



**ETEE**

EUROPEAN  
TRANSOCEANIC  
ENCOUNTERS AND  
EXCHANGES  
  
JEAN  
MONNET  
NETWORK

**III ETEE CONFERENCE**  
**14-16 NOVEMBER 2022**  
**KOBE University**



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM





**Past and Present European Transoceanic Encounters and Exchanges  
– A multidirectional approach –  
3<sup>rd</sup> ETEE Conference on Europe’s Interactions with World Regions**

The Jean Monnet Network ‘**European Transoceanic Encounters and Exchanges (ETEE)**’ is delighted to welcome the members of the consortium to its third conference hosted by Kobe University in Japan, from 14 November to 16 November 2022.

The ETEE network aims at enhancing understanding and teaching about Europe’s place and role in today’s world by looking at its present and past European transoceanic relations and connectivities. It brings together interdisciplinary studies of global history and global governance in order to shed new light on the multiple and complex legacies of European political, social, cultural, and economic dynamics across the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans.

This third conference will aim at bringing together, presenting and discussing partners’ contributions towards our edited book, redirecting our previous discussions on European transoceanic encounters and exchanges with other world regions around the two axes of time and space, further exploring cases through a multidirectional approach:

- 1) **In its temporal dimension**, we will explore :
  - a. how legacies of past interactions and encounters impact current, and possibly future, European transoceanic relations in the context of today’s changing global governance and/or
  - b. how present-day European transoceanic relations shape our understanding and perceptions of past encounters and exchange and vice-versa.
- 2) **In space**, we will examine bi-directional encounters and exchanges from Europe to other regions, and vice-versa, in areas such as politics, culture, literature, history, socio-economics, and legal studies.

Along these two dimensions, our approaches will be either **(a)** conceptual and theoretical (i.e. how can we understand and explain transoceanic relations and why it matters) or **(b)** empirical case studies of European transoceanic interactions with other world regions. They will reflect explicitly on concepts such as ‘**encounters**’, ‘**exchanges**’ and ‘**transoceanic**’, reflecting and elaborating on how past and present transoceanic relations influence our understanding of European Studies as a multidisciplinary field of study.

The goal of the third ETEE conference is to **present and discuss research papers for the ETEE publications (working paper series, e-book)** within the network’s academic and research agenda.

The **ETEE Winter School** for MA and PhD students will run in parallel to the conference, from 14 to 16 November.



## PRACTICAL INFORMATION

### THE CONFERENCE VENUES

The conference will be hosted by Kobe University at the **Anchor Kobe Conference Room** (Address: Kobe Sannomiya Hankyu Bld. 15F, 4-2-1 Kano-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 650-0001) on **14-15 November 2022**, followed by the Winter School lectures at the **Kobe University Rokkodai 2<sup>nd</sup> Campus “Chobo-kan” Guest House, V-school\*** (Address: Rokkodai-cho 1-1, Nada-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-8501) on **16 November 2022** (Participants to the Winter School will be picked-up by a Kobe University chartered bus at Sannomiya near their accommodation at 9:30 am on Wednesday 16 November and taken to the V-school at the University Rokkodai campus, then back at Sannomiya around 4 pm).

\*Chobo-kan, V-school is bld. #99, bottom left on the campus map, next to the Faculty of Agriculture:  
[https://www.kobe-u.ac.jp/en/campuslife/campus\\_guide/campus/rokkodai2.html](https://www.kobe-u.ac.jp/en/campuslife/campus_guide/campus/rokkodai2.html)

The programme appears in Japan Standard Time (JST) (UTC+8).

### CONFERENCE PANELS

The conference includes **four panels**, which will be open to members of the network and attended by students of the ETEE School.

