

European Union Studies Association Asia Pacific Annual Conference 2019

New Leadership, New Priorities – The EU in 2019

6+7 July 2019

Shanghai, China

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Welcome to the 2019 EUSAAP conference! In this booklet you will find useful information on accommodation, transport, etc, as well as the conference programme and abstracts.

We hope you arrive safely in Shanghai and enjoy your stay.

EUSAAP Team

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Conference Programme

Saturday, 06 July 2019

0900-0930	**Registration**	
0930-0955	**Welcome** Prof Chun Ding, President,EUSAAP/General Secretary,Chinese Society for EU Studies/ Conference Host Prof Renhe Zhang, VicePresident, Fudan University Prof Martin Holland, EUSAAP SecretaryGeneral, Jean Monnet *ad personam*	Daikin Hall
0955-1045	**Keynote Speeches** Adj Prof Michael Reiterer, EU Ambassador to the Republic of Korea Prof Bingran Dai, Honourable Director of Centre for European Studies, Fudan University, Jean Monnet Chair *ad personam*	Daikin Hall
1045-1055	**Conference photo** Please follow the conference assistants.	
1055-1115	**Morning Tea**	5,6,7,8th Floor
1115-1245	**Session One** A) Security B) Law and Governance C) EU-Korea Relations D) EU-China Relations *PG WK:* EU internal and external policies	 514 614 714 805 801
1245-1345	**Lunch**	
1345-1645	**Session Two** A) Perceptions B) Economics I C) EU-Asia *PG WK:* EU-China Relations	 514 614 714 801
1645-1715	**Afternoon Tea**	5,6,7,8th Floor
1715-1825	**Session Three** A) FTA, Human Security and Multilateralism in Europe and Asia B) Sustainable Development & Climate Governance C) Comparative *PG WK:* Finances, Economics and Trade	 514 614 714 801
1830	**Bus to restaurant**	

Sunday, 07 July 2019

0930-0945	**Registration**	
0945-1145	**Session Four** A) EU, China and the US B) Economics II C) European Integration *PG WK:* Migration, Integration and Values *PG WK*: EU Law	 514 614 714 801 805 *Morning Tea Served*
1145-1330	**Lunch**	
1330-1500	**Roundtable** 20 Years EUSAAP – From the history and into the Future of EU Studies	Daikin Hall
1500-1515	**Thank you and Goodbye**	Daikin Hall

Session One 11:15 - 12:45

Session 1A Room 514	**Theme: Security** Chair: Prof Sung Hoon Park
Nicholas Ross Smith	The EU's stability-democratisation dilemma in the context of problematic accession of the Western Balkan states
Krzysztof Sliwinski	Nord Stream 2 – the Case for the Foreign Policy Analysis
Dionysios Stivas	The Curious Case of the Meta-Securitization of the European Refugee Crisis in Greece after 2015
Kumiko Haba	Democratic Dysfunction of Developed countries after BREXIT

Session 1B Room 614	**Theme: Law and Governance** Chair: Prof Hungdah Su
Kuo-Lien Hsieh	The 2018 Google Decision and EU Regulation of Dominant Firm Behaviour
Hideki Hayashi	The institutional rebuilding of the EU – from the Japanese point of view
Anne McNaughton	Mutual Recognition of Professional Services: From EU to ASEAN and Back
Xu Yao	New Trends of EU's Transborder Data Flows Governance

Session 1C Room 714	**Theme: EU-Korea Relations** Chair: Adj Prof Michael Reiterer
Si Hong Kim	New Leadership and the Future of Korea-EU Relations
Moosung Lee	The EU and South Korean Strategic Partnership: Interests, Norms and Self-Identity
Bongchul Kim	Legal issues on the Korea-EU Crisis Management Operations Agreement
Yoo-Duk Kang	Comparative Analysis of East Asian Investment in Central and East Europe: Past Trend and New Development

Session 1D Room 805	**Theme: EU - China relations** Chair: Assoc Prof Bruno Mascitelli
Zhongqi Pan	New Momentum in China-EU Relations
Yanchi Liu	Dismal Prospects for EU-China Relations
Cesar de Prado	The evolution of EU-China relations: defensive realism or liberal institutionalism?
Jing Long	New Development of China-European relations from the Perspective of "17+1"

Session Two 13:45-16:45

Session 2A Room 514	**Theme: Perceptions** Chair: Prof Bruce Wilson
Zhuyu Li (Jian Shi)	Promoting the Dialogue between the Youth of China and EU: Impact of Jean Monnet Projects
Sae Won Chung	Detecting the Influencers of Korean Perceptions of the EU: Social Networks of Korean YouTube Videos before and after the Brexit Referendum
Ji Zhang	Multiple Crisis, Its Nature and Consequences: Chinese Perspective on EU Crisis
Viktor Velivchenko	A Conceptual Approach towards Images and Role Perceptions of Russia, the EU and key EU Actors in the Donbas Crisis
Sae Won Chung (Sung-Won Yoon)	EU's Public Diplomacy through Social Media: Semantic Network Analysis of Facebook messages of EEAS and EU Delegation to South Korea's Official Facebook Pages

Session 2B Room 614	**Theme: Economics - I** Chair: Prof Paulo Canelas de Castro
Xinxuan Cheng	Industry Competitiveness and Complementary between China and Eurasian Economic Union Countries under the background of Strategic Docking between Silk Road Economic Belt and the Union
Kuo-chun Yeh	Room for Maneuver and Alternatives: A Reinterpretation of the German Crisis of 1931
Koo Woong Park	Euro, Brexit and the Sterling Pound
Meifen Chu	Multifractural Characteristics of the Euro Exchange Rate
Mingli Liu	RMB Internationalization and Europe
Chae-Deug Yi	Nonparameric Estimation of Volatility of EURO-Dollar Exchange Rates

Session 2C Room 714	**Theme: EU-Asia** Chair: Ass Prof Bhawan Ruangsilp
Tianhong Luo	New Directions of EU's Grand Strategy
Ludovica Marchi	The EU as a Global Player: the case of ASEAN and Myanmar
Francesco Brusaporco Jelena Lim	"Partners in Integration": Can the EU-ASEAN partnership impact the future configuration of international relations?
Pawel Pasierbiak	Why theories of neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism are (not) suitable for explaining East Asian regionalism?
Lilei Song	From "Wild West" to "Strategic alliance": An assessment of China's influence in EU-Japan relations

Session Three 17:15-18:25

Session 3A Room 514	**Theme: FTA, Human Security and Multilateralism in Europe and Asia: JM Chair Korea** Chair: Prof Machiko Hachiya
Nam-Kook Kim	Human Security: a Contested Concept in a Fragile Union
Jaeseung Lee	Multilateralism in Northeast Asia and European Experiences
Sung Hoon Park	New Politics of Trade Negotiation: the Case of Korea-EU FTA

Session 3B Room 614	**Theme: Sustainable Development and Climate Governance** Chair: Prof Shaozhou Qi
Bruce Wilson	Priorities for 2019-2030: EU's Role in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
Shaozhou Qi	The Significance of China-EU cooperation in Global Climate Governance
Yiwei Wang	Three Dimensions to Understand Community of Shared Future for Humankind

Session 3C Room 714	**Theme: Comparative** Chair: Prof Yoo-Duk Kang
Edward Yencken	From a One-policy Relationship to an FTA: Agricultural disputes in the EU-Australia relationship
Soavapa Ngampramuan	Comparative Sub-regionalism between Central and Eastern Europe and East Asia: The EU Strategy for Danube Region (EUSDR) and Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) as a case study
Renee Yi-Mond Yuan	Tourism Development in EU Regions: An Analysis of Monitoring Strategies

Session Four 09:45-11:45

Session 4A Room 514	**Theme: EU, China and the US** Chair: Prof Xin Chen
Chun Ding	The US-EU Trade Conflicts under America First: Facts, Causes and Prospects
Sang Chul Park	Trade Conflict between USA and China: What are impacts on Chinese Economy?
Taehwang Kim	Impacts of US-China Trade Conflict on the Korea's Trade to EU
Xin Chen	Chinese Investment in Central and Eastern Europe
Qianyu Zhou	The impact of Sino-US conflict on the EU

Session 4B Room 614	**Theme: ECONOMICS – II** Chair: Prof Mingqi Xu
Catherine Li	Filters and Filtration: Contrasting the US' and the EU's Approach to Screen Foreign Direct Investment
Hua Xin	The Transatlantic Strategic Rivalry of High-tech Industries and the EU-China Economic Diplomacy
Latif Khalilov (Chae-Deug Yi)	Is Foreign Direct Investment a Real Driving Force of the Economy? The Panel Data Analysis
Kazuyoshi Matsuura	Can the Economic and Monetary Union develop in the future?
Mingqi Xu	China-Europe Cooperation and Their Roles in the World Economy

Session 4C Room 714	**Theme: European Integration** Chair: Prof Martin Holland
Hungdah Su	European Dream, Reluctant Integration and the future of the EU
Petar Kurecic	The Efforts to build a European Army: Trends and Perspectives
Haifeng Yang	A EU model of regionalism in hard time and its future
Marco Brunazzo	Italy in the EU: Between Populism and Sovereignism
Batchimeg Zayat	EU-Integration from the Perspective of "Two-Way" Concept "Multi- or Two-Speed Europe" Model of European Union

Roundtable 13:30-15:00

ROUNDTABLE Daikin Hall	**Theme: EU Studies and EUSAAP History** Chair: Prof Chun Ding
Bruno Mascitelli	The Australian European Studies Association (CESAA) – A short history
Toshiro Tanaka	EUSA-Japan – its Origin and Activities
Myungho Park	EU Studies in Korea
Sung Hoon Park	External Relations of the EUSA-Korea: Past, Present and Future
Martin Holland	20 Years of EUSAAP – Development of EU Studies

Postgraduate Workshop

PGWK Session One 11:15 – 12:45

PGWK Session 1 Room 801	**Theme: EU internal and external policies** Chair: Ass Prof Natthanan Kunnamas
Hye-Jeong Jo	The Fourth Industrial Revolution and a possibility to digital fragmentation among EU Member States
Jimin Sim	The EU's Cyber Security Strategy: Response to Russia's Hybrid Threats
Asami Yamakami	EU sanctions against Russia
Yumi Woo	Security Issues on the European Continent, Brexit and PESCO
Jooyoung Kim	EU Common Energy Policy and European Integration – focused on Energy Security Assessment

PGWK Session Two 13:45-16:45

PGWK Session 2 Room 801	**Theme: EU-China Relations** Chair: Dr Pawel Pasierbiak
Xiwen Wang	EU-China Political and Economic Relationship in the Context of the 16+1 Cooperation Framework
Xiyin Liu	Analysing the EU's external governance effort in greening the industrial production outside its neighbouring periphery: A China case
Kuanchu Chou	A Realist Critics of Studies on EU-China Relations
Xuejun Liu	Homogeneous Double-Wheel Model: A Theory of City Diplomacy – Based on Case Studies of Twin Cities in China and the UK
Tianyu Luo	Rethinking of state-owned enterprises in the new trade situation: a comparative study between China and Europe

PGWK Session Three 17:15-18:25

PGWK Session 3 Room 801	**Theme: Finances, Economics and Trade** Chair: Dr Nicholas Ross Smith
Massimiliano Porto	Expectations of Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises for the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. An Analysis from and independent survey.
Le Wang	Political Leadership of the European Central Bank
Siratchakorn Matula	GDPR issues; through Thai perspective
Tzu Chieh Sun	The Reform of ISDS: A Focus on the UNCITRAL Transparency Rules in Investor-State Arbitrations

PGWK Session Four 09:45-11:45

PGWK Session 4A Room 801	**Theme: Migration, Integration and Values** Chair: Dr Krzysztof Sliwinski
Jirpha Laksanawisit	European Children's Television: Teaching a World of Values
Hyeryon Park	The New Diversity of European Society and further steps of the EU, embracement or exclusion
Xueji Su	The Role of Normative Power Europe in the Belt and Road Initiative
Yan Zhanyu Rong Shi	Normative Orientation and Market Requirement: The Tension in EU's Trade Policy and its Manifestation
Marcela Peric	Japanese Foreign Policy during Yugoslav crisis in the 1990s: Indirect Approach towards Europe

PGWK Session 4B Room 805	**Theme: EU Law** Chair: Ms Anne McNaughton
Fumi Yoshimoto	Double Legal Basis and the Court of Justice: A Solution to Sectionalism in the EU Bureaucracy?
Kunjie Wang	Changing times, changing rules: Adaptation and conflict on personal data protection of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation
Jo-Yu Liao	The Recent Changes of the EU Anti-Dumping Regulation and its Future Implications
Jasper Verstappen	Formation and enforceability of smart contracts in European legal systems

Conference Information

Date: Saturday & Sunday, July 6th-7th, 2019

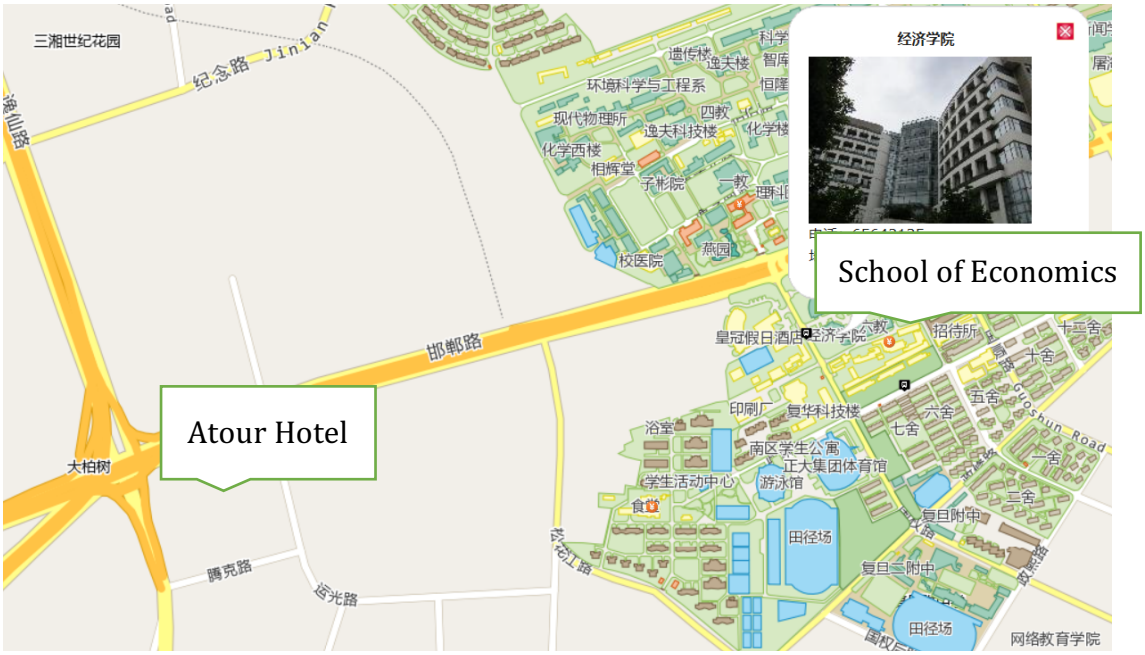
Venue: School of Economics (SOE), No.600 Guoquan Road, Handan Campus, Fudan University, Yangpu District, Shanghai

Note: The entrance to the SOE is marked with the logo of the school (see the left picture blow). Please pay attention to further notifications for the address of specific panels.

School of Economics, Fudan University



SOE Building



Map of Handan Campus, Fudan University

Accommodation

We are using two hotels for the 2019 EUSAAP Conference. For all participants presenting a paper (other than guest), three-nights (July 5th-July 8th) accommodation are provided. Please note that we will be covering costs for accommodation and breakfast only for presenters. We will NOT be able to cover any additional printing, room service, local transport, etc. charges. Please ensure that you will cover them upon check-out**.**

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

Conference presenters and PG workshop students



Atour Hotel (Shanghai Hongkou Dabaishu)
亚朵酒店（虹口大柏树店）

Address: No.1000 Quyang Road,
Hongkou District, Shanghai
（上海市虹口区曲阳路 **1000** 号）

Tel: +86 021 55979999

Check-in: after 14:00
Check-out: before 12:00

Transport options to A'tour Hotel:

Option 1: Taxi (highly recommended)
From **Pudong Airport**: It is approximately 60 minutes which usually costs around 200 yuan.

From **Hongqiao Airport**: It is approximately 45 minutes which usually costs around 100 yuan.

Option 2: Metro
From **Pudong Airport**: You take the metro **Line 2** to **Century Avenue Station**, interchange with **Line 4** to **Baoshan Road Station** and interchange with **Line 3** to **Dabaishu Station**.

From **Hongqiao Airport**: You may take **Line 10** to **Hongqiao Road Station** and interchange with **Line 3** to **Dabaishu Station**.

Note: It is approximately 15 minutes' walk from Exit 1 of the Daibaishumetro station of Line 3. The map below shows the walking route (green line). The Red dot marks the location of Atour Hotel.

Please remember that EUSAAP cannot cover any local transport costs.



