after the Brexit. On the other side, the UK has been constructing its prudential policies in tune with the EU. And the process and features of the accumulated UK's banking supervisory methodologies in 1970s would contribute to comprehend the implications for the EBU today. Exploring of the Bank of England Archives and the National Archives, we can see our way to the original aspects of demanding of harmonization of banking supervision and regulation for the eurozone.

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Japan´s Sanctions against Russia over the Ukraine Crisis and Its Implications for EU & US sanctions unity

Showing solidarity with G7 countries, Japan imposed sanctions on Russia over the Ukraine crisis. The crisis occurred amidst Japan´s efforts to intensify Japan-Russia relations, hoping to solve the territorial dispute and to change security dynamics in Southeast Asia. Although Japan joined US and EU sanctions, its sanctions are, however, symbolic and limited in scope. The sanctions list was never made public, while Tokyo and Moscow established an intense plan for economic cooperation, especially in the energy sector, and a "2+2 programme" with Russian high officials, who are sanctioned by US and EU. This contribution aims to analyse Japan´s Russian foreign policy in the context of US & EU sanctions, by looking at Japan-Russia political, economic and military cooperation. What are the loopholes between US, EU and Japan sanctions regimes? What implications do Japan´s weak sanctions have on US & EU sanctions´ unity? and How does Japan´s rapprochement with Russia affect the signaling and constraining effects of US & EU sanctions?

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Between National Interest and European Identity: towards the theory of 'principled intergovernmentalism'

This paper sets out to theorize on the role of principles as important variables influencing European politics. Recent developments, including but not limited to the immigration crisis, economic and geopolitical competition as well as relations with third parties such as Russia and United States, prompt us to revisit liberal intergovernmentalism as proposed by Andrew Moravcsik at the beginning of 90s last century.

Firstly, the paper addresses the criticism directed at liberal intergovernmental. Since Moravcsik looked mostly at intergovernmental conferences and ignored day-to-day relationships within European communities this paper focuses on lower level issues that are managed by a range of EU institutions on various levels. By combining principles with basic assumptions of liberal intergovernmentalism that stress the role of national governments but also acknowledge nonstate actors, the proposed theory of 'principled' intergovernmentalism bridges realist derived thinking with liberal as well as constructivist approaches.

The study is based on the analysis of three issues: immigration crisis, delegated workers directive and relations with Russia. The paper puts forward an idea that principles, which European institutions and national governments refer to (such as the principle of solidarity or the rule of law) have been successfully instrumentalised by a range of actors, to the greatest benefit of the most powerful governments in Europe.

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A 'New' European Neighbourhood Policy? A Historical Institutionalist Analysis

Since its launch in 2004, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) has faced major difficulties in achieving its objective of transforming EU's periphery into a stable, peaceful, and prosperous region. As such, throughout its development, there were multiple attempts to redesign and rebrand the policy. However, while most attempts to alter the policy could be viewed as merely cosmetic, it was not until 2015 that we could witness significant changes in the ENP. At the institutional level, whereas the European Commission and the European External Action Service were usually the main actors guiding the ENP revision process, we could see that European Union Member States are much more involved in providing their input. At the policy level, in comparison to previous ENP Communications, the 2015 Communications take a more realistic view on the situation in the neighbourhood as EU's key priority shifted from political and economic transformation to stabilization of the neighbourhood. Against this background, the main research question guiding this paper is: 'How can we account for these changes in the ENP?' Based on historical institutionalism as its theoretical framework, the paper maintains that neither policy failure, nor the change in EU's foreign policy institutional structure (post-Lisbon), were enough for the ENP to break out of its path-dependency (from enlargement process) and to change its course. Instead, it was only when the situation in EU's periphery deteriorated to a point where EU actors felt threatened, that the right conditions for policy change emerged. Finally, the paper aims to contribute to the existing scholarship in two ways. First, it intends to shed light and broaden our knowledge of the circumstances that led the EU to considerably revise its course. Second, in a literature dominated by policy-oriented and descriptive studies, the paper offers a theory-based account of the ENP development.

