

**“Researching and Teaching the EU:  
Best Practices and Current Trends in EU Scholarship”  
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**Abstracts  
(in alphabetical order)**

**Marco Borraccetti**, *European Union Law of the Alma Mater Studiorum, Università di Bologna, School of Political Science; EU Center Visiting Scholar, University of Illinois*  
**“EU and trafficking in human beings: Which legal framework when victims are EU citizens?”**

According to the 2014 Eurostat Working Paper, 65% of registered victims are citizens of the EU. In general, exploitative purposes of trafficking in human beings include sexual exploitation and forced labour; for this reason consideration should be placed to the position of the victims, that of the traffickers and the users of services of victims.

The aim of the research is to analyse the EU legal instruments against trafficking in human beings, pointing out the differences in the cases where victims are EU citizens or third country nationals.

In particular the analysis will be focused on dir. 2011/36 and 2009/52.

Considering that dir. 2009/52 is not applicable on EU citizens situation, the research attempts to explore possibilities for adoption of similar legal instruments in the future, with further reflection on (possible) legal basis and the respect of the principle of free movement of persons, one of the fundamental pillars of the European Union.

**Joseph A. Clougherty**, *Business Administration, University of Illinois*  
**“Effective European Antitrust: Does EC Merger Policy Involve Deterrence?”**

We estimate the deterrence effects of European Commission (EC) merger policy instruments over the 1990-2009 period. Our results suggest that phase-1 remedies uniquely involve robust deterrence in the European context, as they lead to fewer merger notifications in subsequent years. Furthermore, preventions, phase-2 remedies, and phase-1 withdrawals do not yield substantial deterrence. While the ECs 2004 policy reforms also do not yield additional deterrence, the deterrence effects involved with phase-1 remedies work best in high-concentration industries; i.e., industries where the HHI is above the 0.2 cut-off level employed by the EC to define a low-competition industry.

**Eda Derhemi**, *Department of French and Italian, University of Illinois*  
**“Speakers attitudes vs. institutional acknowledgment: the cases of Arbresh and Arvanitika between ideologies of pride and contempt”**

The abstract below refers to the finished paper. I will not have the completed paper by March, but I will present my results that far. It will be an interesting presentation of a work in progress. My study compares two endangered minority language communities, focusing on the sociolinguistic differences between them caused by two very different states of institutional recognition. The Arbresh speaking communities settled in Sicily around the 15th century, while the Arvanitika speaking communities settled in Greece around the 13th century. Arbresh and Arvanitika, two varieties of Albanian, are considered respectively definitely and severely endangered languages in Unescos Atlas of the Worlds Languages in Danger

(Moseley, 2010: 24), but the state of their maintenance and speakers attitudes today are in sharp contrast. While positive linguistic attitudes and language loyalty persist in the case of Arbresh communities, shame for the language, and distancing from Albanianess, prevails among Arvanitika speakers and semi-speakers. On the other hand, while the structural state of the language appears better maintained among old speakers of Arvanitika than those of Arbresh, language use is practically non-existent in most of the Arvanitika communities and the space for intervention extremely limited. For complex historical and political reasons Arbresh communities have had for centuries a strong elite with high linguistic sensibilities, which has not been true in the case of Arvanitika. The Italian law 482 of 1999 recognizes and protects Arbresh as one of the Italian historical regional minority languages. Furthermore, Italy is one of the signatories of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), but has not ratified the Charter (although efforts for the ratification are ongoing), while Greece has never signed it. I first assess historically how linguistic ideologies surface as speakers in both communities talk about their language, themselves and others. I make a comparison of sociolinguistic and extra-linguistic phenomena in the two communities emphasizing the role of the dominant ideologies of both states and of different institutional recognition of these languages. Then I outline differences in systematic linguistic behaviors and language outcomes with regard to maintenance and revival of language in these communities. Levels of decay and linguistic maintenance with regard to patterns of language use and attitudes of the Arbresh community of Italy (Derhemi, 2003 and 2006; Mandal, 2014), and the Arvanitika community of Greece (Tsitsipis, 1998; Trudgill, 1977; Magliveras, 2009; Derhemi, 2014) are analyzed and compared. Finally, based on the state of the two languages discussed, conclusions are drawn on the meaning and sustainability of linguistic intervention in cases of imminent language death where stigmatization resulting in negative attitudes has been internalized for an extended time by the community. In support of active political awareness and legal intervention to promote endangered minority languages, I discuss good institutional practices like recent steps taken by the European Parliament (Francois Alfonsi, 2013), and positive ideological and research practices from the linguistic debates of the last 20 years that emphasize the need for an empowerment framework (Craig, 1997 and 2014; Dorian, 1998; Grenoble and Whaley 1998).

