

20 + 21 May 2024  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

## **EUSAAP Conference 2024**

### **Revisiting EU – Asia Pacific Relations**

Universitas Gadjah Mada  
Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Welcome to the 2024 EUSAAP conference! In this booklet you will find useful information in preparation of the conference as well as the programme.

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

**EUSAAP Team**



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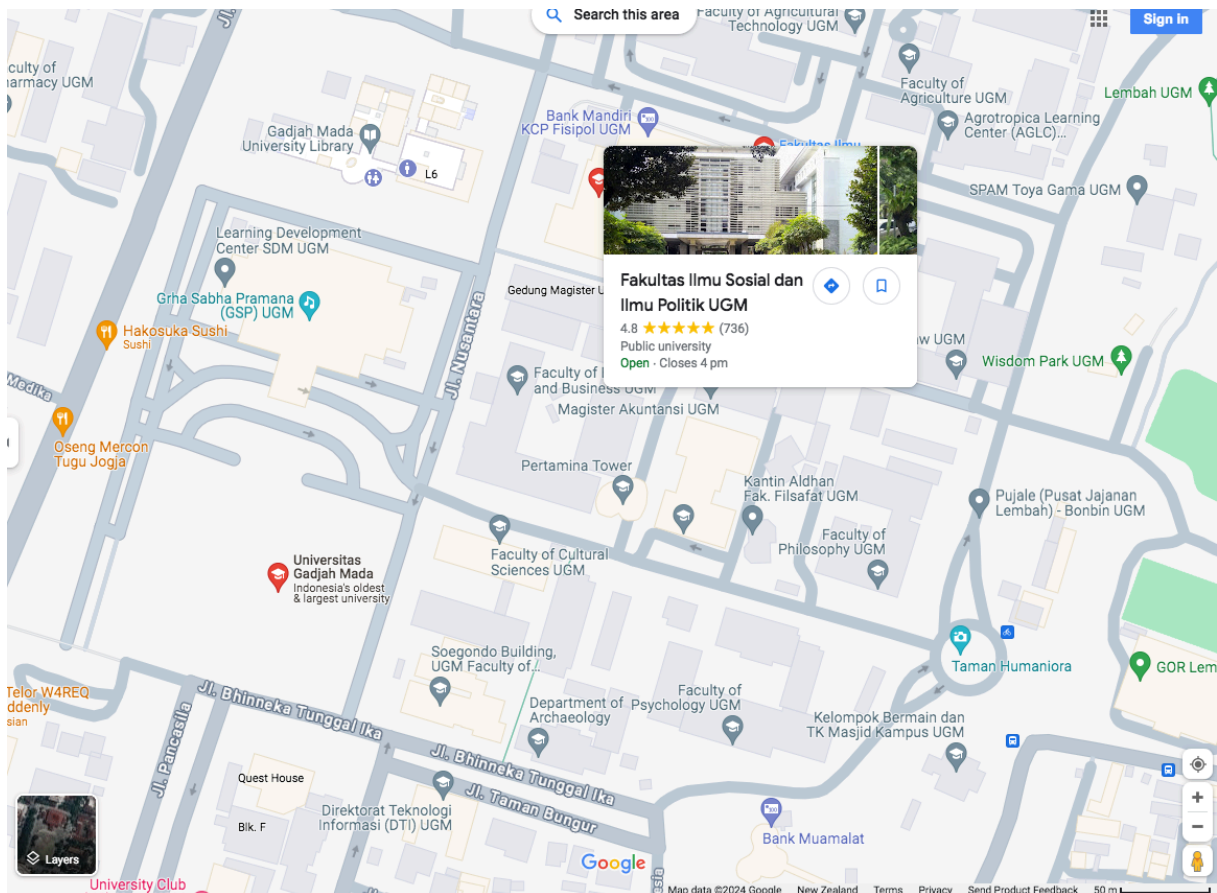
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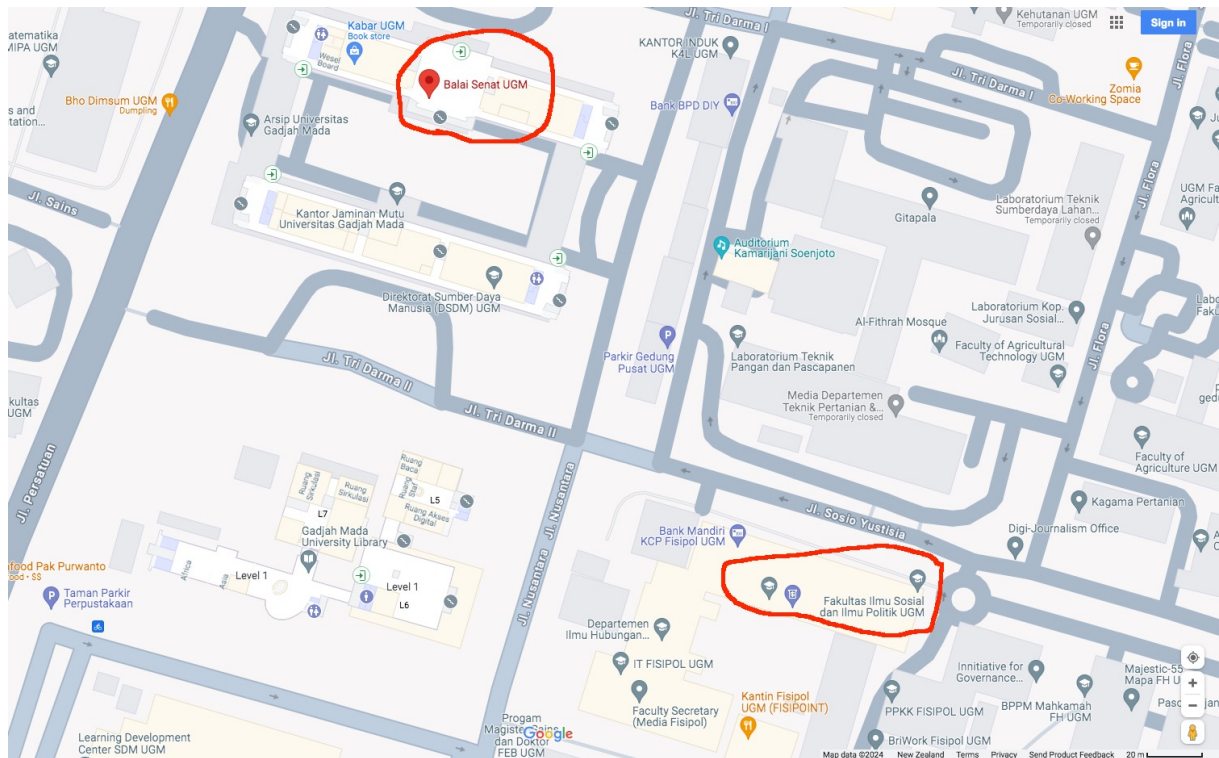
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## Local information – Universitas Gadjah Mada, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta

Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) is considered one of the oldest universities in Indonesia and was officially established in 1949. European Studies are integrated in the Institute of International Studies under the Department of International Relations in the Faculty of Social & Political Sciences.

**UNIVERSITY MAP – Please let me know if you have a better version of a campus map, maybe a PDF?**





## Questions and Help

We are happy to assist you with any questions. Please feel free to contact us via email [yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz](mailto:yvonne.grosch@canterbury.ac.nz).

For short notice during the conference or in cases of emergency, please contact Yvonne via WhatsApp on +64 21 184 5942.

## Programme

**Insert final programme here**

## Conference Papers for Google Docs

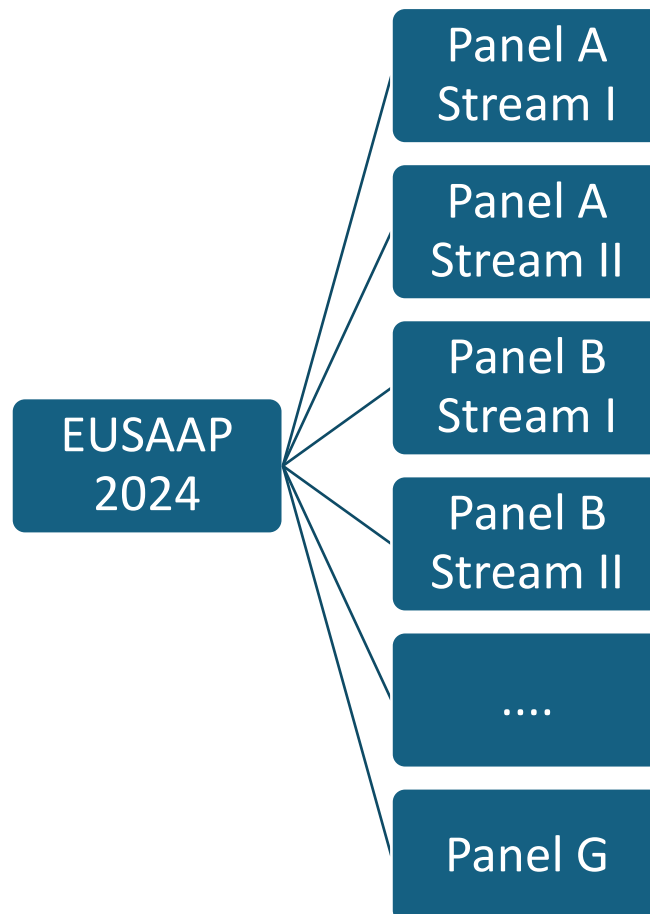
Conference papers will be collected via the conference Google drive.

If you wish, you can upload your conference presentation to the Google drive to prevent as a backup. The Google Drive organisation is laid out below.