Each panel is composed of **presentations of 20 minutes, followed by Q&A and discussions**. Presenters will be able to share PowerPoint slides during their presentation if they so wish, and are advised to share the .ppt file beforehand with [stdnt-gks-kaikei@office.kobe-u.ac.jp](mailto:stdnt-gks-kaikei@office.kobe-u.ac.jp) & [etee@kuleuven.be](mailto:etee@kuleuven.be)



## PROGRAMME

**14 November 2022**

<b>12:40 -</b>	<b>Registration</b> Anchor Kobe (Kobe Sannomiya Hankyu Bld. 15F, 4-2-1 Kano-cho, Kobe)
<b>1:00pm</b> – <b>1:15pm</b>	<b>Welcome Address</b> NAKAMURA Tamotsu (Vice President for International Relations, Kobe University)
<b>1:20pm</b> - <b>2:50pm</b>	<b>Conference Panel 1 – European Encounters and Exchanges: Perspectives on Governance</b> Chair: Gustavo Müller  Masaki Unohara & Sho Niikawa (Kobe University)      Changing governance for innovations: Institutionalizing collaborative ideas beyond Europe”  Bruno Luciano & Cairo Junqueira (UNESP)      Subnational Governments in European Union and Mercosur: does para-diplomacy reinforce governance at the regional level?  Jamal Shahin (UvA)      Scanning trans-oceanic digital governance initiatives, a survey of activities around the world
<b>2:50pm</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>3:20pm</b> - <b>4:30pm</b>	<b>Keynote Speech</b> Pierre-William Fregonese (Kobe University)  <i>Pink, Narratives and Self-Orientalism</i>  Chair, discussant: Yuki Sekine (Kobe University)
<b>5:30</b>	<b>Group Dinner at the restaurant “SUN Sannomiya”</b>



## PROGRAMME

**15 November 2022**

<b>9:40 -</b>	<b>Registration</b> Anchor Kobe (Kobe Sannomiya Hankyu Bld. 15F, 4-2-1 Kano-cho, Kobe)
<b>10:00am - 11:30am</b>	<p><b>Conference Panel 2 – European Encounters and Exchanges: Trade and International law</b> Chair: Bruno Theodoro Luciano</p> <p>JeongHun Han (SNU)                      Public Perceptions on EU-Korea Relations after the EU-Korea FTA</p> <p>Taro Nishikawa (KU Leuven)              Encounters between the European Union and Japan: Trade, Cohesiveness and Autonomy</p> <p>Mari Takeuchi (KU)                      Emulating Brussels? EU’s extra-territorial regulation as a precedent for Asian States</p>
<b>11:30 –13:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13:00 - 14:40</b>	<p><b>Conference Panel 3: European Encounters and Exchanges: Past and Present, East and West</b> Chair: Pola Cebulak</p> <p>Penny Edwards (UC Berkeley)              Between Cosmopolitanism and Fascism in Interwar Europe: Rabindranath Tagore’s Universalism at sea, 1920-1925</p> <p>Meng-Hsuan Chou (NTU)                      Institutionalising EU Studies in Singapore</p> <p>Gulshan Sachdeva (JNU)                      Dynamics of connectivity strategies linking Europe and Asia</p> <p>Barbara Carvalho Neves (UNESP)              Transoceanic relations between Latin America and Europe in the last 30 years: Identifying opportunities and challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century</p>
<b>2:40pm</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<p><b>Conference Panel 4: European Encounters and Exchanges: Law and Human Rights</b> Chair: Mari Takeuchi</p> <p>Gustavo Müller (KU Leuven) &amp; Maria Martins (KU Leuven)              EU-Latin America Encounters and Exchanges in the field of Human Rights</p> <p>Pola Cebulak (UvA)                      Constructing Authority outside of a legal order: External Legitimacy of the Court of Justice of the European Union</p> <p>Yuki Sekine (KU)                      The Making of Japan as a Welfare State: the reception of laws from Europe and the US</p>



