

“Rediscovering Europe” – the New Zealand Experience

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In the recent past, the study of the EU and Europe in general, has struggled to establish an identity in New Zealand. Despite – or perhaps because of - New Zealand’s European legacy and historical ties, Europe has often been taken for granted or even ignored in New Zealand’s search for a Pacific identity. The 1990s have witnessed a growth in Asian languages taught in New Zealand, and government sponsored initiatives such as the *Asia 2000* organisation have heightened a public awareness of Asia. While such multiculturalism was over-due and has had undeniable benefits, it is now appropriate that a “rediscovery” of Europe is underway and a coherent national approach that recognises the political, commercial and cultural importance of the EU is belatedly emerging. As the 1997 Asian crisis served to underline, it is in New Zealand’s interests to adopt a multilateral perspective in international relations. With the introduction of monetary union and enlargement, the EU’s importance as a global actor has never been of greater significance for the Pacific region in general.

While New Zealand became preoccupied with an Asian focus in the 1990s, ironically the last decade has seen numerous Asian countries turn their attention more directly to the EU and several tertiary-level EU Studies Programmes were established. This short review examines some of these developments, contrasts the Asian record with the New Zealand experience and outlines the most recent initiatives to promote EU studies in New Zealand. First, however, the context is set by a brief description of the current state of EU and European Studies within New Zealand.

Sowing the Seeds: developing interest and expertise in the 1990s

i) EUSANZ - The European Union Studies Association of New Zealand

First, the organised study of the EU in New Zealand coincided, albeit unintentionally, with the Maastricht Treaty and the transformation from Community to Union. Established in 1992, EUSANZ is one of 40 such national associations devoted to the study of the European Union and the process of integration. Collectively, these associations constitute the World-ECSA (European Community Studies Association) organisation and since 1999, the regional associations in Asia and Australasia have formed an ECSA-Asia-Pacific.

EUSANZ publishes occasional newsletters and other publications, offers annual undergraduate and postgraduate essay prizes, and hosts international conferences. To date these conferences have been held in 1994 (Auckland), 1996 (Christchurch), 1997 (Auckland), 1998 (Christchurch), 1999 (Wellington) and in 2001 (Christchurch). *Conference Proceedings* from the 1997 and 1998 meetings are available. The

association also hosts its own www homepage that contains a number of on-line conference papers as well as provides links to other EU sites (see Appendix I).

Although constitutionally independent, EUSANZ has been instrumental in initiating two research centre initiatives recently established at the universities of Auckland and Canterbury. Indeed, given the nature of expertise, there is an overlapping personnel across several of these organizations.

ii) Research on European Integration in New Zealand

Typically, the study of the EU has been dominated by Political Science in New Zealand. However, even in this discipline internationally recognized research activity is modest. While most Political Science Departments offer courses on politics and European integration (see Appendix II), few academics are active researchers in this area and only one has an internationally established reputation. In the 1970s and 80s, research by political scientists in New Zealand on European integration was dominated by analyses of Europe's external relations and the impact of the CAP on relations with agricultural exporting third nations. In the 1990s this focus has changed largely due to the GATT Uruguay Round and the creation of the WTO to deal with trade relations. The themes examined by researchers in New Zealand in the 1994-99 period were as follows:

- The Scandinavian countries and integration
- The development of the EU's external Relations *vis-à-vis* Australia and New Zealand
- Negotiation strategies in the Council of Ministers and the intra-EU North-South divide
- The development of CFSP and Joint Actions
- CFSP and South Africa
- EU Diplomatic coordination within the Asia-Pacific region
- Post-Lomé policy and implications for the Pacific
- Theories of integration

The main theoretical trends explored have generally focused on the relationship of Europe's external activities to the overall process of integration. As such, a general neo-functional approach has dominated that argues the coherence and complementarity of the EU's external relations are central to the internal debates relating to integration. The third country case studies of CFSP all employ this framework. The research on negotiation strategies has explored intercultural and communications theory.