Please check the programme to find your session and stream. Then go into the Google drive and navigate to the respective session and upload your final paper there. Please name your Paper as follows: FamilyName\_FirstName\_PaperTitle.docx

GoogleDrive link: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vnIQ9HKoCbJpV9AzJ4dzhLmr9\\_iWuVJH?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vnIQ9HKoCbJpV9AzJ4dzhLmr9_iWuVJH?usp=share_link)

The conference Google Drive is organised as follows:



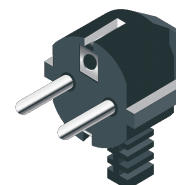
## Indonesia - General and local information

The Republic of Indonesia consists of over 17,000 islands including Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, parts of Borneo and New Guinea. It is a very populous country with a Muslim-majority. Indonesia is located along the equator, thus having mainly two seasons: wet and dry season, with the wet season being mostly from May to October.

The conference will be held in Yogyakarta, *kotamadya* (municipality) and capital, Yogyakarta *daerah istimewa* (special district), Java, Indonesia. It lies approx. 29 km inland from the southern Java coast and near Mount Merapi, a volcano (2,911 metres). Yogyakarta has a rich history and is famous for its hand-tooled silver products, leather goods and batik. In Yogyakarta are the 18th-century palace (kraton) of the sultan (the only traditional ruler in Indonesia retaining any temporal power) and the state university Gadjah Mada University, founded 1949 and host of our conference.

The local time in Yogyakarta is GMT +7.

In Indonesia, power plugs and sockets (outlets) of type C and type F are used. The standard voltage is 230 V at a frequency of 50 Hz.



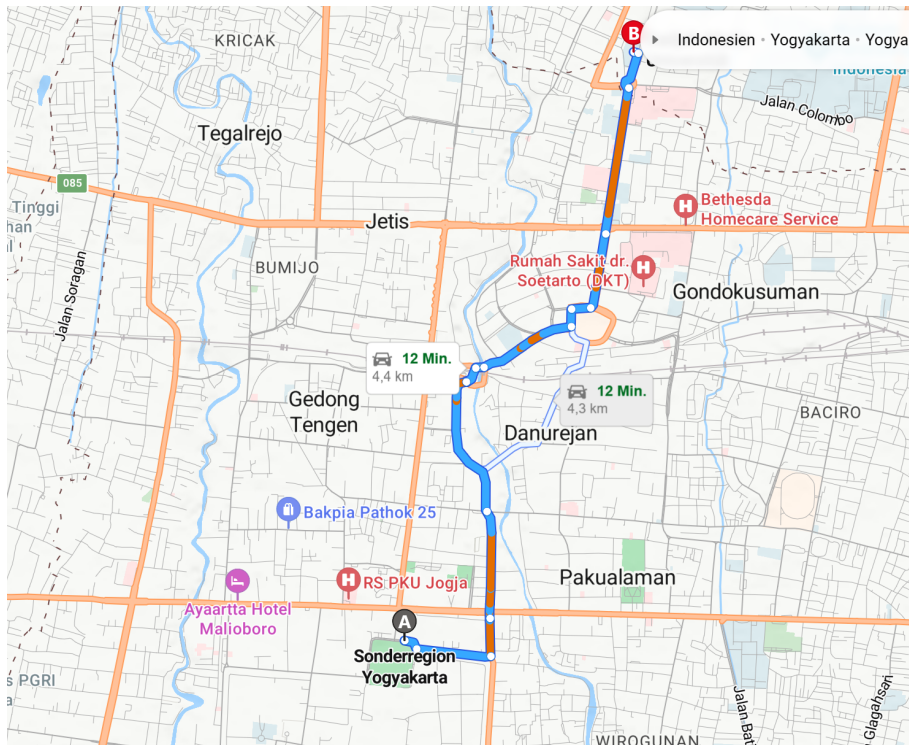
Yogyakarta has a tropical climate. Temperatures during the day are in the range from 30 °C in January to 31 °C in April. The least rainy month in Yogyakarta is August with 5 days of rain, the rainiest month is February, when it rains around 24 days. Temperatures during the night go from 21 °C in July to 23 °C in April.

In May, the average day temperature is 31 °C with seven hours of sunshine, dropping to 21°C during the night. Average number of rainy days is 13 and 83% humidity.

### Visa

For information on visa requirements please visit <https://molina.imigrasi.go.id/>. Citizens of many countries can apply for an e-VoA, an electronic Visa on Arrival, which will shorten the Immigration processing time after landing. Click here to visit the official website: <https://evisa.imigrasi.go.id/>.

To/ from the airport



There are three ways to get from the airport to the city or the other way around:

### 1. by train:

The train ride from the airport to the city centre of Yogyakarta takes around 40 minutes. Tickets are available from IDR 20,000. The airport railway station is located outside the terminal building. In front of the arrivals hall, take the escalator up one floor and walk 5 minutes towards the station. Yogyakarta station, also known as Tugu station, is located in the city centre near the famous Malioboro street.

Timetables and prices are available here: <https://reservation.railink.co.id/>

### 2. by bus:

There are a number of bus stops in the city, making the bus a good alternative to the train if your accommodation is not close to the train station. Damri and Satelqu offer several daily trips from Yogyakarta Airport to the city centre. The first journey is at 04:00 and there are departures almost every hour until 15:00. Prices for bus tickets start at IDR 70,000. Note that the journey time between the airport and the city centre is about 1.5 hours, but with traffic it can take up to 2 hours.

The Damri and Satelqu buses are parked outside the arrivals hall of the airport and can be recognized by the company names, which are printed in bold on the side of the vehicles. These buses have a number of destinations inside and outside the city centre, so be sure to ask the driver where they are going beforehand. If you're not sure which bus to take, tell the driver where your hotel is so he can direct you to the bus that passes the nearest stop.



If you want to travel from the city centre to the airport, you can take the Damri bus from Perum Damri station on Jl. Majapahit. Buses run here from 07:00 to 21:00.

### **3. By Taxi:**

Private taxi transfers are available at the airport, including Grab and Gojek. The journey takes around 1.5 hours and costs from IDR 200,000.

## **5 best things to do in Yogyakarta:**

### **Visit the Prambanan & the Sewu Temple**

Candi Prambanan, the largest Hindu temple in Indonesia, is located about 17 km from the city centre in the north-east of Yogya. (Candi = temple). An enormous complex of skillfully crafted volcanic rock, piled up to form the typical pointed buildings, awaits you. The central building rises almost 50 metres into the air and is surrounded by dozens of smaller structures. The temple was built in honour of several Hindu gods in the 8th-10th centuries and leaves no doubt that its builders must have been gifted artists and designers. However, not much is known about the construction of the temple and so myths and legends do the rest. You can watch a performance of the legend of the temple's construction, "Roro Jongrang", at the Prambanan Ballet. On the same grounds, just a short walk from the Prambanan Temple, you will also find the Sewu Temple. The Buddhist temple has a different architecture and symbolism, but is an equally impressive sight.

### **Visit the Keraton**

In the centre of the city is the sultan's palace, known as the Keraton. The respective sultan rules his region from here, supported by his scholars, the so-called Abdi Dalams, who run the palace in their blue "Lurik" shirts and "batik" sarongs. You can explore part of the palace and gain an insight into the court culture of the sultanate. There are also performances in the Keraton almost every day: from dances (tari = dance) to traditional shadow plays (wayang = shadow play).

### **Visit the Taman Sari moated castle**

Another cultural classic in Yogya is the Taman Sari moated castle. The complex represents the leisure area of former sultans. More precisely, the former swimming pools of the sultan, his wives and children. Although time has left its mark here too, the architecture and numerous ornaments create a special atmosphere. At the exit, a network of narrow, winding alleyways full of warungs and farm shops selling handicrafts awaits you. If you find your way around here, you can discover the old underground tunnels that lead to Pulo Cemeti. Another ruin, situated on a small hill, from which the sultan once had a view of his water palace.

### **Walk around the Borobudur temple**

About 40 minutes north-east of Yogya, in the middle of a lush green tropical landscape, sits the mighty Borobudur temple, the largest Buddhist temple. The approximately 1200-year-old complex, which was long forgotten, survived earthquakes and looters and was only rediscovered and restored in 1814. The temple is one of the flagships when it comes to cultural wealth in Indonesia and is therefore usually a top priority to visit. The temple has the floor plan of a mandala and visualizes the Buddhist world view. On 9 platforms, 2,672 images carved into the

stone tell of the spiritual pilgrimage of the Buddhists and the various stages of consciousness that have to be overcome to reach the very top, Nirvana.

### **Walking through Malioboro Street**

Jalan Malioboro is a real celebrity among Indonesian streets (Jalan, Jl. = street). When there were no online shops, the crowds were huge, because everything the Indonesian heart desired could be found on Malioboro. The street is still packed with small and large traders and at night, the full range of street food that Yogya has to offer is on offer. You have to have walked through the hustle and bustle of Jalan Malioboro once to experience Yogya. Ideally in the evening, because that's when things really get going here! Malioboro stretches from the Kraton about 1.5 kilometres to the north and if you're tired of walking back, then just do as the locals do and continue on by cycle rickshaw, the so-called becak. If you are really looking for special batik or a souvenir from Yogya, we recommend browsing in Hamzah Batik at the beginning of Malioboro Street. Yogya is known for one dish in particular, namely gudek. Gudek is prepared with jackfruit, which is stewed in palm sugar and coconut milk and lots of spices such as coriander, candlenut, garlic, bay leaves and tea leaves. Depending on your preference, you can then flavour your gudek with: Tempe, tahu (tofu), telur (egg) or ayam suwir (chicken strips).