## ABSTRACTS

Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Abstract
<b>Panel 1: Perspectives on Governance</b>			
<b>Masaki Unohara &amp; Sho Niikawa</b>	Kobe University	<b>Changing Governance for innovations: Institutionalizing collaborative ideas beyond Europe</b>	<p>This paper aims to compare innovative changes in collaborative governance. Collaborative governance designed to allow citizens to be more involved in crafting policy is valued not only as normative principles, but also for instrumental reasons for mobilizing resources, political support for producing public value outcome. Although collaborative governance practices are widely diffused beyond Europe, the shared ideas are institutionalized differently and the practices are not on a unilinear development. Multiple pathways to innovation are currently thematized in the governance literature. With an analytical focus on the process, on the one hand, comparative case studies tried to understand complex interdependence of conditions in different contexts. On the other hand, the complexity can be further investigated from temporality, i.e. the collaborative processes evolve over time and combinations of the conditions are differentiated in each phase. However, the empirical studies were primarily based on relative static and intra-regional comparison. To fill the gap, this paper investigates dynamics toward innovation from cross-regional comparison. Relying on Collaborative Governance Case Database, we explore patterns of innovative change by using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA). As a result, we identify three paths based on leadership enforcement, institutionalizing involvement of new actors, and confidence building in collaborative process. The first and second paths can be uncovered from European practices, while the third path is plausibly drawn with other regional practices. The result implies that institutionalizing collaborative ideas becomes robust across the different regions by equifinal dynamics of the leadership-, involvement-, and process-based paths.</p>
<b>Bruno Luciano &amp; Cairo Junqueira</b>	UNESP	<b>Subnational Governments in European Union and Mercosur: does para-diplomacy reinforce governance at the regional level?</b>	<p>Governance approaches are key to reinterpret classic concepts such as Regional Integration and Regionalism. Governance transcends the idea that both represent only groups of States which gather mutual efforts to create new institutions characterized by cooperation enhancement and reorganizes the multiplicity of actors, agendas and activities. Thus, one must observe regional dynamics not only focusing on central governments, but as a dimension that encompass subnational governments such as regions and cities. Subsequently, it is also worth highlighting regional processes not only as economic or commercial platforms, but also as arenas where technical, political, cultural, and societal meanings exist. Thirdly, regionalism may be seen as the locus for many initiatives that comprehend the division of responsibilities between regional bodies. Considering multiple aspects from Global and Regional Governance, including the Multilevel Governance (MLG) perspective, we aim to analyze the process of subnational internationalization through regional organizations in the European Union and Mercosur, examining the EU's Committee of Regions (CoR) and the Mercosur Cities and Regions Consultative Forum (FCCR), seeking to verify three dimensions: a) the degree of institutionalization; b) the formulation of their thematic agendas and c) their activities and initiatives. This assessment aims to provide relevant insights to further investigations about regional para-diplomacy in Europe and South America, bringing comparisons and denoting the particularities of each region.</p>
<b>Jamal Shahin</b>	University of Amsterdam	<b>Scanning trans-oceanic digital governance initiatives, a survey of activities around the World</b>	TBC
<b>Keynote Conference</b>			
<b>Pierre-William Fregonese</b>	Kobe University	<b>Pink, Narratives and Self-Orientalism</b>	