The small EU research community in New Zealand necessitates inter-disciplinary cooperation. There are a number of economists who are interested in EMU, the environmental, European social and labour policies, as well as enlargement (particularly Europe Agreements). International trade, and the implications of EU external trade policy for New Zealand, is another area where there is local expertise. However, such studies tend to be comparative and not principally focused on integration *per se*. There is also some cooperation with language Departments

(especially German) but the formal linkage of language acquisition and a substantive study of the EU is almost unknown and at best ad hoc.

The great challenge that research on European integration faces in New Zealand is in establishing its relevance in the face of research priorities that are regional defined (Asia-Pacific). National funding agencies have a “public good” criterion, which tends to disadvantage research that focuses on Europe’s integration. Where funding may be possible is in those areas where EU policies impact on New Zealand’s interests, for example, CAP reform. Independent research on European integration is therefore increasingly dependent on three sources: small individual university research grants; international foundations (such as the German DAAD or Humboldt foundations); and funds provided through the European Commission Delegation to New Zealand.

While small, the community of European integration scholars has grown during the 1990s largely thanks to EUSANZ and the global ECSA network including the ECSA-NET and EURISTOTE activities as well as in the biennial ECSA conferences. Both Auckland and Canterbury Universities are EC Documentation Centres. However, no chair of European Studies, let alone EU studies, currently exists in New Zealand; consequently, most EU teaching forms only an optional part of a degree structure. Given the recent financial constraints imposed on the tertiary sector, the creation of further research centres and posts in EU studies may well depend on external funding and the introduction of the Commission’s Jean Monnet programme (see below).

iii) Methodology: what constitutes European studies?

While European Studies programmes are rare in New Zealand, and courses explicitly on the EU and the integration process even more so, there are a wealth of courses that involve the European experience politically, historically, culturally, economically as well as through language. At one level, an inclusive criteria for identifying European course content results in more than 500 courses being listed on offer at New Zealand universities (see Appendix II). At another level, however, courses that only examine the EU are more narrowly defined and their number is consequently considerably smaller. The data discussed here covers courses offered at six out of eight New Zealand tertiary institutions (Auckland, Canterbury, Massey, Otago, Victoria and Waikato). The Other two institutions (Lincoln and AUT) are narrower vocational institutions and do not offer specifically European related courses.

Two features distinguish EU courses taught in New Zealand:

- The small number of EU focused courses that are offered (12 in total)
- The dominance of Political Science in that total (9 courses).

Clearly, the EU as a multi-disciplinary focus for studies is greatly under-developed in New Zealand and tertiary expertise in this area is lacking. Given the continued importance of the EU for New Zealand’s global political and economic relations (especially in terms of imports, exports and investment) this knowledge-gap may have significant and adverse long-term effects.

The EU-related courses offered by New Zealand Universities in 2001 were:

- University of Canterbury: POLS 208 Contemporary European Politics
POLS 315 European Integration
POLS 410 The EU as a Global Actor
- Otago University: POLS 411 Politics and Diplomacy of the EU
- Victoria University: EURO 101 Introduction to European Studies
POLS 205 Introduction to European Politics
POLS 351 Comparative Politics: Europe
POLS 417 Comparative Politics: Europe
- Auckland University: Political Studies 285.220 The New Europe in the
World Economy
Law 810.424 EU Law
Economics 616.747 The European Economies
- Waikato University: POLS 0522.314 European Integration

While internationally Political Science forms a core element in EU studies programmes, the minimal contribution from the disciplines of economics, history, law and geography in New Zealand is a serious concern. Perhaps more tellingly, currently EU studies in New Zealand do not incorporate Languages. Again, successful European Studies Programmes elsewhere combine language acquisition with politics, economics, history and other related subjects. Re-incorporating languages within European Studies is perhaps the principle challenge facing the discipline in New Zealand today.