EUSAAP Presidents,JM Network partners and JM Expert meeting participants

Crowne Plaza (Shanghai Fudan) 皇冠假日酒店（上海复旦店）
Address: No.199 Handan Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai
（上海市杨浦区邯郸路 199 号）

Tel: +86 021 55529999
Check-in: after 14:00
Check-out: before 12:00





Transportation options to the Crowne Plaza Hotel:
From Pudong Airport to Crowne Plaza, it is approximately 60 minutes by Taxi which usually costs 160-200 yuan.

Note: For presidents,JM Network partners and JM Expert meeting participants, a pick-up service from the airport will be provided. Please ensure that the organisers have your flight details.

Transport on Conference Days

Shuttle buses are provided for participants who stay in the A'tour hotel. There will be volunteers guiding the way to get on the shuttle buses on the two mornings of conference days.

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

The shuttle buses will depart sharp on:

Saturday, July 6th:
08:45 from Atour Hotel to School of Economics, Fudan University
18:30 from School of Economics to Yanyuan Restaurant
21:00 from Yanyuan Restaurant to Atour Hotel.
(The shuttle times going to the restaurant and returning to Atour hotel in the evening may be adjusted on the day).

Sunday, July 7th:
09:20from Atour Hotel to School of Economics, Fudan University.

Note: Crowne Plaza (Shanghai Fudan) is right next to the School of Economics, 2 mins by foot. Please make your own way there.

Meals and Refreshments

The breakfast is included as part of the hotel accommodation package at both hotels. Other meal arrangements are as follow:

Saturday, July 6th:
Lunch: Available at the conference venue for all participants
Conference Dinner: Yanyuan Restaurant, Hall 1（复旦燕园宾馆）
地址：上海市杨浦区政通路 270 号
Address: No.270 Zhengtong Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai

Sunday,July 7th:
Lunch: Buffet at Crowne Plaza (Shanghai Fudan)

Refreshments including coffee and snacks will be served throughout the conference days.

Your Presentation & Conference Procedures

Please make sure that you sign the registration sheet before the start of the conference – the conference is partly funded by European Commission grants and your signature is required for auditing purposes.

You will receive a printed conference booklet containing the programme and abstracts at the registration on Saturday morning. Please check the booklet for the room in which your presentation will be in.

Sessions will vary in length, however, presentations will be 15 minutes followed by approx. 5 minutes of Q&A. There are resident computers in the rooms.

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

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

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

Important Contacts

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact:

Yvonne Grosch (EUCN Project Manager)
E-mail: yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz
Tel: +64 21 1845 942

Xingyao Wu 吴星瑶(Conference Coordinator)
E-mail: xingyao_wu@126.com
Tel: +86 18017982196

Haonan Ji 纪昊楠(Logistics)
E-mail: 16307090045@fudan.edu.cn
Tel: +86 18702122252

Other practical information

(1) Time

Shanghai's time zone: (UTC+08:00)

(2) Weather

Shanghai is usually very hot (the highest temperature in a day is often above 30**℃**) during July. Rain is also possible so please always take an umbrella. Air-conditioners are available in all conference rooms in Fudan University. If you tend to feel cold easily, we recommend that you take a light jacket for inside.

(3) Currency

The official currency of People's Republic of China is Yuan Renminbi (RMB). It is strongly recommended to exchange the RMB prior to your departure, however, currency exchange services are provided in the two airports (Pudong Airport-PVG and Hongqiao Airport-SHA).

(4) Electricity

The standard voltage of sockets in PRC is 220V. Therefore, adapters/converters are often necessary for overseas participants. Both two-prong plugs and three-prong plug are available in hotels.



(5) Drinking water

Tap water in Shanghai is not suitable for drinking. Please drink it only after boiling. However, there are a few drinking fountains located in buildings of Fudan University, providing both, hot and boiled cold water. Please bring your water bottle so we can minimize our impact on the environment.

(6) Smoking

Smoking is strictly prohibited in public places in Shanghai. No smoking is allowed in Fudan University. It is only allowed in specific areas with signs.

(7) Tipping

Tips are not accepted in Shanghai in general. Giving tips to taxi drivers might cause legal consequences according to the regulations.

(8) Driving

In Shanghai, vehicles go along the right side of the road.

(9) Emergency:

You may dial 110 for security emergency and 120 for health emergency (ambulance). If it is not a life-threatening emergency or fire, we recommend to contact conference staff members.

(10) Transport in Shanghai

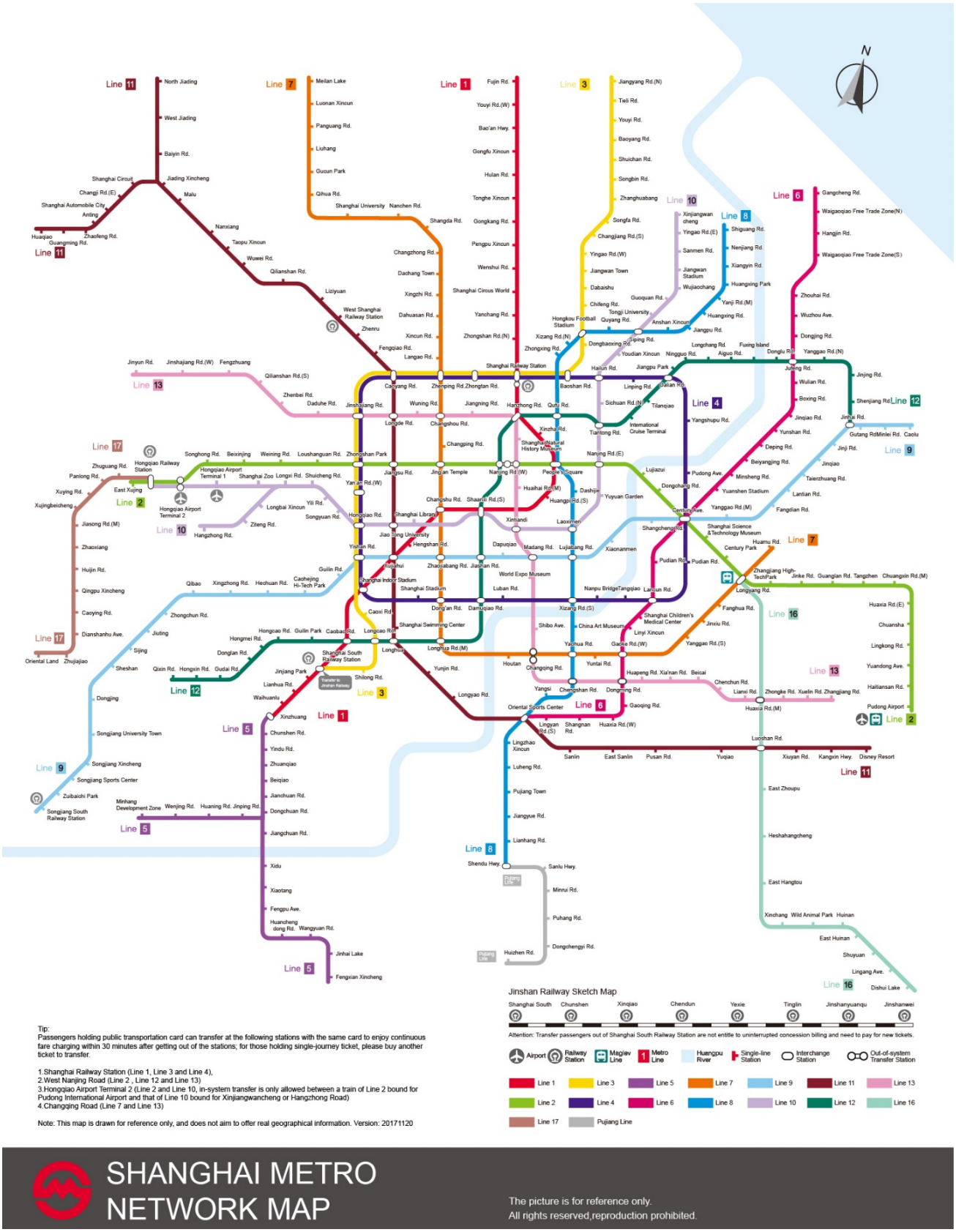
1) Taxis in Shanghai charged based on their mileage counter.
   During the period from 5:00 to 23:00, the starting fee that covers 3 kilometers is 14 yuan (including the fuel cost of one yuan). An additional 2.40 yuan will be charged for every kilometer above 3 but under 10. If the total mileage exceeds 10 kilometers, an additional 3.60 yuan will be charge per kilometer above 10.

   During the period from 23:00 to 5:00, the starting fee that covers 3 kilometers is 18 yuan (including the fuel cost of one yuan). An additional 3.10 yuan will be charged for every kilometer above 3 but under 10. If the total mileage exceeds 10 kilometers, an additional 4.70 yuan will be charge per kilometer above 10.

2) Metro – public transport
   There are 15 metro lines in Shanghai. Most metro lines operate from 5:30 to 22:30. On Fridays and Saturdays some may extend the operating time till 23:30.

   - Guide signs of metro stations can be seen within 200-500 meters from the station.
   - Each metro station has more than two entrances and exits.
   - Each entrance or exit has its own number, showing the symbol of metro station, the number of Metro Line, the name of station and the number of entrance and exit in both Chinese and English.
   - Security check is operated at the entrance of every metro station.
   - Ticket machines are available for cash.

3) Bus
   Buses are operated by different companies in Shanghai. You may refer to the bus stations for information. Broadcast in Mandarin, English and Shanghainese are available on the buses. Usually it cost 2 yuan per trip.



Shanghai Metro Map

For further information, please visit the Shanghai Metro Website (English Version)
http://service.shmetro.com/en/yxxlt/index.htm

Abstracts

Abstracts A – D

BRUNAZZO, Marco

Italy in the EU: Between Populism and Sovereignism

Italy presents an interesting case for the study of the recent trend in populism and its attendant political position on the EU, Euroscepticism. It has two governing parties – Lega and Movimento 5 Stelle - that have been branded as populist, each espousing anti-EU positions. Their critical positions on European integration are at odds with at least part of their electorate as public opinion is still largely in favour not only of Italy's continued membership in the EU but also deepening integration even further in both economic governance, foreign policy and immigration.The aim of this paper is three-fold. First, it wants to begin to understand the contradictions and tensions that exist between and within the governing and supposedly populist parties. Second, it wants to contribute to the literature on populism and Euroscepticism by arguing that the two parties are fundamentally different in their approaches to political power, democratic institutions and globalization. We want to go beyond arguments about "left" and "right" wing populism to focus on the distinction between populism and sovereignism. The paper will argue that the Lega's sovereignist understanding of how political power is to be organized and used is more likely to bring it to clash with the institutions and policies of the EU, despite an electorate that is largely in favour of economic liberalization and Italy's participation in the Euro. Third, we want to explore how the differences between populism and sovereignism might help our understanding of Euroscepticism in general.

Associate professor of Political Science at the University of Trento.

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BRUSAPORCO, Francesco
LIM, Jelena

"Partners in Integration": Can the EU-ASEAN partnership impact the future configuration of international relations?

This paper will discuss the impact of a new direction of European Union integration on international relations. The EU and ASEAN have portrayed vastly different visions for their 2025 plans, yet declared that they will be strong "partners in integration" in achieving prosperity and security. On the assumption no members will leave the Union, the European Commission has pledged to strengthen its normative approach, improve economic and

monetary union, and develop concrete plans for security integration. ASEAN has reaffirmed its basic commitment to the ASEAN way of non-interference and consensus making. With vastly different fundamental values and dissimilar future trajectories, how will such a partnership occur, much less to a deeper scale as promised? Our essay comprises of two parts. We first argue that the EU and ASEAN are not heading such different trajectories. Historically, both regions were created for the same fundamental reason: to balance against external threat. Today, they are facing a new common challenge. The processes of regional integration is increasingly threatened by transboundary forces: the US-China trade war, rise of national populism, terrorism and the refugee crisis. In facing a common set of issues, they now have better, vested reasons to learn best practices from each other, in addition to improving each other's participation in the global economy. Second, we argue that the EU-ASEAN's strengthening relationship will have a paradoxical but overall positive effect on international relations. The strengthening of regional cooperation will increase the importance regions to the rest of the world, strengthening the idea that a regional international society is more effective at achieving goals than a world society. However, regions can be step towards improving multilateralism and improving participation of traditionally excluded countries. The EU-ASEAN relationship is one that will develop continuously in dialogue with the rest of the world.

Francesco Brusaporco is a Master of International Affairs candidate at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. A recent graduate from Bocconi University, Milan, he moved to Singapore to further his research on the China-led Belt and Road Initiative and its implications for 'Janus countries' and disputed territories. He has been travelling across Eurasia and spent some time in Jerusalem on a training programme at the Italian diplomatic representation.

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CHEN, Xin

Chinese Investment in Central and Eastern Europe

In recent years, due to the China-CEEC cooperation, the Chinese investors pay more attention to Central and Eastern Europe. But either the amount or the fields of the investment is not comparable with the Chinese investment in Western Europe. The paper analyses the main obstacles from the supply and demand side, as well as the non-economic factors. The paper also make a comparison on the industrial competitiveness based on RCA indexes, and try to explore the possibility in the future value-chain cooperation.

Professor Dr. CHEN Xin is the deputy director general of the Institute of European Studies, CASS. He is also the Executive President as well as Managing Director of the China-CEE

Institute in Budapest. From October 2008, he was elected to the Secretary General position by the Board of the Chinese Association of European Studies (CAES). He is also an Executive member of Chinese Association on International Economic Relations. His main research interests are EU-China Trade and Economic Relations, European Economy, and Central East European Studies.

Prof Xin Chen
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
chen-xin@cass.org.cn

CHENG, Xinxuan

Industry competitiveness and Complementary between China and Eurasian Economic Union Countries under the background of Strategic Docking between Silk Road Economic Belt and Union

The implementation of strategic docking between “Silk Road Economics Belt” and the Eurasian Economics Union is of great significance to facilitate the stable expansion of bilateral trade volume, diversification in major areas of trade, and the continual improvement of technical content level of trade products. This paper first uses the revealed comparative advantage index to study the competitiveness of industries with difference technical levels for China and the Union member countries. Then, the trade complementarity and trade integration between China and the Union member countries are studied by using the trade complementarity index and trade intensity index. Based on these results,this paper gives some advice on expanding and deepening the bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Jean Monnet Chair, professor, dean of school of management of Hebei University. Her research field focuses on European Union integration. She has published four books and more than fifty papers. She presided over national projects.

Prof Xinxuan Cheng
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CHU, Meifen

Multifractural Characteristics of the Euro Exchange Rate

The objective of this study is to examine the characteristics of the Euro exchange rate. The Euro is an 18-year old young currency. However, it experienced two huge financial crises during such a short time period, the Global Financial Crisis and the European Sovereign Debt Crisis. Since its establishment in 1999, Euro grew rapidly and became the second most traded currency in the world. The high-speed development of the Euro drew much attention of researchers and policymakers. This paper detects the characteristics of the Euro exchange rate by using the multifractal detrended fluctuation analysis (MF-DFA), which is widely applied in physics, engineering, medical science and other fields. This paper separates the entire Euro exchange rate series into four sub-series according to the most significant events and then detects the multifractal features of the series respectively. Next, by using the moving window approach, it generates 16 sub-series and scan the entire series year by year. Such that, it examines the detailed patterns of the Euro exchange rate and detects the degrees of complexity of the Euro exchange rate. Further, this paper examines the effectiveness of the monetary policies on the stabilizing the exchange rate.

Meifen CHU was born in Shanghai, China. 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 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.

Dr Meifen Chu
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CHUNG, Sae Won

Detecting the Influencers of Korean Perceptions of the EU: Social Networks of Korean YouTube Videos before and after the Brexit Referendum

Brexit is one of the unprecedented events in the EU. For Korea, this magnified the Koreans' attention to the EU. In this regard, this study aims to explore who are the influencers of Korea's EU perceptions before and after the Brexit referendum. Among the internet media platforms, this paper focused analysing EU-related YouTube videos filmed in the Korean language over the last four years from the anniversary of Brexit Referendum. This chapter focused on exploring a social network of Korean YouTubers. The social network shows the information diffusion process so that the results could address how EU images were spread to the Korean viewers. This study employs a NodeXL for conducting optimum data extraction and visualisation. For the data collection periods, this chapter set two separate periods based

on two years before the referendum (From 23 June 2014 to 22 June 2016) and two years after the referendum (from 23 June 2016 to 22 June 2018). This study will compare how the volumes/dynamics of EU-related YouTube video clips filmed in the Korean language developed, and how social networks have been changed during the period. By exploring the opinion leaders' social networks, this study expects to illuminate more insightful questions and implications to diplomatic practitioners of Korea, the EU and the UK.

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EU's Public Diplomacy through Social Media: Semantic Network Analysis of Facebook messages of EEAS and EU Delegation to South Korea's Official Facebook Pages

This paper aims to explore how the EU executes public diplomacy strategies coherently and effectively in the third country. Since the Lisbon Treaty, activated in December 2009, the European Union has moved forward to complete political integration. In 2011, the European External Action Service (EEAS) was newly established to make EU foreign policy more coherent and effective, and to increase Europe's global influences. EEAS announced the report named "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe" to suggest the Union's diplomatic strategies. It suggests that propagating the Union's foreign policy by social media as a priority task. In this regard, EEAS actively has employed diverse ranges of social media (such as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and Flicker) to put into practice the EU's diplomatic strategies. Arguably, this guideline is disseminated to all EU delegations in the world. This study first conducts automated-semantic network analysis of Facebook messages in EEAS official page. To conduct automated-semantic network analysis, this study employs NodeXL as an analytic software. Subsequently, this study does the same analytic process of Facebook messages in EU Delegation to South Korea official pages. Specifically, the objective of this study is to identify the (1) coherence of public diplomacy efforts between EEAS and EU Delegation to Korea; and (2) investigate the effectiveness of EU Delegation to Korea's promotion strategies upon the Korean general public. The results of this study are expected to contribute to building more effective EU diplomacy strategies.