Mor Sobol holds a B.A in Government, Diplomacy and Strategy from the Interdisciplinary Center (Israel), an M.A in European Studies from Hochschule Bremen (Germany), and a PhD in Politics from the University of Edinburgh (UK). Until recently, Dr .Sobol held a position of a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute of European & American Studies at Academia Sinica (Taiwan), and nowadays he works as an Independent Researcher and EUTW Affiliated Research Fellow in Taipei. His main research interests center on international relations and security, European/Chinese/Russian foreign policy, European Union, Mediterranean politics, Taiwan/China – Israel relations, and institutionalist theories.

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'Thessaloniki Agenda' v. 'Thessaloniki II' The Role of the Greek Council Rotating Presidencies of 2003 and 2014 in the Promotion of EU Enlargement to the Western Balkans

During the Greek Council rotating presidency of 2003 the European perspective of the Western Balkans' states was confirmed through the adoption of the 'Thessaloniki Agenda'. More than ten years later, the next Greek Council rotating presidency of 2014 advanced the 'Thessaloniki II'. Scholars argued that Greece, through her Council rotating presidencies, promoted her own interests in the Western Balkans' region at the expense of the EU's common good. In order to assess the accuracy of this argument, this paper examines whether and to which extent has Greece, through her Council rotating presidencies of 2003 and 2014, contributed to the promotion of EU enlargement to the

Western Balkans. Subsequently, the extent to which has Greece prioritized her own interests over EU collective interests is investigated. To do so, this paper utilizes the method of Vandecasteele et al. on a bilateral and multilateral level for extracting the degree of goal achievement and ascription of the Greek Presidencies. By doing so, it demonstrates that the contribution of Greece to the 'Europeanization' of the Western Balkans is indisputable. It also highlights that the diminution of the Council rotating presidencies' powers introduced with the Treaty of Lisbon have not reduced the role of the Member States to the process of EU enlargement. Given that the potential of the EU wider integration is an indispensable part of the Future of Europe, this paper highlights that the EU Member States still are able to 'steer' the future of the EU through their Council rotating presidencies.

Currently, a Ph.D. candidate at the Government and International Studies' Department of Hong Kong Baptist University, Dionysios Stivas holds an M.A. in European Union International Relations and Diplomacy from the College of Europe, an LL.M. in European Law from Maastricht University, and an LL.B. in International Law from the University of The Hague. Before commencing his Ph.D. studies he worked as a legal consultant for the OECD in Paris and offered his services to the Media and Communications Department of the Court of Justice of the European Union. His research interests focus on the European Union and include security, securitization, migration, and European integration

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Silk Road Economic Belt and its Implications for EU-China Relations

On President Macron's state visit to China in January 2018, he announced with pride that "what I came to tell you, is that Europe is back." After nearly a decade of crisis-management, President Macron proclaimed the return of Europe on the world stage, especially in Asia. Meanwhile, President Xi proposed a new project of linking the economies in Eurasian region, entitled "Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB)." Added with the "21st-century Maritime Silk Road", the grand "One Belt One Road Initiative" was created in 2013. In May 2017, President Xi further illustrated this initiative in the Belt and Road summit, which laid out an ambitious development project that aimed to form a new "golden age" of globalization by building infrastructures in China's neighboring regions, including Eurasia. Marked by the five "no" - no intention to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, to export its own social system and model of development, to impose its own wills on others, to resort to geopolitical maneuvering, and to form a small group detrimental to stability - the SREB is set out to frame a new regional integration model which differs from, and even conflicting with, the existing ones in Eurasia, namely the European Union (EU)'s Eastern Partnership and the Eurasian Economic Union led by Russia. While EU is identified as a normative power that carries a set of values and norms when developing its partnership relationship with EaP and Russia uses more traditional hard power's "carrots and sticks" approaches within EAEU, the SREB is exhibiting a new form of regional scheme driven by a power whose nature is yet to be determined. Departing from this observation, this paper will first examine the current and actual modus operandi of the SREB, understanding how China builds up the regional network in Eurasia. Subsequently, it will analyze the form of regional power China is developing in our time - whether it is a "sharp power" as recently determined by the Western IR scholars, or a "relational power" as claimed by the Chinese School of IR. Finally, it will extract the implications of this initiative for a more general analysis of the EU-China relations in this new era.

