United Nations University
Comparative Regional Integration Studies
(UNU-CRIS)

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PREFACE

In 2005 UNU-CRIS made substantial progress in becoming a sound and sustainable actor in the field of regional integration studies. It has been able to step up the involvement in research networks and the collaboration with colleagues from academia and policy making. Next to the collaboration with the College of Europe, UNU-CRIS has joint projects with different universities in the Flanders and the link with Padrigu (Goteborg) is also stronger.

UNU-CRIS has been one of the initiators of a network of excellence on “Global governance, Regionalisation and regulations: the role of the EU” (GARNET) between 44 leading European research centers. The proposal was positively evaluated by the European Commission and started in fall 2005. UNU-CRIS has also been one of the initiators of the European Union-Latin America Relations Observatory (OBREAL) funded by DG-Relex.

UNU-CRIS has, in the first years of its existence, developed two poles of expertise, one dealing with research and creating a data base of indicators on regional integration and the other focusing on the relations between regional organisations and the UN system in the field of peace and security.

In 2005, UNU-CRIS has developed a series of activities under the project “Regional Security and Global Governance: A study of Interaction between Regional Organisations and the UN Security Council”. UNU-CRIS has committed itself to assisting in enhancing the capacity of the UN Secretary-General to co-operate with regional organisations and to contribute, through the focal point, to the creation of an operational partnership between the UN and regional organisations in international peace and security. The UNU-CRIS arm of that focal point will serve, in a full-time capacity, both the UN and regional organisations through responding to their need for information-knowledge management on all aspects of ‘human security’ that can inform their joint policy-making. To that end it will undertake applied research, and also training.

UNU-CRIS’ stronger links with the United Nations are shown by the collaboration with UN-DPD for the preparation of the high Level meeting in
Sixth High-Level Meeting between the UN and Regional and other Intergovernmental Organisations (25-26 July 2005, UNHQ, New York). Answering the concerns and need of rationalising the global regional security partnership, the study was and is very positively welcome by different categories of stakeholders involved: UN, regional organisations, and national foreign policy-makers.

Moreover, in 2005 CRIS started the project “Flemish position towards the Benelux, in the context of the renewal of the Benelux Treaty”. The aim of this project is to evaluate the present and future role of the Benelux in today’s complex multi-level governance context, given the fact that the treaty expires in 2010. The Benelux Economic Union between Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg is one of the oldest regional integration schemes in Europe. In its fifty years of existence, the governance context of the Benelux has changed significantly: on the one hand the three countries became heavily involved in larger integration and cooperation schemes such as the European Union and the Council of Europe, on the other hand Belgium became a federal state. A foresight exercise will be undertaken, involving stakeholders and experts from the three countries.

Additionally, on the request of the ACP group, UNU-CRIS has also provided a background paper on the “Role of regional integration in the promotion of peace and security” for the political affairs committee for the ACP-EU joint Parliamentary assembly (JPA). This paper was presented to the joint political affairs committee in Edinburgh in September 2005, where the committee decided that it should become a resolution. UNU-CRIS provided its expertise to the co-rapporteurs in the drafting of a resolution and explanatory statement on the topic. The resolution will be put up for adoption by the entire ACP-EU joint Parliamentary Assembly in Vienna, in June 2006.

UNU-CRIS has brought in the course of the year 2005 academic together in the occasion of the Ph.D. school held in December within the framework of GARNET and through the participation in the organisation of in 4 main conferences:


The Societal relevance of UNU-CRIS is visible at different levels and in various *gremia*:

In **Bruges**, UNU-CRIS tries to become a knowledge-centre that has links with the local community. The Director has responded positively to the request from different local associations to give talks and since 2005, UNU-CRIS also takes administrative trainees from different “hogescholen” in Bruges. Moreover, UNU-CRIS has initiated a platform of dialogue between different Bruges based knowledge and educational centers. This local platform includes, next to UNU-CRIS, the College of Europe, two “hogescholen”, GOM, WES, Kenniscentrum Horeca en Toerisme, Westtoer and RESOC.

In **Flanders**, UNU-CRIS has been working on developing its collaboration with all Flemish universities. Next to topical collaborations and the Ph.D. programme this had led to a joint application to the *Fonds Voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Vlaanderen* by UNU-CRIS, KUL, UG, UA, Maastricht University and the Université de Lille to start a “scientific community” on the topic of “Globalisation, Regionalisation and Social and Economic Inequalities”. This network will be active from 2006 onwards.