## CALL FOR PAPERS



AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND  
JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN  
STUDIES

### General Call for Papers

#### *Australian and New Zealand Journal of European Studies (ANZJES)*

The *Australian and New Zealand Journal of European Studies (ANZJES)* invites ongoing general submissions for forthcoming issues in 2024 and 2025. *ANZJES* welcomes original empirical, theoretical and methodological research examining post-war Europe and European issues particularly from the social sciences, history, law, cultural studies and the humanities.

All scholars are warmly invited to submit their work, with particular encouragement given to those from Australasia and the Asia-Pacific region, as well as those from early-career researchers. Submissions may be in the form of original **articles** (4–6000 words) or **research notes** (2–3000 words). The journal also welcomes relevant **review essays**.

For full details on the submission process, please consult the *ANZJES* website (<https://tinyurl.com/ANZJES>). Submissions must be made via the *ANZJES* submissions portal. Please follow the submission guidelines carefully.

#### **About the Journal**

Launched in 2008, *ANZJES* is a scholarly, open access, double-blind peer-refereed journal published three times per year by the *European Studies Association of Australia and New Zealand (ESAANZ)*. The journal publishes original, multidisciplinary articles and research notes on contemporary European issues, as well as relevant review essays.

*ANZJES* is a fully open-access journal, providing immediate access to its published content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge. *ANZJES* does not utilise Article Processing Charges (APCs) or other fees of any kind for publication.



## ABSTRACTS

**ADIM PRADANA, HAFID**

### Euroskeptical Trends in Right-Wing Government Regimes in European Union Member States

This article focuses on mapping the political policy tendencies of Right-Wing Party governments in European Union member countries towards European integration. Until 2023, there will be five European Union member states led by Right-Wing Party governments. The five countries include Hungary, Austria, Poland, Italy, and Sweden. Before arriving at mapping policy trends, this article will first attempt to observe the issues that are constantly voiced by right-wing party leaders in these five countries. By using a comparative case study method based on Petr Kopecky and Cas Mudde's typology regarding mapping the attitude of Right-Wing Parties towards European integration as the main indicator, as well as a documentation study method in the form of collecting various statements from leaders of Right-Wing parties in Hungary, Austria, Poland, Italy, and Sweden which appear in the news, social media accounts and official government websites, this paper produces findings that each country has similarities and differences in policy tendencies regarding how they respond to the European integration project.

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## **ARIWIBOWO, GREGORIUS ANDIKA**

### Indonesian Cuisine on the European Stage: A Gastrodiplomacy Strategy

Food has always been an evergreen topic. Some countries use food as a tool of diplomacy to negotiate interest, enhance national branding, showcase national culture, and boost economic revenue. Indonesia also acknowledges the crucial role of cuisine in attaining those benefits. In November 2021, Indonesia inaugurated its first-ever policy initiatives, including food, known as gastrodiplomacy, under the name "Indonesian Spice Up the World" (ISUTW). The plan was ambitious yet successfully involved diverse stakeholders working together to establish the strategy's objectives. There are two primary objectives to accomplish: 1) Establishing 4.000 Indonesian restaurants overseas; and 2) Increasing the spice trade to \$2 billion. The initial phase of ISUTW is set to conclude in 2024, although the tangible impact on a particular foreign country regarding ISUTW appears less apparent and tends to be baffling. This study suggests prioritizing certain European Countries like the Netherlands and France for the ISUTW's second cycle due to their historical ties with Indonesia: colonial past, the romanticism of Indonesian exiles in France longing for all about Indonesia, the presence of Indonesian restaurants, and familiarity of society with Indonesia cuisine. These crucial features are expected to make possible the mobilities of ideas about what Indonesian foods are in the societies of some targeted nations, which might greatly benefit the implementation of ISUTW. A qualitative research approach was used to gather information on fieldwork in the Netherlands and France through observation and snowball interviews, literature reviews, and discussion with state and non-state actors in Indonesia.

**Gregorius Andika Ariwibowo (Mr.)** currently holds the position of Junior Researcher at the Research Center for Area Studies, the National Research and Innovation Agency (PRW-BRIN) Indonesia, a role he has embraced since 2021. Gregorius completed his undergraduate degree and a master's degree (M.A.) in history science, both acquired from Gadjah Mada University. His study domains span urban cultural studies, cultural heritage studies, gastro diplomacy, maritime culture, and studies on the diaspora of Indonesian communities. (Presenter)

**Meilinda Sari Yayusman (Ms.)** is a researcher at the Foreign Policy and International Development Cooperation Sector, Directorate of Political, Legal, Security, and Defense Policy, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia, and is also affiliated with the Indonesian Community of European Studies (ICES). She received an MA from the University of Groningen, The Netherlands in International Relations (European Integration). Her research interests include EU foreign policy, European governance, EU-Southeast Asia Relations, and Public Diplomacy.

**Prima Nurahmi Mulyasari (Ms.)** works at the Research Center for Area Studies under Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency. She holds an M.A. in Global History from Leiden University in the Netherlands and has presented and published her work internationally. Her recent co-authored paper, titled "A Global Pela: Moluccan Diaspora in the Sister City of Vlissingen-Ambon," has been accepted for publication by *Diaspora Studies*, a highly reputable international journal. She's undertaking a fellowship until June 2024, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, researching the Nahdlatul Ulama's Special Branch (PCINU) in Taiwan.

**Ahmad Nuril Huda (Dr)** is a researcher at the Center for Area Studies, Indonesia's National Agency of Research and Innovation (BRIN). He received a PhD from the Institute of Cultural Anthropology at Leiden University (2020). He has done considerable research on public religion, media (and) technologies, gender and sexuality, foodways culture, and the politics of visibility among Muslims in Southeast Asia.

**Agus Trihartono (Assoc. Prof)** is an Associate Professor at The Department of International Relations and a Co-Founder of the Centre of Gastrodiplomacy Studies at The University of Jember, Jember, Indonesia. He works on soft power diplomacy and comparative politics.

**Rakhman Priyatmoko (Mr.)** is a researcher at the Research Center for Area Studies, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Organization, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The author completed his Masters in Tourism Studies, Postgraduate School, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The author's research interests revolve around Islam-related tourism, such as halal tourism, Islamic tourism, Muslim-Friendly tourism, and its supporting industries.

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**BOISER, DANIELLE**

Look What EU Made Them Do: Moving Around the Schengen Area for the Eras Tour

This paper explores manifestations of the social imaginary of borderlessness in the Schengen area in social media discourse on Taylor Swift's Eras Tour in Europe. Using data from Twitter (currently known as X), this paper examines how the European Union's freedom of movement serves as a significant contextual factor for the discursive articulations of Taylor Swift fans, also known as the Swifties. An inductive thematic analysis of their tweets indicates that they communicate about cross-border movement, ticket transactions, and registration techniques. They can register for multiple presale codes and purchase tickets for performances in any EU city, and are able to make plans to travel without having to pass through border checks or immigration. Certain tweets also go into detail about their place of origin and concert location to attend, while some trade or sell presale codes and tickets to others who have their desired locations. The discourse on this exemplifies how individual subjectivities have internalized the sense of borderlessness of the Schengen area. This paper ultimately contributes to the academic literature on social imaginaries of space, popular culture, and social media discourse.

**Danielle Boiser** is a graduating student of the Bachelor of Arts in European Studies, specializing in Business and Economics at the Ateneo de Manila University. Her past academic leadership roles include being the Project Leader for a brand extension proposal, introducing a Filipino food chain in the London Market. She has done research for the Center for Migrant Advocacy, focusing on the welfare of Overseas Filipino Workers for the organization's policy review and negotiations. She is equipped with basic French skills and cross-cultural communication experience. Her research and academic interests range from market research, economics, organizational assessment, and popular culture.

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**CANELAS DE CASTRO, PAULO**

Climate Change Policy and law of the EU

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**CHENG, JIANHUI**

Asian Tourist Preferences in Post-COVID European Travel: A Case Study of Travel Package Satisfaction

This study aims to explore the preferences and satisfaction levels of Asian tourists regarding European travel packages in the post-COVID era. Through a questionnaire survey directed at Asian customers, the research seeks to identify key factors influencing their decisions to travel to Europe. These factors include the appeal of destinations, the features of travel packages, and pricing. The research will also highlight the most popular European destinations among Asian travelers, exploring the variations in costs and analyzing the best-selling travel package combinations. Furthermore, the study will assess the influence of travel agency offerings and government policies on these travel preferences. The goal is to identify strategies that could enhance the attractiveness of European travel to Asian tourists.

**Jianhui Cheng**, a graduate student at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies majoring in European Union Studies, also works at a Global Travel Agency's Seoul branch.

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**COLE, ALISTAIR**

The Ties that Bind: Protection and Projection of French and European interests in the Indian Ocean

Its Strategy for Co-operation in the Indo-Pacific. The EU document centred on seven core priorities (connectivity, ocean governance, sustainable and inclusive prosperity, green transition, security and defence and human security), representing a combination of traditional soft power policy concerns (health care, disaster relief, pandemic response, good governance) and regional-led security projections (via its presence in regional organisations such as the Indian Ocean Commission [IoC] and the Indian Ocean Rim Association [IOLA]). Prior to this EU-level initiative, however, other EU countries had produced their own strategic documents, most especially France. Under President Macron, France has made public a much more ambitious Indo-Pacific strategy. Presented by Macron himself in Sydney, Australia in May 2018, it promotes France not only as an Indo-Pacific nation and a stabilising force but also the world's second maritime power, with military facilities and territories all the way from Djibouti to French Polynesia (Elysée Palace, 2018). It is aimed at both promoting France and the European Union (EU)'s strategic autonomy and reaching out like-minded countries in the region, as the United States, Japan, India and Australia, that can help France securing the vast maritime domain it controls, mitigating the multiple economic, health, climatic and environmental challenges that the region faces and balancing the disruptive influence of new hegemonic powers.

