



# TRANSATLANTIC

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## EUROPEAN COMMISSION FACING HEAVY WORK PROGRAMME 2008

FOCUS ON SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, JOBS, MIGRATION, & CLIMATE CHANGE

### DR. GERHARD SABATHIL



The European elections take place in June 2009 when the Barroso Commission's term of office is nearing its end. All initiatives and legislative proposals planned by the current Commission must therefore be launched for adoption by the European Parliament and the Council before the end of this year. The Commission has taken on a great deal: making globalisation an opportunity for its citizens, promoting growth and jobs, reducing administrative burdens, ensuring better regulation and controlling climate change. In its Legislative and Work Programme for 2008 the EU Commission remains committed to the overall goal of providing added value to Europe's citizens. Following the signing of the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU is back on track. The European

Commission's work programme for 2008 should also be seen in the political context of the ratification of the reform treaty by all Member States.

In 2008 the European Commission is focussing its work on five key strategic objectives: economic growth and job creation, adaptive and sustainable climate and energy policies, an integrated approach to migration, actions putting the citizens first and, last but not least, the vision of a stronger Europe in the world. In its work programme the Commission sets forth the reasons why the Union's political and financial priorities need to be redefined -globalisation is confronting Europe with challenges that can no longer be addressed within national boundaries alone. Playing the European card is described as an appropriate and possibly the only valid response to an increasingly interlinked world. The twin-track approach of resolving the longstanding institutional questions while building a Europe of tangible results under the current

framework will be continued in 2008. In parallel to the ratification of the reform treaty, the Commission will be delivering results for citizens to emphasise that Europe matters more than ever in the age of globalisation.

#### **LISBON STRATEGY AND CLIMATE ACTION REMAIN KEY ISSUES**

The Lisbon strategy for growth and jobs remains the major vehicle for promoting a more prosperous European Union, in partnership with the Member States. The 2008 Spring European Council will give the EU the opportunity to reflect on whether the Lisbon strategy needs refining to address the challenges of globalisation most effectively.

Tackling climate change will be another challenge that calls for a common European approach. In Bali, when negotiating hard to bring about a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol, the EU spoke with a united voice. Now is the time to confirm the EU's leadership and deliver on its commitments by limiting the emissions from cars, for one. The EU's common energy and energy efficiency policies are directly related to its climate action, i.e. meeting the CO2 reduction goals, with specific contributions by each Member State.

Despite national reservations by some Member States, the issues of migration and integration have, because of the right of free movement within the EU, acquired the dimensions of a European task. A good example of this European dimension is the External Borders Agency, FRONTEX, which carries out joint operations. The work of FRONTEX will be evaluated with view to creating a European surveillance system.

#### **BETTER REGULATION AND DEEPENING OF THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA**

Industry and stakeholders alike will be pleased to hear that better regulation will continue to be a priority. The simplification initiative will involve reviewing 45 legislative acts, including existing legislation on pharmaceutical products and electrical and electronic equipment. Another area of special emphasis is Research and Development. The European Commission is planning a legislative proposal to promote research projects across borders and set the regulatory framework for pan-European R&D infrastructures. Another major theme is the role of Europe as a world partner. The European Commission will continue to nurture its relationship with neighbouring countries. The future European External Action Service, as proposed in the Treaty of Lisbon, will be subject of an intensive debate in 2008.

#### **EUROPEAN ADDED VALUE AND AN EVEN STRONGER CITIZENS' AGENDA**

The President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso, has declared the next twelve months of vital importance to Europe - for its future effectiveness, for Europe's place in the world and for the confidence of its citizens in the EU's ability to meet their expectations. Dialogue with the citizens of Europe will be intensified and consumer protection will be a priority, thereby placing the citizen at the centre of the European project. The Commission will introduce new communication and information initiatives. The 2008 Year of Intercultural Dialogue will thus help to build new bridges across Europe.

For more information on the European Commission's work programme 2008, please visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/programmes/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/programmes/index_en.htm)

**DR. GERHARD SABATHIL** is currently the Head of the Representation of the European Commission to Germany in Berlin. Previously, he was the Ambassador of the European Commission to Norway and Iceland in Oslo from 2000 to 2004, and has held several other distinguished positions with the European Commission since 1984, including Head of Unit for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FR Yugoslavia, FYRO Macedonia; Deputy Head of Unit for Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia in Brussels; and Counsellor for Politics, Economy & Press Affairs in the Delegation of the European Commission for the Czech Republic, Slovakia and OSCE in Prague. Sabathil holds a Ph.D. in Economics and served as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for Infrastructure of Munich University and as a visiting professor at the Prague Economic University.

# FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION

JOHN F.B. WILSON

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY EUROPEAN UNION FELLOW 2008

## THE CHALLENGE FOR THE UNION

Terrorism is a grave threat to the security of the European Union. Not only does it put lives at risk, but also it can undermine the free movement of people, ideas and products which are the foundations of the Union and test the openness and tolerance of European society. It can threaten vital social functions and impose huge costs. While the Union had started to develop measures against serious crime in the years before 2001, as its responsibilities were extended to judicial and police cooperation, 9/11 was the wake-up call, as it was in the United States. The adoption of an action plan to help the pursuit and prosecution of suspects and legislation on the protection of transport rapidly followed.

Fighting terrorism within the European Union presents some particular challenges. On the one hand, national borders are losing their functions. For example, people can move freely between twenty-two of the twenty-seven Member States without having to show their passports, so control of the outer frontiers becomes crucial.

On the other hand, judiciaries, police forces and intelligence services remain national (employed and managed by the Member States), so the Union has to get them to cooperate effectively despite different traditions and practices. And when the Union legislates - and it has passed important legislation on security - the national administrations are responsible for implementation.

## PROTECTION

The Union has concentrated on the protection of transport and of critical infrastructure and on the pursuit of suspects. After 9/11, the protection of civil aviation was the first priority. The Union adopted binding standards, applying to all airports except the very smallest, all flights and all passengers, irrespective of their nationality. This means that standards harmonized to a high level apply throughout the twenty-seven Member States: a state can do more but cannot do less. These rules are quite similar to those of the United States, although there remain some differences. Both the Union and the United States adapt their rules to new threats, for example that of liquid explosives which emerged in 2006.

Strict implementation of the standards is essential, so not only does Union legislation require Member States to control quality, it also lays down inspections by the European Commission in order to control the controllers, unusual in the Union's way of doing things and a sign of the seriousness of the threat.

Maritime transport was another priority. The Union contributed to the drafting of a code for the security of international ships and of port facilities by the International Maritime Organization and then wrote the agreed text into European law, at the same time extending it to domestic shipping. Again the legislation established a system of inspections by the Commission. Subsequently its scope has been extended to cover all relevant areas of ports, not just the interface between ship and port.

Finally, infrastructure can be critical for maintaining vital functions, including the supply chain, health, safety, security and economic and social well being. In the Union, the disruption or destruction of critical infrastructure could have severe cross border effects, for example gas pipe lines or large ports and airports. The European Commission has proposed a program to protect infrastructure critical at the European level, against all hazards. This would include a network to exchange rapid alerts and best practices and legislation requiring national governments to designate European critical infrastructure, according to agreed criteria, and operators to draw up security plans. This proposal is now on the table of the Council (national ministers) for discussion and adoption.

## PURSUIT AND PROSECUTION

For the fight to be effective, terrorists must be pursued and brought to justice, despite national borders and jurisdictions. The Union does not employ its own security, police, customs and immigration officers and the existence of national judiciaries and police forces, with different rules, practices and traditions, poses challenges to the pursuit of terrorists. These differences are being tackled and the Union is making a major contribution to enhancing police and judicial cooperation.

*John F.B. Wilson*

Crucial here is agreement on what terrorism is, and that it is a serious crime to be pursued. Soon after 9/11, the Union adopted legislation that not only defined terrorism in general but also terrorist offences in detail, and required Member States to punish convicted criminals with prison sentences heavier than if terrorism was not involved.

Also vital is the mutual recognition of the judicial decisions of one Member State by another. Here the Union took a great step forward with the adoption of the European arrest warrant. Under this, when one Member State requests another to extradite a suspect, the second is obliged to comply. This has worked well, cutting greatly the time needed for extraditions (from months and even years to days). Proposals on the recognition of evidence warrants and orders to detain or deprive of liberty are now on the table of the Council. Another initiative would give the law enforcement agencies of one Member State the right to obtain information from those of another when that information is available.

Terrorists need money to operate, so the Union has acted on the sharing of financial intelligence, the freezing of assets, money laundering, cash couriers and bank secrecy. They need to communicate and legislation has been adopted requiring telecommunications operators to retain data under certain conditions. Travel is also a necessity, so the European Commission has just made a proposal that would require air carriers to submit advance information on passengers on international flights (Passenger Name records), while ensuring the protection of such personal data.