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The evolution of EU-China relations: defensive realism or liberal institutionalism?

The official, bilateral relationship between the EU and China has a history of over four decades that has tended to focus on different themes at different periods of time: often this relationship has been positive, but it has experienced some conflictive periods (about 1989-94, 2008-11, mid 2010s). This paper asks whether defensive realism or liberal institutionalism better explains the different phases in the EU-China relationship. During the Mao period, relations were hardly existent with Western Europe as China was not involved nor interested in the creation of the European Communities, but towards the end of that period China tilted to the United States and saw Western Europe as a useful counterbalancing to both superpowers. Afterwards, for about two decades, the EU and China concentrated on developing trade links, which gives weight to the liberal institutional thesis. Yet, in the new century, they sought broader cooperation with a strategic partnership. In the current decade, the EU and China even relaunched the relationship with a Strategic Agenda for Cooperation that include a large array of economic and non-economic issues, but differences in values still

persist which slow the fulfilling of the Agenda. Yet, China engages Europe substantially, bilaterally with individual European countries, and with groups of countries. Since 2012, China has intensified its influence with EU member states and candidates to accession in central and eastern Europe, through the 16+1 framework seeking cooperation on infrastructure projects largely subsumed into China's broader Belt and Road Initiative. And since 2016, China is exploring links with the Nordic and Mediterranean groupings. None of those institutional initiatives alone seem to be transforming substantially Europe-China relations, but momentum is growing, and prospects are mixed.

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The US-EU Trade Conflicts under America First: Facts, Causes and Prospects

Since Trump took office, he has held high the "America First" banner and has had a series of frictions with the EU in many fields such as bilateral trade. The process has been full of twists and turns and attracts attention. This paper analyzes the process of trade dispute between the US and the EU since Trump in administration. On the basis of examining the status quo and characteristics of bilateral trade between the US and the EU in recent years, we use methods including empirical attribution analysis to explore the economic reasons, geopolitical politics factors, global governance disagreements, external environmental changes, Trump's personality and other reasons behind the trade dispute between the two sides. The paper also takes steel and aluminium, aircraft, agricultural products, energy and medicine as typical cases to analyze the motivations for US sanctions against EU respectively, and discusses the possible trends of US-EU trade disputes.

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Democratic Dysfunction of Developed countries after BREXIT

In the Contemporary World Politics, Democracy of Developed countries itself has become unstable and severely become dysfunction, because of BREXIT, the confusion of the Trump Government of the USA, the US-China Trade War, the difficulties of the Japan-Russia Border Question of the Northern Islands in Japan. In this paper and presentation, especially focusing on BREXIT, the EU and Central and Eastern European Countries, author analyzes and investigates the BREXIT and after. 1. How does BREXIT influence and affect the EU and countries inside the EU? 2. After BREXIT, what strategies will be taken by Central and Eastern European countries, in which populistic and anti-EU forces are influential, such as Hungary and Poland, and in which are strengthening their relations with China? 3. since the BREXIT, how the EU Policies will be changed in their strategy of Politics, diplomacy and Security, and what kind of relationship will be held with Russia? and so on. Byanalyzing such policies after BREXIT, the author wishes to analyze, How the relationship with the EU will change in the Asia Pacific Regions, and How the democracy and liberalism function stably particularly in the Asia Pacific Region.

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HAYASHI, Hideki

The institutional rebuilding of the EU -from the Japanese point of view-

This research aims to analyze how will the 'institutional renewal' of the EU from Japanese point of view. I previously argued this topic relying on Majone (2014) from the multidisciplinary point of view, especially between politics and economy. I stressed that the key issue is how far the institution can gain the credibility among the citizens. In this paper I evaluate the present situation and the future direction of such institutional development. First, I analyze the various risks which the EU must cope with and conclude that the EU institution will 2019 will identify the various topics such as the uncertainty of Brexit, Italy's

protest against the fiscal discipline, together with European parliament election which result is related to the new president of the Commission. All these topics will cause the paralysis of the implementation of the policies and the function of the institution rather than the crisis come again. Second, if we turn our eyes towards the outside of the EU, the serious risk is caused by the relation with the US since 'the US-China Cold War' has started. It is because the EU is obliged to work with the US in spite the EU has the conflict of interest with the US on the various issues such as free trade negotiation, the regulation of data protection coping with GAFA, and the security and defence policies. Finally, under such environment one of the best foreign policy alternatives for the EU is to find the network with partners which can share the common value for political and economic agenda. In this case the role of Japan is so significant not only because as both are good trade partners based on the successful negotiation of Japan-EU FTA, but also as the collaborators to work on various global agenda.

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HSIEH, Kuo-Lien

The 2018 Google Decision and EU Regulation of Dominant Firm Behaviour

The European Commission made a decision in July 2018, in which the Commission fined Google (hereinafter the "Decision") a record €4.34 billion (approximately US$5.1 billion) for abusing its dominance in general internet search. The practices concerning Android mobile devices are aimed at strengthening dominance of Google search engine, namely the flagship product of Google. Google has obtained the vast majority of its revenues via its search engine. According to the Commission, Google understood early on that the shift from desktop computers to mobile internet, which started in the mid-2000s, would be a fundamental change for Google Search. As a result, the company developed a strategy to anticipate the effects of this shift, and to make certain that users would continue to use Google Search on their mobile devices. The Commission stated that Google has since 2011 imposed illegal restrictions on Android device manufacturers and mobile network operators to cement its dominance in general internet search. According to the Decision, Google has engaged in two instances of illegal tying, namely the tying of the Google Search app and the tying of the Google Chrome browser. Google has initiated court proceedings against the Commission, asking the General Court to annul the Decision. This paper, first of all, analyses in a brief

manner the EU competition rules on abuses of dominant positions. Second, this paper examines the Decision, which mainly concerns the two instances of illegal tying. Third, this paper examines the pleas and major arguments articulated by Google before the General Court. This section focuses on whether there is a clear distinction between the practices that strengthen competition in the relevant markets and the practices that deny competitors the chance to innovate and compete. The fourth section analyses the economic approach employed by the Commission in the Decision. The Commission bears the burden to prove that Google has abused its dominance in the relevant markets. It is, however, unclear whether the economic approach employed by the Commission has proved to be useful in this case.

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Comparative Analysis of East Asian Investment in Central and East Europe: Past Trend and New Development

This paper examines the development of investments of the three East Asian (Korea, Japan and China) into the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) and compares their patterns and investment-trade nexus. Since the enlargement of the EU in 2004, the CEECs have been main industrial locations of the East Asian companies, particularly for those willing to enter the integrated European markets. These East Asian investments contributed to the increase in industrial productions and employments in the CEECs and created investment-trade nexus that connect the East Asia with the main streams of the European markets. For example, Japanese and Korean companies took advantage of relatively low wages in the CEECs and used them as entry points to the Single Market. This paper reviews the strategy of the East Asian investments into the CEECs from the traditional theories of foreign direct investment (FDI) and raise a question on how to re-establish the long-term strategies of their investment.

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Is Foreign Direct Investment a Real Driving Force of the Economy? The Panel Data Analysis

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is considered one of the fundamental factors of economic development. There is so-called “fight” between countries to attract the most share of world investment to their economies. Theoretically, it is true that FDI has a beneficial impact on economic growth. However, many empirical studies show controversial results. The purpose of this empirical study is to find the relationship between economic development and FDI in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs), and make a conclusion that whether FDI is a real driving force of the economy or it is just using the name to be so. Panel data have been used for the period of 2003 and 2014 with the application of different panel estimation methods. As a proxy of economic development, GDP per capita has been taken. It is expected that FDI, level of education and research and development (R&D) promote economic growth in the selected group of countries.

Latif Khalilov is a second-year doctoral student at Pusan National University International Trade department. He is a participant of Brain of Korea 21 Plus program. His research interest is in development economics, and investigates development patterns of transition economies. His recent research together with Professor Yi Chae-Deug comparatively studied the factors of economic development in CEECs and CIS countries using panel data analyses. In this paper, more weight was given to the role of institutions. His current research work is on the role of FDI in the growth of CEECs and CIS using models of technological change.

This paper is co-authored with Prof Chae-Deug Yi

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KIM, Bongchul

Legal issues on the Korea-EU Crisis Management Operations Agreement

The Korea-EU relation has developed based on multilateral and bilateral legal infrastructures. There are three pillars to the bilateral legal infrastructure. The EU-Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA, 2010) is the first major EU trade agreement concluded after the introduction of the new strategy Global Europe and the EU's first trade deal with an Asian country. It became the fundamental legal tool to provide favourable environments regarding the economic relation. The two partners have strengthened the political partnership with the Korea-EU Framework Agreement (FA, 1996) and it was amended in 2010 for the strengthened cooperation. It addresses a wide range of international concerns including non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The Agreement establishing a framework for the participation of Korea in EU crisis management operations (2014), also called as 'Framework Participation Agreement aimed at facilitating Korea's future participation in EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations' made new cooperation field between the partners. The crisis management operations agreement specifies third party invitation to participate in an EU crisis management operation. It also sets the status of Korean personnel who will be dispatched to command elements in case the CSDP operation is implemented. This bilateral Crisis Management Operations Agreement can be the clear legal infrastructure for the cooperation in new area such as the security field and naturally related other international and national laws. This paper covers some legal issues on the Crisis Management Operations Agreement.

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KIM, Nam-Kook

Human Security: a Contested Concept in a Fragile Union

This paper traces similarities and differences in the levels of threat perceptions and relevant policy responses by the EU and East Asia, and analyzes levels of cooperation between the EU and East Asia as a result of such threat perception and policy responses. The assumption is that the level of perceived threat in human security allows for the identification of opportunities for cooperation between the EU and East Asia. In Europe, the growing influence of the High Representative's office in diffusing the term and the new thrust towards human security in the EU's post conflict management activities have given new life to the concept as a policy tool. In Asia, various human security threats

through natural disasters and communicable diseases and respective expectations by citizens and civil society organizations have instilled a new pragmatism in governments that have been hesitant if not hostile towards the concept. The concept of human security has especially turned its focus on the matters of individual human well beings rather than traditional security approach of state sovereignty oriented framework.

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KIM, Si Hong

New EU Leadership and the Future of Korea-EU Relations

This paper explores the relationship between new leadership of the EU and the prospects of Korea-EU relations. 2014 European Elections marked a quantum shift in that forces toward integration ought to overcome multiple crisis aftermath of 2008. Again, in 2019, the EU should confront and overcome both internal and external challenges. Nationalism with populist element, trade and tariff wars and Brexit are the main obstacles to face. These in turn might influence to the external policy in general and Korea-EU relations in particular. Among else, revision of the Korea-EU FTA is an utmost concern. Then global cooperation in the areas of climate change, migration, maritime and cyber security will be evermore relevant in bilateral relations. This paper concludes with possible spheres of cooperation upon the creation and implementation of the new EU leadership. Being like-minded partners, both parties are and will eager to develop more robust ties to materialise strategic partnership based upon principles such as democracy, market economy, rule of law and human right.

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KIM, Taehwang

Impacts of US-China Trade Conflict on the Korea's Trade to EU

The intense trade disputes between the United States and China have had a profound impact not only on the two countries but also on other trading partners. Especially, the risk has risen in Korea's trade structure where the trade dependences on China and on the US are about 40%. In the case of Korean steel products with limited exports to the US, a strategic choice was made to switch exports to the EU. As a result, the EU tightened steel import regulations to protect the regional market. This study examines the effect of trade disputes between the United States and China on trade relations between Korea and the EU, focusing on trade in steel products.

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**This paper is co-authored with Dr Jung-Hwan Cho.

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The Efforts to build a European Army: Trends and Perspectives

National armies of the present day must transform to campaign-capable forces of high quality, with joint and expeditionary capabilities, in order to provide a relevant and ready military power to combat commanders, when they use battle groups. National armies are focusing its efforts to enhance military capabilities for those units that meet requirements of the full range of military commitments on the contemporary battlefield. Modern armies need to have guidance into the Transformation Roadmap that describes the path the army is taking to adapt its institutions and capabilities. Each national army turns to operational experience, in order to develop operational concepts and capabilities that ought to be sustained

interoperability between comparable European armies. The army transformation develops the force structure as to achieve full joint interdependence between European armies. What can we expect from the EU member states' contributions – maybe they will invest more into national capabilities? International obligations and agreements are respected between the EU states, but the major plan, to constitute the European army, has failed politically, after the proposal of the EU Constitution was rejected at the referendums in France and in the Netherlands in 2005, respectively. In that sense, we can say that nationalist populism, then and today, threatened the military-political aspect of the European project as well. If state investments will not be provided for modern military capabilities than army transformation could stop. Therefore, the EU needs to rebuild a new command staff intelligence program, which will distribute, dispatch, dislocate, dislodge, and supply modern armies on versatile battlefields around the globe under the artificial C4I architecture platform command.

This paper is co-authored with Bostjan Peternelji

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Multilateralism in Northeast Asia and European Experiences

The Korean Peninsula is undergoing a crucial political transition with a series of bilateral talks. The successful peace-building, however, would also require multilateral frameworks to lock-in the denuclearization measures and possible economic initiatives. Regional cooperation in Northeast Asia would serve as a facilitator of this peace-building process while the regional cooperation itself could find a new momentum of progress. This study explores the utility and limitation of multilateralism toward the peace-building and economic cooperation in Northeast Asia. Various types of multilateral settings and regional projects will be discussed. The experiences of European integration at different stages will be considered in comparison with the Northeast Asian case.

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The EU and South Korean Strategic Partnership: Interests, Norms and Self-identity

There is a conventional view that the effect of the EU and South Korean strategic partnership, which is a key foreign policy instrument, is more apparent than real. Realists ascribe its ineffectiveness to its thin institutionalization, the lack of common interests, and the increasing normative diversity. Such a realist argument, however, fails to capture the ideational aspect of the strategic partnership argument, particularly if it is posited as a social space where both the EU and South Korea are able to engage in role-playing to assert their respective international identities and to enhance their status and prestige in international

society. Not least when both the EU and South Korea reflexively seek to represent themselves as a 'normative' power and as a 'middle' power in international society, respectively, a reinterpretation, if not analysis, of the normative implications of their individual identity logics for the initiation and the overall governance of strategic partnership seems both appropriate and relevant. This paper thus identifies, dissects, and examines the ways in which, and the extent to which, their individual self-narratives as opposed to their materialist interests have affected the underpinning logics and the practices of strategic partnership, which has been pursued based on trade and investment, a framework participation agreement, and the crisis management operations.

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LI, Catherine

Filters and Filtration: Contrasting the US' and the EU's Approach to Screen Foreign Direct Investment

This paper examines the trend in the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) to frame foreign direct investment as a future security threat or threat multiplier. Using the new proposed EU framework for screening foreign direct investment and US Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act as regulatory background, the author would like to contrast the American and European approach to investment security to clarify how the EU seeks to tackle the security implications. The focus is on the similarities and differences between American and European assessments of key screening factors, criteria and standards (or a set of minimum requirements), screening power and oversight role, and the potential security implications as well as possible security responses. The EU's proposal does not aim at replacing national mechanisms by creating an EU-level review system equivalent to the CFIUS mechanism in the US, and it does not require all Member States to establish or maintain an foreign direct investment review mechanism; however, it allows Member States to operate a screening system with the necessary flexibility, i.e. taking account of national circumstances and individual legitimate interests. Although the EU is proposing a framework for Member States to enable them to screen FDI using minimum and common standards rather than establishing an EU-level review mechanism, the proposal has received criticism, concerns and even opposition. It seems that a securitisation of foreign direct investment has happened in both the US and the EU. It is also to be noted that changes in the national security

environment have increased the risks created by some forms of foreign investment, and that as a result both the US and the EU must balance the gains against potential national security harms. Consequently, both sides of the Atlantic implement a number of major institutional and operational changes to their review mechanism. This paper intends to provide a preliminary assessment of the new filter mechanism and its potential implications.

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LI, Zhuyu

Promoting the Dialogue between the Youth of China and EU: Impact of Jean Monnet Projects

This presentation is based on the report from the results of the Jean Monnet Project "European Integration: Realities and Challenges –the Perspectives from Chinese Youth", that we had implemented. The objective of the project is to understand the status of the Chinese college students' knowledge about the EU and the European Integration. Based on the first-hand information we had collected from the survey, this report, in one way or another, answers the following questions: How the Chinese college students know EU and the European Integration? Are they concerned about the EU and its development? What channels the Chinese students have in their learning and understanding about the EU and the European Integration? Are there ANY significant statistical differences among those Chinese college students from different cities or different types of the universities? Data in this report are based on those from the 23 universities over China, total valid samples are over 5400.

