



NYHEDSBREV NR. 4 2011, DECEMBER

Medborgerskab i Europas grænseland

Den anerkendte skotske professor Jo Shaw kommer til København for at tale om medborgerskab, forandring og politisk modstand i det tidligere Jugoslavien, når dørene til Festsalen åbnes for efterårets EURECO finaleforelæsning.



Der er lagt op til en spændende forelæsning, når Professor Jo Shaw fra Edinburgh Law School stiller skarpt på EU's nabolande mod øst ved finaleforelæsningen i efterårets Distinguished Lecture Series med titlen: *"Citizenship in the former Yugoslavia: Change and Resistance at the Boundaries of Europe"*.

Jo Shaw fokuserer i sin forskning på EU-forfatninger og -institutioner, specielt i krydsfeltet mellem sociale og juridiske perspektiver. Der er således lagt op til en god debat med rig mulighed for efterfølgende spørgsmål.

Forelæsningen finder sted den 6. december kl. 15.00-17.00 i Festsalen, Vor Frue Plads 4. 1168 Kbh K. Du kan tilmelde dig arrangementet på http://eureco.ku.dk/jo_shaw/

Cecilia Malmström excellerede i debat om immigration

Fælles asylpolitik, Danmarks retsforbehold og demografiske udfordringer i EU, var bare nogle af de emner, EU-kommissær Cecilia Malmström måtte runde, da hun stillede op til debat om EU's migrationspolitik i lyset af det arabiske forår.



Det var et stærkt engageret publikum, der mødte EU-kommissær Cecilia Malmström i Københavns Universitets Festsal en råkold fredag formiddag. Her var Center for Europæisk Politik og Europa-Kommissionens

Repræsentation i Danmark vært for den spændende debat med titlen *"Towards a common European immigration policy – after the Arab spring"*.

Kommissæren fortalte kort om udfordringer og nye lovtiltag på området, inden ordet blev givet frit for uddybende spørgsmål fra salen. Til at navigere i de mange spørgsmål var ordstyrer professor Marlene Wind.

"FRONTEX skal fokusere på menneskerettigheder, særligt i forbindelse med tilbagesendelser, da det ofte er følelsesmæssigt hårdt for de implicerede, der ikke kan få lov til at blive," svarede Malmström blandt andet på spørgsmålet om grænsesamarbejdet FRONTEX's fremtidige rolle for migrationspolitikken.

Du kan høre podcast og se optagelser fra hele den spændende debat på http://www.cep.polsci.ku.dk/arrangementer/cecilia_malmstrom/

NYESTE FORSKNING

Noel Parker har sammen med Magali Gravier publiceret et særnummer af i tidsskriftet **Journal of Political Power**, vol. 4, pt. 3, med titlen *"Imperial Power and the organization of space in Europe and North America"*. De har sammen skrevet introduktionsartiklen af samme navn. Derudover har Noel Parker bidraget med artiklen *"Imperialism, Territory, and Liberation: On the dynamics of empire stemming from Europe"*.

KOMMENDE ARRANGEMENTER

Dr. Richards Youngs besøger CEP torsdag den 8. december til et morgenmads møde om EU's udenrigspolitik, herunder emner som demokratifremme, energisikkerhed og relationer til Mellemøsten. Richards Youngs er direktør for den internationale tænketank FRIDE.

Research in Progress Seminars

Onsdag den 13. december afholdes efterårets andet forskningsseminar. Denne gang fremlægger de to Phd. studerende Peter Marcus Kristensen og Mads Christian Dagnis Jensen deres kommende artikel: *"The Elephant in the Room: Visualizing the latent communication structures in European Union studies"*.

FORSKERKLUMMEN

The EU at COP17 and the question of global leadership

Lau Blaxekjær about the challenges for the EU as a global leader in the climate change negotiations field. The EU tries to be a leading example while juggling the interest of China and the USA which are not compatible. Should the EU work on an extension of the Kyoto Protocol as China wishes or secure an agreement on a new rule based regime as the USA wishes?

Af ph.d.-studerende Lau Blaxekjær, Institut for Statskundskab, KU



Since COP15 the EU has been seen as a global leader in the climate change negotiations field. It has been acting more as a single

unit and taking on a more active role as a global leader. However, EU has recently said, that even though they are still committed to extending the Kyoto Protocol (KP) they will not stand firm on the issues at the COP17 meeting. Instead the EU wants to secure an agreement on a process towards a new rule based regime altogether. This is due to the fact that the EU needs other big emitters such as USA and China to join with binding emission targets. The EU wants to be seen as a global leader in terms of fighting climate change but cannot win the fight alone. One of the problems is that USA and China do not agree on these issues.