Until now, UNU-CRIS has been performing 3 research projects (awarded on a competition basis) for the *Administratie Buitenlands Beleid*.

At the level of **Belgium**, collaborations with the ULB and UCL have to be mentioned as well as the participation of UNU-CRIS in organising the Federalism conference organised by the Belgian Prime Minister. Also, UNU-CRIS has performed a project for the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry (FOD).
Within **Europe**, the leading role of UNU-CRIS in drafting the successful GARNET proposal (GFP Network of Excellence) has given it a wide recognition with its European partners. Also outside academia UNU-CRIS tries to raise its profile. One example: at the 2005 meeting of UNICE, about 1,500 European top managers gathered at the European Parliament and were exposed to a video with interviews of 4 UNU-CRIS staff members on globalisation...

At a **global level**, the work with the UN has to be mentioned. Thanks to UNU-CRIS input the high-level meetings between the UN Security-General and the heads of regional organisations have gained new momentum. At the 6º High-Level Meeting between the UN and Regional Organisations, participants agreed to strengthen both the secretariat in DPA “and its research partner UNU-CRIS in order to provide continues assistance for the new standing committee and the working groups.” (Report of the Chairman, UN SG Kofi Annan; A/60/341, S/2005/567- 8 September 2005).

In conclusion, UNU-CRIS has developed a strong link with partners in Europe and with the UN system and it’s becoming a key reference for issues-related to regional integration. As a matter of fact, CRIS was in 2005 the first reference in GOOGLE as far as regional integration is concerned and the last newsletter of the “Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean” (INTAL) was entirely devoted to bibliographical references from UNU-CRIS.

Luk Van Langenhove

Director
PART ONE

Report on the Academic Activities
1. Status of Implementation of the UNU-CRIS academic projects

In 2005, following the Scientific Advisory Board recommendation, the portfolio of UNU-CRIS activities and projects has been streamlined into five priority themes:

- Theme 1: Monitoring and Assessing Regional Integration Worldwide
- Theme 2: Regional Integration as a Political Project
- Theme 3: Regional Integration and Peace and Security Issues
- Theme 4: Interlinkages between Regional Integration and Economic Development
- Theme 5: Socio-Cultural Aspects of Regional Integration

UNU-CRIS Theme 1: Monitoring and Assessing Regional Integration Worldwide

Aims and purposes:

The world has witnessed a proliferation of regional co-operation agreements among sovereign states in both advanced and developing countries over the recent past. This coincides with a growing consciousness that regional cooperation and integration can deliver value added in a wide range of policy areas. Moreover, these agreements have continued to emerge and to co-exist alongside the processes of globalisation, producing a twin-track development that international institutions have come to recognise as producing its own particular synergies. While there is no clear agreement on whether regionalisation is in fact a step towards globalisation, it is clear that regional agreements have their own distinctive motivations and processes, varying from region to region. The objectives of this research theme are:

- To systematically identify and describe the variety and evolution of regional integration agreements that currently exist across the globe, applying different time horizons.
- To provide the discussion on the role and importance of the (macro-) regional level in global governance with a stronger empirical base.
- To develop retrospective monitoring and measurement tools and prospective foresight and forecasting tools for regional integration processes.
- To develop methods to evaluate the provision of regional public goods.
- To apply the monitoring tools to specific regional integration processes in support of the activities of regional organisations and communities worldwide.
- To organise participatory foresight exercises to identify scenarios for regional integration processes and contribute to their sustainability by involving multiple stakeholders in visioning the future of their regions.

The information on the regional integration processes that is generated in the framework of this research theme will be made available in different formats and through different channels: (electronic) newsletters, public databases, reports, etc. This will be complemented with policy briefs and academic publications on methods and experiences.
Research questions:
- What are the methodological, technical and practical strengths and weaknesses of different monitoring instruments and techniques for regional integration? What is the comparative advantage of quantitative and qualitative instruments?
- How can monitoring contribute to transparency, effectiveness and sustainability of regional cooperation and integration processes?
- How can comparative research be used as a benchmarking tool?
- How can participatory foresight exercises in specific regions contribute to regional policy formation?
- What is the role of monitoring/evaluation in the management of regional organisations?
- What is the role of monitoring/evaluation in the framework of interregional cooperation and negotiations?