**Panel 2 – Trade and International Law**

Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Abstract
<b>Jeong Hun Han</b>	Seoul National University	<b>Public Perceptions on EU-Korea Relations after the EU-Korea FTA</b>	<p>This article examines how the public in both the EU and South Korea perceives the contemporary EU-Korea relationship. As the EU-Korea FTA was established in 2011, many political pundits have assumed that the public in both political systems have developed a much clearer understanding of the relationships with their counterpart. With this backdrop, this article tries to characterize the varying degrees of public perception on the EU-Korea political, economic and social relationships. Using a novel survey data collected recently from both the EU and Korea, it answers whether the public in each political system can differentiate the European level relationship from national level relationship, which areas they consider most effective and fruitful, and whether they share the blueprint of future relationship.</p>
<b>Taro Nishikawa</b>	KU Leuven	<b>Encounters between the European Union and Japan: Trade, Cohesiveness and Autonomy</b>	<p>This paper aims 1) to understand the mechanism how the cohesiveness of the European Community (EC) was achieved during its early Common Commercial Policy (CCP) through its encounters with Japan, and 2) to show implications of these past encounters to current trade relations between the European Union (EU) and Japan. More specifically, it conducts a case study of negotiation processes on the so-called ‘Elements of Consensus’, which is an informal arrangement on automobile trade between the EC and Japan in 1991. Different from existing literature’s focuses on the influence of EC Member States and European/Japanese industries, this paper emphasises the role of the European Commission’s autonomy. This autonomy includes 1) institutional autonomy as an intermediary between EC Member States and third countries and 2) behavioural autonomy – ‘acrobatic’ framing of the image of the ‘Other’ and its self-image, and packaging with informal policy tools (‘side declarations’). This autonomy provides the European Commission internal and external negotiation leverages, and these leverages influenced the achievement of horizontal cohesiveness between the EC’s internal market policy and its CCP and vertical cohesiveness of the EC’s CCP between the EC as a whole and EC Member States. These empirical findings from the past EC-Japan encounters have interesting implications on current EU-Japan trade relations, especially the negotiations of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Firstly, the European Commission tried to package the EU’s removal of tariff on Japanese products with the Japanese elimination of the NTBs during the EPA negotiation. In addition, in order to achieve horizontal cohesiveness between the EU’s trade policy and its environmental and labour commitments, the European Commission exercised its autonomy and introduced trade and sustainable chapters in its recent ‘new generation’ free trade agreements (FTAs), including the EU-Japan EPA. Secondly, in response to citizens’ concern about the dangers of globalisation, the European Commission tried to frame its self-image as listening and responding to voices of civil society. Moreover, amid the crisis of multilateralism caused by the US protectionist trade policies and the Brexit, the European Commission as well as Japan framed the image of their relations as a guardian of liberal international trade governance. This framing was one of important momentums to the signature of the EPA (2018) and its entry into force (2019).</p>
<b>Mari Takeuchi</b>	Kobe University	<b>Emulating Brussels? EU’s extraterritorial regulation as a precedent for Asian States</b>	<p>Extraterritorial application of domestic law has become a trend in many fields of law, including economic law, corruption regulation, and data protection. Traditionally having taken a cautious approach in extending the scope of their domestic law, Asian countries recently shifted their positions and have started extending the ambit of their domestic laws. In doing so, Asian countries tend to refer to European regulations as one of the precedents to be followed. For instance, in the field of data protection, many Asian legislations are modelled on the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), especially in adopting the target criteria as a basis for extraterritorial regulation. Moreover, in countering other states’ ‘excessive’ extraterritorial jurisdiction, China’s blocking Statute was modelled on the preceding EU blocking statute. Against this background, this paper aims to examine the impact of these Asian countries’ incorporation of the framework of both enhancing and countering extraterritoriality developed by the EU. It is suggested that there are some deviations in Asian practices from the EU precedent in one way or another. Grounded on this observation, it further explores if and to what extent Asian countries have had necessary conditions under which the EU has exerted its global regulatory authority (market size, regulatory capacity, the political will to generate stringent rules, inelastic targets, and non-divisibility for a company’s production).</p>