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

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SUGIONO, Muhadi

EU Studies in South East Asia: Addressing Unequal Knowledge Production

This year marks 40 years of the relations between ASEAN and the EU. Undoubtedly, the relations between ASEAN and the EU has improved significantly during this period. The use of the word partnership to characterize their relations describes very well the state of their relations. However, closer relations between ASEAN and the EU cannot hide the fact that a big gap exists in term of mutual understanding and expectation. This gap has led to some disturbing strains in their relations. The gap is among other things is a product of an unequal knowledge production on ASEAN and on the EU. The understanding of EU as a parameter of integration through which Southeast Asian integration is measured and evaluated tends to lead to the misunderstanding of the nature of regional integration in Southeast Asia. It also lead to expectation that ASEAN will behave in the way in which the EU does. Eliminating this gap therefore is crucial to strengthen the relations between ASEAN and the EU. Promoting EU Studies in Southeast Asia is of significance for that purpose. It will not only reduce the unequal knowledge production but also to better understand EU from the perspective of Southeast Asia. The proposed paper will discuss this unequal nature of knowledge production in the relations between ASEAN and EU. It will also discuss the challenges in promoting EU studies in Southeast Asia.

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EMU's Monetary and Fiscal Policy Effects on Euro Area Future Natural Interest Rate

Recently, despite several ineffective policies and with implementation of unconventional and non-standard monetary policies of ECB, Euro Area has seemed to escape from ongoing deflation which slows down European potential growth called "Secular Stagnation" or long term low growth. However, so far after-the-crisis European causes of Secular Stagnation or low growth has not yet been empirically clarified. For Europe to have long term moderate real growth, increases of future potential growth or "natural interest rate" has been required especially within the Euro Area. Recent research such as BIS(2017) shows that monetary and fiscal policy may have influences on natural interest rate, especially in exceptional low interest rate times after the crisis. And verification of unconventional monetary policy effects on natural interest rate have yet to deserve much more research and scrutiny. This paper aims to make clear a perspective of future European growth potential by empirically focusing on monetary and fiscal policy effects of Euro Area member states on natural interest rate. In order to assess the after-the-crisis growth potential, this paper takes into consideration Wicksellian monetary policy regime and Ricardian fiscal policy regime, which weighs on monetary and fiscal fundamental deviations from equilibrium for explaining future European growth potential or natural interest rate momentum after the crisis. As empirical methods, this paper employs macroeconomic time series methods for verification, such as by VAR, Markov-Switching VAR, VECM, State-Space Model and so on, because analysis by Wicksellian monetary policy regime and Ricardian fiscal policy regime has especially required regime switching analysis and filtering algorism for quantifying natural interest rate in Europe, which needs to verify EMU's monetary and fiscal policy effects on Euro Area future natural interest rate.

Recently, I research the effects of ECB's unconventional monetary policies on European economies. In 2016, my paper titled "ECB's Quantitative Easing(QE) and Within the EU's Inequality" has been published in the EU Studies in Japan, No.36, pp.196-216. And also, in 2018, my forthcoming paper named "Deficient EMU's Tasks: As to Asymmetric Transmission Effects of An United Eurosystem's Monetary Policy", will be published in the EU Studies in Japan, forthcoming.

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Towards New Fiscal Policy Regime in EU: From an Empirical Investigation by Bayesian VAR

EU experienced complexed crisis, that is, economic, financial and debt crisis. In order to calm down the debt crisis, EU asked austerity for debt countries, e.g. Greece, Spain, whose economies experienced severe recession. This paper investigates on the effects of fiscal expenditure to real and potential growth rates in Euro Area, using Bayesian Vector Auto Regression approach. Our findings is that fiscal stimulus might be significant for economic stability during euro crisis period, though fiscal austerity might be effective policy for the stability before the crisis period. Therefore, EMU should have switching regime of fiscal policy for stabilizing the economy, depending on economic situation. However, for reality, the switching regime would be difficult for launch of the regime and also identification of the situation. We suggest EU should create crisis fund, such like a rainy-day funds, because EMU should have fiscal transfer mechanism under the crisis period.