This paper is co-authored with Jian Shi

Zhuyu Li had her Doctor degree in statistics, Hiroshima University, Japan, and back to Sichuan University in 1998, and then has been employed as a professor since 2002. From 2008 ,she has been employed as the executive vice director & academic coordinator at Centre for European Studies /Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence. She has been carrying on over 21

academic projects in and outside China, including NSFC, DFG, EU Jean Monnet Project, etc. She has published over 60 papers in and outside China.

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LIU, Mingli

RMB Internationalization and Europe

RMB internationalisation has garnered robust support in Europe. There are several reasons to explain this, for example, there is a demand for the use of the RMB in Europe because of the economic and trade volume between the two economies, Europe is hoping it can hitch a ride on China's "express train" to cure its sluggish economy, and also it helps Europe counterbalance the "hegemony" of the US dollar and reduce external economic risks. Looking ahead, RMB internationalisation enjoys good prospects in Europe, but it would be practical for China to shift from a "government push" to a "market cultivation" approach. Meanwhile, in light of issues arising from Brexit, China should focus on cooperating more with the Eurozone while ensuring the UK's status as a major RMB offshore centre.

Liu Mingli is Deputy Director of Institute of European Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations(CICIR). With PhD in law, Master and Bachelor degree in economics, his main research interests include European integration, European foreign polices, European economy, international economic relations and currency politics. Since the graduation from Fudan University (2004), he has been working for Institute of European Studies, CICIR. He worked as a visiting scholar at Institute for Security & Development Policy in Sweden (2010) and University of Denver in US(2014). His personal monograph *Currency Power: Competition Between the United States and Europe* was published in October 2017. He is also the co-author of over ten books, and published more than a hundred articles in academic journals and mainstream media.

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LIU, Yanchi

Dismal Prospects for EU-China Relations

This paper made a few hypothesis that will the future of EU-relations bright or dismal or they coexist? I split the paper into three parts, the first is the analysis of Chinese and European scholars views on the very nature of EU-China relations so that I can depict the general picture. The second part I'd like to go into the international relations theory to find out what kind of theoretical framework is fitting into this subject. The third part I want to do some cases analysis, in this part, we use the theory and the historical EU-China interactions to decide which hypothesis is more reliable.

I am a masterstudent majoring in European Studies from University of Macau and I have taken many academic activities under the help with the Institute of European Studies of Macau. I have had exchange experiences in Europe and study trips as well as in Europe. I have a strong interest in EU-China relations study and I want to do further study as Ph.D. candidate in the near future.

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LONG, Jing

New Development of China-European relations from the Perspective of “17+1”

The emergence of “China-CEECs Cooperation” since 2012 has gradually brought new vigour into China-Europe relationship. Firstly, with the exploration of the cross-border projects and the promotion of the cooperation at the local level, the structure of China-Europe relations has become more and more multi-layered and comprehensive. Secondly, the “China-CEECs Cooperation” has raised urgent demand for more coordination on regulations and standards between China and the European Union. Thirdly, it also helps create more opportunities of cooperation between China and the EU in various areas. The year of 2019 is a special year for “China-CEECs Cooperation” since it is not only a year for an overall review of diplomatic relationships between China and CEECs in the last seven decades, but also a year for more planning and prospects to the future. The rapid change of the global and regional situation and the development of the “China-CEECs Cooperation” highlighted by the accession of Greece into this mechanism bring both opportunities and challenges to the overall relationship between China and Europe.

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LUO, Tianhong

New Directions of EU's Grand Strategy

EU's grand strategy has been a topic under discussion and debate in recent years in Europe, which is already a sign of dramatic changes of European strategic environment and the strengthening strategic independence of the Europeans. In June 2016, EU's global strategy was released. But soon after that, a series of major events occurred. These events were so significant that the relevance and the applicability of the new strategy have been challenged. This research looks at the strategic issues on EU's policy agenda, such as the orientation of the relationships between EU and other great powers, Europe's defense capability, EU's strategic preparedness for Britain's Withdrawal, etc. Some new concepts and terms raised by the European analysts will also been touched upon.

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MARCHI, Ludovica

The EU as a Global Player: the case of ASEAN and Myanmar

Framed within the debate on the EU as a Global Actor, this paper assesses the achievements of the EU in the foreign policy field in terms of enhancing its image in the Global South by

interacting with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Myanmar. Arguing on how the EU's action played out its conflict between the normative commitment to democratic values and human rights and the deepening the cooperation with ASEAN and Myanmar to boost its external influence in the region, this paper contributes to the literature on the EU as a Global Actor and relation to Southeast Asia. It questions theoretical approaches, normative power, diffusion theory, and norm socialisation to verify these methods' skill to illuminate the argument, and opts for foreign policy analysis for its understanding of 'who benefits' from this cooperation. Critical perspectives on EU's activities on Myanmar and ASEAN are employed to evaluate the EU's foreign policy. Main sources are human rights groups, civil society actors, and local media, the European Parliament and the UN, Myanmar President Office, and interviews conducted in 2018 in Rakhine State, in Myanmar, and elsewhere in the country, plus secondary sources. The paper deals with several 'how', 'if' and 'to what extent': how has the EU managed its relations with ASEAN despite their difference over dealing with Myanmar? Was the EU-Myanmar's interaction successful in supporting Myanmar? To what extent has the EU failed with regard to the Rohingya's crisis? And has the EU succeeded in enhancing its visibility in the Global South through its relationship with ASEAN and Myanmar? Key words: EU global actor; critical perceptions; EU failures; ASEAN and Myanmar

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MASCITELLI, Bruno

The Australian European Studies Association (CESAA) - A short history

The European Studies Association of Australia (known as CESAA) which drew in to it many scholars and academics engaged in the field, goes back to the early 1990s. While the concept of European Studies has long dogged definition, in the Australian context it has overall embodied any and all studies which had European component to them. This has included European history, languages, law, economy and of course politics and international Relations. Few universities have directly engaged in teaching and researching directly into the European Union though this varies from institution to institution. We know that an understanding of the European Union remains focused on universities and is only starting to be addressed in other levels of education. Australian authorities and government have themselves taken too

little interest in Europe and the European Union and not surprisingly, in so far as they were tackled they often had a British focus. The messy outcome of Brexit and Australia's proposed Free Trade Agreement with the European Union may change this. Born in 1991 in and around Melbourne Universities, CESAA has survived the lack of purpose and understanding of the European Union. While its numbers remain modest, it has established stability in its activities and more importantly now manages the only Australian journal on European Studies (Australian and New Zealand Journal of European Studies). CESAA has been a long time member of the EUSAAP and engages with all member associations in the region including its support for the EUSAAP Journal. The paper presented will seek to outline the milestones, challenges and developments faced by the Association and how they have defined aspects of European Studies in Australia and how this organisation has made its mark on the Australian and regional landscape since the early 1990s.

Bruno Mascitelli is a professor in International Studies at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne Australia and President of the Association of European Studies of Australia (CESAA). He is also a Jean Monnet Chair (2016-2019) and co-editor of the Australia and New Zealand Journal of European Studies. Winner of other Jean Monnet projects and authored and edited some 20 books in the areas of European Studies, Italian political economy, migration and Italian expatriate voting.

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MATSUURA, Kazuyoshi

Can the Economic and Monetary Union develop in the future? – How the EU controls the systemic risks from the viewpoint of the shadow banking regulation

Euro area faced the financial crisis which spread from the USA since Lehman shock. Section 1 analyzes the causes of the European financial crisis. This section focuses increased financial transactions within the euro area in the financial globalization. Section 2 discusses what were revealed after the crisis. Section 3 discusses reforms of the EMU. Finally, this presentation concludes the prospect of the reforms.

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MC NAUGHTON, Anne

Mutual Recognition of Professional Services: From EU to ASEAN and Back

Originating in the EU, the concept of mutual recognition has migrated across legal systems and regions to be adopted and adapted in the ASEAN Member States. A series of Mutual Recognition Arrangements in a range of professional services has been concluded in ASEAN in the wider context of the ASEAN Economic Community. However recent research indicates that progress on the implementation of these arrangements has been slow. Drawing on this work, this paper explores the challenges of mutual recognition arrangements in relation to services in the EU and in ASEAN. The paper begins with a brief explanation of the mutual recognition concept as developed through EU jurisprudence. It then sets out the way in which that concept has been adopted and adapted in EU legislation in relation to services integration. Part III of the paper takes up the implementation of mutual recognition as a legal transplant moving from the EU context to that of ASEAN. It focuses on the mutual recognition arrangements in ASEAN in relation to services. It draws some preliminary conclusions from recent empirical research conducted by the Migration Policy Institute and supported by the Asian Development Bank about the success of mutual recognition as a legal transplant. Part IV of the paper draws parallels from an observer perspective between the approach in ASEAN to mutual recognition and the more recent concept of 'mutual evaluation' in the EU context. The paper concludes with some observations about the value of the mutual recognition and mutual evaluation concepts as legal instruments and policy tools for integration and the development of transnational trust.

Anne McNaughton, BA (UoN) LLB (UNSW) LLM (Tübingen) LLM (UTS) Grad Cert HE (ANU), is a Senior Lecturer in the ANU College of Law at the Australian National University, Canberra. Her research focuses on the concept of mutual recognition and its use in regional economic integration in the EU and the Indo-Pacific, particularly in relation to trade in services. Her research interests more broadly include the European Union as a legal system, comparative aspects of the EU and the Indo-Pacific region and the Europeanisation of private law, particularly in the areas of contract, property and commercial law.

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NGAMPRAMUAN, Soavapa

Comparative Sub-regionalism between Central and Eastern Europe and East Asia: The EU Strategy for Danube Region (EUSDR) and Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) as a case study

This research aims to investigate the dynamic of sub-regional phenomena in two different geopolitical settings explicitly by comparing two specific case studies namely the EU Strategy for Danube Region (EUSDR) and Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). This research attempted to construct a causal narrative of the GMS and EUSDR to consider its development by employing a methodological approach based on the theoretical framework for evaluating the development process of contemporary sub-regionalism. Moreover, the background for the information derives from an extensive primary document analysis of official documents, interviews and numerous background discussions with EUSDR and GMS stakeholders from 2011 until 2017. Furthermore, the structures of GMS and EUSDR will be examined along with the line of sub-regionalism that refers to formally constructed inter-state cooperation in geographically and politically defined space which is embedded in networks of transactional economic development and inter-state cross border cooperation may lead to the improvements and development of infrastructures and transportation and power plants. It also discussed the European and East Asian sub-regional integration dynamic on a top-down government approach as a tool of foreign policy driven by domestic economic policy. However, it also involved with local business man needs including role of civil society in the areas as a bottom- up process. Lastly , it will be identified what can be good experiences of sub-regional development of Danube Region Strategy and Greater Mekong Sub-region that they can learn from each other.

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PAN, Zhongqi

New Momentum in China-EU Relations

China published its 3rd policy paper towards the EU in December 2018. President Xi arranged his first foreign visit in 2019 to Italy, Monaco and France in March. Italy signed a MOU on BRI with China, a breakthrough as the UK joining the AIIB in 2015. Premier Li visited Europe for the China-EU summit in April, with Greece joining the 16+1. China's diplomacy comes to a "European Season".

Zhongqi Pan is a professor in School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University. He is author of Tit-not-necessarily-for-tat: Strategic Thinking and the Gaming Logic

of China-US Interactions (Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2018); Unlikely Partners? China, the European Union and the Forging of a Strategic Partnership (co-author Anna Michalski, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017). He is editor of Conceptual Gaps in China-EU Relations: Global Governance, Human Rights and Strategic Partnerships (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012).

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PARK, Koo Woong

Euro, Brexit and the Sterling Pound

The United Kingdom is entering a new stage of leaving the European Union. The UK joined the European Community in 1973 after two previous unsuccessful applications in 1963 and 1967. The UK has kept her own currency throughout her known history. As a member of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) but not belonging to the Eurosystem, the UK's national currency - the Sterling Pound - has enjoyed a substantial independence including the European single currency period of January 1999 on. It is scheduled on 29th March 2019 that the UK is leaving the EU and therefore the ESCB. The Sterling Pound worked as an international vehicle currency at least until the beginning of the First World War under the gold standard system. After the War, Britain went off the gold standard in 1919 and returned to gold exchange standard in 1925. At the end of the War, the strong creditor position of the UK had weakened substantially while the US became the largest creditor nation only second to the UK. The value of the Pound has continually fell down from 4.56$/£ in 1791 to 1.53$/£ in 2015, fluctuating between a high of 9.97$/£ in 1864 and a low of 1.30$/£ in 1985. The value of a currency closely reflects the macroeconomic conditions and exchange rate regimes of an economy. The introduction of a single currency in a large bloc of adjacent countries or the exit from a long-standing membership of a socio-politico-economic union is a major shock to any individual country. In this regard, this paper examines the passages the British Sterling Pound has travelled so far and will traverse in the future in an empirical perspective.

Koo Woong Park, an associate professor of international economics at Incheon National University in Korea, is also the president of the European Union Studies Association of Korea (EUSA-Korea) for the year of 2019. He has taught at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul National University, and Kwangwoon University. Additionally, educated as a mechanical engineer, he was a machine tool design engineer at Daewoo Heavy Industries and an advisory systems engineer at Samsung SDS. Professor Park has major interests in international finance, foreign direct investment, marginally in game theory, and in classical ballet.

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PARK, Myungho

EU Studies in Korea

This paper aims to examine the development process of EU research in Korea. First, we'll look at how Korea has started to be incorporated into the international community. Then, we will examine how researches on EU have been evolved focusing on activities of EUSA Korea.

Mr. Myungho Park is a Professor of Dept. of Economics of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) in Korea. He served several consecutive terms as a Board member of the Korean Economic Association (KEA) as well as a President of EU Study Association in Korea (EUSA-Korea) and Korea Development Policy Association (KDPA). He also served HUFS as a dean of College of Business and Economics.

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PARK, Sang Chul

Trade Conflict between the USA and China: What are impacts on Chinese Economy?

A trade growth has slowed down in the global economy since the global financial crisis. It seemed to recover in 2017, but declined again since the Trump Administration in the USA posed trade protectionism in 2018 that led trade conflicts with its trade partners such as Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, the EU, and others. Among these partners, the USA amended FTAs with Canada, Mexico, and South Korea by negotiations. It still negotiates FTA with Japan. However, the US government took a different approach to China in terms of trade that is based on a hard line for setting high tariffs on Chinese import goods. China also responded with high tariffs on US import goods. As a result, the trade conflict started by criticizing each other, while the US represents its national interest first and China indicates the global free trade system. In reality, the trade conflict has influenced not only the US and Chinese economy, but also the whole global economy negatively because the two economies as G2 accounted for nearly 40 percent of the global outcome. Therefore, it is one of the most sensitive issues on the global economic growth how it will affect to the global economy further. This paper argues why the trade conflict has emerged and how to solve it. It also focuses on economic impacts of the trade conflict on the global economy in general and Chinese economy in particular. Furthermore, it analyzes how the Chinese government deals with trade negotiations with the USA strategically.

Sang-Chul Park has received PhD degrees in political science in Aug. 1993 in Germany and economics in Feb. 1997 in Sweden. His dissertations discussed Technopolises in Japan. He also passed a habilitation examination (full professorship) in political science in Nov. 2002 in Germany as well as a docent evaluation (Swedish habilitation) in economics in Sep. 2004 in

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PARK, Sunghoon

New Politics of Trade Negotiation: the Case of Korea-EU FTA

The European Union (EU) has successfully negotiated with the Republic of Korea its first free trade agreement (FTA) under the scheme of the 2006 Global Europe strategy. The EU-Korea FTA has triggered a number of changes, including the emergence of a new paradigm of trade-policy-making. While traditional negotiation was dominated by governments and/or executive agencies, a new political constellation has emerged with stronger involvement by other stakeholders, including parliamentary actors and civil society organizations (CSOs). Through a case study of FTA negotiations between the EU and Korea, this paper shows that the new players have gained weight in the process of negotiation both by increasing their influence in regulatory activities (Contentious Market Regulation) and creating effective channels for their involvement in the policy-making process (Feedback Loop). This paper also argues that though the changes that took place in both parties were similar, they have had different roots and dimensions.

External Relations of the EUSA-Korea: Past, Present and Future

The EU Studies Association of Korea (EUSA-Korea) was established in 1993, and celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2018. As the EUSA-Korea was integrated into the ECSA World (EC Studies Association of the World) Network from the beginning, the Association has grown with the strong relationship with the ECSA-World. Over the past 25 years of its existence, it has been one of initiators of the EUSA-Asia Pacific, has been holding the editorship of the official journal of EUSA-Asia Pacific (Asia-Pacific Journal of EU Studies: APJES), and has been an active participant of a variety of programmes and projects. Notable programmes and projects the EUSA-Korea has been participating are as follows: (1) EU Perception projects (through Prof. Sunghoon Park), (2) EU Centre projects (several EU Centres in Korea including the one at Korea University), (3) JM Professors (3 of 6 JM Professors in Korea), (4) JM Supports for Associations (some 2 years in total, inclusinf the new award from Sep. 2018), and (5) the editorship of the APJES. Despite these series of notable achievements, the EUSA-Korea has been facing a few challenges, including the sluggish increase of the members. The paper also will discuss the future prospects of the EUSA-Korea's external relations.