Appendix II also presents data on a more inclusive definition of “European Studies”. The picture created here is of an approach that relies heavily on language, literature and culture as the core of European studies. Only “European” focused course in the disciplines of French, German, English and History are offered in all six Universities. Other languages taught are Spanish (at four institutions), Russian (only at Canterbury and Auckland as of 2001) and Italian, with Dutch and Scandinavian Languages taught only at Auckland. While such an emphasis on language and culture can be found in other countries, clearly the minor role played by the social sciences and commerce diminishes the wider appeal and utility of European Studies as a degree option.

In contrast, there are only two Economics and two Geography courses offered by New Zealand Universities that deal explicitly with Europe: only one university offers any European law courses. Despite the dominance of Political Science for EU courses and in the research output in New Zealand, this interest in Europe does not translate into a particularly high number of tertiary courses although such courses do feature in five universities.

To compound the problem for European Studies, second-language acquisition is not required by New Zealand universities and there is no national language policy for schools. Consequently, tertiary students are often monolingual. Where language skills

are evident these tend to be Asian (Japanese and Mandarin) with declining interest in French and German, although Spanish has made some headway recently. Neither Italian nor Russian is taught at any New Zealand school. The plight of Languages has resulted in both Otago and Victoria closing their Russian Departments in 2000 with German being progressively phased out.

Contrasting EU Studies in New Zealand and Asia

The tertiary sector in both New Zealand and Australia market themselves within the Asia-Pacific region as educational leaders. It is somewhat ironic, then that the most established and internationally accredited Masters programme in European Union studies is taught at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok!

A wider survey of European studies within the Asia-Pacific region confirms that a number of Asian countries place a greater emphasis on Europe than do either Australia or New Zealand. European Studies programmes currently exist in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Macau, China, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, South Korea and Vietnam. In addition, within Asia there are eight European Union Studies Associations designed to promote academic, business and the wider community interest in European integration.

The existing ECSAs are based in Australia, New Zealand, India, Macau, Thailand, Taiwan, Korea, China and Japan, with others about to be launched in Malaysia, the Philippines and Pakistan.

The development of European Studies Programmes (ESPs) within the Asian region varies from those programmes that have existed for almost a decade to those that are currently in the planning phase. The National University of Singapore programme boasts the oldest in the region (established in 1991) and offers multi-disciplinary four-year undergraduate BA in European studies. Student enrolments have almost quadrupled since its introduction and in 1998 some 277 students were enrolled. The approach is broadly European and not focused exclusively on the EU and the integration process. However, the Singapore programme is entirely self-funding and receives no direct assistance from the Commission. In contrast, a newer European Studies Programme launched in the region (in the Philippines) received a Euro1.2m budget from Brussels.

Perhaps the most successful explicitly EU programme is the Masters and research programme at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. Since the mid-1990s the Commission funded the development of this teaching and research programme. In 1997 a Masters of European Integration programme was introduced which produces 30 Masters graduates annually. Although initially supported by the Commission, the programme has been self-financing since 2000. Both local academics and about 20 European Professors contribute to the programme. The university Library is an official European Documentation Centre and the programme is benchmarked at a high international standard through its European university consortium partners (the universities of Tubingen, Wuppertal, Bocconi and Robert Schuman).

Of course, funding is in part the explanation behind these successful European Study Programmes (ESP). Each national initiative is supported by a Consortium of European Universities and receives substantial establishment grants from the European Commission in Brussels. However, as the Chulalongkorn and Singapore programmes have proven, such courses can attract sufficient students to become self-funding within a short time.

Currently, New Zealand is at a crossroads. As noted above, a multi-disciplinary national European Union Studies Association has been in existence since 1992 and six successful international EU conferences have been held to date. However, prior to 2001 none of the country's universities offered a comprehensive degree in either European, or European Union, studies. Two contemporary developments hope to transform this situation.