Drawing on precise empirical examples from fieldwork in 2022 in the Indian Ocean islands of Comoros, Mayotte, Reunion and Mauritius, the paper maps out networks of influence and co-operation between European and allied countries that transcend narrow debates in international relations and European integration and depict an empirical reality of multi-stakeholder cooperation that is strictly bounded by the pursuit of national and cognate supra-national interests.

**Alistair Cole** is Professor of Political Science and Head of the Department of Government and International Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University. He obtained his DPhil from Oxford University (1986). He has had a distinguished international career, occupying the post of Full Professor at Universities in the UK, France and Hong Kong. He is best known for his expertise on French and European politics, though he has been working on Europe-Asia relations in recent years. He is an accomplished researcher, with a H.index of 34, according to Google Scholar (29/02/2024). He is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences (UK) a Fellow of the Learned Society of Wales and has been a member of commissioning panels of various Research Councils (ESRC, ANR, FNRS). He was Vice-Chair of the ESRC's Panel B from 2010-2014.

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**DING, CHUN**

Sino EU economic relations under EU de-risking policy

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## **DOWNES, JAMES**

### The Rise of the Radical Right in Italy & The Transformation of Italian Politics

Post-World War II Italian politics has often been marked by significant political instability and frequent changes of government. The twenty-first century period in Italian politics has been characterised by the emergence of new political forces, the decline of traditional parties, and public policy challenges related to corruption, economic stagnation, and immigration. Remarkably, Italy has had an astonishing 69 governments in 79 years. This means that on average, governments in Italy last for just over a year.

Our forthcoming book “The Rise of the Radical Right in Italy: A New Balance of Power in the Right-Wing Camp” to be published by Columbia University Press and ibidem Press in June 2024 examines the more worrying trend in Italian politics of the rise of the radical right between 2018 and 2023, and the implications that this has for the future of liberal democracy globally.

Dr James F. Downes is Assistant Professor I in Comparative Politics & International Relations at Hong Kong Metropolitan University. James is the Head of the Politics & Public Administration at Hong Kong Metropolitan University. James is also an Adjunct Professor on the MSSc in Greater China Programme at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is a Research Fellow in the Global Europe Centre at the University of Kent/The Brussels School of International Studies and a Research Fellow at The Far Right Analysis Network (FRAN).

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Dr Alessio Scopelliti is a Political Scientist and PostDoc at the University of Milan (DEMOPE project). He is also Research Assistant at the Royal Holloway University of London in the framework of Professor Joost van Spanje’s ERC Consolidator Grant project “New Parties on the News”. Recently, Alessio has also been appointed as Honorary Research Associate at the University of Bristol and Research Fellow at The Far-Right Analysis Network (FRAN).

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## **ENVERGA III, MANUEL**

### Revisiting the Discourses of “Partner” and “Interloper” in the EU Delegation to the Philippines’ Facebook Page after July 2022

This paper is a follow up to a 2021 publication that examined the nature of discourses on the European Union (EU) Delegation to the Philippines’ Facebook page from 2016-2017. At that time, the Philippines had just elected a relatively belligerent and anti-EU president in the person of Rodrigo Duterte. His administration was characterized by the weaponization of social media as a way to attack his political opponents. This often took the form of “keyboard warriors” or professional “troll armies” flooding accounts with negative remarks or ad hominem attacks. The EU Delegation to the Philippines’ social media accounts likewise targeted and became venues of contestation (c.f. Oh, 2019, 2020). Commenters, whether in the form of professional trolls or genuine citizens, depicted the Union as either interlopers, infringing on Philippine sovereignty, or partners that supported the country and reminded it of its treaty obligations (Enverga, 2021). With the election of a new president in 2022, the country has taken a more cordial stance towards the European Union, even hosting a visit by Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. In addition, attacks of political opponents through social media have decreased. This paper argues that with the warming of relations between the two states, and the de-weaponization of social media, both positive and negative responses to the EU’s social media transmissions have diminished. This has implications on the EU Delegation’s digital diplomacy strategy in the Philippines, as it works to signal its relevance to the country and pursue its foreign policy objectives online.

**Manuel Enverga III** is Assistant Professor at European Studies Program of the Ateneo de Manila University, where he also serves as Coordinator for Jean Monnet Modules and Projects. His teaching and research has focused on a diverse set of topics, which include European regionalism, digital diplomacy, and popular culture. Outside of his academic work, he hosts The Eurospeak Podcast, where he invites guests to talk about various things European, and their impact on daily life.

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**FAJRIANDO, HAKKI**

Re-examining Indonesia Smart City Strategy Through Data Protection Perspective

A Smart City can be described as an urbanized town, wherein Information and Communication Technology are at the core of its infrastructure. Smart cities serve several innovative and advanced services for its citizens in order to improve the quality of their life. Smart technologies applications promise the smart growth of the city, but at the same time, it needs to enforce pervasive security and privacy of the large volume of data associated with these smart applications. When the city goes urban, its residents may suffer from various privacy and security issues due to smart city applications vulnerabilities. The concept of a smart city is becoming more relevant to the policymakers, developers, and to people. Indonesia is also not immune to this “smart city mania”. While smart cities enable the establishment of great social and economic opportunities, based on many smart technologies, security and privacy of data are significant challenges in smart cities. General Data Protection Regulation, has been fully in force in the European Union since May 2018. GDPR has adopted a significant number of compliance mechanisms already familiar from information security standards and infosec legislation. Since October 2022, The Indonesian government has also formulate Law Number 27/2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. For Smart City data controllers in Indonesia, compliance with these regulation in the context of Smart City development strategy means adapting their advancements and deployment of new services and products to meet data protection standards. This article will elaborate on the various challenges posed by the technological advancements that arises form the development of smart cities especially from the perspective of security and confidentiality of a person’s data, and will try to suggests solutions in order to facilitate smart city development and governance in Indonesia.

Keyword : Smart City, Data Protection, GPDR, Law Number 27/2022

Hakki Fajriando, S.Sos., M.Si. has been working at The Research Center for Area Studies, National Research and Innovation Agency (PRW-BRIN) since 2022. Current position is Junior Researcher, with research interests in European Studies and Comparative Law and Human Rights (especially between Europe and Indonesia). Previously worked at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights from 2006 to 2021. Graduated from the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia in 2005 and receive a Master of Science degree from the Postgraduate Program in European Regional Studies, University of Indonesia.

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**FERNANDEZ-ROJO, DAVID**

The Role of the EU as a Maritime Security Provider in Asia-Pacific: Addressing Non-Traditional Threats

Although the EU is not a major player in traditional security challenges that threaten national defense in the Asia-Pacific region, it is well-positioned as a strategic partner in addressing unconventional maritime security threats. The 'Enhanced EU Maritime Security Strategy for Evolving Maritime Threats', adopted in March 2023, specifies that the EU's external maritime action should concentrate on addressing the increasing unconventional threats in the seas. These threats predominantly affect the coastal countries in Asia-Pacific and exacerbate the social, economic, and geopolitical tensions already present in the region. This article examines the extent to which the EU can be considered a significant trading actor in the Asia-Pacific region and a key partner in assisting countries in designing national strategies to address the growing connection between unconventional threats and maritime security. The article concludes that the EU should focus on utilizing its diplomatic role as a mediator and strengthening its bilateral associations with partner countries and regional organizations in the Asia-Pacific seas. Considering the EU's leadership in sustainable ocean governance, it is recommended that the EU strengthens coordination, cooperation, and naval presence in the Asia-Pacific to effectively address unconventional maritime threats and promote stability and security in a region of significant future importance.

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**FERZA, RAY**

From Europe to Agbogbloshie Digital Dumpsite: A Lesson to learn for Indonesian e-Waste Governance

The increasing circulation of electrical waste (e-waste) has attracted significant attention from environmentalists worldwide. In 2019, out of a total of 53.6 million tons of e-waste, approximately over 80% remained untreated and unrecycled in an official way and the record is projected to double by 2030 (WHO, 2023). Dempsey, Mark; McIntyre (2009) examined that influential factors include: the mounting technological use of information technology (IT) sector, the increase in personal computer (PC) production, improved economies of scale, and the reduced lifespan of each IT product.

Electronic waste-producing countries dominated by the UK, US, Europe, and Japan have polluted countries in West Africa. Europe, in particular, has contributed to 85% of electronic waste in Ghana (Bloomberg Originals, 2022). Despite international legal frameworks like the Basel Convention 1989, illicit practices to export e-waste persist under the guise of 'donation' (Atlas Obscura, 2016).

However, the local community around Agbogbloshie, Accra, has been living in an unhealthy environment due to the hazardous digital waste components (Oteng-Ababio & Grant, 2019). The pollution levels in the surrounding water sources claim pollution rates 100 times higher than the standards (Atlas Obscura, 2016). Nevertheless, components of digital waste also create informal job opportunities such as urban mining, extracting gold-containing components from e-waste (Fevrier, 2022).

The social complexity in Agbogbloshie implies a contribution from institutional processes at the levels of European countries, which are the major contributors to digital waste in Old Fadama. Indonesia is no exception, as a developing country like Ghana, Indonesia also have serious issues with regards to e-waste, treating only 17,4% of total e-waste in 2021 (Defitri, Mitra, 2022). Based on this background, this research aims to analyze the technopolitical processes of European Union e-waste policy initiatives exporting digital waste to the Agbogbloshie Digital Dumpsite and to analyze the comparable context of Indonesian e-waste governance.