Status of implementation:
- The activities under this theme have in a first phase been focused upon building up the internal expertise and the expert network. This has led to the editing of a book on ‘Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration’ (by Philippe De Lombaerde; Routledge, London).
- Book project on ‘Monitoring Regional Integration in the South’ (edited by Philippe De Lombaerde, Robert Devlin and Antoni Estevadeordal, UNU Press), in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank (forthcoming 2006). This book aims at bringing together experts from regional organisations, universities and independent think tanks in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific to exchange experiences, analytical insights and proposals for the future. It will provide policy makers and analysts with a toolbox with methods and examples of monitoring tools and their implementation.
- Paper presented by Aurora Mordonu on “Measuring Trade Diversion in the Advent of EU Enlargement - A Case Study to Russian Exports”, at the Seminar 'The EU and Russia after the 2004 Enlargement: Lessons for Cooperation and Integration', University of Surrey, Guildford, 6 May.
- In the framework of the GARNET Network of Excellence, UNU-CRIS has been assigned the responsibility of a workpackage on ‘Regional Integration Processes- Database and Indicators’, together with PADRIGU (Göteborg University). Activities in this field have started in June 2005. On 3-4 of November 2005, UNU-CRIS has organised the “First Workshop of the GARNET Database Workpackage 3” in Bruges.
- The UN Economic Commissions have expressed an interest in working together with UNU-CRIS on monitoring regional integration worldwide. UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCWA, UN-ECA, UN-ECLAC, UN-ECE and UNCTAD have confirmed their willingness to cooperate on a UN Annual or Bi-Annual Report on Regional Integration, coordinated by UNU-CRIS. The first issue is scheduled to be launched in 2006.
- A foresight exercise on the BENELUX has started (see Theme 2)
Aims and purposes:
Regional cooperation and integration can be seen as evolving processes rather than uni-directional movements towards pre-determined outcomes. Through the various regional integration arrangements that operate across the globe, countries are seeking to find new cooperative solutions to existing problems, and to improve collective decision-making to resolve issues that cannot be dealt with by the respective national governments. Globalisation has obviously opened up a space between the national and global levels of decision-making and policy formulation, within which states and non-state actors can develop the processes and institutions (both formal and informal) that guide and restrain the collective activities of groups. Governance is here understood as a multi-faceted process of regulation, based upon laws, principles and norms, institutions, policies, and voluntary codes of conduct – thereby including both ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ regulation. Nonetheless, the concept of governance extends beyond the action and authority of government to include actors such as private businesses, non-governmental organisations, civil society, international and regional organisations, and trans-national interest groups. Thus, regional governance can either support or challenge the sovereignty upon which national governments customarily base their authority. The objectives of this research theme include:

- To critically evaluate the modes of governance that are currently observable in the existing regional integration arrangements around the world, and to offer comparative analyses of these distinct governance models.
- To examine the driving forces and shaping factors that determine the regional governance arrangements, and to identify the new pressures that give rise to the emergence of multi-level systems of governance.
- To develop an inter-disciplinary conceptual understanding and explanation of regional governance models, in order to deepen an awareness and understanding of the political, economic, and social relations inherent in regional cooperation.
- To consider normative questions relating to governance, sovereignty, democratisation and policy making under the frameworks of regional integration.
- To derive policy-relevant output appropriate to the needs of different actors involved in regional integration process, and in direct response to specific requests from relevant client groups.
- To use the research output to support capacity-building activities among diverse actors involved with managing regional integration and cooperation.

Research questions:

- To what extent are regional integration arrangements shaped by the historical and structural dynamics of the region?
- What institutional arrangements offer a ‘best fit’ under regional integration? How do models such as federalism, supra-nationalism, inter-governmentalism and multi-level governance compare as effective forms of governance for regional communities?
- How can a regional integration system enhance the democratic representation of all the communities within the region, ensure the accountability of the decision-makers, and guarantee the cultural autonomy of all groups?
To what extent do regional integration arrangements manage the provision of public goods?
Is there a role for international law and/or constitutional treaties in shaping a regional governance system?
Is globalisation producing a convergence in regional integration models?
How do globalisation and regionalism relate to each other? Does this relationship differ in different parts of the world?
Can global and regional governance systems be complementary or competitive?
To what extent can inter-regional cooperation bridge the global governance gap?