First, the University of Auckland will introduce New Zealand's first Masters degree programme in European Studies in the year 2002 and are considering establishing the *New Zealand Europe Institute*. The course is intended to be multi-disciplinary combining language skills with political studies, economics, business studies, history and other related subjects. A second and related proposal was the establishment in January 2000 of a national *Centre for Research on Europe* (see below). This initiative provides a number of scholarships and fellowships, arranges for staff and student exchanges, support internships for graduate, maintains an active www homepage and publishes its own series of on-line research working papers. In combination, these two developments have succeeded in focusing New Zealand's existing general expertise in European Studies and have begun to redress the "Asia 2000" imbalance that currently exists. Without doubt, Canterbury and Auckland can claim to be New Zealand's centre of excellence for European studies – indeed, through programme rationalisations European languages may be exclusively focused on these two institutions over the coming few years.

The extent to which either of these initiatives successfully matures depends in part on the outcome of negotiations between the New Zealand Government and the European Union. The EU has formalised bilateral relationships with the vast majority of third countries. The EU's preferred option, a comprehensive *Framework Agreement*, seems unlikely to be accepted by the New Zealand Government – the question of human rights conditionality remains sensitive. Typically educational cooperation is specified in formal agreements and support provided through specific budget lines. A telling example of this is the 1997 *Transatlantic Declaration* between the EU and the USA, which has subsequently provided some US\$10 million for EU studies at 10 American universities. Similarly, the many of the Asian European Studies programmes exist by virtue of a bilateral framework signed with the EU.

An informal and limited *Political Declaration* (agreed only in 1999) constitutes the current status quo between New Zealand and the EU. However, the change of New Zealand Government in 1999 has seen the question of NZ relations with Europe re-emerge and the topic found its way onto the Council of Ministers agenda. As an interim step, in early 2001 a Council Regulation applicable to industrialised countries (including New Zealand) was implemented providing for the first time a budget line that could be used to support European Studies programmes (see below).

The Asian “Link” 2000.

In February 1999 representatives from a wide range of European Studies programmes met in Bangkok to discuss common issues and future developments. The Commission was represented by Mr. Andrew Jacobs, (DG1B programming and economic cooperation unit, South and South-East Asia) and Mr. Thierry Rommel (European Delegation to Thailand). There were a total of 73 participants drawn from representatives of several Asian European Studies Programmes, European university consortium partners and, the regional European Community Studies Association delegates (see Appendix III).

As Table 1 illustrates, the meeting acknowledged that Commission funding has been an important development factor in most cases. But, the establishment of European Studies Programmes was also seen as cost efficient. The Commission proposed extending funding significantly in the region through the so-called *Asia-Link* initiative for 1999/2000 (which is designed to expand the scope and depth of EU studies). Budgetary resources of 30m Euro were to be proposed (the funding basis for which was a 1992 Regulation governing economic and development cooperation with Asia and Latin America).

Table 1
Commission Funding for Asian ESPs

Country	Programme Title	EU Contribution
Korea	ESP (1997)	-
Japan	Programs of the EU-Japan Center for Industrial Cooperation	Co-funded by EU and Japan
China	CEIBS	Co-funded by EU and Chinese Govnt
ASEAN	ASE-UNIV JEM PTS	7m Euro 15m Euro 2.4m Euro
Thailand	ESP (Chulalongkorn)	2.9m Euro
Philippines	ESPP (1996)	1.2m Euro
Malaysia	ESP/ Asia-Europe University Centre (ASEM)	1m Euro for 2 year pilot phase
India	ESP	At tender stage
Pakistan	ESP memorandum signed 1997	Awaiting implementation
Indonesia	EU Research Centre (1998)	Funded by Foreign Affairs Dept.
Vietnam	ESP	At tender stage
Singapore	ESP (National University) (1991)	Sponsored by Government

The original priorities of the *Asia-Link* were defined as:

- mobility (staff/students exchanges; credit transfers)
- Upgrading of EU courses and research in Asia
- Extend the number of universities that benefit from funding
- Increase access by providing more grants for ESP students
- Enhance Asian Studies in the EU
- Enhance university-industry links
- Promotion of conferences and workshops
- Support through grants “demand-driven” projects.