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## **HANGGARINI, PENI**

### Is the EU a Security Provider for Indo-Pacific? View from Indonesia

The 2021 European Union Indo-Pacific Strategy, which consists of seven key areas of action, underscores the Indo-Pacific's relevance to Europe. However, as a supranational institution, the EU has a complex decision-making process. The EU members' strategic relevance and engagement with Indo-Pacific states vary which may inhibit the implementation of strategic cooperation. This study examines whether the EU's strategy has transformed it a security provider for the Indo-Pacific, given its holistic approach and substantial economic capacity. It also identifies how the EU's security and defense initiatives can benefit Indonesia, one of its strategic partners. This study suggests that while the EU has the potential to become a security provider in the Indo-Pacific, it has primarily served as a catalyst for security in the region. Indonesia can benefit from the EU's security and defense initiatives as a platform to strengthen and expand its defense diplomacy.

Keyword : European Union, Indo-Pacific, Indonesia, defense diplomacy

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**HAYASHI, HIDEKI**

EU and Asia: From Economic Integration to Policy Coordination-From the Japanese Point of View

This research aims to analyze the process of economic integration from the Japanese point of view. I argue from the interdisciplinary perspectives —economics and political science— namely, International Political Economy (IPE). First, the two types about the economic aspects of integration are examined: the European Commission view and the Krugman view. The European Single market can be explained by the former, by which trade integration leads to the symmetry of the economies of the member countries, as trade between the industrial European nation is already large degree intra industry trade (De Grauwe, 2023). On the contrary, the East Asian economy, represented as ASEAN+3 countries, can be described by the latter, by which trade integration also leads to regional concentration of industrial activities as such concentration is still on the way.

Second, the two types about the political aspects of integration are examined: de-jure and de-facto. The European integration process, which is led by the various institutions and policies, can be explained by the former. However, in this case, such institutions and policies are supposed to be credible through good governance, so that the private sectors can be motivated to follow them. On the other hand, the Asian integration process, which is realized at first in the private sectors, then the various institutions and policies followed. Therefore credibility can be gained gradually (Oizumi and Goto, 2020).

In conclusion, both in Europe and in Asia, more credibility through good governance should be provided for the institutions and the policies. How can this goal be achieved? One is based on the neo-functionalist approach, even though it should be modified so that spillover cannot be triggered automatically but by the incentives of the nations to do so (Haas,1955, Kamo,1985). The other is based on the principle of subsidiarity, which will accelerate the integration among the nations based on their own incentives to do so (Pelkmans, 2001, Tanaka, 2004). Based on these ideas, the institutions for economic integration can be built as Commons (Ostrom,1990). Some examples of such policy coordination will be shown.

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**HERINDRASTI, VALENTINA SINTA**

Cooperation of the European Union and the people's republic of China in order to achieve the 2050 net zero emission target

All parties realize that in overcoming global climate challenges all countries must work together. The hope for real commitment and action is especially aimed at large countries that still produce high greenhouse gas emissions due to the scale of industrial activities based on coal or gas energy. The European Union and China have shown signs of strong commitment to environmental and energy policies as well as climate action in the international scope. The process of achieving net zero emissions will go through what is called an "energy transition" and energy transition requires "energy security". In this context, it is interesting to see energy cooperation efforts between the European Union and China to achieve common goals. How can both parties overcome differences in perspective and find a collaborative platform that is mutually beneficial and synergistic so that it produces real action and real results? What kind of obstacles are faced? This paper wants to answer the question of how EU-China cooperation can support energy security in the context of the energy transition of both parties towards net zero emissions by 2050 for the European Union and 2060 for China. How can the internal policies of both parties be aligned to these big goals? Can EU-China cooperation be a model for cooperation between other large countries that have an influence on the global net zero emission target?

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### Solidarity in Adversity: The Politics of Disaster Co-operation in the EU and ASEAN

Regional co-operation in the field of disaster risk management has long been regarded as an area of unfulfilled potential. Despite the obvious functional benefits that such co-operation brings, the political costs of engaging in it were, until recently, regarded as too high. The nature of disaster response, focussed as it is upon personal and collective security, was deemed too close to the heart of the Westphalian state model to allow meaningful co-operation in the sphere.

However, since the 1980s there has been a sea change in attitudes towards such co-operation with regional disaster response now a growing area of co-operation, particularly in Europe and South-East Asia. Both the EU and ASEAN operate formal disaster response agencies (ERCC and AHA), within their regional organisational structures and have recently enhanced and strengthened them in the wake of recent disaster events (including COVID-19).

However, despite the superficial similarities (driven at least partially by the relationship between them), the EU and ASEAN models exhibit some fundamental differences, driven by their very different political drivers. This paper explores these developments; compares the different approaches taken and considers the political realities that underpin them. It concludes by analysing the extent to which the diverse political contexts which underpin these developments impact upon their prospects in a world where the threat of natural (and man-made) hazards to both regions is only likely to increase. Can these tentative steps in the field of DRM provide a further drive towards regional integration in an increasingly fragmented global context?

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**HUSSIN, HARIATI MUTIA**  
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Shifting Perceptions: Digital Information in Shaping the Presence of Europe

In the digitalization era, the role of digital information in shaping perceptions has become increasingly significant. This article investigates the intricate relationship between digital information and the evolving perception of Europe from some Asian country's points of view. It searches for the influence of historical events and contemporary significance on how people perceive Europe's existence in the global arena. It closely examines platforms such as the Internet and social media as a medium for digital information that can contribute to shifting perceptions of Europe in the aftermath of colonization events. The data in this study are analysed using a qualitative approach. This paper demonstrates how digital information creates opportunities for shifting perceptions.

**Keywords:** Digital Information, Asian Countries, Europe, Shifting Perceptions

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**ISMAEL, NADINE JANICA**

Where Women Belong: An Analysis of the Paradigm Shift from State to Market Feminism in Sweden and Europe

This study argues the need to reevaluate gender approaches for more promising progress by delving into the theoretical validity of debates on the traditional state-economy dichotomy using Sweden as its focal case study, and looking at the prospects for the wider region of Europe. It reviews the concept of market feminism, its evolution, and subvariants with varying levels of interaction between market actors and beyond. The goal is to explore possibilities for positive reforms in women's policy, examining the trajectory of these theories across past, present, and future perspectives. This study utilizes a neoliberal framing and adopts a Foucauldian discourse analytical approach to explore key aspects of the ascent of market feminism, including a concise history of the feminist movement in Europe, its evolution, initiatives to narrow the gender gap via women-friendly policies, the public-private sphere divide, and critiques of state feminism. It operates under the assumption that the neoliberalization of feminism has led to diverse iterations and perspectives that warrant analysis for insights and guidelines for future social action and practice for the ever-changing contours of gender and Europe.

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## **ISMANTO, IGNATIUS**

### European Union, ASEAN and Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific has experienced dramatic economic change over the last few decades. Such dramatic economic change has been supported by the economic growth, especially from East Asian countries, such as: China, Japan, South Korea and number of Southeast Asian countries. However, the region, which is experiencing dramatic economic change, also becomes the locus of economic competition among major countries. One interesting aspect of the changing Asia-Pacific economy is the phenomenon of the increasing trend of the establishment of regional economic cooperation in the region, such as: APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation), RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) and TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) and Indo Pacific. The European Union (EU) perceives ASEAN as a strategic partner in promoting EU's global interests in Southeast Asia. The idea of promoting ASEAN-EU FTA is a strategy to maintain the presence of the European Union in the Asia Pacific region. Unfortunately, the ASEAN-EU FTA failed to establish. Instead, the European Union introduces bilateral trade cooperation with individual ASEAN country, such as: Malaysia-EU FTA, Singapore-EU FTA, and Indonesia-EU CEPA which has not yet reached an agreement. The EU strategy could be an unpopular driving instrument for ASEAN, as a collective power. The EU strategy by promoting bilateral economic cooperation with individual ASEAN countries would be potentially weakening ASEAN countries in responding to the challenges of economic change in the Asia Pacific. By adopting neorealism, this paper examines the interest of EU states in promoting its strategic partnership with ASEAN states and explores the challenge of EU's strategy in promoting its engagement in Asia Pacific has already been used

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**KLATT, GOSIA**

Pedagogy as a political action – discussing war in Ukraine and other controversial topics in Polish schools

The 2022 Russian aggression on Ukraine triggered the influx of 6.5 million Ukrainians to Poland and other countries of the EU (European Commission, 2022). Whilst Poland has welcomed and accommodated the mass influx of Ukrainian refugees (Bochkar et al., 2022; Schmid, 2022; UNESCO, 2023), its education system faced many challenges in responding to the needs of the changing student population.

This is in the context of two important threads in Poland's political and social situation. First, Poland has been seen as one of the examples of the growing authoritarian populism, with right-wing ideological beliefs constraining free speech, creating deep social divisions, and influencing education curricula. Second, there is a specific status of education in Poland which is characterised by its 'national' significance - education has been seen in Poland as a bastion of national survival, especially during turbulent historical times.

This paper, therefore, takes a detailed look into the socio-political themes and topics discussed in classrooms in Poland, especially in relation to the war in Ukraine, and how teachers deal with them. This paper will analyse the ways teachers in Poland have been affected by the current political climate by focusing on teachers' engagement in discussing difficult or controversial topics, and how intentional these conversations were.

The conducted study involved individual, partially structured interviews with 22 secondary school teachers who taught the Polish language subject (literacy and literature) in schools across Poland.

One of the interesting findings is that the war in Ukraine has been seen as one of the controversial topics, alongside the issues such as gender, and religion. Many teachers in the study expressed concerns, or exhibited a high level of caution, towards intentionally introducing such subjects for discussion due to the fear of adverse consequences but also a lack of direction.