Dr. Sung-Hoon has been Professor of Korea University since 1997. Professor Park has served President of KorSunea Association of Trade and Industry Studies (KATIS) in 2007, the EU Studies Association of Korea (EUSA-Korea) in 2009 and the Korean-German Academy of Economics and Management in 2013-2014. He was also President of Asia-Pacific Association of EU Studies in 2015. As of September 1, 2013, Professor Park has been awarded a Jean Monnet Chair Professorship, and served as the Executive Director of the EU Centre at Korea University, and has been the Project Manager of a JM Network Project since September 1, 2016.

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PASIERBIAK, Pawel

Why theories of neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism are (not) suitable for explaining East Asian regionalism?

Regional integration is a phenomenon that is common in almost all regions of the world. So far, it has developed to the highest degree in Europe, where from the 1950s countries have been implementing a gradual process of integration. Parallel to the European practical experience, theoretical concepts have been developed, explaining the motives and benefits of integration. Therefore, due to the historical process of the development of integration processes, initially in Europe, and later in other regions, also the theoretical foundations of regional economic integration became initially essentially Eurocentric. It is said, that unlike in Europe, integration in East Asia is far less advanced, at least in the institutional dimension. Moreover, no theory would convincingly interpret developing East Asian regionalism. It is generally believed that there are severe difficulties in adapting concepts describing the European process, to other regions of the world. East Asia is no exception. Nevertheless, for cognitive values, it is worth carrying out an intellectual exercise and once again confront selected theories of European integration (namely neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism) with specific East Asian conditions. This is the basic assumption on which this study is founded. The primary purpose of this study is to identify these features of the theory of neo-functionalism and liberal intergovernmentalism that could be (not) suitable to explain integration in East Asia. While it is difficult to accept these concepts unconditionally, it seems that there are also certain elements of the discussed theories that could be used in developing a convincing theory of the development of East Asian regionalism.

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QI, Shaozhou

The Significance of China-EU cooperation in Global Climate Governance

Aimed at enhancing economic prosperity through unimpeded trade, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is controversial as large-scale infrastructure construction may accelerate the energy consumption and deteriorate the environment of BRI countries. Against this background, from the perspective of energy intensity gap evolution of overall BRI countries, this paper combines the panel smooth transition model with -convergence model to investigate the role of China-BRI trade in energy intensity convergence of 59 BRI countries during 1996-2015, including the trade scale effect, technology effect and composite effect, as well as the tempo-spatial differences of energy intensity convergence rates. The empirical results show that, first, in the premise of reducing energy intensity, the scale of China-BRI trade facilitates energy intensity convergence rate by about 13% of BRI countries when exceeding the trade threshold value. Second, the technology effect accelerates the energy intensity convergence rate in the context of reducing energy intensity; in particular, the high-skill technology spillover effect is more helpful to fasten the energy intensity convergence rate (15% increase) compared with low-medium skill technology (12% increase). Third, the composite effect appears insignificant on the energy intensity convergence of BRI countries. Finally, BRI countries with larger bilateral trade scale or more shares of technology-intensive imports with China tend to have greater energy intensity convergence rates than other counterparts.

Prof. Shaozhou Qi is the Jean Monnet Chair professor awarded by the EU with a focus on the teaching and research activities about the Low Carbon Economy and its Policy of EU in 2015. He is now the director of European Study Center and director of the Climate Change and Energy Economics Study Center (CCEE) of Wuhan University. During the past five years, Prof. Qi has done more than a dozen national and international cooperation research projects in the areas of carbon market, climate change, and energy economics. He has published 4 monographs, textbooks and translations, and has published more than twenty academic papers in the top international and national journals.

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REITERER, Michael

Dr. Michael Reiterer studied law at the University of Innsbruck (Dr. juris) and holds diplomas in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University/Bologna Centre and the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. In 2005 he was appointed adjunct professor for international politics at the University of Innsbruck; in 2018 Associate Researcher at the Institute for European Studies at the VUB (Vrije Universiteit Brussel). In his writings and teaching he focuses on EU foreign policy, EU-Asia relations, regional integration and security matters, human rights. As an official of the European Union, he is presently Ambassador of the European Union (EU) to the Republic of Korea, having previously served as Principal Advisor at the Asia-Pacific Department of the European External Action Service in Brussels, EU-Ambassador to Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein (2007-2011), Minister/Deputy Head of the EU-Delegation to Japan (2002-2006) and as Counsellor for the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM).

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SLIWINSKI, Krzysztof

Nord Stream 2 – the Case for the Foreign Policy Analysis

This paper re-examines the Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) with regard to recent developments concerning Nord Stream 1 (NS1) and Nord Stream 2 (NS2). Both of these projects are understood as specific foreign policy actions – "products" of foreign policy decisions. Drawing on Walter Carlsnaes's identified lack of integrative and dynamic models that would convincingly include both types of variables – structures and actors in a dynamic fashion – this study proposes a "reinforced model" of foreign policy analysis. Our model accounts convincingly for the correlation between NS1 and NS2, understood as foreign policy actions. Our research indicates that the linear sequence, as proposed by Carlsnaes himself (structure – disposition – intention – action), can and indeed should be re-conceptualized in a "circular" manner. This being the case, it is claimed that the outcome of the original action (NS1) has reinforced the structural dimension that has led to reinforced dispositional dimension, which in turn has led to reinforced intentional dimension that ultimately underpins NS2.

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SMITH, Nicholas Ross

The EU's stability-democratisation dilemma in the context of the problematic accession of the Western Balkan states

Despite Croatia finally traversing the difficult path to eventual EU membership, not one of the remaining Western Balkan states can claim to be on a definite pathway to accomplishing their EU accession bids. Indeed, one of the consistent issues from the perspective of the EU is the lack of tangible consolidated democratic reform in these countries. However, while the EU is right to cite insufficient democratic performance as areal and concerning phenomenon in the majority of the non-EU Western Balkan states, it is worth considering whether the EU's internal stability-democratisation dilemma has played some role in the lack of tangible consolidated democratic reform since 2003. Although the preference for stability over democracy is generally associated with the United States' grand strategic aims, the EU has similarly made stability a strong preference regarding developments in its own periphery (with special attention on the Western Balkans). This paper argues that this preference for stability coupled with a simplistic, top-down vision of democracy has undermined the EU's democracy promotion efforts in the Western Balkans and, in turn, has, unwittingly, made reaching the political accession targets a more difficult task for the Western Balkan EU candidates.

Nicholas Ross Smith is an Assistant Professor of International Studies at the University of Nottingham's Ningbo China campus. His expertise centres on security and democracy, with a particular interest in Europe.

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STIVAS, Dionysios

The Curious Case of the Meta-Securitization of the European Refugee Crisis in Greece after 2015

The theory of securitization, as developed by the Copenhagen School of Security Studies, constitutes the main analytical framework through which scholars investigate how non-

traditional security issues like migration, climate change and HIV gain security significance. On the basis of the securitization theory, scholars developed securitization sub-theories to explain phenomena which the securitization theory failed to address adequately. De-securitization, (a)securitization, in-securitization are just some of them. Yet, none of these sub-theories may explain the securitization related to the refugee crisis that was observed in Greece from 2015 onwards. This study argues that after winning the 2015's elections, the leftist government of SYRIZA, 'securitized' the restrictive measures adopted and implemented by its right-wing predecessors in the context of the securitization of the migration crisis. Although the referent object of security, the nature of the threat and the emergency measures changed substantially, the leftist government of SYRIZA applied a form of securitization that has never been observed before: the securitization of the previous securitization's emergency measures. This study names this form of securitization, meta-securitization. By applying the Modified Securitization Analytical Framework, this study argues that the leftist Greek government meta-securitized successfully the securitization measures implemented by its predecessors. Not only SYRIZA's government framed the manner by which the previous right-wing government dealt with the crisis as an existential threat to the values that the European Union represents, but also it managed to reallocate the resources of the European Union in favour of Greece.

Currently, a part-time lecturer and 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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SONG, Lilei

From "Wild West" to "Strategic Alliance": An assessment of China's influence in EU-Japan relations

EU-Japan relations have developed into a fully-fledged strategic partnership encompassing economy and trade, security and common values. This has led to among others Brussels and Tokyo negotiating an ambitious Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) since March 2013. In the meantime, the EU has taken positive steps to interact with China and other Asian actors to promote stability in the Asia-Pacific region through various forms of dialogue on Asian security. This chapter will seek to answer two questions: firstly, to what extent do EU-Japan strategic relations have impact in Asia?

Secondly, what influence of the does the EU-China strategic partnership (announced in the early 2000s) have on the current and the future state of EU-Japan relations? This chapter addresses both questions and focuses in particular on the role of EU-China relations play in three dimensions of European-Japanese cooperation: security, economics and values. The main argument advanced is that in spite of the EU and Japan being in the process of adopting their bilateral EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA)1 due to the geopolitical distances and close economic and trade relations with China, the EU is cautious to engage in substantial cooperation with Japan against China on Asian security, such as the territorial conflicts in the East and South China Seas.

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SU, Hungdah

European Dream, Reluctant Integration and the future of the EU

European integration is a reluctant one based upon a common European Dream. This dream has launched and facilitated European integration over past seventy years; however, it suffers some fatal bias from the very beginning. In this paper, I will try to indicate the contribution and constraint of this European Dream and indicate the approach to strengthen this Dream in order to support the future integration of the EU and its increasingly proactive role in the world politics.

Dr Hungdah Su holds Doctorate of University Paris-Sorbonne and is Professor and Jean Monnet Chair at National Taiwan University. He is also Director General of EU Centre in Taiwan since March 2011 and President of ECSA Taiwan since January 2015.

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TANAKA, Toshiro

EUSA-JAPAN--its Origin and Activities

EUSA-JAPAN has originally established as Nihon EC Gakkai (The Japan Association of EC Studies) in November 1980 and changed its name to Nihon EU Gakkai (EUSA-JAPAN) in November 1996. It will celebrate 40th Anniversary in November 2019 at Kobe. Previously assembled four times under the name of Nihon EC Kenkyusha-Taikai (Japan EC Researchers Meeting) since in November 1976, the fifth Kenkyusha-Taikai at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto had been developed into the Nihon EC Gakkai in November 1980 as the first national EC/EU Studies Association in Asia-Pacific region. The original registered members were 163, mainly academics and graduate students in the fields of Economics, Law, Political Science etc. from various universities, research institutes as well as press and media and practitioners. As the members show, one of our unique characteristics Association has been multi-disciplinary. Ever since, the members had been increased to more than 500, but recently decreased to about 460.

Prof. Kenji KATAYAMA (Fukuyama University, Economics) was elected as the first President. The unique system of ECSA/EUSA-JAPAN has been the term of President is two years (except transitional period in 2008-09) and non-renewable and rotates among three groups (Economics, Law, Political Science/Social Sciences/History) from its beginning.

The ECSA/EUSA-JAPAN's main activities have been holding Annual Research Meetings in November and publish annals, EC/EU Studies in Japan, next year mainly in Japanese with some articles in English. Recently, two reginal research meetings in Kanto (East) and Kansai (West) Areas have been established to encourage young researchers to make presentations. The ECSA/EUSA-JAPAN has been very active in international networking with various EC/EU Studies Associations. We had been original member of ECSA-World Conference and the Meetings of Presidents of national ECSAs in 1992 and EUSA-Asia Pacific (EUSAAP) in 1999.

Toshiro TANAKA is Professor Emeritus of Keio University since April 2011. He had been Professor of European Political Integration and Jean Monnet Chair *ad personam* since 2003, Faculty of Law, Keio University, and he had been Director of EU Studies Institute in Tokyo (2008-2011) and Governor (2011 - 2017). He was educated at Department of Political Science, Faculty of Law and Graduate School of Law and Political Science, Keio University and became a member of faculty with tenure in 1971 and Professor in 1985. He had been a founding

member of ECSA/EUSA-Japan and Board member (1980-2016) and was President (2002-04). He was also President of EUSA Asia-Pacific (2004-05).

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VELIVCHENKO, Viktor

A Conceptual Approach towards Images and Role Perceptions of Russia, the EU and key EU Actors in the Donbas Crisis

This article focuses on perceptions and images construed from the analysis of conceptual metaphors exposed in interviews of Ukrainian policy- and decision-makers from political, business, cultural, and civic elites (40 respondents). The elites were interviewed in the winter of 2016 within the framework of the Jean Monnet Network "Crisis, conflict and critical diplomacy: EU perceptions in Ukraine and Israel/Palestine" (C3EU) (2015-2018), supported by Earsmus+ program of the European Commission. Grounded on the Conceptual Metaphor Theory [Lakoff and Johnson 1980] and Strategic Narrative Theory [Miskimmon et al. 2013], the article undertakes a qualitative content analysis of the interview texts and cognitive metaphors used in them. By applying the tool of conceptual metaphor we trace elite perceptions of Russia, EU/key EU actors' roles in the Donbas crisis. The analysis of conceptual metaphors helps understand the roles that key actors play and demonstrate Ukraine's perceptions of Russia and the EU/EU actors in the Donbas crisis resolution. This understanding may benefit the EU's critical diplomacy towards Ukraine's crisis resolution and add a valuable insight to the constructive dialogue between Ukraine and the EU in times of crisis. The results spell the need for a more nuanced understanding of Ukraine's perceptions of key actors in the ongoing conflict and of the origin of these perceptions.

My main scientific interest is in the field of lingual and cognitive pragmatics: I investigate how people use language to express information intended but not obligatory exposed by words. I'm also interested in international relations, especially the relations in the triangle *EU-Ukraine-Russia* and political linguistics, especially in perceptions, manipulations and propaganda. At present I'm a Ph.D. student at NCRE (Canterbury University, New Zealand). The topic I chose for my Ph.D. thesis is about the current crisis in Ukraine the resolution of which is of primary importance for the EU's Eastern borders security and could leverage the future development of Ukraine.

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WANG, Yiwei

Three Dimensions to Understand Community of Shared Future for Humankind

The first sentence of Chinese classic novel Romance of the Three Kingdoms says, "This world will separate after long time united. Also will do the opposite after long time splitting." Today's world surfers too much of separation: populism, nationalism and extremism… How to achieve unity in diversity? The Belt and Road Initiative and Community of Shared Future

for Humankind as two coins of one silver of Chinese traditional he/he （和合, harmony） culture, were put forwarded by Chinese president Xi Jinping in recent years, to go beyond the European approach of high-standard (rigid uniformity; sovereignty transferring), US approach of exclusiveness and modern Human centered doctrine while seeking common or shared values of all nations, NGOs, etc. There are three dimensions to understand Community of Shared Future for Humankind: historically, activating shared traditions of lasting peace, common security; Presently, shaping common prosperity and open/ inclusive international system; Futurely, building a green and sustainable world, seeking global dynamic consensus in AI revolution and global commons. The Community of Shared Future for Humankind is also rebuilding Chinese Communist Party from revolution to construction, from internationalism to globalism.

WANG Yiwei is Jean Monnet Chair Professor, Professor of the School of International Studies and Senior Fellow of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies (RDCY), Director of the Institute of International Affairs and Director of the Center for EU Studies at Renmin University of China. He is also Director of the China-Europe Academic Network (CEAN) and Senior Research Fellow of the Charhar Institute. He was formerly a distinguished Professor of Tongji University (2011-2012), diplomat at the Chinese Mission to the European Union (2008-2011) and Professor of the Center for American Studies at Fudan University (2001-2008), Korea Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professor of Yonsei University (2005) and Fox Fellow of Yale University (2000-2001). He has published more than 200 academic articles on Social Sciences, and published 20 books, including the recent China Connects the World: What Behind The Belt & Road Initiative, New World Press, April. 2017; The Belt & Road Initiative: What China Will Offer the World in Its Rise, Haishang: Revelations of European Civilization (both in Chinese and English) and China NATO Studies Series. He has written 1000 commentaries at Project Syndicate, Europe's World, People's Daily, etc, and attended over 800 forums and conferences, such as Munich Security Conference, Shangri-La Dialogue, Boao Asia Forum, Wilton Park conference, Stockholm China Forum and the Berlin Diplomatic Forum. He is a frequent guest interviewee by the BBC, Financial Times, CCTV/CGTN and other Medias.

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WILSON, Bruce

Priorities for 2019-2030: EU's Role in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

The European Union (EU) was a principal architect of the United Nations' adoption in 2015 of the Agenda to 2030, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Notwithstanding the comprehensive international support offered in September 2015, and affirmed in the more definitive Climate Agreement in November 2015, the scale of the challenge represented by the Agenda is daunting. One of the features which distinguishes the SDGs is that, in contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, they apply to all nations, developed and developing. Therefore, both the Member States and the EU institutions have a particular role to play in contributing to the implementation of the Agenda. Some four years after that adoption of the seventeen Goals and the associated Targets (approximately 170), there is an increasing sense of urgency about the need for focus and action. In this respect, the European Commission (EC) has been active, and has certainly begun to examine the implications of the SDGs for the planning undertaken by each Directorate General. In this way, the EC is engaging with the Global Agenda in relation to Europe itself, as well as the role which the EU plays in the global community. However, there can be no argument that will be a major priority for the new European Union leadership in each of the institutions. This paper will examine the work undertaken to date in the EU institutions, and will consider where there are key opportunities for focus in these priorities. The paper will draw on research led by the EU Centre at RMIT, through Jean Monnet Network focused on the EU's role in the implementation of the SDGs in Asia Pacific.