Crucially, something that the *Asia-Link* programme does not address – indeed excludes – is how to facilitate closer regional cooperation between Europeanists within Asia **and** the Pacific. Three initiatives recently proposed aim to develop such ties.

In summary, clearly the Commission has been heavily involved in promoting EU studies within Asia and has increased that involvement since 2000. In contrast to this initiative, New Zealand (and Australia) currently has under-developed ESPs and comparatively new Research Centres and in the past has failed to attract direct European funding. Significantly, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific states are excluded from the *Asia-Link* proposal (as are Korea and Japan). The question is whether similar schemes can be extended to those countries outside of South and South-East Asia. Currently, only the creation of an Asia-Pacific ECSA establishes a broader regional framework for EU studies linking Asia with the Pacific, although one that lacks significant funding.

“Rediscovering Europe” – The New Initiatives 2000-2002

Development in EU studies is dependent on political agendas at the highest level. However, symbolic gestures can often lead to substantive outcomes. The 9th May 2000 marked the 50th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration that launched the idea of European integration. The remarkable success of this process is of undeniable historic importance and there are new signs of support from both the New Zealand Government and the business sector for a national initiative designed to rediscover Europe to mark this significant European achievement. With the launch of the Euro and the consolidation of the Single Market perhaps we are on the eve of yet another European century. What better opportunity could there be to mark this significant European achievement than by establishing a stronger EU profile at the tertiary level in New Zealand? The beginning of the 21st century is set to witness a growth in Asia’s awareness of the EU: it would be peculiar indeed if this were matched by the continued decline in New Zealand’s understanding and appreciation of the EU. The initiatives outlined here offer some confidence in that New Zealand is indeed on the verge of rediscovering Europe.

- **The Centre for Research on Europe**

With the official opening on 3rd May 2000 by New Zealand's Foreign Minister, The Hon. Phil Goff, the *Centre for Research on Europe* at Canterbury University became the country's first European dedicated research institution. The Centre provides a focus for both staff and postgraduate-level thesis research. In order to produce a critical mass of scholarship on Europe in New Zealand the CRE offers up to 10 scholarships annually for MA and PhD thesis students and has developed a network of link with European institutes. The most recent of these have been with the *University of Freiburg*, Germany; the *European University Institute* in Florence; and with three French institutions, *Science-Po* in Paris, *Robert Schuman University*, Strasbourg and the *Institut d'Etudes Politique de Lyon*. The links with Germany and with France are for a staff and student exchange programme, while the agreement with the EUI allows two New Zealand postgraduates to spend a semester at the EUI annually. The agreement also allows New Zealand staff to be non-stipendiary Visiting fellows for a similar period.

One of the most important aspects of the *CRE* initiative is its Visiting Fellowship programme. Leading European Professors are brought out for between 1-3 months to teach and develop joint research projects. In 2000, Michael Smith (Jean Monnet Professor of European Studies, Loughborough) and Professor Allan Williams (Exeter University) were resident at the *CRE*. In 2001 Professor Jurgen Rueland (Freiburg), Professor David Mayes (Reserve Bank of Finland) and Dr. Marjorie Lister (Bradford) were visiting Fellows. From 2002 on, it is anticipated that this visiting programme will be expanded considerably.

The University of Canterbury has provided initial 3-year funding for the *CRE*. To complement this and to develop a longer term base, a number of external sources have provided financial assistance, including: the NZ-France Friendship Fund; the DAAD; the Commission Delegation, DG External Trade; and the British Council. A decision on a significant EU grant and support is currently pending (see "2001 Council Regulation" below).