List of main ongoing projects and activities and status of implementation:

Project title: Inter-regionalism

In parallel with the evolution and growth of regional integration, a new phenomenon has gradually started to take shape - inter-regionalism - which signifies in the most general sense ‘the condition or process whereby two regions interact as regions’. There are several examples of region-to-region relations between regional arrangements. However, inter-regionalism is beginning to have deeper ramifications for world order and it is a new level of interaction and a distinct phenomenon, which needs consideration in its own right. International relations are increasingly also a matter of region-to-region relations and UNU-CRIS tries to study different aspects of that process.

Status of implementation:

• In May 2005, UNU-CRIS has organised a conference on “The future of EU-Andean Community relations” where both researchers and high-level policy-makers from the two regions have taken the floor.
• UNU-CRIS organised in the framework of the International Conference on Federalism a panel on ‘Federalism in International Relations’
• (Brussels, 3-5 March) gathering policy-makers and researchers from EU, MERCOSUR, and African Union. Brigid Gavin has presented in this framework a background paper on “Federalism and Global Governance”.
• UNU-CRIS has joined the “EU-Latin American Relations Observatory”, a network of Latin-America and Europe based research initiatives. OBREAL has started its activities following the official launch which took place on the 12th May in Brussels.
• A special issue of the Journal of European Integration on the topic of Interregionalism edited by Luk Van Langenhove, Fredrik Söderbaum and Patrick Stalgren has been published in September 2005. The special JEI issue brings together in a coherent analytical framework a series of case studies that deal with relationships between the EU and NAFTA, MERCOSUR, ASEAN and AU. Additionally to the specific case studies, the JEI special issue shows how performing research on inter-regionalism raises important questions regarding world order and global governance.
• In 2005, a book on ‘The Global Politics of Regionalism’, edited by Mary Farrell, Björn Hettne and Luk Van Langenhove has been published by Pluto Press. The major theoretical approaches to regional cooperation are reviewed and specific case studies are explored, including the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, China, Europe, Asia and the Pacific.
**Project title: Regional Public Goods**

This project explores to what extent the regional provision of public goods complements the global provision and analyses what institutional frameworks and governance structures can best support the provision and management of regional public goods. After organising an international conference on “Regional Public Goods: the case for regional cooperation”, UNU-CRIS is now working on a book project with UNDP on regional public goods. Next to the academic book, a policy brief is being produced on the place of regional public goods within the UN system. Also, the issue of how to monitor and evaluate the value-added provision of regional public goods is being studied.

**Status of implementation:**

- UNU-CRIS has organised a Panel on “Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods” at UN Headquarters (New York, 13 May).
- Background paper on “Regional Cooperation and the Provision of Regional and Global Public Goods” delivered by Fredrik Söderbaum to the Panel on “Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods” at UN Headquarters, New York, 13 May.

**Project Title: The Future of BENELUX**

The aim of this project is double. On the hand, it looks back at 50 years of existence of one of the oldest regional integration schemes in modern history. The project evaluates the achievements and value added of BENELUX in the different policy areas covered by the treaty. On the other hand, the project looks into the future and assesses what the perceptions and expectations are of the different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, in the light of the renewal of the treaty in 2010. This foresight exercise should inform the negotiation process in the run-up to the (possible) renewal of the treaty.

The project is financed by the Flemish Ministry (aBB).

**Status of implementation:**

- An initial phase of desk research has been finalised. The empirical phase of the project is running.
- First drafts of chapters are available.
Aims and purposes:

Concomitant to globalisation there has been growing awareness of a need for a more holistic approach to "security" than traditional nation state based conceptions. The emerging concept of human security places human beings, rather than national borders, at the centre of focus. It emphasizes the multifarious aspects of providing people with security and how these aspects are inter-related. Rather than examining exclusively military responses to violent conflicts, the human security approach advocates exploring diverse ways to prevent them and acknowledges the important role of economic, political, social-psychological, cultural and environmental factors, among others. Not only is the concept of security changing, but so are the optimal ways to address it: global and regional levels of governance are increasingly seen as vital to achieving human security. In a 2003 speech, the UN Secretary General called for a new vision of global security based upon collaborations between the UN and regional organisations. This research theme main objectives are:

- To examine how regional integration can contribute to the achievement of human security;
- To engage all relevant stakeholders (using participatory methods) in exploring how they can contribute to forms of cooperation and integration that facilitate peace and human security;
- To build a database of research and educational modules that can contribute to capacity development, particularly for regional organisations, to achieve human security.