Sadayoshi Takaya is a professor in Faculty of Commerce in Kansai University, Japan. He graduated from Kobe University, Ph.D. His recent researches includes the effect od Fiscal Policies in EMU, an empirical effects of ECB's non-standard monetary policies, and theoretical studies on the Euro as International reserve currency.

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Why Unimpressive? : The Pre-referendum Negotiations between the UK and the EU.

In June 2016, the referendum on the EU membership was held in the UK and the voters chose to leave the EU. Prior to the referendum, the UK and the EU negotiated and reached a package of agreements which both sides had considered would be an "appropriate response to the concerns of the United Kingdom" (European Council Conclusions, 19 February 2016, p.2). However, once the referendum campaigns started, the agreements failed to draw attention of the British citizens, and contributed little to the debates and the result of the referendum. A body of international relations literature on two-level game widely considers that states can elicit concessions in favor them by strategically using the holding of referendums as a diplomatic threat to their counterparts. But the pre-referendum negotiations did not bring about a result which could encourage the British voters to vote to remain in the EU. Why did the negotiations end up with such an unimpressive outcome? The aim of this paper is to provide an explanation about this question by drawing upon inter-subjective concepts, such as shared expectations and norms. The main arguments to be presented in this paper are twofold. First, when negotiating with each other, the British government and the EU were both constrained by EU's acquis communautaire or legal norms prevalent within the EU circle, so that they were not able to produce bolder negotiated outcomes in which the voters could find a more substantial merit. Second, both sides held a shared expectation that the British voters would in the end vote to remain, and due to the optimistic expectation, the British side failed to make their pledge of referendum a credible threat which otherwise might have produced a more significant result.

I am a lecturer of political science at Tokai University, Japan since 2016. Prior to this position, I served as a researcher and then assistant professor at Waseda University. I hold a Ph.D degree (Politics) awarded by the University of Bristol, the United Kingdom. I have been teaching the EU politics and other fields related to European integration at universities. I have been conducing research primarily about the negotiations within the European Union, particularly focusing on the politics of EU treaty negotiations. I am especially interested in bargaining power, negotiating tactics and shared norms among the member states.

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The Significance of PESCO and its impact toward the Integration of European Union

Starting December 11th, 2017, European Union (EU) has officially launched its Permanent Structured Cooperation on Security and Defense (PESCO). Twenty five member states have decided a binding commitment in various fields such as on military training, medical support, cyber security, military disaster relief, and maritime surveillance. Through this framework, it is commonly believed that the integration and cooperation amongst the EU Member States could be deepened. However, the issue that needed to be highlighted is only the Member States of PESCO are allow to vote, and the decisions shall be taken through unanimity. Therefore, the important question that will be examined in this paper is to what extent that PESCO will contribute to the further integration of EU as a whole regional institution. Moreover, this paper will also discuss about the future cooperation between EU and NATO, especially for the states which are the member both in PESCO and NATO. This paper argues that the military cooperation may not impact significantly toward the EU integration, considering that the economy integration is still underway even after the financial crisis. Using neo-functionalism as a grand theory, this paper will analyze how significant the military cooperation, in this case through PESCO, may contribute to the EU integration. Keywords: EU, PESCO, NATO, military cooperation, neo-functionalism.

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TANAKA, Toshiro

Japan-EU Relations: Have Brexit and Trump pushed the EPA Negotiation forward

Japan and the European Union and Japan share similar values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights. They also share market economy and free trade, and the promotion of peace and well-being not only for themselves but also for the world. The EU is the second largest GDP in the world after the United States and Japan ranks the fourth after China took over the third place in 2010. Since the age of trade frictions between them ended in the early 1990s, Japan and the EU have been partners in a joint framework through the Joint Declaration in 1991 and the Action Plan in 2001. Yet there have been very few effective joint actions and initiatives. But, Japan and the EU have been negotiating Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) since April 2013 and on 6 July 2017 reached agreement in principle on the main elements of EPA and SPA. Then, negotiations on two agreements have rapidly finalised on 7 December 2017 leaving Chapter on Dispute Settlement for further negotiation. At same time, the text will undergo further modifications following the process of legal revision, the so-called 'legal scrubbing'. The text will be confirmed upon signature and become binding upon the Parties after completion by each Party of its legal procedures necessary for the entry into force, hopefully by the