**Michelle Frasher**, *Political Science, Rutgers University-Newark; EU Center Visiting Scholar, University of Illinois*

***“Multinational Banking and the conflicts among US and EU AML/CTF Reporting and Data Protection Law”***

This presentation provides an overview of the legal and operational issues facing multinational financial institutions in complying with US and EU anti-money laundering (AML)/counter-terrorism finance (CTF) reporting and data protection and privacy law across jurisdictions. In the US, police and intelligence agencies enjoy legal latitude to acquire data to detect criminal or terrorist activities within the financial system with minimal data and privacy protections. European officials also request financial data, and while its use as commercial data is protected under Directive 95/46/EC as a human right, its authority over AML/CTF requests is dubious since it was passed under the EUs 1st commercial pillar, and police and national security issues were covered under 3rd pillar. Although the Lisbon Treaty erased the pillar system, ambiguities remain. Furthermore, as procedures for police and intelligence data collection and sharing vary across Europe, so do AML/CTF reporting requirements. These ambiguities make it difficult for multinational banks with clients and offices in multiple jurisdictions to consistently report and comply with AML/CTF and privacy and data protection laws across markets. Varied requirements force banks to hire and train additional staff, employ new IT services and rebuild data systems, and decipher conflicting regulations that make them choose between compliance regimes. The result is increased costs that cut into profits and open banks to scrutiny, litigation, and fines. While all stakeholders agree the illicit economy and terrorist funding are threats, national and sectoral differences mean that it is difficult to pen laws, regulations and treaties that protect for human and civil rights, provide for accurate, consistent, and

actionable intelligence to prevent crime and political violence, and allow the financial community to engage in its primary goal to make profits for its clientele.

**Christopher Jackson**, *EU Studies, University of Illinois*  
***“EULEX KOSOVO: The EU and Rule of Law in Post-War Kosovo”***

The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, EULEX KOSOVO, constitutes the largest and longest lasting manifestation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy in EU history. Deployed in 2008 following Kosovo’s declaration of independence from Serbia after nine years of administration by the UN, EULEX is tasked with monitoring, mentoring, and advising relevant local authorities in the reconstitution of a justice system conforming to European standards. EULEX personnel are deployed in capacities of policing, forensics, customs, prosecution, and judiciary. Despite 15 years of international assistance in this field, Kosovo remains a place plagued by inter-ethnic tensions, organized crime, and corruption. Following a brief, but costly ethnic war in 1998-99, and ensuing inter-ethnic violence, the Serb minority of Kosovo separated into defensible enclaves spread around the territory, the largest being north of the Ibar River, contiguous with Serbia. Since 1999, these enclaves have grown divergent from the central authorities in Prishtina and heavily reliant on Serbian-backed parallel structures of administration and security. Consequently in reforming a uniform rule of law system in Kosovo, EULEX faces the challenge of bridging an ethno-territorial cleavage, characterized by stark nationalism and embedded resistance to the other.

In this paper, I examine EULEX’s ability to act as a liberal peace actor in instituting a uniform rule of law system in post-war Kosovo. Although it portrays itself as a highly technical actor to appease all sides, EULEX’s ability to function is politically dependent. As a result, rule of law has become an overtly political process dependent on dialogue and compromise. This greatly empowers local illiberal elites, while largely failing to engage with Kosovo’s societal space and thus failing to engender local ownership of rule of law. The case of EULEX KOSOVO is important and can serve as an example for future Western civilian crisis management operations in post-conflict settings such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Georgia, and Ukraine.

**Petia Kostadinova**, *Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago*  
***“The Committee of the Regions of the European Union: its role in enhancing local democracy”***

The Committee of the Regions (CoR) of the European Union (EU) is among the least studied institutions. Established in 1994, the CoR serves as legislative body of elected representatives from the EU’s regions. Its 353 members serve as an important linkage between citizens and EU institutions, especially given the increased importance of the EU in matters of local governance. This paper explores the place of the CoR in the institutional structure of the EU, and presents a framework for analyzing the CoR’s role in promoting local democracy, especially in the new member states of Eastern Europe.

**Kostas Kourtikakis**, *Political Science, University of Illinois*  
***“The diffusion of human rights norms and practices in the European Neighborhood”***

The European Union seeks to diffuse human rights norms to the countries of its immediate geographic neighborhood by bringing together human rights organizations from those countries and its own member-states in networks funded under the European Neighborhood Policy. This paper uses social network analysis to map out these networks and assess the level of cooperation and of diffusion of norms and practices that takes place in them. The main finding is that EU-sponsored human rights networks increase cooperation among participating organizations gradually over time, and they contribute to the diffusion of European norms. We conclude therefore that when it comes to relations with neighboring countries, civil society cooperation is more effective than intergovernmental cooperation.