Panel 3 – Past and Present, East and West

Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Abstract
Penny Edwards	UC Berkeley	<b>Between Cosmopolitanism and Fascism in Interwar Europe: Rabindranath Tagore's Universalism at Sea, 1920 – 1925</b>	<p>Against the rising tide of far-right extremism, national chauvinism, fascist revivalism and religious intolerance in India and Europe today, this paper steps back one hundred years to consider the impact of Tagore's European voyages on his universalism and Tagore's impact on European orientalism.</p> <p>Recent publications on Rabindranath Tagore's legacy have promoted his universalism as something distinctively Indian and emphasized his ethos of Asian unity. Bronze busts and stone statues in Seoul and Shanghai at once commemorate this ideal of Asian unity and locate it in specific national encounters. In a reverse phenomenon, new Japanese architecture at Santiniketan seeks to highlight the impact of Japan on Tagore's thinking, in situ. By contrast, the Nobel Laureate, philosopher and poet's experiences in Europe, his flirtations with fascism and his attachment to the Mediterranean as a model of 'living' civilization have received short shrift. And yet, as this paper suggests, the visions of Asian unity that Tagore expounded on his tours of Rangoon, China and Japan in 1925 were seeded in part by his encounters in interwar France and Italy. Drawing on private letters, journals and photographs in British and French archives, the paper considers how his recruitment of French artists and scholars to the Visva-Bharati university would impact French Indology, and how key interactions in the cosmopolitan milieu of Paris from 1920-21 shaped Tagore's mission. The paper then explores the tensions between that vision and Tagore's fascination with Benito Mussolini, whose invitation to Italy he accepted in 1924; and the controversial legacy of Italian scholar Guiseppe Tucci. In closing, the paper considers the formative impact of these European encounters on Tagore's vision for higher education and humankind, as elaborated in his conversations at sea with his Cornell-trained British secretary, Leonard Elmhirst, and on speeches he would give in Rangoon, China and Japan.</p>
Meng-Hsuan Chou	Nanyang Technological University	<b>Institutionalising EU Studies in Singapore</b>	<p>This paper explores the internationalisation of European integration studies beyond Europe using the case of Singapore. As a research and higher education hub in Southeast Asia, Singapore has been a significant partner to the European Union (EU). The City State is the third largest Asian investor in the EU, after Japan and Hong Kong, it is the main destination for European investments in Asia. In terms of trades in goods, Singapore is EU's sixteenth largest partner, and the second in ASEAN, with bilateral trade of more than €60 billion per year. The EU-Singapore FTA is the first in Southeast Asia, having entered into force in November 2019. Despite the importance of EU-Singapore relationship, knowledge about the EU remains middling to low in Singapore. How do we account for this outcome? This paper seeks to address this question by positing that the framing of EU studies as an "area studies" offers a starting point to investigating the challenges of institutionalising the field in higher education systems defined by disciplines.</p>
Gulshan Sachdeva	Jawaharlal Nehru University	<b>Dynamics of connectivity strategies linking Europe and Asia</b>	<p>The current phase of globalization is being greatly influenced by geo-economics and geopolitics of connectivity. In the Eurasian region, almost every important country has its own connectivity plans, either individually or part of multilateral frameworks. Within the changing geopolitical dynamics, these strategies have also become an important part of national or regional strategies. Some of them have also competed for space and influence. Although the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has dominated discussions in the last few years, there are many other important initiatives which are at different stages of implementation. Apart from the ASEAN connectivity plan, Japan, Russia, India, Turkey, South Korea and other countries have their own designs. The EU has announced its own Europe-Asia connectivity and Global Gateway strategy. The Quad nations have formed their own infrastructure partnership. The G7 and G20 have also outlined their principles for sustainable connectivity. The frameworks of these plans differ in terms of their origin, priorities, resource commitments and partnerships. Many of the contemporary plans have strong Indo-Pacific or BRI dimensions. Although these plans are useful as they will help facilitate quality infrastructure, many of these designs also have strong geopolitical connotations. The paper analyses developmental, geopolitical and broader political economy aspects of major connectivity strategies in Europe and Asia.</p>
Barbara Carvalho Neves	UNESP	<b>Transoceanic relations between Latin America and Europe in the last 30 years: identifying opportunities and challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century</b>	<p>The current scenario of European and Latin American regionalisms is covered by a dynamic of deglobalisation that considers the general rules of social organisation, encompassing regional and international institutions, as redundant or harmful to political and economic relations between countries. In Europe, movements such as Brexit paved the way for the great interruption of the EU's enlargement dynamics, while in Latin America various tensions erupted that interrupted the processes of deepening Latin American regionalism. Can the movements of critical conjuncture in each of the regions also be observed in the relations between Latin America and Europe? If some mutual interests between the two regions have been established historically, how are they analytically dimensioned over the past three decades? What are the biggest challenges</p>