To help national police forces and judiciaries to work together, the Union has set up two agencies. Europol collects stores and distributes intelligence on all forms of serious international crime. Eurojust brings together senior prosecutors and magistrates from the Member States to assist judiciaries conduct investigations and prosecutions across borders.

#### PREVENTION

In addition, the Union is working on preventive measures. For example, the Commission has just proposed extending the definition of terrorism to include public provocation, recruitment and training, so that all Member States would punish these crimes. At the same time, it proposed an action plan on explosives, designed to make access to them more difficult and to help law enforcement agencies detect and dispose of explosive that have been lost or stolen. And next year it intends to present a plan to lessen the threat of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons.

#### IN SHORT

Since 9/11, the European Union has developed a wide reaching program for domestic action against terrorism, covering prevention, protection and pursuit and prosecution. In complement, it is using its external relations policy to tackle threats beyond its borders. In all this, its aim is to fight terrorism without compromising the rights and liberties of citizens.



**JOHN F.B. WILSON** works for the European Commission in Brussels, whose main role is to propose policies for the European Union. For the last three years he has worked on aviation security, part of the EU's policy on domestic security, preparing proposals to revise and extend it. He is now a visiting fellow at the EU Center of Excellence, collaborating with the Integrative Homeland Security Center of the Bush School of Government and Public Service on transport security.

After a spell as an economist in the British government in Edinburgh, John Wilson has spent his career in the European Commission, preparing and negotiating proposals in different fields. He's worked on regional policy, and external relations of the European Union. He moved to transport policy and helped initiate the measures to reform and liberalize the railway sector. He then worked on aviation policy, in particular the development of passengers' rights, before moving to aviation security.

John Wilson is British, and pro-European, and studied economics and political science at Oxford and urban planning at Glasgow University.



## THE STATE OF THE UNION

GUY D. WHITTEN  
EUCE INTERIM DIRECTOR

As the US is in the process of going through one of the most wide-open presidential primary seasons, the European Union is also going through a wide-open period of its own. All at the same time, the EU is consolidating its largest expansion of membership to date, considering further expansions, and grappling with a set of existential issues at the center of a constitutional crisis. In this brief essay I will discuss each of these issues and make some suggestions about what we ought to be looking for as observers of the European Union.

I recently had the opportunity to reflect on many of these issues during a series of presentations by Texas A&M Faculty at a workshop for teachers of kindergarten to twelfth grade from our region. The EUCE partnered with the Office of International Outreach to sponsor this teacher's workshop that was held at the College Station Conference Center on January 25th. The objective of this workshop was to present teachers with current information on global issues related to the European Union.

I opened my own talk with an admission that in the late 1980s I predicted that the beginning of the end of the European Union would occur when the member nations attempted to merge their currencies. By watching this process unfold and seeing my own prediction go wrong, I learned a lot about the way that the European Union works and, in particular, how it overcomes difficult obstacles. The "it" in the last sentence is an intentionally vague term because the European Union has so many different bodies acting on its behalf and making crucial decisions. One commonality across these different bodies is something that I call the "euro-compromise." In every EU decision-making body, there is a strong emphasis on decisions being made by super-majorities and often by unanimity. This means that minorities of any numerical magnitude have the ability to hold up policy changes at every juncture. But this also indicates that experienced negotiators in EU decision-making bodies have learned how to compromise with stubborn holdouts and still

accomplish their major objectives in bringing about important changes. In the case of the currency union, we saw a classic piece of euro-compromise come out of the decision over who would be the first head of the new Central Bank. This decision looked like it was possibly going to derail monetary union in a dispute between Germany and France. After a series of late night negotiations, it was announced that Wim Duisenberg, a Dutchman favored by Germany, would serve the first term but then step down early despite there being no legal obligation for him to do so. He then would be succeeded by a Frenchman named Jean-Claude Trichet. This allowed both sides to claim a victory of sorts and the incredible process of currency union moved forward.

### NEW MEMBERS AND THE QUESTION OF WHERE DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION END

In the late 1990s the EU faced another crucial juncture over the admission of new members. On the one hand, there were strong diplomatic reasons for the EU wanting to admit new members into its club of politically-democratic and economically-capitalist nations. Democracies almost never go to war with each other and capitalist nations are usually the most desirable trading partners. But on the other hand, the 13 nations being considered for membership presented a vast array of complex challenges. Prominent examples of this were their less-developed economies and workers who seemed likely to want to migrate westward, competing for jobs with workers in the nations that were already members of the union. A major concern was that the progress that had been made to bring about a closer union among the then 15 members of the EU might be slowed, stopped, or even reversed by the admission of so many new members. This potential tradeoff has become known as one between "broadening" the EU geographically versus "deepening" the EU in terms of the areas in which the central government of the EU has control.