Research questions:

- Which forms of cooperation and integration, and which forms of governance, can best contribute to human security? Which might have negative consequences for human security, and how can these be avoided?
- What levels of governance are optimal for addressing the various facets of human security?
- How should each level of governance, individually and in cooperation, address these facets?
- How can all relevant actors best be engaged to achieve human security?
- Capacity: What needs to be done to develop the capacity of different levels of governance to achieve human security?

List of main ongoing projects and activities and status of implementation:

Project title: Regional Security and Global Governance: A study of Interaction between Regional Organisations and the UN Security Council

The project objective is to explore the meaning and promise of a 'new vision of global security', that as the UN-Secretary General put it would draw upon the resources and legitimacy of a network of “effective and mutually-reinforcing multilateral mechanisms- regional and global – that are flexible
and responsive to our rapidly changing and integrating world”. The aim is to ensure that such research stands at the interface between theory and practice, so that the results of the research can be translated into policy-oriented discussion to inform scholars and policy-makers in the international community. The project therefore analyses the theoretical constitutional provisions of the UN and the related Regional Organisations for handling conflict, including their relative areas of co-responsibility. It then reviews the historical development in this respect, through both policy-formulation based on the UNSC-RO dialogue, and selected regional case studies. Conclusions and prescriptive recommendations are drawn, aiming to highlight the relationship between a global approach and a regional approach to differing levels of conflict.

**Status of implementation:**

- A summary version of the results of the study undertaken has been published by the Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations as its 'Egmont Paper No. 4' in January 2005.
- Paper presentation by Tania Felicio on “EU and Asia Regional Security” at the Japan-EU Think Tank Roundtable, organised by the Japan Foundation, NIRA and the EPC in Tokyo, 13-14 January.
- Paper presentation by Kennedy Graham on “UN-Regional Organisations Relationship and Classification” at the UN-Regional Organisations Capacity Survey Project, meeting convened by UN-DPA, UN-DPKO and UNU-CRIS, New York, 17 January.
- The longer version, further revised to take into account the recommendations of the UN’s High-Level Panel Report, is published by VUB-Press (December 2005).
- Paper presentation by Tavares Rodrigo on “Why is Europe a Peaceful Region?”, at the Annual Convention "International Studies Association”, Hawaii, United States, 1-5 March.
- UNU-CRIS has collaborated with Wilton Park for the organising of the 788th Wilton Park Conference "The UN’s Relationship with Regional Organisations in Crisis Management and Peacekeeping: How Should it be Developed to Mutual Advantage?“ with support from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, which took place on 21-23 April, in the UK.
- Paper presentation by Golam Robbani on “Regional Peace and Security through Economic Integration: The Applicability of EU Model in SAARC”, at the 3rd International Seminar of Doctoral Students in Economic Integration, University of Montesquieu, Bordeaux, 9-10 June.
- As a direct result of the study, UNU-CRIS has collaborated with UN-DPA (Policy Planning Unit) in preparation for the 6th High-Level Meeting between the UN Secretary-General and Regional Organisations in July 2005. Secretary-General Kofi Anan has hosted this meeting which was attended by 22 organisations, eleven at head of agency level. UNU-CRIS has provided research and analytical support in the form of a series of background papers for the six working groups established in the areas of peacekeeping, civilian protection, respect for human rights in counter-terrorism, dialogue of civilisations, disarmament, and the reforms of the
partnership between the UN and regional and other intergovernmental organisations:


- Ken Graham and Rodrigo Tavares, *The Reports of the UN High-Level Panel (November 2004) and the Secretary-General (March 2005): Implications for the Partnership between the UN and Regional Organisations*, 2nd Preparatory Meeting for the 6th High-Level Meeting between the United Nations and Regional and Other Organisations, Geneva, 25-27 April, UNU-CRIS.


- A joint statement between the UN and regional and other intergovernmental organisations was issued that calls for a closer and more institutionalised cooperation. To that end, a number of specific organisational measures were put forward, including the recommendation to strengthen both the Secretariat of the high-level meetings in the UN Department of Political Affairs and its research partner, UNU-CRIS, in order to provide continuous assistance for the new Standing Committee.