Bruce Wilson is Director of the European Union Centre at RMIT. In this role, he provides insights to and leads research and debate on EU-Australian relations, and supports partnerships between Australian universities and organisations and their European counterparts. He leads several Jean Monnet projects at RMIT.

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XIN, Hua

The Transatlantic Strategic Rivalry and Its Influence on EU-China Economic Relations

Due to the increasingly differentiated strategic perceptions across the northern Atlantic, the transatlantic rivalry becomes even more intensified on four levels. 1) Domestic level: Both sides take pains to establish a new industrial strategy aimed at upgrading high-tech industries, reflecting similar anxieties for taking the new "commanding heights" of world economy. 2) Bilateral level: Endless twists and turns of free trade negotiations and tariff sanctions indicate a growing mutual hostility fermented by acrimonious calculations of strategic and economic

interests. 3) Global level: An EU-U.S. divergence on WTO-led multilateral trading system reflects their ideological and orientational divide. 4)The level of dealing with the third party, namely, China: EU and U.S. adopt varied methods despite of their analogous assessments, creating a volatile grand triangle in the international community. Inevitably, some parts of this rivalry will squeeze China ever more when it is already dragged towards a dire game of trade war with the U.S. On the other hand, the EU-U.S. perceptional, ideological, and strategic divide will create a EU-China empathy that may bring more consensus and coordination into their bilateral relations.

XIN Hua is research professor and executive deputy director of the Center for EU Studies at Shanghai International Studies University (SISU), trustee and director of research of the Shanghai Institute for European Studies (SIES), and non-resident senior researcher of the Center for National Strategic Studies at Shanghai Jiaotong University (SJU). He regularly provides advice to high-level policymakers through Chinese think tanks and is frequently called upon to offer media commentaries. He has won several academic prizes issued by the Shanghai Federation of Social Science Associations. His major research fields include: EU-China-U.S. economic relations and economic diplomacy, and comparative studies on the European and East Asian regional integrations. His most recent publications include: "The Interest Groups' Influence Mechanisms on the Policymaking in the U.S.-EU Trade Negotiations: A Comparative Study of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the BusinessEurope", Chinese Journal of European Studies, Vol. 36, No. 6: 56-82; "Analysis of the Strategic Rationale behind the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement", Global Review, Vol. 10, No. 6: 95-119.

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XU, Mingqi

China-Europe Cooperation and Their Roles in the World Economy

Chinese economy growth rate is slowing down to 6% owing to structural shifting from manufacturing taking the lead to service industry taking the lead as industrialization come to the finishing phase. However, China could still maintain rather high growth rate for another decade and more. The positive factors are five fold. These factors are: further reforms of SOEs, government administration reform and continuous promotion of development of private sector; industrial and structural shifting within China on the bases of ladder like development pattern; further urbanization and continuous immigration from rural to urban area; comparatively high quality and abundant human resources; and increasing investment in

R&D. These positive factors will drive Chinese economy to grow more sustainably and maintain high ratio contribution to the world economic growth. With these factors, China will hold policy of further opening and stand to safeguard multilateral system of free trade and oppose to protectionism. The EU combine together is the second largest economy in the world and the biggest commodity trading partner of the world. The EU's GDP share is 21% and trade share is 15.2% of that of the world respectively. Even if UK leaves the EU the status will not change. China is the single second largest economy in the world and the biggest trading country in the world. If China and the EU come together to uphold global economic system based on current principal of international economic organization and promote the orderly reform, we will be able to overcome protectionism and risk of collapse of international economic order, and avoid severe chaos and economic crisis if the system collapsed. As China and the EU have common interests in global economic governance, coordination and cooperation need to be enhanced. China-EU investment treaty is the symbol of this kind and should be speeded up by both sides with genuine efforts.

Dr. Xu Mingqi is a senior research professor of International Economics and Director of European Studies Centre at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. He also serves as the president of Shanghai Institute for European Studies and Secretary-General of Shanghai Coordination Center for FTZ Studies. His main research areas are in the theory international economics, international political economy, European economy, monetary economics and monetary policy, and China's economic system reforms. His other academic positions include Vice Chairman of China Society of European Studies, Standing Council Member of China Society for World Economics. He is also a guest professor of Fudan University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics and Academic Advisor of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS). He published extensively in international economics and many of his works have been awarded by government and academic associations with excellent research prizes.

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YANG, Haifeng

A EU model of regionalism in hard time and its future

The European Union characterized by integration of high degree institutionalization represents an important model of new regionalism. But ever since the global financial crisis in 2007, the EU has faced a series of internal and external challenges. Lack of effective governance, this EU model of regionalism entered into hard time. The EU introduced

strategies and policy measures to cope with challenges and especially enhance its economic union and defence union after that. Despite the efforts of the EU, it will be difficult to maintain a dynamic balance of its integration. A rising of so-called competing regionalism as a substitute for new regionalism seems inevitable to a large extent.

Dr. Yang Haifeng is Secretary-General of Shanghai Institute for European Studies. He received his M.A. in European Studies at Macau University and his Ph.D in International Relations at Fudan University. His research mainly focuses on China-Europe relations, EU governance, international crisis management, etc. His most recent papers and books in Chinese include: Analysis on EU-China Interactions in International Crisis Management; Principled Pragmatism — An Analysis of the EU's Global Strategy for Foreign and Security.

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YAO, Xu

New Trends of EU's Transborder Data Flows Governance

In the process of the development of network technology model, the flow of personal data across the globe has created a completely new issue of transborder data flows. The core question of this thesis is what the EU's transborder data flow model is. Un-der the core of this problem, the main question has to be answered is how the free flow of personal data and regulation of individual data has a proper theoretical inter-pretation of the framework and how the EU continues to seek the balance of dynamic tension. In addition, how to assess the EU's transborder data flows.

EU's transborder data flows practice can be summed up as "a compromise governance model". Although the overall idea of regulation is strictly based on the data free flow of personal rights and economic development, the constant serviceability and re-quirements of the scope of the system reinforce the robustness of the system. It still cannot cover the fact that EU has not fully achieved the expected results of the trans-border data flow process. Although EU is a former ranking soldier, there is still a big room for improvement in the future.

Dr. Yao Xu is a Senior Policy Analyst at Fudan Development Institute(FDDI) in Shanghai, China. He was awarded his Bachelor and Ph.D. degree in International Relations from Fudan University and started his research career at Fudan University since his graduation.

He has served as Director of Strategic Cooperation Division in FDDI and assistant to the head of the Center for Cyberspace Governance Researches of Fudan University, also in charge of the Program to Promote China-US Friendship, Trust and Cooperation.His current research focused on Cyberspace Governance, Data Regulation, Transborder Data Flows, Foreign Policy of Major Powers, etc.

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YEH, Kuo-chun

Room for Maneuver and Alternatives: A Reinterpretation of the German Crisis of 1931

This paper revisits the German crisis of 1931, emphasizing that the cause of the crisis was borrowing in a currency that a sovereign cannot control and the resulting high level of foreign currency-denominated debt. We suggest that the de‡ationist policy of Heinrich Brüning was not due to gold-standard mentality, but because in a sovereign default he was forced to adopt fiscal austerity and not the other, even though such a policy was deemed to be self-defeating amid the crisis. Moreover, the much stated trade-o¤ between the maintenance of the gold standard and the Reichsbank's role as lender of last resort or that the banking crisis could have been avoided if the Reichsbank was not committed to the maintenance of the gold standard is nothing but an illusion. Policy implications for the recent European debt crisis are also provided.

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

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YENCKEN, Edward

From a One-policy Relationship to an FTA: Agricultural disputes in the EU-Australia relationship

Australia's approach to relations with the European Union (EU) has tended to be focused on issues of disagreement, most notably the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Successive Australian government have been critical not only of the restrictions placed on access to the

EU market by the CAP but also its impact in distorting the international agricultural market through the selling of subsided goods. Despite the CAP's prominence as an issue it will be contended that Australia over the past two decades, has forged an increasingly close relationship with the EU. This has been due to major reform of the CAP but also the emergence of the EU as an increasingly coherent economic actor as seen with the implementation of the single market and the Euro. In recognition of these developments significant bilateral agreements have been completed over the past 15 years including a treaty-level Framework Agreement in 2016. This has been followed by the formal commencement of negotiations for an FTA in 2018. Consequently, this paper will argue that while EU-Australia relationship does not receive significant attention, it is nevertheless of increasing importance to Australian interests.

Edward Yencken was awarded his PhD from The University of Melbourne, Australia in 2018. During his PhD research, Edward spent time as Visiting Scholar at Universität Trier, Germany from. Edward has also been a Visiting Fellow at Freie Universität Berlin, Germany as part of the NResearch Project "Asian Perceptions of the EU: External views on the EU as a Civilian Power". His PhD thesis explored the evolution of relations between Australia and the EU since their establishment. Aside from the focus of his thesis, Edward's other research interests include EU politics, Western European politics, EU-Asia relations and Asia-Pacific regionalism.

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YI, Chae-Deug

Nonparameric Estimation of Volatility of EURO-Dollar Exchange Rates

This paper examines the recent realized continuous volatility and discrete jumps of US Dollar/Euro returns using the frequency five minute returns spanning the period from February 2010 through February 2018 with the periodicity filters. The realized volatility and Realized Outlying Weighted variation show that non-Gaussian fat-tailed and leptokurtic distributions. Some significant volatility jumps of returns occurred during 2010 through 2018 and the very exceptionally large and irregular jumps occurred around year especially around the 2010-2011 after EU financial crisis and 2015-2016. The Outlyingness occurred somewhat frequently around years in 2015 and 2016. When we include the periodicity filters of volatility such as MAD, Short Half Scale and WSD, the five minute returns of US Dollar/Euro exchange rates have smaller daily jump probabilities by 20-30% than when we do not include the periodicity filters of volatility. Thus, when we consider the periodicity filters of volatility such as MAD, Short Half Scale and WSD, the five minute returns of US Dollar/Euro have considerably smaller jump probabilities.

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YUAN, Renee Yi-Mond

Tourism Development In EU Regions: An Analysis Of Monitoring Strategies For Fast

In this approach we have considered the possible consequences related to fast tourism developments. Most attractive destinations are considering new forms of supports and initiatives. A brief selection of examples in the EU in favor of more remote regions have attracted our attentions as possible ways to revitalize less typical country side to maintain social traditions or culture and natural landscapes, as this phenomena threats Taiwan mountain regions, with a decrease of one fifth o f its population each year and cumulate a record of fastest tourists number growth three years. The examples taken among EU supporting projects shows new strategies and the ways to enjoy travel with relevant benefits for localities economy social or environmental long lasting effects. The use and development of new technological media tools, hand devices, app or adapted forms of advertisements tailor made can only help to attract national, regional or private funding investments to ensure higher quality services for tourists and well managed resources for local workforce and residents and encourage youth to back or stay in their villages with shining perspectives for the future generations and the long term, by offering some guaranty of originality, relaxing or activities and environments for individual, families or friends gathering trips. Further sustainable tourism developments in this sense should be occurring thanks to low financial support and high local involvement and could be recommended to preserve or maintain fast tourism developing countries original features and values.

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ZHANG, Ji

Multiple Crisis, Its Nature and Consequences: Chinese Perspective on EU Crisis

European Union has been besieged by multiple crises in the last decade. A succession of crises, including the debt crisis, the refugee crisis, the rise of populism and extremism, the Brexit, and the Ukraine crisis, has brought the toughest challenge to European Union in European integration history. The challenges are not only on European governance and institutions, but also on its international roles. The crises are rooted in the special political,

economic and cultural environment of the Europe, and the EU's institutional framework formed in historical development. The crises have heavily decreased the EU's influence on the global stage, and have brought about long-lasting effect on the EU foreign relations. European Union is on a historical crossing, where its future direction is yet to be made clear. The ways to understand those crises and its consequences, its origin and nature are not only in the central agenda of European researchers, but also attract substantial attention from Chinese scholars on European studies. In this chapter, we will examine how Chinese scholars perceive those crises that European Union has been facing, how Chinese scholars analyze the consequences that those crises make to the European project, European Union institutions and its member states, and how Chinese scholars understand the nature and origin of those crises.

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ZHOU, Qianyu

The impact of Sino-US conflict on the EU

This paper discusses the impact of Sino-US conflict of South China Sea on the EU as well as its member states. Two theories which are realism theory, economy nationalism theory are used to analyze the issue. The analysis part consists of three cases. The first part is about the effect from the Sino-US trade conflict on the EU. The second part is about the impact on the EU from the South China Sea issue.

Zhou Qianyu is a master student of European Studies in University of Macao. Her main interest is about Sino-US relations and International relations of the EU.

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ZAYAT, Batchimeg

EU-Integration from the Perspective of "Two-Way" Concept "Multi- or Two-Speed Europe" Model of European Union

TheEUislargelyseenasasystemofEuropeanstabilityandprosperity.Formuchofthelast decade,however,manyEUcountrieshavefacedconsiderableeconomicdifficulties.Despiteanimp rovedeconomicsituationintheEUsince2017,economicpressuresandsocietalchangeshavecontri buted to theriseofpopulist and antiestablishment political parties inFrancefor example, atleastsomeofwhichharboranti-
EUor“euroskeptic”sentiments.SuchtrendshavecomplicatedtheEU’sability todealwithmultipleinternalchallenges.Amongthemostprominentchallengesarethependingde partureoftheUnitedKingdomfromtheEU,amajorityoftheBritishhavevotedtoexittheEuropeanU nion.Amidthesedifficultissues,somearequestioningthefutureshapeandcharacteroftheEU.Sup portersoftheEUworrythatcertainaspectsofEUintegrationcouldbestoppedorreversed.Otherssco ntendthatthemultiplecrisescouldproducesomebeneficialreformsandultimatelytransformtheE Uintoamoreeffective,cohesiveentity.Recently,considerableattentionhasfocusedondeveloping a“multispeedEU,”inwhichsomeEUmemberscouldpursue greater integration in specifiedareas whileotherscould opt out.
ThisarticleisaimingtoanalyzetheEuropeanintegrationprocessintermsofitsstructureandmodel .

Research Fellow in the field of European Studies, Department of International Organisations and Regional Studies. I am 36 years old, enthusiast analyst, after completing master’s degree in “European -Administrative- Management” in Germany 2016, i returned to Mongolia and started working again as a fulltime research fellow at the Institute of International Affairs, Mongolian Academy of Sciences for the last 6 years. I like jogging, traveling and I enjoy working in a team.

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POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP

Abstracts A – L

CHOU, Kuanchu

A Realist Critics of Studies on EU-China Relations

For decades, neoliberalist and institutionalist theories dominant studies on EU-China strategic partnership and bilateral cooperation. Since the end of cold war, EU has been recognized for a civilian power or normative power in global in international system, not only it's weakness in military power, but also tendency and identity of using neoliberal and institutional means to its counterpart. Neoliberalist and institutionalist theories have successfully analyzed and predict the development patterns of EU-China cooperation since 1990s, however, the empirical studies shows that neoliberalist theories insufficiently explain and predict the future development of EU-China cooperation. I argue that with rising of China, relative gain problems become main obstacles for further EU-China bilateral cooperation because China not only gains more from bilateral trade but also tries to shift the market structure through merger European companies. Moreover, China manage to gain its influence in Central and Eastern Europe and Balkan Region through an ambitious investment strategy, known as Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI). The potential shift of power structure in geopolitical has forced EU to adopt balance of threat strategy in EU-China relations.

My mane is Chou Kuanchu, and I am a PhD student in Department of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University. My research field is EU-China bilateral relationship and EU's China policy. Now, I am interesting in how EU reshape its China policy in 21th century

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JO, Hye-Jeong

The Fourth Industrial Revolution and a possibility to digital fragmentation among EU member states

The 4th industrial revolution (4IR) has attracted world's attention since it was discussed in the 46th World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2016. It was mentioned that some technologies will have a great influence on our society in the generation of the 4IR. The core technologies of the 4IR are Artificial intelligence(AI) and big data, Self-driving car, IoTs, Virtual world and augmented reality, New sensor technology, and 3D printing. They are based on Information and Computer Technology (ICT). The 4IR will affect our human life, society, economy, trade, etc. These changes will make our society experience not only bright sides but also dark sides. The 3D printing will bring about the innovation. It has already been used to replace part of a ribcage. AI can learn from past mistakes and automate complex decisions based on big data.

Robots have already disrupted blue collar industries. But, they'll also start disrupting white-collar jobs. Some experts expect that most of low-skilled workers will lose their job easily more than high-skilled employees. These technologies mentioned above can help the human life to be improved, however, there is a dark side like job loss. Our society needs to cope with it. The EU is considering that the 4IR is emerged as the breakthroughs in diverse difficulties like a slowing of economic growth and generational shift of manufacturing powerhouse. Therefore, the EU is also trying to have a competitiveness in the 4IR like other countries and to cope with expected dark sides and societal issue. One of their difficulties in achieving their digital project's goal is a possibility to digital fragmentation among member states. This paper will address what the EU prepares to cope with the 4IR, what a digital divide is and how the east Europe should gear up for the 4IR.