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In the end the enthusiasm for membership in the EU on the part of the applicant nations and a lot of compromising by the then-current members of the EU meant that 10 of the 13 nations pressing for admission were given the green light to join in 2004. Romania and Bulgaria saw yellow caution lights that meant their memberships came a couple of years later. The nation of Turkey saw a more crimson-tinted yellow light with the final decision being put off once again. The key to the admission of the twelve new members to the EU, while continuing to deepen the EU, has been their willingness to negotiate and to proceed at different speeds in different areas as defined by geography and policy arenas. Slovenia, which is currently holding the Presidency of the European Council, was allowed to proceed more quickly, which led to it being the first of the new member nations to be allowed to adopt the Euro as their currency. Other nations with less developed economies have taken a slower path to their adaptation to membership.

The issue of Turkish membership in the EU looms particularly large. This is not a new issue. In fact, Turkey's relationship and possible membership in the EU can be traced back to a 1964 association agreement between the two parties (before the EU was even known as the "European Union"). The EU's response to Turkey's continued desire to join the club has been "not quite yet." When the decision was made to allow the most recent wave of applicants into the EU, they added about 105 million new citizens to the EU 15's approximately 375 million. Turkey alone has over 60 million citizens and presents a range of cultural and other challenges. One debate concerning Turkish membership has been geography and whether or not Turkey is in Europe. This part of the issue may have become moot recently when a French politician suggested considering EU membership for the North African nations with Mediterranean shorelines. It seems that even geography can be changed by euro-compromise.

#### **CRISIS AND EFFECTIVE CONSTITUTION**

One of the most interesting cases of euro-compromise that I have seen occurred this fall in the aftermath of the rejection of the proposed European Union constitution. The constitution had been written during an 18 month meeting between 2002 and 2003 chaired by former French President Valery Giscard-D'Estaing of 108 delegates from all of the member nations. Highlights from the proposed constitution included streamlining some of the decision-making processes, steps toward a common foreign policy, and a number of symbolic items

such as an official anthem, flag, and declarations about what the Union was all about.

The difficult part of the proposed constitution was the ratification. Nations divided into two groups for this stage—those that would attempt to ratify the constitution by votes in their national parliaments and those that would attempt to ratify the constitution by referendum. There was no room for error; all twenty-five nations needed to ratify it or the constitution would be dead in the water. Referenda offered the most real danger. A wealth of survey-based evidence has demonstrated that referendum voters in Europe tend to vote as much on their evaluation of the incumbent government as they do on the specific referendum question being posed. In France the unpopularity of President Chirac was seen as a major factor in the "non" votes. The French rejection by 55 per cent of the voters was followed shortly by a resounding 61 per cent no vote by Dutch voters.

At this juncture, we must wonder how severe a blow this rejection will be to the future of the European Union. In symbolic terms, there is no doubt that this was a setback. A lot of energy had gone into the drafting of the constitution, and it was seen as the next logical step in the evolution of the European Union. But beyond the symbolism, the defeat of the constitution should not be overestimated. The EU has made steady progress throughout its history in terms of both broadening and deepening without a written constitution. What it has instead of a written constitution is what political scientists call an "effective constitution." This term means how actually a country or entity is governed. Even in nations where there is a written constitution, there can be substantial differences between that constitution and the effective constitution. In the case of the EU, the effective constitution is determined by a collection of treaties. In the aftermath of the constitution's defeat, the leaders of the EU member nations drafted yet another treaty, known as the Treaty of Lisbon, that brings about almost all of the changes to the effective constitution that were in the defeated written constitution. The main elements that were not in this treaty were the symbolic elements such as the language about the EU anthem and flag. This was euro-compromising at its absolute best.

The two main lessons that I've learned from my observations of the evolution of European Union are "don't bet against the EU" and "keep an eye on the compromise."

## TOWARDS AN ENERGY GRAND STRATEGY

JOSÉ DE JESÚS MARROQUÍN

The economies of the United States, Europe, and Japan comprise 50% of world gross domestic product, and these three economic areas utilize 50% of the world's energy.<sup>1</sup> Controlling such a large percentage of total world economic output, as well as utilizing a similar percentage of the world's energy, these three economic areas are vital to the well being of the world economy. Yet, despite the large utilization of energy, these three areas do not have a coordinated energy strategy. As examples in the past decade, these regions have disagreed on energy issues ranging from renewable energy supplies, to climate change, to most notably the invasion of Iraq. Those differences have crystallized to a political and public opinion rift between the United States and the European Union. Understandably, specific geographic and demographic considerations force the European Union to deal with global terrorism, the Middle East, and Russia differently than the United States. While the political rift between the United States and Europe has somewhat closed since 2003, global popular approval for the United States remains at an all time low. As we venture into an ever more complex world, these combined differences and lack of concerted direction threaten the economic vitality of the United States, Europe, and Japan, and this in turn threatens the world economy.