- In September 2005, the 2005 World Summit Outcome has taken up the idea of a stronger relationship between the UN and regional and subregional organisations pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter.

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**UNU-CRIS Theme 4**  
**Interlinkages between Regional Integration and Economic Development**

**Aims and purposes:**  
The primary aim of UNU-CRIS is to analyse how the new paradigm of development, which is incorporated in the UN Millennium development goals, can be served by regional integration. Developing countries are increasingly turning to regional integration in response to the challenge of globalisation, which has undermined autonomous national development strategies. Another reason is that developing countries have lost confidence in the global
multilateral institutions to provide equitable development rules, and to give them ‘ownership’ of development policies.

Therefore, UNU-CRIS aims to analyse the conditions under which the new multi-dimensional regionalism can act as an effective engine of development. In this context our work will focus on existing and newly emerging forms of South-South cooperation, as well as the new North-South inter-regional partnerships that are becoming part of the international landscape. The new role of regional organisations in global governance will also be analysed.

**Research questions:**

- What are the new forms of regionalism that are emerging in the South?
- How is regional integration fostering development in Africa?
- What can regional integration in Sub-Saharan Africa learn from the experience of the EU?
- What is the EU policy towards the Global South?
- What is the interaction between trade regulation at the regional level and the global WTO level?
- How is the EU managing relations with the developing countries in its ‘New Neighbourhood’ policy?

**List of main ongoing projects and activities and status of implementation:**

**Project title:** The interaction between different levels of governance in the international economy and in particular the role of regional agreements, regimes or rules

This project aims to assess the interaction between different levels of economic governance and in particular the role of regional agreements, regimes or rules. Horizontal case studies in investment, rules of origin, services and intellectual property rights will be used to address the following research questions: (a) the respective approaches to international market regulation/liberalisation in regional and other levels of regime, (b) how are domestic regulatory policy approaches and (international) trade policy procedures are reconciled, (c) what provisions are made for accountability and legitimacy of decision-making, (d) is there an explicit or implicit application of some concept of ‘subsidiarity’ in international market regulation and if so what is this, (e) what is the interaction between regional (and bilateral) preferential agreements on multilateral rules, (f) is there convergence or divergence between the main regulatory models (e.g. EU and US models) and, (g) if possible, some assessment of the economic impact of ‘multi-level’ regulation of markets. This project builds on the previous research comprised in the book *Regionalism, Multilateralism and Economic Integration: The Recent Experience* – edited by G. P. Sampson and S. Woolcock, published in 2003 by UNU Press. The project contributes to a major and growing area of study by analyzing the how regional trade agreements shape the international regimes for investment, rules of origin, agriculture, food safety, intellectual property and services.

**Status of implementation:**

- The project has involved a number of case studies in investment, rules of origin, services, and intellectual property rights as well as a series of dialogues with policy makers and non-governmental actors on the interactions between regional and other levels of regime/rule making. Participants to the dialogue conference included representatives from the
World Trade Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, a number of national governments, the private sector and the academic and research community.

- The project resulted in a book on *The Interaction between the Regional and Other Levels of Governance in the International Trading System*, edited by Stephen Woolcock (UNU Press). The volume illustrates what type of interaction between levels of rulemaking can be broadly positive for the wider international system and which types of interaction should be seen with greater concern. The different chapters cover the following policy areas: agriculture (Tsai), rules of origin (Garay and De Lombaerde), SPS (Isaac), IPRs (Pugatch), investment, (Reiter), services (Ullrich), and government procurement (Woolcock).


**Project title: EU and the Global South**

The development of coherent and effective relations with developing countries is one of the most challenging tasks faced by the European Union. This project aims to assess the making of the European Union’s policies towards the South. It focuses in particular on three controversial policy areas: economic partnerships, sustainable development and conflict management. The project deals not only with EU’s foreign policies towards the global South but also aims to analyse the tensions and paradoxes between the EU’s foreign policies and those of its member states. The meaning of “the South” is very broad and refers to a considerable part of the world, covering Latin America, Africa and Asia (including the Mediterranean and the Middle East). Several case studies will be performed aiming to answer three important questions: What actors are the most important in the making of the EU’s foreign policies towards the South? What are the dynamics of policy making in the EU’s foreign policies towards the South? What constitutes power and how are different kinds of power executed in the making of the EU’s foreign policies towards the South?