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KIM, Jooyoung

EU Common Energy Policy and European Integration – focused on Energy Security Assessment

The European Union is now taking on new era in accordance with Brexit. And 'energy' is the issue that people relatively less care than border or financial issues in Brexit situation. But energy is base of everything. Consequently it is one of the most important issues about which all countries surely concern and the political and economic relations are all included in it. The European Union, it is currently well known for its pacesetting role for sustainable, environmental friendly energy policy while it is also well known for its chronic problem such as energy dependency. Both are showing that energy is one of the EU's priorities undoubtedly. There even exist the differences between Eastern Europe and Western Europe countries in terms of energy and the Three Seas Initiative is one of the direct examples. In other words, energy could act as a factor of European integration. This paper combines those EU energy issues with Brexit, the unprecedented crisis for EU which possibly could create disintegration among member states. Staring from the EU's basic policy for energy including EU-ETS system, the paper tries to figure out the differences and changes in post-Brexit period and to suggest the correlation between post-Brexit energy policy and new European integration. The paper doesn't contain the solid forecast for future of the integration but it confirms the importance of energy for current European Union and proposes several possibilities for future integration in terms of integration.

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LAKSANAWISIT, Jirapha

European Children's Television: Teaching a World of Values

During the Cold War era, television was an important instrument in the struggle between Liberal West and Socialist East in Europe. This included children's television. Unser Sandmännchen (Our Little Sandman) and Das Sandmännchen (The Little Sandman) were produced by Communist East Germany and Liberal Democratic West Germany respectively. Both were created to compete each other directly in propagating their national achievements and promoting values and ideologies they wished to indoctrinate in their future generations. The importance of television for the development of children cannot be denied. Not only does children's television provide entertainment on a daily basis. It is also a main source of learning for the young. Children's television can help prepare them for the daily and future life, help stimulate creativity, enhance educational knowledge, boost language proficiency, improve social and personal skills, and eventually open up to new experiences and possibilities. The Cold War, with the division of Europe along the ideological line, has ended. Today, being 'United in Diversity', the member states of the European Union share common European values of respect for human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law. This paper aims to investigate how European children's television helps children learn about the common European values. The lesson drawn from this study may be beneficial for some aspects of the development of children's television in Thailand. The analysis will base on a selection of some children's television shows from public children's channels in the EU member states. It will make use of MAVISE database on tv and on-demand audiovisual services and companies in Europe.

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LIAO, Jo-Yu

The Recent Changes of the EU Anti-Dumping Regulation and its Future Implications

The European Commission proposed to amend its anti-dumping regulation in November 2016, just before the 15th anniversary of China's accession to the WTO. Base on the expiration of Accession Protocol article 15, China demanded to be recognized as a market economy country and terminate the use of the non-market economy methodology in the anti-dumping investigation. The new EU regulation implemented in December 2017 and aims to ensure fair trade in imports into the EU, and its most significant change is the method of calculating the dumping margin in anti-dumping investigations on imports from WTO members and the concept of significant market distortion. It means that the new methodology removes the former distinction between market and non-market economies for calculating dumping margins, instead if state interference significantly distorts the market of the exporting country, the Commission will use undistorted benchmarks to determine the normal value of the product. In the same time, the European Commission published first country report on state distortions existing in China. In response to the EU's first report on China's market distortions, China believes that the EU's approach is a double standard and discriminatory which breach the EU's obligations under WTO rules. China also filed the plaint (DS516) to WTO Dispute Settlement Body on the grounds that the EU refused to recognize its market economy status. However, the European Commission claimed that new anti-dumping regulations are "country-neutral". Accordingly, this paper will first address the debate on the interpretation of China's Accession Protocol, and following by introducing the new regulation; further, attempting to analysis the conformity between EU anti-dumping regulation and WTO rules and the future implications to imports from China.

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LIU, Xiyin

Analysing the EU's external governance effort in greening the industrial production outside its neighbouring periphery: A China case

Sixty years since the Treaty of Rome, the then new-born European Economic Community's Common Market has evolved into a Union's Single Market, based on where the EU's global influence has relied for existence. In addition to a solid foundation of a sizable, integrated market, the EU has also benefited from an exclusive competence in commercial policy-making and a robust societal interest in trade liberalization. Based on these three characteristics, by externalizing market-related policies and regulatory measures in defending human rights,

public goods, or good governance, the EU has the capacity and will to transcend beyond its role of an influential trader and morphed into a market/regulatory power. One might ask: now we know that the EU is well-equipped and capable, but it takes two to do the things right, so where is the other missing piece of the jigsaw in the EU's global governance dynamic - the foreign regulation adopters or the norm takers? The research will revolve around one query in order to contribute to a better understanding of the EU's role and actorness in its external or global governance: whether the EU internal market-related policies and regulatory measures in economic and social dimensions have brought about structural change in the industrial sector and shift in policymaking and priority setting in a third country. To narrow down the research focus, the research will delve into the EU's regulatory influence and its actorness in China. It is necessary to know how far the EU market-related law can reach China and how do they function in a faraway land. On the other hand, a clearer definition of the role China plays in this dynamic is needed: is it a passive, involuntary rules/norms taker or an active, voluntary coordinator?

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LIU, Xuejun

Homogeneous Double-Wheel Model of Chinese City Diplomacy:
A Relational Theory Perspective

Globalization has motivated a variety of complex international agents. Cities, as significant sub-state actors, play an increasingly major role in connectivity. Chinese city diplomacy has entered a brand-new phase since establishing the first pair of international friendship cities in 1973. However, the existing data presents that there is no apparent correlativity between the relations among nations and the development of city diplomacy. Thus, the neglect of cities' development dynamics and the lag of theoretical research trigger the author's thought—why can the process of Chinese city diplomacy be maintained? What are the contributing factors and driving mechanism behind this process?

After exploring chronological events of Chinese city diplomacy, on the practical level, the author finds the similarity of political, economic and geographic components of cities, namely, the homogeneity on administrative division, major industries and geographical locations builds up the friendly relations. On the theoretical level, the author applies relational theory based on states to explain the interactions between sub-state agents through metaphor, holding the view that the friendly relation between cities maintains the process of city diplomacy. Then, the author proposes homogeneous double-wheel model of Chinese city

diplomacy. To be specific, the similarity and the interaction between cities build friendship relations which drive the process of Chinese city diplomatic practices. Based on this, on the one hand (wheel 1), the practice of city diplomacy constructs the norms and rules between cities that maintains the institutionalized exchanges. This makes the future of cooperation more expectable; on the other hand (wheel 2), it cultivates the sentiment and identity between cities which offers an opportunity for them to seek for the complementary spheres. During this process, the transaction costs can be lowered. Thus, the process of city diplomacy can be facilitated.

LIU Xuejun, majoring in Diplomacy, now is a post-graduate student of the Double Masters in Asian & European Affairs MA Program organized by Renmin University of China and King's College London, supervised by WANG Yiwei, Jean Monnet Chair Professor. She has attend East and West Contact and Dialogue: II International Conference of China Studies (2019) in Spain and delivered a speech. She has co-published a book—Overseas Risk Prevention and Reduction for Institutions and Individuals: Case Studies in Movies (People's Daily Press, January 2019) and co-published several journals and articles—The Belt and Road Initiative and Beijing as the International Exchange (Qianxian, February 2019) and Is the Belt and Road Initiative a Chinese Geo-Political Strategy? (Asian Affairs, 2019).

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Rethinking of state-owned enterprises in the new trade situation: a comparative study betweenChina and Europe

The current international system is undergoing historic changes, and trade issues have become the core issue of all states. With developing countries playing an increasingly important role in international trade, state-owned enterprises (SOE) have become the focus of a new round of issues. I want to make a brief discussion on SOEs from the perspective of China-EU comparison. We can find that the restrictions on SOEs are completely different under different trade rules. A very obvious example is the different provisions for SOEs under WTO and TPP rules. A chapter under the TPP rules is devoted to SOEs. To some extent, such restrictions can be seen as developed countries' restrictions on emerging economies' participation in international trade.

In general, the current rules and restrictions on SOEs all start from the principle of Competitive Neutrality, but in the specific use of this principle, it often directly leads to ownership neutrality. It is precisely because of this that SOEs are seen as the cause of unfair competition. However, this view is biased. I hope to take China and Europe as a comparative study to review the problems of SOEs. I'm going to talk about this on two levels. Firstly, we can see that in some periods of economic development, such as Europe after world war ii, SOEs played an important role. Looking back in history, the SOEs in Europe's economic

participation has an exit process. Then, for the developing countries, the necessity of SOEs is something we need to discuss. And, to the developing countries, it is difficult for them to deal with the private monopoly without SOEs. Secondly, if ownership is the only core, the position of some private enterprises with large state subsidies will be very ambiguous. For example, we can see the dispute between Airbus and Boeing in the WTO. We will find that Airbus's allegations involve a lot of subsidies from the US government to Boeing, including NASA, the us department of defense and some state governments.

Based on the above, I believe that the current discussion on the issue of state-owned enterprises is insufficient, and this issue still needs to be further studied.

Tianyu Luo is a graduate student in international relations in Fudan University. His research interests lie in international organizations and international regimes. Currently, he has published two articles on Fudan International Studies Review, one with associate professor Qian Qin called International Law Making: the Participation of China in International Law Commission, the other with Lecturer Yitian Huang called Challenge and Response: the International Transfer of Climate-friendly Technologies and International Law. He went to Germany, France and Belgium for exchange, and studied for a master's degree in management in Belgium.

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MATULA, Siratchakorn

How GDPR will change the world: A case study of its impact on Thai business

The GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is a new data protection standard established by the European Union and has been adopted recently. The regulation was created to guarantee the safety of the personal data of the EU citizens. However, the impact of the regulation has spread throughout the world. Although a country may not be ready to accept this, it has to comply because of the importance of the EU as a major global actor. This research will focus on Thailand which is considered by the EU as a third country. The objectives of this paper are: to study how GDPR affects business in Thailand, both large and small sectors; and how Thai business can take advantage from this European regulation to create more opportunities and improve their competitiveness in the world market. The paper will also discuss what benefits Thailand can gain from having a regulation like GDPR of its own, using the EU as a case study. The paper will investigate not only the businesses in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, but also include some selected from the metropolitan and provincial areas, since each area has a mode of business operation different from the other. Such selection will help us understand better the relations between the different businesses and the application of the GDPR. Apart from literature review, interview is used as a main methodology with the sampling groups selected from large- and small-sized companies, and from different areas of Thailand.

My name is Siratchakorn Matula. I am 21 years old but almost 22. I am studying in master degree at Chulalongkorn University. My hometown is in the North part of Thailand. I love reading books and also watching movies. I am interested in Europe due to long histories. Their cultures and architectures make me feel excited every time when I see it on either novels or TV but quite depressed when it is about war and dead people.

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PARK, Hyeryon

The New Diversity of European Society and further steps of the EU, embracement or exclusion

The ethnic and cultural diversity of European society has increased due to the influx of immigrants from neighbouring countries. The antipathy citizens have about this diversity was expressed by the rise of the far-right parties in Member states. The goal of this paper is to suggest the problems and limitations of migration governance of the EU over the years, especially in the process of resolving the refugee crisis. First, this paper will analyze the EU's responses, policy and its effect regarding to the increased immigrants. Then it attempts to show disagreement between the EU-level immigration policy and that among the member

states reflecting their national variables, like economic and security factors. Along with the results so far, how to deal with the immigration problem, a precarious landscape of the ongoing European integration, can be predicted from this year's European Parliament election. In conclusion, this paper will answer the question of how well EU governance has reflected reality and citizens.

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PERIC, Marcela

Japanese Foreign Policy during Yugoslav crisis in the 1990s: Indirect Approach towards Europe

This paper analyzes the policy of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) towards the former republics of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in the 1990s during the Yugoslav crisis. It argues that MOFA adopted an indirect foreign policy approach since it acted through United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to help foster the peace process. The paper particularly focuses on the roles played by Yasushi Akashi, the head of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata, through whom Japan provided aid during the humanitarian crisis in SFRY. Japan exerted its bilateral and multilateral influence to help resolve the international status of the SFRY, to defuse tensions in its successor republics and to prevent the spread of the conflict to Macedonia and Albania. Paper aims to recognize Japanese role during peace process which has been overlooked and under-researched. After the end of conflict, Japan's policy to-wards the region focused on post-conflict reconstruction and supporting the transition to prepare for the European integration process.

Marcela Peric is a PhD student at Keio University's Graduate School of Law and Politics in Tokyo Japan, funded by the MEXT scholarship for research since 2015. Hailing from Republic of Croatia, she earned both her Baccalaureate and Master's degrees in Political Science from the University of Zagreb where she also completed a Japanology course. In addition, she was an exchange student to Musashino University through the JASSO scholarship and is one of the founders of the MA-KOTO CROATIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION. Her research focuses on the political relationship between the EC/EU and Japan in the Post- Cold War era.

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PORTO, Massimiliano

Expectations of Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises for the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. An Analysis from and independent survey

We investigate the expectations of Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for the effects of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement on their exports to the EU through the analysis of their answers to an independent survey. The survey targets Japanese exporting SMEs, including SMEs that currently do not export to the EU. We built the database of exporting Japanese SMEs on the information available on JETRO, business associations and local trade directories. The survey contains 26 questions structured in three parts. The questions aim at identifying the profile of the respondent firms in the first part, their approach to the EU market in the second part, and their opinions on the EU-Japan Economic Partnership in the third part.

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SIM, Jimin

The EU's Cyber Security Strategy: Response to Russia's Hybrid Threats

The tension between the EU and Russia has been growing since the European integration expanded to eastern European countries. The Crimea crisis revealed Russia's revisionist strategy and its ambition toward Europe. The EU Global Strategy states the relationship with Russia is "a key strategic challenge" and the EU should set "a consistent and united approach" towards Russia. One of the characteristics of Russia's strategy is that Russia has diversified the measures of power projection; combination of hard power and soft power. There are several examples showing Russia exerting influence by cultural, economic means in the EU's neighbourhood. Especially, Russia is exploiting advantages of ICT technologies by disinformation campaigns and cyber-attacks.

This paper aims to study Russia's hybrid warfare strategy toward Europe and the EU's responses. First, it will analyze Russia's geopolitical purposes behind hybrid threats in Europe. It will identify Russia's aims and measures deployed. Second, it will look into how the EU is responding to the threats. The EU has increased its awareness and made efforts, such as creation of EU Hybrid Fusion Cell, and East StratCom Task Force. Cooperation with NATO is also an integral part of the EU's strategy. In conclusion, it will assess how effective the EU's response is and will be functioning to counter Russia's hybrid threats.

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SU, Xueji

The Role of Normative Power Europe in the Belt and Road Initiative

China's relatively recent Belt and Road Initiative is viewed by China as a flexible, inclusive, and open vision for building a comprehensive cultural, economic, and political network that promotes connectivity and cooperation between countries, regions, and cities along the Belt and Road. The European Union is geographically significant to BRI. Accordingly, during the 19th EU-China Summit, the involved parties discussed the mutual benefits of a common strategy in the implementation of BRI, committed to an open world, and to finding global solutions to issues of global concern. In studying interactions between the EU and China, it is essential to understand the EU's normative external policies and international identity. One of the relevant conceptual lenses is "Normative Power Europe", expounded by Manners (2002), considering that the EU possesses the "ability to shape conceptions of what the 'normal' is" in international relations, based on the power of the attractiveness of the European project to third parties, encoded in European standards, values, principles, and procedures. The proposed article will, firstly, examine whether and how the EU has exercised its normative power in BRI countries and BRI related institutions, and the implications. In this regard, the "European Neighborhood Policy", the China-sponsored Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the "connectivity platform" of the EU and China are selected as case studies. Secondly, the proposed article will review legal and policy instruments at the EU's disposal for the exercise of normative power, and the limitations of each when applied in BRI. Following that, the proposed article will appraise how China plays as "normative power" in BRI, compared with the EU, and analyze the compatibility of their norms and the corresponding approaches. This study can contribute to both policy-making in the EU and finding joint rule-based solutions for sustainable regional governance between the EU and China.

Xueji Su is Ph.D. Candidate of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her project examines the legal framework of China-European Union economic relations in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative and China's evolving economic diplomacy. Her PhD research involves interdisciplinary studies of international economic law and international relations. She holds a BA from Central University of financial and Economics, an Mphil in European Union Law from University of Macau. She did an internship in Macau economic and trade office to the

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SUN, Tzu Chieh

The Reform of ISDS: A Focus on the UNCITRAL Transparency Rules in Investor-State Arbitrations

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) has been the main mechanism dealing with investment disputes. Foreign investors have demonstrated their preference to settle investment disputes through investor-State arbitrations. However, over the past decade, commentators have criticized investment arbitrations for several reasons, and one of which is lacking in transparency. Recently, in response to the deficiency in transparency, United Nation Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) has established high-standard transparency rules, UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration (UNCITRAL Transparency Rules), which came into effect in 2014. Furthermore, to promote greater applicability of UNCITRAL Transparency Rules, UNCITRAL adopted "United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration" (the Mauritius Convention), which entered into force in 2017. European Union, as a leading role in international law, has responded to the public concern of investor-State arbitrations. European Commission has proposed a new regime to replace ISDS, Investment Court System (ICS). In respect with the transparency aspect of ICS, UNCITRAL Transparency Rules are incorporated as a method to increase transparency. The development of transparency rules is worth paying attention as it brings benefits and has great implications in investor-State arbitrations. Especially over the past few years, European Commission has submitted written submissions as third-party in several investment disputes involving European Union law. Therefore, this article will scrutinize, first, the deficiency of transparency in investor-State arbitrations; secondly, the response to the lack of transparency in international investment law; thirdly, analysis of the UNCITRAL Transparency Rules in respect with public access to documents, third-party participation(like NGOs, etc.) and public hearings and the benefits that the transparency rules bring. Fourth, this article will examine the potential impact of the transparency rules. Finally, a conclusion with some remarks.