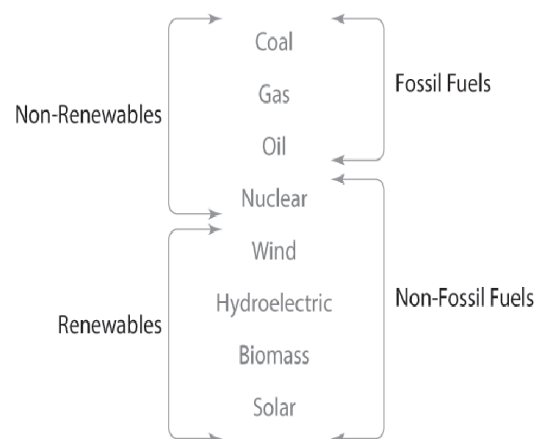
Today, Iran is pursuing a nuclear program. North Korea has developed nuclear weapons. Pakistan is at risk of extremism from Afghanistan. Iraq is in a precarious position slipping towards an appearing inexorable civil war that threatens to draw in other regional states. The Russian government is reorganizing along a less democratic stand than what both Europe and the United States would ideally desire. At the same time, we are consuming increasing amounts of energy originating from smaller and smaller geographies, many with unstable political leadership. This complex world threatens the foundations of our global economic vitality by undermining our joint energy security. The United States, Europe, and Japan need a coordinated Energy Grand Strategy to address the complex scenarios we face today and future realities that are fast approaching.

Every aspect of the United States, European, and Japanese economies rely on a consistent uninterrupted economically stable flow of energy. The United States Energy Information Administration (EIA) quantifies that fossil fuels comprise over 80% of the total energy utilization of the United States, Europe, and Japan.

The EIA also projects an increase in the United States, Europe, and Japan consumption from 230 quadrillion Btu to over 300 quadrillion Btu between today and 2030, with our economies still over 80% dependent on fossil fuels through 2030. In both the US and Europe, renewables comprise approximately 8% of total energy consumption today and are projected to grow 1% between now and 2030, despite the aggressive initiatives to increase renewable energy sources. Renewable energy is projected to remain constant at 5% in Japan through 2030. Nuclear power is projected to decrease slightly in the United States and Europe while in Japan; a slight increase is projected between today and 2030.

World energy supplies are shrinking. In February 2007, The United States General Accounting Office (GAO) released a comprehensive study warning that a global oil production could reach a peak without warning at any time within the next forty years and that the United States is unprepared for such an eventuality. Domestically on the European continent, the North Seas oil fields are in steep decline at a precipitous 13% per year.<sup>2</sup> This decline has forced the United Kingdom to revert from being a net energy exporter to being a net energy importer in