**Benjamin Lough and Tara Powell, *Social Work, University of Illinois***  
***“Effective Practices of International Volunteers in Disaster Relief: Implications for the EU Aid Volunteers program”***

In January 2014, the European Commission launched the 149.9 million funded EU Aid Volunteers program. This program aims to train and deploy 4,000 young EU citizens to help in communities affected by disasters and other crises. This program follows a similar trend across other discrete EU Member States that are deploying young people to contribute to humanitarian work abroad. While volunteers with this program have the potential to make meaningful contributions, critics express concern that international volunteers working in disaster recovery can take local jobs, impede local volunteering and participation, and may divert money from existing programs that could otherwise be spent on local capacity building and recovery. Other critics suggest that such a program aims to promote EU solidarity and European visibility despite a potential risk of harm in communities in crises (EHCO, 2010). Initial evaluations of an earlier initiative with similar aims questioned the justification and usefulness of this scheme recommending that volunteers play a role in development cooperation rather than disaster response and relief (ECHO, 2010). This presentation sets the context for an informed discussions of the EU Aid Volunteers program by first investigating effective practices of international volunteers in disaster and emergency relief. It then considers how effective practices in the literature interface with the current EU Aid Volunteers policies. In further assesses whether effective practices are consistent with programs funded under the EU Aid Volunteers initiative, and whether these policies are being regulated on the ground. Implications and recommendations are given for policies and practices that should be prioritized in light of prior experience. Recommendations span a variety of practices including the duration of volunteer placements, the extent of volunteers training pre-deployment, pairing and twinning approaches, mutuality and local capacity building, and volunteer engagement at appropriate stages of disaster response and recovery.

**Joyce Marie Mushaben, *Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis***  
***“The Long and Winding Road...: Turkish Candidacy and the Process of Europeanization”***

In 1959, Turkey became the first state to apply for membership in the newly formed EEC, years before most of the EU-15 sought entry and decades ahead of the 12 CEE states admitted in 2004-2005. The 1963 Ankara Association Agreement promised eventual membership in three stages; an additional Protocol in 1970 set a time-table for the free movement of workers (with a 12-year deadline) and reduced customs duties (22 years). A series of military coups, coupled with economic boom-&-bust cycles, placed the process on hold until 1987, following the accession of Greece, Spain, Portugal, hardly paragons of democratic virtue; its status was reclassified as eligible but non-negotiable through 1993; in fact, it was denied active candidate status until 2004. As of 2008, experts were still predicting yet another 10-25 year waiting period. This presentation will address the 3-D stumbling blocks (democracy, demography, development) to Turkish EU membership. It will likewise assess the impact of Europeanization" processes on the countrys own understanding of citizenship and identity to date, underscoring my own preference for re-opening formal negotiations on key chapters defining the *acquis communautaire*.

**Rayane Oliveira de Aguiar, *EU Studies, University of Illinois***  
***“Past and Present Efforts to Green the Common Agricultural Policy: Successes, Failures, and Future Potential for Multifunction Landscape Design”***

Over the past decade, scientific and policy circles throughout Europe have been debating about how to best create working landscapes that balance agriculture production and environmental conservation in an economically sustainable fashion. In this regard, multifunctional landscape strategies have been perceived as a powerful instrument to help the EU achieve its 2020 sustainable agriculture goals. In an attempt to put these ideas in place, the recently approved CAP reform (the CAP post-2013) introduces a set of

greening measures that aim to improve European farms overall environmental sustainability. My presentation examines the CAP greening measures both from a conservationist and rural development perspectives, seeking to identify whether such measures can most successfully foster the concept of multi-functionality.

**Dustin L. Smith**, *Germanic Languages & Literatures, University of Illinois*  
***“Little Local Murders? -- Investigating Regional Identities in German and Scandinavian Crime Fiction”***

In “Nationality International”, Eva Erdmann discussed a new trend in crime fiction wherein, “the main focus is not on the crime itself, but on the setting, the place where the detective and the victims live and to which they are bound by ties of attachment” (12). In Germany especially, crime novels of this type have been categorized as “Regiokrimis” (regional crime novels) and despite generally negative critical reception have sold extremely well. These “specific local connection[s]”, Erdmann argues, allow crime novels to “take on the function of a new kind of Heimatroman” (15). The comparison to the particularly German genre of the nostalgic, idyllic, “homeland” novel is deliberately provocative, as the criminal activity that is the very meat and bones of crime fiction seems out of place here. It is exactly from this apparent incongruence that the comparison gains traction, and the *modus operandi* of Regiokrimi authors becomes clear. By placing crimes (usually murder) in such idyllic settings, the façade of the perfect, provincial homeland is shattered and the social and political critique can begin.

Scandinavian authors have long realized the potential for such critique in the genre writ large, but the focus on specific, regional settings is only recently being explored. Kerstin Bergman has written about the use of Stockholm in Swedish literature as a site for the negotiation of authority and power in recent novels (eg. *Sprängaren* and *Snabba Cash*). In more regionally focused novels, however Stockholm is worlds away. Henning Mankell’s Skåne-based Wallander novels and Åsa Larsson’s Rebekka Martinsson series in Kiruna, for instance, are hardly imaginable outside of their specific settings, much less in Stockholm’s metropolis.

One important element is missing from the above-mentioned scholarship, however: the relationship between the different regions remains largely unexplored. In this paper, I will discuss how regional differences are depicted in several major works of recent German and Scandinavian crime fiction and discuss what these examples can tell us about the state of the region, both in each nation respectively and also in the context of the European Union.