beginning of year 2019, before Brexit or before the election of European Parliament in May 2019 at the latest. The result of the referendum in the UK on 23 June 2016 for the UK to leave the EU and the presidential election victory of Donald Trump on 4 November 2016 and the eventual withdrawal of the United States from the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement have pushed Japan and the EU to negotiate EPA and SPA forward. This paper tries to verify this explanation.

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An Analysis of the role of the EU as a Parliamentary Democracy Promoter in Pakistan

This study aims at understanding the role of the EU as a parliamentary democracy promoter via the Improving Parliamentary Performance in Pakistan (IP3) project. The following research questions are examined: (1) how does the EU's parliamentary democracy promotion via the IP3 project in Pakistan contribute to its identity projection as a normative power? (2) What purpose does the IP3 project serve in the Pakistan Parliament? (3) What is the added value of the Young Parliamentary Associates (YPA) programme under the IP3 project? (4) What is the potential future role that the EU can play in strengthening parliamentary democracy in Pakistan? The concept of Normative Power Europe (NPE) is discussed and analysed as a theoretical framework. In order to narrow the scope, parliamentary democracy promotion is chosen as the primary channel for NPE. By applying the theory to one case - the EU's support to Pakistan Parliament via the IP3 project -this paper contributes to the understanding of the EU's parliamentary democracy promotion policy and strategies in Pakistan. Primary data, in the form of interviews from the organizers of the IP3 project as well as from the members of Pakistan Parliament, secretariat and selected committee's staff and online survey from the YPAs are used for empirical analysis. A wide range of secondary sources is also integrated for analytic clarity. The findings of this study have significant implications for both academics and policy makers. First, they will be useful to those who are curious about the working and politics of the EU in developing countries. Second, these findings can be helpful to the political actors and donors interested in promoting parliamentary democracy in countries in democratic transition.

Somia Tasneem received her M-Phil and Master's degree (with distinction) in Pakistan from Government College University Faisalabad (GCUF) Pakistan. She is serving as a Lecturer (on study leave) in the Department of History and Pakistan in GCUF and was granted an overseas PhD scholarship under the Faculty Development Programme. Currently enrolled as a PhD candidate in the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, her research focuses on the role of the EU as a Parliamentary Democracy Promoter in Pakistan. Her areas of interest include federalism, ethnic nationalism, foreign policy of Pakistan, and the EU democracy promotion.

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Characterizing A New Style of Leadership in Democracy: Review of Emmanuel Macron's First Year Presidency

On May 7 2017, Emmanuel Macron won a landslide victory against the xenophobic far-right candidate Marine Le Pen, becoming the youngest ever French president of the Fifth Republic just one year after having funded his own political movement "En Marche !". However, a year later, opinion polls show a declining popularity and on May 5, 2018, tens of thousands of people protested on the streets of Paris against the President amid a particularly tense social climate of violent protests, weeks of major transportation strikes in the railway and air travel sectors, and blocked universities. While reviewing the policies implemented during the first year of Macron's presidency, this paper aims at characterizing the leadership style of Emmanuel Macron, a maverick politician who, like US President Donald Trump, never held any mandate prior to his election to the highest position in their respective country. The current literature portrays leadership in light of various styles, mainly from a more autocratic form to a more delegative aspiration, and with ambitions that range from a more situational understanding to a resolute transformational drive. Yet Macron seems to defy the usual categories, leading some to argue that he has invented a leadership style of his own, branded as Macronism, that would consist of an original mix of liberalism and authoritarianism in a democratic setting. As an inspiration, the founder of the Fifth Republic, Charles de Gaulle, is often mentioned, thus emphasizing even more the contrast with Macron's three predecessors, often lambasted for having debased both the image and the function of the President. Keywords: French politics, Emmanuel Macron, Macronism, leadership studies.