This paper is part of a proposed panel titled: Public politics in the context of increased mobility in Europe and beyond.

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**KRESNA, MUZZAR**

Between Nationalism or Trade Barriers: Comparing Resource Nationalism Practices in Europe and Indonesia

The changing consumer attitudes, which are more environmentally concerned, open opportunities for innovation towards inclusive business models. It creates incentives to engage more in inclusive development as financial gains are threatened when negative effects on the environment and social life become public. On the other hand, this condition allows resource-importing countries (e.g. most of Western Europe) to assert control over natural resources located or destined for their territory. Such measures ranging from commodity green labeling, environment ethical directives, sustainable consumption, and production practices can potentially have an economic effect on international trade in goods. This trend increasingly shapes trade networks, influencing who trades, what and how much. To cope with the challenges, this study aims to explore resource nationalism practices from actor-network and commodity lenses as well as the unintended consequences. This knowledge will provide relevant insight to academic discussion to deconstruct state-centrist narratives of resource nationalism.

Keywords: resource nationalism, trade barriers, inclusion, sustainable practices.

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**LAI, SUET YI**

Public Opinion of EU in ASEAN countries

Following the shift of global economic and geo-political centre to Asia, as well as the EU's announced its Indo-Pacific Strategy in 2021, the ASEAN has become more important in the Union's foreign policy. In December 2022, the two regional organisations had a first-ever commemorative summit which brought together leaders of the EU and ASEAN member states. While the top-down perspective has been well-reported, the bottom-up aspect has been less examined. This research, supported by primary empirical data from a public opinion survey, provides insights on the ASEAN general publics' perception of the EU. Five countries (Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) were covered. The sample size per country was 500+ respondents with random stratified sampling, the final total was 2504 completed surveys.

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## **LAI, YU-HSUAN**

### Regional Development and Hedging Strategies: The Impact of Taiwan's New Leader

On May 20, 2024, Lai Ching-Te, also known as William Lai, is set to become Taiwan's president during a pivotal time, as Taiwan manages its complex relations with key global powers like the U.S., Japan, and China. This transition is crucial for Taiwan's regional role and its strategies, especially regarding China policy. The incoming administration is expected to impact Taiwan's diplomacy and security, particularly with the U.S., Japan, and the EU.

A notable event was the U.S. and EU's joint statement on February 23, after meetings on February 7 and 8, emphasizing the importance of peace in the Taiwan Strait and supporting Taiwan's democratic processes and its involvement in international organizations. This reflects the global stance towards Taiwan and its strategic position.

Under Lai, Taiwan is expected to enhance its relationships with the U.S. and Japan, vital for its security and international presence. The appointments of Taiwan's Foreign Minister and National Security Bureau Director will be key indicators of Lai's strategic directions, affecting Taiwan's foreign and security policies, especially in engagement with China, the U.S., and Japan.

Lai's presidency is seen as a critical phase for Taiwan's international relations and regional development. This analysis aims to explore Taiwan's strategic positioning in the Indo-Pacific, considering its diplomacy with the U.S., Japan, and potential closer EU ties. The evolution of these relationships will influence Taiwan's diplomatic and security status, with wider implications for regional stability and power balance.

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## **LIN, TZULI**

### Transatlantic divide to Cross-Strait Relations

In the evolving international order, the EU's decisions hold significant sway and can potentially shape the rivalry between the United States and China. Although historical ties like Atlanticism and the Ukraine War have bound the United States and Europe closely, the prospect of Trump's return, alongside political divergences, societal challenges, and economic complexities within the EU, hinders the development of a cohesive strategy against China. While the threat of war in Ukraine persists, a potential return of Trump to the White House adds a layer of uncertainty to future developments. To safeguard against such uncertainties, it becomes imperative for the EU to reduce its reliance on the United States. The extent of achieving strategic autonomy hinges on the EU's economic recovery and the performance of far-right parties this year. Addressing economic challenges within the EU requires specific identification of these issues. Moreover, enhancing the stability of the Taiwan Strait necessitates understanding the evolving dynamics of transatlantic relations, as the EU's influence in this region is contingent on these developments.

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**MA, ZHE**

A trusted brand: Analyzing the European Union Global Gateway Initiative

The European Union launched the Global Gateway (EUGG) initiative in 2021, with the objectives of fostering the development of emerging markets and developing countries while concurrently augmenting the EU's global influence. EUGG, is positioned not merely as a political endeavor but as a prospective "trusted brand around the world," as mentioned by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen in the 2021 State of the Union speech. Indeed, this conceptualization as a "brand" has been underscored by other EU leaders as well. Before delving into the question of why the European Union refers to initiatives like EUGG as a "brand," it's crucial to first determine whether this brand labeling is merely verbal or if it's supported by concrete branding practices. The analysis of EUGG's branding actions remains notably scarce within existing scholarly literature. Against this backdrop, this article aims to answer the question of to what extent the EUGG is treated as a brand? "Brand" is a term from the marketing field, therefore this paper adapts a branding analytical framework derived from marketing to study the EUGG's branding practices. The results show that labeling EUGG as a brand is not an isolated occurrence but is intricately linked with a broader brand strategy of the European Union. Moreover, the analysis substantiates that the characterization of EUGG as a brand is not a mere rhetorical, rather, it is underpinned by concrete branding practices.

This research not only yields a nuanced comprehension of EUGG and its strategic positioning among other connectivity initiatives, but also sheds light on the innovative approach undertaken by the European Union in formulating and implementing its brand strategy. These insights greatly contribute to the broader academic conversation about how incorporating marketing strategies into political endeavors, especially in international relations, can have noteworthy implications.

Ms. MA Zhe is a Ph.D. student at Kobe University Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies (GSICS). Before this, she completed her master's programme at Maastricht University, majoring in European Studies with a focus on European Union external relations, particularly with China and Japan. She holds a Bachelor's degree from Beijing Foreign Studies University, where she earned her double degree in English and International Relations. She has also been an Erasmus+ exchange student in Latvia studying European affairs. Additionally, she is anticipating as a visiting student at Yale University, Jackson School of Global Affairs. Aside from academic trajectory, Zhe has worked in the EU Chamber of Commerce in China, the government affairs department. Zhe's research interests strongly revolve around European foreign affairs, as well as EU-China relations, and EU-Japan relations.

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**MARCO COLINO, SANDRA**

Facilitating the Flow of Foreign Direct Investment Between China and the European Union

This article explores the legal landscape that regulates the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) between China and the European Union. In recent years, we have seen attempts to remove crucial barriers to FDI between the two regions, including an attempt to adopt an EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment. However, geopolitical tensions have gravely affected the success of these bilateral steps. China has been unilaterally opening its markets to overseas investors via two national strategies: merger control and FDI regulation. The European Union, on its part, has tried to establish certain FDI control mechanisms, mainly in the shape of regulations to screen both foreign investments and subsidies. The article discusses the impact of these measures on the flow of investment and on EU-China relations, and proposes ways in which to maximise the effectiveness of the legal regime.

Sandra Marco Colino (PhD, EUI 2007) is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, specialising in competition law, merger control, technology and EU law. She is the Deputy Executive Director of the Centre for Financial Regulation and Economic Development, the Director of the Competition Law Summer Schools at the College of Europe in Bruges and a member of the Academic Board of Dictum law firm. Prior to moving to Hong Kong, she was a Lecturer at the University of Glasgow. She is the author of 'Competition Law of the EU and UK' (OUP), and 'Vertical Agreements and Competition Law' (Hart). Her awards include an Academic Excellence Award (Global Competition Review 2020), an Award for High-Impact in Legal Scholarship (CUHK 2020), an Antitrust Writing Award (Concurrences 2018) and a Teaching Excellence Award (CUHK 2017)

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**MOHAMMED, FADEL**

A Post-Colonial Framework of the European Union's Role in the Reparations and Compensations on the European Former Colonial Countries in Indonesia

Indonesia was colonized by the Netherlands through the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie(VOC) for more than 300 years in total. From 1811-1816, Indonesia was under British Colonialism and instated Thomas Stamford Raffles as the Governor of the Dutch East Indies. The Portuguese also managed to occupy some of what is now under Indonesia's sovereign territory. Throughout the years, the people of Indonesia have been affected socio-culturally and to some extent also socio-economically by the trace of colonialism. It shaped the existing conditions of societal reality in Indonesia today. The European Union is a supranational institution consisting of nation-states in Europe– including former colonial countries– that strives to promote peace as its main goals. It is only just to expect it to uphold justice that was historically done by European countries as its members in a Post-colonialism process. On the basis of historical injustices, this paper aims at analyzing the role of the European Union including what has been done and what needs to be done as a means of reparations and compensations for the Indonesian people.

**Mr Fadel Mohammed** is a Master's Degree Student with interest in the European Union at Departemen Hubungan

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## NAKANISHI, YUMIKO

### Circular Economy in Japan and the EU

The EU and Japan concluded the economic partnership agreement and the strategic partnership agreement. In addition, both built green alliance to cooperate further in the field of the environment. For example, facing climate change, they set the target “the carbon neutrality” until 2050. They are ready to cooperate at international level.

The EU's and Japan's environmental policy and law have been developing with international movements including Brundtland's report, the UNFCCC, SDGs, the Kyoto protocol, the Paris Agreement, the Biodiversity Treaty... etc. The bilateral relationship between the EU and Japan relate to international law and situations. Japanese measures have been influenced by the EU measures. The EU measures and Japanese measures have been influenced by international instruments.

In this presentation, focusing on biodiversity issues, I would like to show first, how international law has developed and, second, the EU and Japan have implemented international instruments and, finally, the EU and Japan have cooperated in this field.