### Reference Classification of Energy Resources

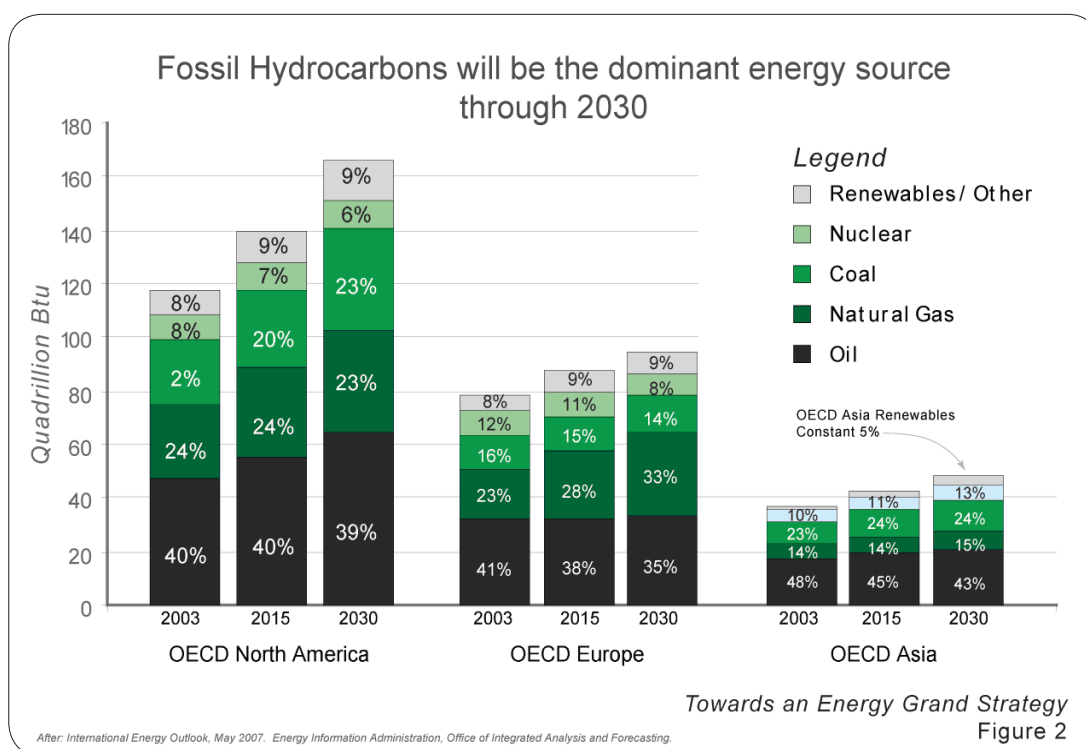


Towards an Energy Grand Strategy  
Figure 1

*José de Jesús Marroquín*

the span of a year. On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States is very rich with respect to coal, but its oil production, vital for transportation, peaked in 1972 and has been declining ever since then. One of America's neighbors and vital producers, Mexico and its giant Cantarell field, has begun showing strong decline at 14% per year.<sup>3</sup> Worldwide, no new fields larger than ten billion barrels have been discovered since the mid 1970s.<sup>4</sup> Today, we are seeing that oil production has peaked in most areas throughout the world and that increasingly modern economies are relying on a smaller and smaller geographic area that includes the Middle East, Africa,

of them currently unstable. Some of these regions are being contested by radical governments that aspire to become regional hegemonies through the development of nuclear weapons. Increased global demand for energy, combined with geographically shrinking oil producing areas, will both increase competition for limited energy resources and accelerate consumption. This may precipitate global political instability, oil supply instability, or oil and gas exhaustion in more areas. All of these eventualities indicate a supply constrained future world for fossil fuels, barring widespread mining of tar sand in Calgary and Orinoco (which experts agree



South America and Russia, to satisfy the bulk of their energy needs. In addition, the economies of India and China are growing at very aggressive rates between 6-9% per year, and with their giant populations, they are projected to be the world's largest consumers of energy and largest polluters in the near future.<sup>5</sup> This growth in the developing world places additional pressures on the shrinking oil producing geographies of the world. Domestically in the United States and Europe, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the European Commission (EC) project that our economies will be over 80% dependent on fossil fuels for the next thirty years with the majority of the oil and natural gas components needing to be imported. The sources of this oil and natural gas will be the Middle East, Africa, South America and Russia.<sup>6</sup> Many of these areas are politically uncertain and a number

would have widespread ecological impacts) or a global economic slowdown, both undesirable scenarios for the United States, Europe, and Japan.

The United States, Europe, and Japan must work to develop a coordinated Energy Grand Strategy for managing the fossil fuels. I submit that such a strategy should be closely coordinated between the United States, Europe, and Japan and that such a trilateral strategy should be pragmatic, balanced, and real. It should take into account the realities of today's complex world and both the strengths and weaknesses of the United States, Europe, and Japan. Such an Energy Grand Strategy should include the following components:

1. Current and Future Physical Energy Security Strategy



*José de Jesús Marroquín*

2. Economic Energy Security Strategy
3. Coordinated Energy Communication Plan
4. Energy Alternatives & Efficiency Plan
5. Pragmatic Climate Change Plan
6. Cooperation between US, EU, Japan along with India / China and the major oil producers
7. Long Term Energy Plan

Today, the United States is fighting in the Middle East to protect vital energy interests while the European people and governments voice strong disapproval. Today, Europe has quietly seen an erosion of its energy security and an increasing and silent dependence on Russian gas and oil for Europe's energy needs.<sup>7</sup> We cannot afford to be separate in matters of securing our vital energy interests. We cannot afford to pursue simplistic and dangerous balance of power schemes with poles and counter-poles that have proven so dangerous in the past to Europe, the United States, Japan, and indeed the world. The GAO study recommends a comprehensive energy plan for the United States. The United States, Europe, and Japan must work together to jointly secure our energy future. We need more than individual energy strategies – we need to coordinate each country's strategy into an

interregional Energy Grand Strategy. The geographically diminishing energy supplies, the projected 30% increases in consumption by the United States, Europe, and Japan by 2030, and the rapid industrialization of China and India makes time of the essence in developing and executing this Energy Grand Strategy.