and great opportunities in the current Strategic Partnerships established between the EU and Latin America? To support these issues, we analyse EU-LAC interregional relations by placing them in the contemporary context of the disruptions of regionalism. Besides measuring the transoceanic relations between the regions in the last thirty years, with special emphasis on the global and systemic challenges that arise to the current dynamics of the twenty-first century, we argue that the future prospects in the EU-LAC relationship must be guided by multiple gains that must move away from unilateral preferences.

**Panel 4 - Law and Human Rights**

Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Abstract
Gustavo Müller and Maria Martins	KU Leuven	<b>EU-Latin America Encounters and Exchanges in the field of Human Rights</b>	The European Union (EU) promotes human rights in its relations with Latin American countries and their regional organisations through trade, development cooperation and various initiatives of political and transnational dialogue. This paper aims to map and analyze the structural challenges of this bi-regional relationship with a focus on the potential - and historically rooted - divergencies in the conceptualization of human rights and implementation of protection mechanisms. In particular, it looks at historical and long-term differences between the European and American human rights protection systems and potential opposition between collective and individual rights. The zooms into cases studies of exchanges in the field of human rights and how current interregional relations are influenced by the legacy of previous encounters in the field of fundamental rights.
Pola Cebulak	University of Amsterdam	<b>Constructing Authority Outside of a Legal Order: External Legitimacy of the Court of Justice of the European Union</b>	In a globalized world, highest courts of every legal order issue ruling that have effects beyond their legal order. The judgments from the Court of Justice of the European Union in Luxembourg decide on how the emission of a flight over high seas from London to New York will be taxed. Such externalities are due to the interconnected nature of globalized economies and societies. Regardless of their inevitability, such external effects of institutional authority come with certain responsibilities in terms of guaranteeing the legitimacy of the decisions of the institution. In order to guarantee that legitimacy, the legal order needs to provide at least for sufficient procedures to guarantee that external interests are taken into account in the judicial decision making. The paper studies the external construction of judicial authority and legitimacy of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). The CJEU is the main judicial organ of the European Union and, as a result, is also affected by the challenges of the EU external action. The EU wants to be a global actor defending and promoting its values and interests, while coming to terms with its colonial past. In fields such as environmental policy or data protection, the EU wants to lead by example. On the basis of the case study of the judgments of the CJEU which concern public international law we can observe that while the CJEU's case-law unfolds effects beyond the EU legal order, the Court is lagging behind in terms of the external construction of its legitimacy.
Yuki Sekine	Kobe University	<b>The Making of Japan as a Welfare State: the reception of laws from Europe and the US</b>	While the organization of Social protection as a whole, and the body of laws regulating rights and duties for social benefits in Japan may at first sight, look very similar to those found in EU countries such as France or Germany, and more recently, some regulated forms of private pensions were introduced that are overtly inspired by US private pension schemes, there remain deep-rooted intrinsic differences in the "perception" of those rights (and duties) by the people, and even by the administration itself. While the very concepts of social rights as fundamental rights were imported and transposed into the Japanese legal system in consecutive "waves" of reception of western laws starting in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, leading up to the decades following the Second World War, the debate on whether Japanese people and law practitioners have truly embraced and adopted the rights-based vision of a Welfare State that it has inspired itself from, might still be current and relevant, as Welfare States around the World face the common challenges of an aging population, the integration of immigrant populations and many others, and seek to share and compare their experiences. This paper will seek to assess how the perception of law in Japanese society might still differ from Western societies and how it may affect the functioning of Social Protection.