The *CRE* is governed by an Advisory Board, which includes the Ambassador of the Member State holding the EU Presidency, the Australia/New Zealand Commission Head of Delegation, a former New Zealand Minister of Trade and a representative from the Government's Foreign Ministry. The Centre has strong links with EUSANZ and envisages on-going collaboration and joint conferences.

- **Jean Monnet Programme**

In 2001 the *Jean Monnet* Programme was at last extended to non-member or applicant countries on a pilot basis. The Centre for Research on Europe successfully applied for a Jean Monnet Chair. This recognition underlined the growing importance of the EU within New Zealand's academic circles as well as at the government level. In the September 2001 EU-New Zealand bilateral talks, the Jean Monnet programme and developing EU expertise was a specific agenda item (the outcome of which is unknown at the time of writing). Table 2 describes the scope of this 2001 inaugural "world" Jean Monnet programme.

Table 2
2001 Jean Monnet World Programme : Chairs, modules & ECSA grants

	Chairs	Modules	ECSAs	TOTAL
Argentina	1	1		1
Australia	1	2	1	4
Belarus		1		1
Canada	2	2		4
China	3		1	4
Croatia		1		1
Israel	1	1	1	3
Japan	1			1
Lebanon	1			1
Mexico	1			1
New Zealand	1			1
Pakistan	1			1
Peru		1		1
Russia	1	2	1	4
South Korea		1	1	2
Ukraine		1		1
USA	4	1		5
TOTAL	17	14	5	36

The *Jean Monnet Chair* provides financial support of 5,000 Euro p.a.; a *Jean Monnet* course module provides 3.000 Euro p.a.; and ECSA grants provide 4,000 Euro p.a. All run for a three-year period.

- **2001 Council regulation**

The 1999 Political Declaration and a 1991 “Arrangement ... for Co-operation in Science and Technology” are the sum total of formal bilateral links between New Zealand and the EU. Neither document provides a funding base. This absence of a budget line to facilitate funding of EU activities in New Zealand was finally addressed in 2001. A Council Regulation promoting co-operation and commercial relations with industrialised countries was enacted (covering the 2001-5 period). In addition to New Zealand, countries covered by this regulation are: the USA, Canada, Korea, Japan and Australia: 15.6 million Euro were allocated for 2001. Activities covered include:

- education and information of the public on the bilateral relations between the EU and the partner countries;
- strengthening cultural, academic and people-to-people links;
- research work and studies destined to provide input to the Commission’s work, with a view to further develop bilateral relations;

- enhancing the visibility of the EU in the partner countries; and,
- co-operative projects in science and technology, energy, transport and environmental matters. (IP/01/256, Brussels, 26.02.2001)

Potentially the most significant development to promote EU studies in New Zealand under this Regulation is the application for a DG-External Relations and Trade grant to support the EU activities orchestrated through the *Centre for Research on Europe*. At the time of writing, the success of this application (for 250,000 Euro spread over three years) was unknown (a decision is anticipated in October 2001).

- **Otago, Auckland, Canterbury 2002 Teaching Initiatives**

There are encouraging signs of a renewed interest in European Studies at the tertiary level in New Zealand. Three universities (Otago, Auckland and Canterbury) have all signalled their intention to introduce new programmes in 2002/3. Otago University will begin an undergraduate BA three-year programme in European Studies commencing in 2002. Auckland University have developed a taught European Studies Masters programme (also for 2002), while Canterbury will begin a one-year Honours European Studies programme (for students in their fourth year of study) in 2003. It should be noted that all of these programmes involve language acquisition with other substantive disciplines and that the focus is European Studies that incorporates an EU dimension, and is not exclusively EU Studies.

- ***Europa lecture***

At the public profile level, an annual *Europa Lecture* has been introduced in 2001 organised by the CRE. The Chair of the European Parliament Budget Committee, Terry Wynn, MEP, gave the inaugural lecture. Leading European figures will be invited annually to deliver the lecture that will gain coverage in the national media.