## NOTES

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4. Wikipedia, World List of Oil Fields
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**JOSÉ DE JESÚS MARROQUÍN** recently obtained a Certificate in Advance International Affairs at the Bush School of Government and Public Service. He is now an executive with a Global 500 corporation where he currently consults for global 50 energy corporations.

Formerly, Mr. Marroquin served in the United States Navy as a Commissioned Line Officer in the Persian Gulf, Adriatic, and South Pacific. He is a 2007 Who's Who of American Business Leaders, a charter member of the International Association of Energy Economics and holder of numerous military performance and service awards.

## ENGINEERING IN SPAIN STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM MAY 24-JUNE 28, 2008 CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Engineering in Spain study abroad program is intended to provide TAMU students and faculty with an in-depth experience with the Spanish language, culture, history, government, and economy of two upper-level courses instructed using an integrated teaching methodology.

Students spend the first week of program in Toledo, participating in an immersion language and culture program. The following four programs are spent in Ciudad Real, taking two upper-level courses instructed using an integrated teaching methodology at the University of Castilla-La Mancha, and visiting construction sites that involve direct interaction with design and construction professionals.

The program also included guest lectures from the University of Castilla-La Mancha to provide valuable insight on European code requirements and practices. Students will be housed in host homes and have direct interaction with Spanish students not only in a social setting, but in the classrooms as well. The program follows two engineering tracks:

**Track A:** Courses will focus on project based learning experiences with direct application to the building and bridge infrastructure systems throughout Spain. Guest lectures will cover topics on European design codes. Field trips will involve direct interaction with key design and construction professionals.

**Track B:** Students will learn the basic principles of hydraulics and hydrology in the water resources engineering class and the fundamentals of geographic information systems (GIS) in the geomatics class. Additionally, a project on the use of GIS for the study of the effect of land use change on the hydrologic conditions of a developed area will be conducted. Visits to sites where the concepts learned in class can be shown will be included. Similarities and differences between the American and European case will be discussed.

### For eligibility and program details please contact:

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*DEMYSIFYING THE EUROPEAN UNION:  
THE ENDURING LOGIC OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION*

BY ROY H. GINSBERG

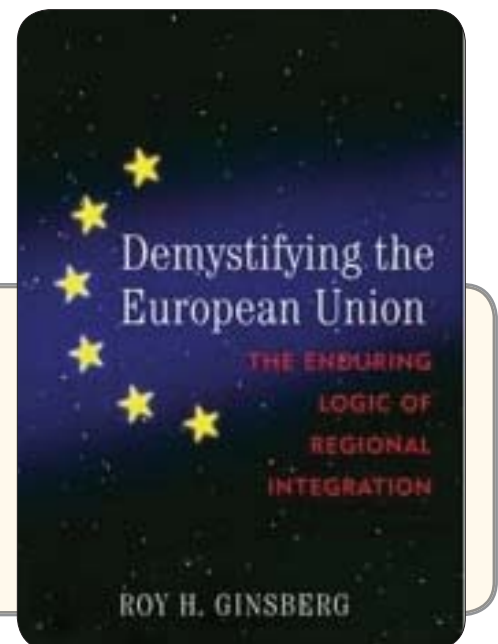
NEW YORK: ROWMAN & LITTLEFIELD PUBLISHERS, 2007

Roy Ginsberg's new book, *Demystifying the European Union: The Enduring Logic of Regional Integration*, provides the reader with a clear, in-depth account of the process of European integration. This book's target audience is the undergraduate students interested in European Studies. Ginsberg starts by providing the reader with an overview of the historical, economic, and legal roots of European integration. Then he proceeds to analyze the political thought associated with European integration and the different theoretical approaches to the study of the EU. Further, Ginsberg analyses the decision-making process of the EU and its policies. The last two chapters of the book evaluate the impact of the EU's internal and external policies on its own citizens. Very well written and extremely well organized, Ginsberg's book provides students of European integration with a fresh approach to issues such as political unity, political thought, decision-making, and international security.