**Dr. Yumiko Nakanishi** is a professor of European Union law at the Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University. She studied at Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University, while enrolling in the University of Münster from 1993-1998 (LLM in 1993, Magister Legum in 1995 and Ph.D. in 1998). She is the editor-in-chief of the journal Review of European Law (Shinzansha). Recent Main works: Yumiko Nakanishi (ed.), Contemporary Issues in Environmental Law-the EU and Japan-, Springer, 2016; "Contemporary environmental Democracy in the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and Japan", in Serena Baldin and Sara De Vido (ed.), Environmental Sustainability in the European Union, Edizioni Università a Trieste, 2020; "The rights of and obligations towards future generations", in Hélène Ruiz Fabri (ed.), Representing the Absent, Nomos, 2023.

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**OLEINIKOVA, Olga**

Forced migration trajectories: Displacement and humanitarian migrants from Ukraine in Australia

More than 14 million Ukrainians have fled Ukraine since Russia's invasion, making it Europe's worst refugee crisis since the end of World War Two. This article is one of the first pieces of research-based examination into the journeys of Ukrainian humanitarian migrants in Australia. It provides unique knowledge about the dynamics underpinning migration trajectories of Ukrainians towards Western countries that don't share borders with Ukraine and are popular among Ukrainian humanitarian migrants, placing particular emphasis on the factors that shape the 'where' and 'how' of their journeys in Australia. The focus is on several structural and agency factors guiding perceptions and choices regarding destination and trajectories of forced migration: the policies/decisions/frameworks by Australian government bodies which establish the mechanisms and infrastructure for receiving refugees; as well as the financial capital, social networks, migrants' own perceptions and feelings about where to go, when to do it, and how. This paper is a valuable resource for promoting and establishing a unique framework considering the new structural conditions that shape the current Ukrainian arrivals to Australia, fully in accord with local contexts and current global political, social and migration challenges.

**Olga Oleinikova** is a Senior Lecturer and Director of the SITADHub (Social Impact Technologies and Democracy Research Hub) in the School of Communication at the University of Technology Sydney, Australia. She is named among Forbes' Top 40 Global Ukrainians, Forbes 30 Under 30 in Asia and is a finalist for the Australia Council of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Future Leader Award. She is the author of "New Eastern European Migration to Australia: from Ukraine, Czech Republic and Hungary" (Palgrave, 2023); "Achiever or Survivor? Life Strategies of Migrants from Crisis Regimes" (Palgrave, 2020) and editor of "Democracy, Diaspora, Territory: Europe and Cross-Border Politics" (Routledge, 2019).

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**PERMADI, AGUNG**  
**EISTANIA, ELISTANIA**

Regulating Artificial Intelligence: A Comparative Study of the European Union's AI Act and Japan's Approach

This study delves into the EU's groundbreaking approval of the AI Act, the first extensive legislation regulating artificial intelligence (AI). The endorsement, following a rigorous three-day negotiation involving the triad of the European Commission, Council, and Parliament on December 8, 2023, signifies a substantial stride in addressing challenges and opportunities posed by AI technologies in the EU. In contrast, despite Japan's global leadership in AI development and governance, it lacks a direct regulatory framework for AI comparable to the EU's AI Act. With existing data protection laws, such as the Basic Act on the Advancement of Utilizing Public and Private Sector Data and the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, Japan's approach differs. This research conducts a comparative analysis, examining legal landscapes in both regions to identify similarities, differences, and potential implications on AI technology development. The study also explores broader implications for international cooperation and the evolution of global AI governance standards, contributing to the discourse on responsible AI development and regulation globally.

**Elistania and Agung Permadi** hold Master's degrees in European Regional Studies from the University of Indonesia. Both now is lecturer at Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta. Their academic journey has been marked by a profound exploration of European affairs, specifically focusing on the strategic aspects of cooperation and governance.

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## **PRIMASARI, PRIMASARI**

### Rubber Smallholder WebGis Land Mapping in Tulung Selapan District, Ogan Komering Ilir Indonesia

Indonesia exports rubber to Europe. Pressure on the rubber industry in 2024 has the potential to become even more severe in line with the threat of implementing the European Union Anti-Deforestation Law (EUDR). In this regulation, operators who export commodity goods and derivative products to European Union members are required to prepare geolocation data from raw material sources. This regulation is effective from January 1 2025. Meanwhile, 80% is produced by small farmers

The aim of creating this Geographic Information System is to help small farmers provide information regarding rubber land mapping. The method used in this research is a qualitative method. The rubber land mapping design was designed using the PHP programming language and also with leaflets so that it was able to display information regarding land data and rubber land mapping in small farmer farming locations, Tulung Selapan District, Regency. Ogan Komering Ilir. Province South Sumatera, Indonesia.

**Mr Primasari Primasari**, Chair of the ASEAN connectivity research group at the Regional Research Center, a science and social humanities research organization. national research and innovation agency

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**SABIRIN, AHMAD**

Strengthening Eu Indonesia cooperation in sustainable green economy in strategic sectors in climate change era

This paper examines the challenges and expectations of sustainable green economy and how to strengthen EU-Indonesia cooperation in promoting sustainable green economy in the era of climate change. This research uses a literature review method taken from various references and found approximately 2066, then the authors narrowed it down to approximately 64 references used. The challenges faced by Indonesia today are very complex in implementing a sustainable "green economy". These challenges come from weak and less competitive human resources, policies made, conflicts of interest, political interest, institutional design, and financial funding, and corruption. The things that need to be done to overcome the existing problems are, transferring environmentally friendly technology, forming adequate human resources with international cooperation with EU countries, conducting targeted financing by considering sustainability and broader impacts, transparency in financing green projects carried out, and ensuring policies or policies that are environmentally friendly and firm in taking action against various fraudulent projects, ranging from environmental damage to corruption that might occur in every green project. In addition, the participation of the private sector to pay attention to sustainable development with green projects and avoid greater environmental impacts.

**Ahmad Sabirin** is a MPP student specializing on climate change, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia. He is also written 3 books and published some journals and reviewer in several journal. He is graduated from Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti. He is experienced several international conferences in several places such as, Netherlands, Malaysia, Thailand, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Malang, Surabaya, United States, and so on. Before joined in MPP UIII, he is worked in several private companies and institutions in Indonesia, Singapore, and Cambodia.

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**SU, CHO-HSIN**

EU's Economic Security Strategy Examined in the Indo-Pacific

The European Union (EU) under the Von der Leyen's Commission is set to become a geopolitical actor in world politics. In 2021, the EU launches its Indo-Pacific Strategy to emphatically enter into the region where the US-China competition is most pronounced. In two years, the EU succeeded in carrying out substantial projects in the region, such as the Global Gateway, and also in establishing various platforms with the partners in the region. A third way, other than the US and China, thus appears to be shaping up in the Indo-Pacific geopolitics. While the EU continues to distinguish itself with the other two great powers with its normative approach, the EU's foreign policy quietly made a pragmatic turn, which is expected to make the union more resilient and more capable in creating its strategic autonomy. The European Economic Security Strategy is hence formed as one of the main tactics to face the rapidly changing geopolitical context. It aims to provide the EU with more tools to defend its economy from unfair competition, and also to generate more competitiveness for the common market. As the EU now turns its focus to the Indo-Pacific for development, this paper aims to examine the implementation and the effectiveness of the EU's economic security strategy in the region.

Majored in International Relations at National Taiwan University, **Cho-Hsin** has been particularly interested in the development of the European integration movement since college years. She has thus chosen French as her second foreign language, and continued her graduate studies at University Paris II, France. After finishing her Ph.D. in Paris, she went to the United States and worked as a visiting scholar at Boston University for one semester. Then she came back to Taiwan and began her academic career. Since August 2015, she has joined the faculty of the Department of Diplomacy at National Chengchi University (NCCU). She is currently the director of the Programme in EU Studies at NCCU. The Programme has received Jean Monnet Modules Grant since 2022.

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**TJONG, CHRISTINE**

The EU in the Asian Century: Continuity and Change in the EU Perspective and Engagement with Asia

Asia is rising. Not only is global economic power rapidly shifting to Asia, the region has also become an arena of geopolitical competition. For the EU, the development in Asia is of significance due to a number of reasons. First, Asia is the EU's most important trading partner. Second, the EU needs Asia to achieve its promoted goals such as maintaining multilateralism and achieving global agendas e.g. for coping with climate change. For long, the focus of the EU on its ties with Asia, if any, has laid on economic matters. This can be seen from The European Security Strategy 2003 which gave less than sufficient attention to Asia. Amid geopolitical and economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, however, the EU began to give more serious attention to Asia. The region has become more visible in the eyes of the EU beyond economic matters. The EU Global Strategy in 2016 acknowledges the connection between security in Asia and the prosperity of the EU and projects greater engagement of the EU in Asia. The more recent documents of the EU-Asia Connectivity Strategy 2018, as well as the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific 2021, outline the EU policy towards Asia more specifically.

The proposed paper looks at the EU's perspective of Asia and its strategy of engagement in (and with) Asia. Specifically, this research aims to assess the continuity and change of the EU's strategy in Asia especially in the context of geopolitical and geoeconomic developments in the region. It will also analyze the EU's capability and challenges in implementing the strategies. The research will look at the EU's official documents related to its views and policies in Asia as well as statements made by high level EU officials. Additionally, in-depth interviews with EU representatives will also be planned.

Ms Cristine Tjong is a postgraduate researcher at the University of Leeds (England) and has recently defended her Doctoral thesis, now awaiting result. Her thesis provides an alternative theoretical means for assessing Brexit as a disintegration phenomenon in the EU by using neorealism as a theoretical paradigm to explain the underlying causes for Brexit. Ms Tjong is also an early-career researcher currently based in Parahyangan Catholic University (UNPAR), Bandung, Indonesia. She sits as the Deputy Director of Parahyangan Centre for European Studies (PACES) and Parahyangan Centre for International Studies (PACIS) at FISIP, UNPAR. Her main research interests are those linked to regional (dis)integration particularly in Europe, critical assessment of neorealism and its position in IR theories, and the role of territoriality in state-building.