- **Research project on Perceptions**

Lastly, a number of distinct research projects pertinent to New Zealand and the region have been identified as priorities. Included in these are:

- New Zealand's Perceptions of the EU – held at the elite and mass attitudinal levels and as conveyed through the media.
- The EU model of integration for Australian and New Zealand governance
- EMU and its application to monetary union in Australasia
- The implementation of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and Free Trade between the EU and the Pacific Island States
- European security interests within the Pacific Rim
- Conceptualising future EU- New Zealand Relations: the case for a Framework Agreement or Free Trade.

Conclusions and Future Objectives

To conclude this description of the state of EU and European Studies a number of future objectives are identified. First, enhanced regional networking is a priority. While linkages with the EU and European specialists resident in Europe are important, the Asia-Pacific region has developed its own core expertise base locally and this should be developed further to promote research and teaching. Second, and related, a regional scholarship scheme and possible Memorandums of Understanding need to be designed to facilitate the exchange of students and staff. Third, copying the example of ASEM and Science-Po, a regional summer school programme could be developed successfully at the undergraduate and/ or graduate level focused explicitly on current EU topics and issues. Third, greater emphasis should be applied to devising genuine collaborative research projects between a number of centres and European researchers within the region. Fourthly, the identity of the Asia-Pacific region needs to be underlined in the ECSA World organisation: while some progress has been made, this has been disappointingly modest and slow to date. Fifth, the initiative undertaken by the Korean ECSA in establishing and administering a regional EU journal is timely and this initiative should be the focus for continued and enhanced support over the next 3-5 years. Finally, centres and experts in the Asia-Pacific region should be involved in benchmarking the quality and delivery of European and EU studies within the region. This could be facilitated, for example, by joint membership of boards of studies. While external European input is not to be discouraged, clearly there is more the Asia-Pacific region can do than is currently done.

In summary, New Zealand appears finally poised for a *saut qualitatif* with respect to EU Studies. While matching the attention given to both Asia and Pacific Islands remains a long-term objective, the new millennium has already witnessed a rediscovery of the Europe for New Zealand, signalling the growing importance of bilateral relations.

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Homepage: <http://www.pols.canterbury.ac.nz/ECSANZ/ECSANZ.htm>

Also see: <http://www.europe.canterbury.ac.nz>

Appendix II: Index of European Courses by University

Table of European Courses by Subject (undergraduate & postgraduate)

Courses	Canterbury	Otago	Victoria	Auckland	Massey	Waikato
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Anthropology				1		
Art History	8	7	5	18		1
Classics	9	7	11		7	
Comparative Literature		1	2			
Drama/ Film and Media Studies		1				2
Dutch				5		
Economics		1		1		
English	9	11	13	35	9	17
European Languages					1	
European Studies			2			
French	22	14	19	26	17	15
Geography	1	1				
German	14	10	17	32	13	15
History	11	10	18	27	14	20
International Business				4		
International Studies		4				
Italian			8	23		
Law				5		
Linguistics						1
Music	4	4	6	2	2	1
Philosophy	2			7	2	
Political Science	6	6	3	5		2
Russian	11		21	27		
Scandinavian Studies				13		
Sociology				1		
Spanish			4	42	5	13

Appendix III – participants at the 1999 Asia Link Forum

- Centre for European Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
- Asia-Europe Centre, University of Malaya
- Institute of European Studies, Macau
- Centre for European Studies, Fudan University
- Centre for European Studies, Indonesia,
- European Studies Programme (ESP), Manila
- European Studies programme (ESP), Pakistan
- Area Study Centre for Europe, Karachi
- European Studies Programme, National University of Singapore
- Asian Institute of Technology
- European Studies, Hanoi
- European Consortium Partners: Tübingen, Germany; Wuppertal, Germany; Bocconi, Italy; Robert Schuman, France
- ECSA representatives from: New Zealand; Thailand; Macau; China; India; and Korea