Yet, the book does something else too. It challenges the reader to think about issues of war and peace, and issues of unity and disunity. While there is no question that the European integration has created peace, Ginsberg takes the themes of war and integration further: "The EU demonstrates that nation-states can learn

to make peace. They are not condemned to the perpetuity of war. If the EU can now extend the lessons it has learned outward to regions in trouble – as it once was – it can give back security to an unstable world." (pp.7) The question of whether or not the EU model can be exported to other regions of the world is one open to debate. Ginsberg's claim that the EU experience can be replicated goes against other scholars' arguments that the process of European integration has been unique, and therefore cannot be replicated. Ginsberg appears to be convinced that the European experience can provide a "way to peace" for many regions of the world. This idea, while very attractive in the abstract, remains a point of contention among many EU and IR scholars. However, having it raised again, and having students exposed to it in such eloquent manner, can be only a plus. 'Demystifying the European Union' is a must-read for anybody interested in European studies.

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BUSH SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE  
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY





## THE EUROPEAN UNION ADDRESSING GLOBAL ISSUES

### WORKSHOP FOR K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATORS

JANUARY 25, 2008

The State-mandated changes to the Texas curriculum, known as the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), present unique challenges for teachers, requiring them to update old materials and develop new lesson plans that they can bring to their classrooms. These curriculum changes include a broader and more in depth study of the European Union and the transatlantic relationship.

The EU Center of Excellence (EUCE) in partnership with the Office of International Outreach (OIO), both units in the International Programs Office at Texas A&M University, try to meet some of these teachers' needs by offering workshops for social science educators from Kindergarten to 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

On January 25, 2008, the EUCE offered a workshop entitled "The European Union: Addressing Global Issues." Over forty members from the regional teaching community attended this workshop that included presentations from Texas A&M faculty members from various disciplines who have ongoing academic and research projects with the European Union. These presentations explored topics such as the evolution of the EU, the Euro, EU enlargement and immigration policies, EU-U.S. food industries and trends, and transatlantic and global pandemics.

*Conference Participants*





**BUSINESS AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A  
CARBON-CONSTRAINED WORLD**

February 27, 2008  
Federal Reserve Bank, Houston Branch  
1801 Allen Parkway  
Houston, Texas 77019

The British Consulate-General, UK Trade & Investment, Shell Oil Company, and The Climate Group present this timely conference on how global warming dominates corporate boardroom discussions due to its effect on the global economy. Numerous companies have succeeded in reducing their carbon footprints with strengthened operational performance and economic productivity, and now businesses in Texas are posed to take advantage of the opportunities of doing business in a carbon-constrained world.

Companies presenting: Shell Oil Company, Dell, JPMorgan Chase, PNM Resources, Waste Management, Bracewell & Giuliani, SunGard, Arup, Swiss Re and TruCost.

Registration is \$149.  
Government and NGO Discount: \$95.00

To register and more information please visit  
<http://www.hartenergyconferences.com/>  
or contact

Catherine Santamaria at +1(713) 659-6270 at the  
British General Consulate in Houston, TX.

**INTELLECTUALS, NATIONALISM AND  
EUROPEAN IDENTITY**

February 29, 2008  
Whitley Suite, Sterling C. Evans Library  
Texas A&M University

The event is free and open to the public

For a list of speakers please visit:  
<http://eucenter.tamu.edu/Outreach.asp>



**LEADERSHIP AND NATIONAL SECURITY  
REFORM: THE NEXT PRESIDENT'S AGENDA**

Annenberg Presidential Conference Center  
College Station, Texas  
March 20, 2008

This half-day conference will examine the contemporary international environment and American national security policy for the next presidential administration. It will explore how threats, policies, and strategies have changed since 2001 and how the U.S., European, and other international security systems have responded to changing requirements.

The conference is cosponsored by The EU Center of Excellence, Bush School of Government and Public Service, Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Strauss Center for International Security and Law, Creative Associates International, Inc., Center for the Study of the Presidency, and the Army War College Strategic Studies Institute.

For additional information please visit:  
<http://eucenter.tamu.edu/Outreach.asp>

**FOOD SAFETY, NUTRITION, AND HEALTH:  
A TRANSATLANTIC PARTNERSHIP**

April 17-18, 2008  
Memorial Student Center, Room 292  
Texas A&M University

This two day conference will address topics of common interest to the EU and the US, like the measurability of the various levels of food protection, quality assurance systems, food labeling, and the development of nutrition and health policies.

The conference will be co-sponsored by the EU Center of Excellence, the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the College of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A&M University, and the Bush Presidential Library Foundation.

The event is free and open to the public but  
registration is required.

For more information on the conference please visit:  
<http://eucenter.tamu.edu/Outreach.asp>

To register please visit:  
<http://eucenter.tamu.edu/rsvp.asp>