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VERSTAPPEN, Jasper

Formation and enforceability of smart contracts in European legal systems

Smart contracts are those contracts that are automatically formed and automatically enforced. Formation and enforcement are not done by way of law, but by way of technology. Hence, such smart contracts provide interesting opportunities for cost-reduction whilst potentially straining the existing legal frameworks. This paper outlines how smart contracts are concluded and provides an overview of requirements that the different legal systems pose as conditions to enforceability. This allows us to provide an overview of potential legal pitfalls in the aforementioned legal systems as well as giving an indication as to which legal system provides the least obstacles to implementation of such technology. Finally, following an analysis of the technology that enables smart contracts as well as an analysis of the current legal landscape, this paper will give preliminary answers to a double-pronged normative question: on the extent to which the technology ought to be shaped in response to the law, and on the extend that the law ought to be shaped in response to the technology. This paper is part of a broader research project that aims to discover how blockchain-based transactions fit in the existing legal frameworks. The research takes a comparative legal perspective, focusing on the French, English, German, and Dutch legal systems.

Jasper is an external PhD-researcher at Maastricht University and works as a Senior Consultant for KPMG in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. He provides financial service providers with regulatory assurance, performs IT audits, and advises on matters of regulatory compliance. Prior to joining KPMG he was a trainee with the European Commission in Brussels. His research focuses on regulation of blockchain-based transactions and smart contracts in different European states. Jasper holds an LL.M in European Law and an LL.M in Dutch private law from Maastricht University.

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WANG, Kunjie

Changing times, changing rules: Adaptation and conflict on personal data protection of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation

The digital economy has been emerged in transnational trade in goods and services and capital flows and become the mainstream of the world economy and the engine of economic growth. Digital trade is inseparable from the communication technologies such as cloud computing and big data to support innovation, which is growing in importance, raising measurement concerns and data dissemination needs. On the other hand, protection of personal data is a fundamental value in digital trade. It is more and more important to strike

the balance between the free flow of data and personal data protection in the digital trade context, which has aroused general concern of legislative practice in various countries. This paper will focus on the legislation towards personal data protection of the EU. In the EU, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which put into effect in May 2018 adopted strict rules to protect personal data, the most prominent representative is the rule of individual consent. However, the sound system for the individuals' data protection cannot just rely on the consent rule even it has high standards, we should notice there are three parties' interests (namely the information owners, information business operators and competent authorities) should be balanced. In addition, compared to the "opt-out" principle of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), whether the king rule of individual consent of the GDPR is benefit for the start-up company and even the development of digital economy, this paper will review the legislative process towards the personal data protection in the EU compared with the CCPA, focusing on the individual consent rules and summarize the innovation and contradiction points of the EU GDPR, in order to find a sound system for the personal data protection through the legislation comparison under the vision of the global digital economy.

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WANG, Le

Political Leadership of the European Central Bank

Ten years ago, the sovereign debt crisis, which erupted among developed countries within a supranational monetary union, had huge impacts on the monetary policies of the European Central Bank (ECB). Prior to the international financial crisis, the ECB's monetary policies were shaped entirely by the interpretation that its narrow mandate was primarily to ensure low inflation. From the outbreak of the sovereign debt crisis, the ECB implemented a set of non-standard measures which pushed its role well beyond that specific mandate and played a crucial role in combatting the financial crisis. Since strong political leadership was crucial in the survival of the euro area in this crisis, this paper sheds lights upon how the ECB has increased its political leadership during the crisis, and argues that in post-crisis era, the ECB has been getting more involved in the economic governance in the EU and assumed more

responsibilities for restoring market confidence, reviving the economy as well as promoting the development of European integration.

Wang Le is a Ph.D. candidate in School of Advanced International and Area Studies, East China Normal University (ECNU). Her research interests focus on the monetary policy of the European Central Bank, European Economic and Monetary Union as well as European Integration. Her doctoral dissertation's title is "The Political Economics Research of European Central Bank's Monetary Policy's impacts on European Integration". She just published the article "The Development of European Differentiated Integration Theory under Multiple Crises" on Foreign Theoretical Trends in May 2019.

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WANG, Xiwen

EU-China Political and Economic Relationship in the Context of the 16+1 Cooperation Framework

16+1 cooperation framework is an incentive initiated by Chinese government in 2012 to promote comprehensive cooperation between China and sixteen Central and Eastern European countries. Among them, eleven countries are the EU member states and the rest are the EU aspirants. In response to the initiative, some CEE countries, such as, Hungary, Czech Republic and Poland adjusted their foreign policies accordingly to seek opportunities for comprehensive cooperation with China. The past seven years (2012-2018) witnessed development of bilateral political relations, and substantial expansion of bilateral trade and investment between China and the individual CEE countries. However, the 16+1 has been perceived as a controversial policy by the EU since its implementation in 2012. In 2017, the European Commission proposed establishing a legal framework for screening foreign direct investment inflow from the third countries, notably from China. Against this background, this thesis aims to investigate and assess its impact on political and economic relationship between the EU and China from 2012 to 2018 to answer the question: how has the 16+1 affected bilateral political and economic relations between China and the EU as a whole. Multiple research methods will be applied in this study. For political relations, the impact of the 16+1 on their foreign policies towards each other will be examined. For economic relations, relevant economic statistics and indicators between the EU and China will be collected and analyzed to reveal its influence on bilateral economic relations.

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WOO, Yumi

Security issues on the European Continent, Brexit and PESCO

In recent years, terrorism has been an issue of major concern that has dominated public debates across the EU. The deadly attacks that took place in several EU Member States in 2017 attest to the ongoing reality of the threat, despite a massive security response. Furthermore, with ISIL/Da'esh ('Islamic State') losing ground in Iraq and Syria, the phenomenon of foreign fighters returning to Europe has emerged as a prime security concern. Also, after the Crimean Peninsula dispute, the shock in Europe, the United States and around the periphery of Russia from Russian actions in Ukraine and Syria have amounted to a fundamental reassessment of Russia, its military capabilities, and resolve to use them. In these internal and external circumstances, Britain's withdrawal from the European Union, which provided a strong military force, was clear, and the U.S.'s demand for higher NATO shares and the effectiveness of NATO's efforts in the European continent were also raised. I want to look at that without Britain, how does the European Union deal with such security crisis and whether it is possible to overcome them with the PESCO alone.

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Normative Orientation and Market Requirement: The Tension in EU's Trade Policy and its Manifestation

The debate between "norm" and "market" has long been a hot topic throughout the development of European integration. The contradiction between normative orientation and market requirement is a long standing strain in the field of EU trade policy. During a specific period, this strain was hidden by two newly emerging contradictions, namely the power bargaining between EU and its member states, and between EU and multilateral trading system. In the post-crisis period, under the framework of Lisbon Treaty, EU's ability of decision-making has been largely enhanced, and also EU achieved to supplant WTO with FTAs institutionally in trading area. These gradually led to the settlement of two aforementioned contradictions, and highlighted the marginalized "Norm-Market" strain. In 2015, EU's new

trade policy advocated for “value orientation”, which means the “normative” nature of EU trade policy has reached a new stage of development. Along with the recovery of economic crisis and aggravation of social crisis in Europe, though EU still asserted that its trade policy would base on global value chain and new situation of global market, the concrete policy to some extent diverged from its real market requirement, and aggravated the “Norm-Market” strain. Nowadays, EU is holding an optimistic attitude towards the “Norm-Market” strain. And in the future, such strain will continue to exist and further intensify. EU’s trade policy not only focuses on economic growth, but also commits to the expansion of its normative power. Henceforth the norm-related agenda will become key and difficult points in the FTA negotiators between EU and its trading partners. For China, it is a necessity that China should focus both on the norm-related and market-related agendas, harness trade friction, accelerate BIT negotiation and boost Sino-EU international trade and business cooperation.

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Double Legal Basis and the Court of Justice: A Solution to Sectionalism in the EU Bureaucracy?

When a policy is related to more than one policy, which institution in the EU has a right to make a law related? For instance, in one sovereign state, which ministry, the ministry of trade or the ministry of defence, should have jurisdiction over export of dual use goods that could be used not only for civil purpose but also for military purpose? Perhaps, if either of them

have control of dual use goods export, another ministry could get the information on the issue or they would be consulted by the institution that has jurisdiction. Or, these two ministries would have jurisdiction together. This is not often the case with the EU. The institutions that do not have jurisdiction over the issue not always have the right to be informed or consulted. Furthermore, joint jurisdiction is not allowed due to a case law (Case C-300/89). In my presentation, I would focus on the latter issue: joint jurisdiction. And I would show whether the case law imposes constraints on the subsequent cases as well as the practitioners. First, I would analyze the reasons for judgments and examine whether the reasoning has continued to be used in the subsequent cases or not. Second, due to the fact that EU institutions do not hesitate to use joint jurisdiction in recent years, I consider whether EU institutions intend to abide by the case law, by examining why EU institutions now depend on joint control. ("Joint jurisdiction" or "joint control" I used here are called "double legal basis" in legal term. Then the title includes "double legal basis".)

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EU sanctions against Russia

In early 2014, Russia violated international law by annexing Republic of Crimea. Furthermore, Russia fomented separatist opposition to Ukraine and West countries in the eastern Ukrainian, Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic. The EU responded with diplomatic measures which followed by asset freezes and visa bans in March 2014.In addition, the EU sanction against Russian energy, defense and financial. On 20 March 2015, the EU extend sanction because Russia did not sign of Minsk agreement which is ceasefire agreement in east Ukraine and the EU sanction still extended. Russia retaliated with its own counter-sanctions against travel bans, asset freezes and ban on agri-food products since 2014.This study define about the EU economic sanctions against Russia since 2014 as Normative Power Europe. Normative Power Europe which defined by Ian manners characterised the EU as common principles and acting to diffuse norms within international relations. First, this study surveyed about economic impact of sanctions on the EU and Russia, focus on GDP, commodity price and trade. Second, this study analysed about attitude of EU member state towards economic sanction against Russia. Russian market was affected the EU economic sanction rather than Russian counter-sanction, especially commodity price. However, Russia does not change opinion and policy for Ukraine and Minsk agreement. Some EU member state opposed economic sanction against Russia because their agriculture damaged by Russia counter sanction. Although the EU should extend economic sanction against Russia as

Normative Power Europe. Normative Power Europe does not impact promptly but gradually and irreversibly.

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Sightseeing and Exploring Shanghai

To explore Shanghai online, you may visit the encyclopedia of Shanghai:
http://zhuanti.shanghai.gov.cn/newencyclopedia/en/Default2.aspx

The following sites are the major tourist attractions in Shanghai. You are also encouraged to explore Shanghai on your own.

1) The bund 外滩
The bund is one of the famous symbols of Shanghai. Located along the Huangpu river, the Bund stretches one mile along the river bank. It begins at Yan'an Road in the south and ends at Waibaidu Bridge in the north, which crosses Suzhou Creek. To the east of the road is the Huangpu River, and the Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone is right across the river. To the west of this stretch of the road stand 52 buildings of various western classical and modern styles, which are the main feature of the Bund.



After a large-scale makeover project from 1992 to 1993, the Bund of over a hundred years' history put on a new look, and is rated as the most favorite scenic spot in Shanghai. It is amazing at night as floodlit buildings show the combination of history and modernity.

Transportation: take Metro Line 10 (assuming Fudan University as starting point) to East Nanjing Road Station and get out from Exit 7.
Admission: free

2) Jing'an Temple 静安寺
Peacefully located amidst busy streets just as its name implies (*Jing'an* means peace and quiet in Chinese), Jing'an Temple is a famous Buddhist temple in the city. The Jing'an District is named after the temple.

The temple was first built north of the Wusong River (also called Suzhou River) by the Wu State in 247 AD during the Three Kingdom period. Reconstructed and repaired many times in the history, the existing architecture of the temple was mainly built during the Qing Dynasty. It's a wonderful place to get out of the busy streets and regain calmness.

Transportation: take Metro Line 2 (Line 10 interchanges Line 2 at East Nanjing Road Station) to Jing'an Temple Station.
Opening hours: 5:30-17:00
Admission: RMB 50 yuan



3) Yuyuan Garden 豫园

Yuyuan Garden is a famous classical garden located in Anren Street, Shanghai. The garden was finished in 1577 by a government officer of the Ming Dynasty named Pan Yunduan. *Yu* in Chinese means pleasing and satisfying, and this garden was specially built for Pan's parents as a place for them to enjoy a tranquil and happy time.

The garden occupies an area of 20,000 square meters (about five acres). With numerous pavilions, halls, rockeries, ponds and cloisters, the garden is a magnum opus of a classical Chinese garden.



Transportation: take Metro Line 10 to Yuyuan Garden Station
Opening hours: 8:45-16:45
Admission: RMB 40 yuan

4) Nanjing Road Pedestrian Walkway 南京路步行街



Nanjing Road Pedestrian Walkway is a perfect place to go for shopping. 1,033 meters long, it is the most bustling street in this cosmopolis.

Designed for shopping, the street is surrounding by malls, stores and shopping squares. Historical buildings were interspersed among the modern shops, creating a wonderful atmosphere for sightseeing.

Transportation: five minutes' walk from Exit 19 of the People's Square Station of Line 8 (which may be interchanged with Line 10 at Siping Road Station).
Admission: free
Note: Sightseeing buses: 8:00-22:30 Fare: RMB 5 yuan

5) Oriental Pearl 东方明珠

The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is in Pudong Park in Lujiazui, Shanghai. The tower, surrounded by the Yangpu Bridge in the northeast and the Nanpu Bridge in the southwest, creates a picture representing "twin dragons playing with pearls". The entire scene is a photographic jewel that excites the imagination and attracts thousands of visitors year-round.

This 468 meters high tower is the world's third tallest TV and radio tower. More alluring than its height is the tower's unique architectural design that makes the Oriental Pearl TV Tower one of the most attractive places in China. The entire structure rests on rich green grassland and gives the appearance of pearls shining on a jade plate.

Visitors travel up and down the tower in double-decker elevators that can hold up to fifty people at the rate of seven meters per second. The elevator attendants recite an introduction to the TV Tower in English and Chinese.



Transportation: near Exit 3 of Metro Line 2
Opening hours: 8:00-21:30
Admission: RMB 120 yuan

6) Shanghai Museum 上海博物馆

The Shanghai Museum was founded in 1952. As a large museum of ancient Chinese art, the Shanghai Museum boasts a collection of 140,000 precious relics, featuring bronzes, ceramics, paintings and calligraphy. The abundance and quality of the collection have enjoyed a high reputation both at home and abroad.

The construction of the new premises of the Shanghai Museum was completed and opened to the public on October 12, 1996. Covering a total area of 39,200 square meters, with a height of 29.5m, the round celestial dome and the square earth base which symbolize the philosophy of a spherical heaven and a square earth, form an extraordinary visual effect.

The Shanghai Museum is a distinguished architectural combination of traditional culture and modern spirit, making her unique among many museums in the world. The Shanghai Museum has ten galleries for permanent collections and three temporary exhibition spaces. It extends a warm welcome to visitors from all over the world.



Address: Shanghai Museum, No.201 Renmin Da Dao, Huangpu District, Shanghai
Transportation: 10 minutes' walk from Exit 1 of People's Square, Station of Line 8
Museum Hours: Tuesday to Sunday: 9:00 – 17:00, last entry at 16:00.
Admission: free (8,000 entries per day)

For exhibition information, you may visit the website of the museum at https://www.shanghaimuseum.net/museum/frontend/en/index.action

7) Tian Zi Fang 田子坊



On Lane 210, Taikang Road, Tian Zi Fang is an old neighborhood that gained vigor due to the famous artists coming in late 1990s. Nowadays the place has become a gathering place for artists, especially pottery artists who create and sell their works. Filled with cafes, shops and exhibitions, the narrow streets are wonderful places to explore in search of delicate art objects and special architecture.

Transportation: near Exit 1 of Dapuqiao Station of Metro Line 9.
Admission: free

8) Peak of Shanghai (Shanghai Tower) 上海之巅

By its completion in 2016, Shanghai Tower is the tallest tower in China and the second tallest building in the world. Visitors may visit an exhibition hall on B1 level and take the elevator from B2 level to 118th floor of the tower. It only takes 55 seconds for the elevator to



bring the visitors to the sightseeing hall at 546 meters high. After the exciting tour, on the 118th floor, the entire city of Shanghai is within eyesight through the glass floor and the glass walls.

Transportation: 10 minutes' walk from Exit 6 of Lujiazui Station of Metro Line 2
Opening hours: 8:30-22:00
Admission: RMB 180 yuan