China wants to extend the KP with a second term (the first term runs out by the end of 2012), based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" (CBDR). It thereby avoids having to commit to binding emission targets. China is not ready to negotiate a new rule based regime based on global standards for measuring, reporting and validating (MRV) carbon emissions. China will see it as a loss of sovereignty if international experts will be in charge of validating it's progress.

USA wants to bury the KP and the principle of CBDR and is in contrast to China more agreeable to a new regime based on global standards of MRV. However, the domestic political deadlock in the USA makes it practically impossible for the USA to negotiate anything at the global level – at least on this side of the presidential election. It is worth noting, though, that there is political will in the USA to join the fight against climate change. At the state level and in the private sector, we see many green initiatives, e.g. Walmart taking substantial action to reduce emissions from their global supply chain.

So what's left for the EU to do – and to lead – if the USA and China stand firm on their very different and opposing positions? The EU's response is that in the

short term, the EU is taking the lead to create a process towards the long term global agreement (deadline set to 2020 in the Cancun Agreement). In the short term process as many specific measures as possible should be set up. The EU stresses market based mechanisms as the best institutional solution. So the EU has decided to lead by example and demonstrate that it is both economically and technologically feasible to change to a sustainable growth path. The actual leadership of the EU has then moved outside of the UNFCCC field. This has both positive and negative consequences.

On the positive side, EU is creating a different kind of global market structure taking advantage of the EU's market size. China is actually also going this way as exemplified in the current five-year plan (2011-2015). It is the world's number one in investments in green technologies. And if fossil fuels continue increasing in price and becoming scarcer, China will soon enough acknowledge the economic and energy security incentives to shift to non-fossil energy sources to keep the Chinese economy going. The Chinese leadership is also very worried about the environmental impact (and thereby risk of social unrest) of relying on fossil fuels.

If both the markets of the EU and China follow a sustainable growth trajectory, the rest of the world, especially USA, can be forced to follow as a result of pressures from both within and from the global infrastructure of markets and businesses.

On the negative side, the shift in focus to a new regime through regional and national market-based policies might make it more difficult to achieve a long term global legal binding agreement which according to climate change scientists is necessary.

The EU is therefore in a dilemma in it's attempt to act as a global leader. By leading as an example, it might be moving further away from the USA and thereby a global agreement.

Forskerklummen skrives på skift af forskerne på Center for Europæisk Politik. Klummen er ikke udtryk for en fælles CEP-holdning

PODCAST

Efteråret 2011 har været et vigtigt og begivenhedsrigt halvår på CEP med ikke mindre end to professortiltrædelser indenfor få uger:

CEPs nye vicecenterleder, EURECO-Professor **Ben Rosamond** afholdt fredag den 11. november 2011 sin tiltrædelsesforelæsning: *"The everyday political economy of European Integration"* på Institut for Statskundskab.

Hør podcast fra forelæsningen her: <http://www.cep.polsci.ku.dk/>

Centerleder, EURECO-Professor **Marlene Wind** afholdt fredag den 25. november sin tiltrædelsesforelæsning *"Why Type of Democracy Explain Member States' Willingness to Accept Supranational Governance in Europe"* på Institut for Statskundskab.

Du kan høre podcast fra forelæsningen her: <http://www.cep.polsci.ku.dk/>

CEP's styregruppe

Marlene Wind, professor og centerleder
Martin Marcussen, professor
Peter Nedergaard, professor
Ben Rosamond, professor
Dorte Martinsen, lektor
Jens Ladefoged Mortensen, lektor
Noel Parker, lektor
Rebecca Adler-Nissen, adjunkt
Caroline Grøn, adjunkt
Ruxandra Lupu Dinesen, ph.d.-studerende
Lau Blaxekjær, ph.d.-studerende
Theresa Scavenius, ph.d.-studerende
Gry Midttun, Forskningskoordinator

Find mange flere informationer på CEPs hjemmeside: www.cep.polsci.ku.dk.

OM CEP NYHEDSBREV:

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Bidragssydere til denne udgave er Lau Blaxekjær, Gry Midttun, Eva Maria Gram og Marie Elisabeth Andersen.

Nyhedsbrevet udkommer 4 gange årligt og giver de seneste opdateringer om aktiviteter og Europaforskningen på Center for Europæisk Politik. Tilmeld/afmeld nyhedsbrevet med e-mail til: student.cep@gmail.com