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**UTAMI, DEMI ANGGIA**

EU Regional Cohesion in Question: Conservatism Movement and Eurosceptism

The European Union has been consistent in promoting itself as a leading international actor that holds the norms-based international order value. However, their efforts to protect their image as promoters of this value have been challenged by the fact that EU member countries are facing diverse political dynamics that affect their patterns of interaction and their views on the relevance of the EU as part of their national interests. Here, conservatism is argued to be one of the factors that affect their current regional cohesion levels, including the event of Brexit. After Brexit, the trend has shown the strong existence of conservatism and Eurosceptism in the EU. The winning of the Right Wings party in the Netherlands has indicated that conservatism is not just temporary, which is also followed by the same patterns in other European countries. Driven by these recent progressions, this paper aims to explore the potentialities that might lead to regional cohesion drift in the region, particularly in the EU. This paper argues that conservatism fueled by populism can be a rough challenge both for the existence of the EU and the values it promotes.

**Anggia Utami** Dewi is a full-time faculty member at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia. Her research interests include higher education and knowledge studies, globalization studies, regional studies, and international migration.

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**WANG, KUNJIE**

Advancing Renewable Energy Cooperation between China and the EU: Legal Frameworks, Achievements, and the Role of Maritime Sector Innovations

This paper will examine the expansion and deepening of renewable energy cooperation between China and the EU, within the evolving legal and policy frameworks that have shaped these efforts over the past quarter-century. It will outline the strategic developments from the ASEM format initiated in 1996 to the recent 2021 EU Indo-Pacific Strategy, with a special focus on renewable energy initiatives, including significant maritime sector projects. The study will dissect the legal agreements, policy dialogues, and collaborative platforms that have been foundational in steering China-EU cooperation towards renewable energy, encompassing a wide array of technologies with particular attention to maritime wind and solar energy projects. By examining the Joint Statement on Implementing China-EU Energy Cooperation and subsequent cooperative mechanisms, this paper aims to highlight the achievements and challenges of such collaborations. By analyzing how legal frameworks and policy alignments have catalyzed advancements in renewable energy, including innovative maritime projects, this paper will contribute to the discourse on enhancing international energy cooperation, emphasizing the critical role of legal and policy innovations in achieving sustainable energy transitions.

Dr Wang recently completed her PhD thesis defense at the University of Macau. She holds an LL.B degree from the China University of Political Science and Law. Further enriching her legal education, She earned her first LL.M degree from the University of Macau, followed by a second LL.M degree from the University of Torino. Currently, she is dedicating her interdisciplinary research efforts to the intersection of EU environmental law and trade law, with a particular focus on climate change regimes.

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## **WIERZBOWSKA, AGATA**

### Banking sector in the EU and climate change-related risks

Banking sector in the EU countries has been of high interest at least since the global financial crisis and European debt crisis when it played a role of both cause and victim of the crises. Post-crises recovery brought supervisory and regulatory improvements that contributed to steady improvement in banks' balance sheets and to the good shape of banking system at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic when banks suffered mostly short-term worsening in financial conditions. The pandemic brought also increased interest in digitalization and green transformation and their effects on the financial sector.

Climate change and green transformation already have and are forecasted to have in the future huge influence on the whole economy, including banking sector. The risks for banking sector are two-fold. They come, first, from physical effects of climate change – e.g., extreme weather conditions – on economy and businesses to which banks contribute lending. At the same time, policies implemented to mitigate climate change effects may also affect banks due to impact on valuation changes of some assets, e.g., fall in value of 'brown' assets.

This paper analyses these risks for banks stemming from both climate change and climate change mitigation policies. By reviewing the relevant publications of main regulatory and supervisory institutions, we present the climate and environment related risks for banks with their quantification and identify problems related to risk assessment, showing the state of play in the EU. Next, we employ available data to present developments in weather conditions, climate actions and policies measures, and green house gas emissions in the EU countries. We relate them to the banking sector condition to further discuss their impacts on banks in Europe.

**Agata Wierzbowska** is Associate Professor at Kobe University, Japan. She holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Kobe University and a M.A. in Finance and Accounting from Warsaw School of Economics.

She carries out research on the situation of the banking sector in Europe, bank lending, performance and efficiency. Her research has also focused on empirical studies of monetary policy, mostly in the euro area, its effectiveness, transmission mechanism, and problems of financial stability and integration. Other research interests include topics of international finance and macroeconomic empirical analysis.

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## **WILLIAMS, KATARZYNA (KASIA)**

### Migration and the politics of memory

In 2015, the Visegrád Group's rejection of mandatory quotas of migrants waiting to be relocated from Greece and Italy throughout EU member states rekindled debates on the splits between "civilized and benevolent" Western Europe and "barbaric, xenophobic and prejudiced" Eastern Europe. Insisting that Eastern Europe is "not like us", Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi not only criticised the solidarity deficit, but also questioned the notion of Europe's common identity based on the shared past. While for Western Europe the increased movement of people into Europe emphasised the role of identity politics in the future of EU integration, for Central-Eastern Europe, it coincided with the renewed debates about their past, collective remembering/forgetting and the politics of memory (often in relation to borders). In 2015, Fidesz tightened its stranglehold on the politics of memory while building a fence on Hungary's southern border; historical policy was officially placed on the agenda of the then new government in Poland; and the Slovak referendum on traditional values marked the formation of the country's new conservative political front amidst the growing dominance of security discourse with regard to migration.

This paper explores the nexus between migration and collective memory, referring to selected examples of public policies, political practices in relation to migrants, memorial initiatives and memory laws in Central-Eastern Europe. It asks about ways in which dominant narratives regarding the national past – rearticulated to suit particular political aims – can influence public discussion on migration, and how the context of 'migration crisis' can affect (re)production of historical narratives. In more general terms, I am interested in the question of if/how memory politics in receiving countries – historically marked by massive displacement of peoples, various waves of border changes and delayed processes of dealing with their own pasts – can affect attitudes towards people crossing borders and seeking asylum in today's Europe.

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## **WILSON, BRUCE**

### Time is running out! The crucial role of innovation in achieving the sustainable development goals.

At the mid-point of the 15 years set to achieve the United National Global Agenda for Transformation (the 'SDGs'), serious concerns exist about the progress towards achieving the Goals. While the climate challenge (holding global heating to 1.5 degrees or less) has become the central focus of concern, there are few Goals where there is any optimism for the potential outcomes. This conundrum has become the central focus of a Jean Monnet Network hosted by the EU Centre of Excellence at RMIT. Key insights identified in the project have included:

- Halfway through the period to 2030, many of the governments that signed up to the UN Agenda for Transformation (including Australia) have failed to honour their commitment, not establishing the essential governance frameworks for the scale of action necessary to achieve the targets.
- Business as usual cannot deliver the transformation implied by the SDGs. The dominant modes of economic, political and cultural activity and governance are challenged and must change.
- Hence, developing new models of habitat, production, consumption and governance is critical. Our project's concern with social and scientific innovation is central to charting pathways towards a global future which offers citizens in all nations the quality of life that is presented in the seventeen SDGs. Socio-ecological innovation is central to sustainability transitions.
- At the same time, it needs to be acknowledged that the SDGs reflect a very western approach that is segmented and contradictory, and does not resonate well in many areas.
- The European Commission has led a global debate on the importance of innovation for achieving the SDGs. This has encompassed an emphasis on elevating the scale of the innovation agenda to recognise the importance of 'missions'.

This project will share the thinking which has arisen from the research undertaken by Network members, and present the key conclusions arising from the Network's collaboration.

**Bruce Wilson** is Director of the European Union Centre of Excellence at RMIT. In this role, he provides insights to and leads research and debate on EU-Australian relations, encouraging mobility for staff and students, and for building partnerships between Australian universities and organisations and their European counterparts. The Centre undertakes research on trade relations, geopolitical implications, regional innovation systems, and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. For the last seven years, he has contributed as a Chief Investigator in the implementation of Smart Specialisation in Victoria, most recently leading the academic team supporting the Forestry Transition program in Victoria, Australia. He is also Coordinator of the Australasian participation in the EU's International Urban and Regional Cooperation project, 2021-23.

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**WONG, REUBEN**

Challenging Normative Power Europe: China's normative diplomacy

This paper argues that the EU's declining soft power is vividly illustrated by its human rights diplomacy.

While the EU took the lead as a significant actor in human rights diplomacy on the international stage, and bilaterally with China in the 1990s (especially between 1989 and 1997), Beijing has been increasingly skillful at undermining and breaking down common EU positions that target and embarrass China's human rights record at international human rights fora. Since the late-1990s, Chinese officials have used the language of human rights to showcase China's success in achieving second-generation (economic, social and cultural) rights, while downplaying its shortfalls in first-generation (civil and political) rights.

This paper suggests framing and understanding the interactions between between China and the EU in human rights diplomatic fora as a confrontation between two normative identities: one, a declining 'normative power' promoting a Western-style universalist conception of human rights norms (Manners 2002; Follesdal) and the other, a rising power promoting a culturally relative notion of human rights to protect its conception of national sovereignty and great-power status.

Using concepts by Western (J. Donnelly, A. Follesdal, RJ Vincent) and Chinese/other Asian scholars (Yan Xuetong, Ting Wai, A. Acharya), this paper attempts to make sense of how and why the EU is losing its edge in human rights debates with China.

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