Dr. Emilie Tran was educated in France and Switzerland, and obtained her PhD from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. She has been teaching at universities since 2003 in Hong Kong and Macao. Since 2009, she has taken various university managerial and leadership positions from programme coordinator to department head and faculty dean. She is now assistant professor and the coordinator of the European Studies Programme (French Stream). She has researched and published on China domestic politics, and China and Portuguese speaking countries' relations. Her on-going research project pertains the Chinese immigration in EU countries.

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Financial integration in euro area – post-crisis fragmentation, its impacts and counter-measures

This paper analyses the financial and sovereign debt crisis in euro area from the perspective of the process of financial integration. The financial disintegration in euro area might bring the whole range of economic and even political implications. For the banking sector, it influences bank financing costs and lead to divergent cost of borrowing and amount of bank loans in the particular countries. It might also limit the extent to which monetary policy measures of European Central Bank (ECB) might be able to affect the economy via interest rate and bank lending channels and increase asymmetry of the impact. Altogether, it affects negatively economic growth and even brings doubts on the future of the EMU project, calling for not only economic policy but also political actions. Thus, in this paper we first carry out an overview of the definitions of financial integration and the various ways of measurement, identifying the definitions used in the paper and describing the state of financial integration in euro area – both before and after the outbreak of the global financial and sovereign debt crises. Then, we concentrate on the post-crisis period, present the reasons and impacts of financial disintegration and describe the monetary policy measures by ECB as well as new regulatory framework implemented in order to counter financial disintegration at hand and prevent such problems in the future. Finally, we carry out simple analysis to assess the effects of the implemented measures and provide insights for the future of European financial integration.

Education: 2015, Ph.D. in Economics, Kobe University (Japan) 2011, MA in Finance and Accounting, Warsaw School of Economics (Poland) Employment: from April 2015 – Graduate School of Economics, Kobe University; currently Associate Professor Research interests concentrate mostly on: -the effects of monetary policy in the euro area as a whole as well as in individual euro area countries - international monetary policy spill-overs (especially from euro area to Central and Eastern European countries) -role of banking sector in transmission of monetary policy effects -condition of banking sector - international determinants of domestic monetary and fiscal policies

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WILSON, Bruce

European Global Influence in the Aftermath of the Crisis

The impact of the financial and economic crisis was felt at the same time as the EU was developing a new framework for engaging in external affairs. A new European institution, the European External Affairs Service (EEAS) was established, and a new approach to European Union representation was developed. The EEAS quickly engaged with the new notions of ‘public diplomacy’, and instituted a broad range of bilateral and multilateral dialogues for both general purposes and specific issue resolution. These issues included both matters of concern such as climate intervention, piracy and cybersecurity, but also more benign topics such as education, innovation and science.

Apart from the climate initiatives, the EU has also been a prominent actor in the debates about the achievements of the Millenium Development Goals and their successor, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Both in international for a, and in its own internal policy development, the EU has been a major advocate for the importance of the SDGs and for a focus on their implementation.

A decade after the crisis, the EU is in a quite different position, both institutionally and strategically, when it comes to assessing its continuing capacity for global influence. This paper will explore these issues, with particular reference to the implementation of the SDGs.

Professor Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT University. He leads a major research program on comparative regional policy in Europe, Australia and Asia, looking at interventions to promote innovative economic development and human capability that improves the living and working conditions of people in metropolitan and rural city-regions. He has had long experience in working with all levels of government on organisational and social change, and is committed to linking researchers and policy makers with city and regional governments in policy formation related to social and economic policy, innovation, lifelong learning and environment. He was a founding Co-Director of Pascal International Observatory.

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Central Asia Countries' Hedging Policy and EU's Normative Power

Central Asia is one of focal points of EU's external policy. With the rise of OBOR of China and the advent of Eurasian, EU is still an influential actor but increasingly marginalized by the rise of China and a reassertive Russia. EU has to re-consider its policy priorities in the face of regional competition.

research interests: European Union, Foreign Policy of Central and Eastern European Countries, European Security, Regional Integration, Small and Medium States Security Policy

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