**Status of implementation:**

- A Workshop on “EU and the Global South” has been organised in Bruges (15-16 March) where several papers were presented by UNU-CRIS researchers: “EU Conflict Management in the Andean Region” (Philippe De Lombaerde); “The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: A New Model for Development” (Brigid Gavin); “The European Union: Global Partner for Development” (Brigid Gavin); “EU and Development in East Africa” (Fredrik Söderbaum and Patrik Stålgren); “The European Union and the Global South: Trade, Aid and Conflict Management” (Fredrik Söderbaum and Patrik Stålgren).

- A book project is being finalised that assesses the EU policies towards the South, edited by Patrik Stålgren, Fredrik Söderbaum (publisher: Lynne Rienner). The project deals with economic partnerships, sustainable development and conflict management.

- In the framework of the GARNET Network of Excellence, UNU-CRIS is one of the main partners in the 5.3.5 research project on “North South Development Issues and the Global Regulatory Framework”, led by the Institute of Social Studies (The Hague). UNU-CRIS has hosted on 26th of August 2005 a meeting with the Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)
which resulted in the design of the theoretical framework and work plan of the project. UNU-CRIS is at present involved in the preparation of 2 studies: “Partnership – A New Model of Governance for Development? The Case of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership” (by Brigid Gavin) and “The ACP Group in North-South Development Issues and the Global Regulatory Framework: Interactions with the EU, WTO and UN and the consequences for regional integration, governance and development” (by Nikki Slocum).

**Project title: Monetary Integration and Economic Development**

This project analyses the conditions for monetary integration among developing and transition countries and assesses its potential economic effects.

**Status of Implementation:**


- An edited volume will be published as a follow-up of the first meeting of the UACES Study Group on Monetary Policy in Selected CIS Countries, jointly organised by the Kiel Institute for World Economics (IFW) and UNU-CRIS at the College of Europe, Bruges: Lúcio Vinhas de Souza and Philippe De Lombaerde (eds), *The Periphery of the Euro. Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy in CIS Countries*, Ashgate, London, 375 pp.

**UNU-CRIS Theme 5**

**Socio-cultural Aspects of Regional Integration**

**Aims and purposes:**

While processes of regional integration are often state driven, they require the willingness of the people to cooperate. Changing levels of governance have been perceived by some people as an advancement toward peace and economic development but by others as a threat, for example to national identity and culture. The frontiers of research on identity have proposed that identity, sovereignty and other concepts are dynamic and can be used to promote specific goals, including promoting difference forms of governance. This UNU-CRIS programme’s focus is to examine how various social constructions are engendered, the purposes they serve and consequences they have for regional integration and the UN mission goals. Aims and purposes of this theme:

- To examine the cultural, social and psychological aspects of regional cooperation and integration processes;
- To analyse the impacts of various social constructions on processes of regional cooperation and integration and on human security and sustainable development;
- To explore how participatory methods can be employed to address social, cultural and psychological concerns related to processes of regional integration and globalisation;
• To raise awareness of these processes of social construction and their impacts and to build capacity to construct more actively towards the realisation of UN mission goals.

**Research questions:**

- What is the relationship between conceptions of sovereignty and identity?
- What are the consequences and impacts of social constructions related to processes of regional cooperation and integration on these processes themselves and on the UN mission goals?
- What are the social-cultural concerns of people regarding regional integration and how can these best be addressed?
- How can identity concepts be co-created to promote human security and sustainable development?

**List of main ongoing projects and activities and status of implementation:**

**Project title: Exploring Identity and Regional Integration**

This project’s focus is (i) examine the cultural, social and psychological aspects of regional cooperation and integration processes; (ii) analyse the impacts of various social constructions on processes of regional cooperation and integration and on human security and sustainable development; (iii) explore how participatory methods can be employed to address social, cultural and psychological concerns related to processes of regional integration and globalisation; (iv) raise awareness of these processes of social construction and their impacts and to build capacity to construct more actively towards the realisation of UN mission goals. Analyses will examine in what contexts and how identity concepts are employed, the functions they serve, as well as differences between regions.

**Status of implementation:**


- In the framework of the GARNET Network, UNU-CRIS is involved in the Jointly Executed Research Project on "Normative Issues of Regional and Global Governance", co-ordinated by the University of Florence. The research field assigned to UNU-CRIS in the framework of this project deals with the problématique of regional identity, in other words, how people and societies perceive their identity/ies in the context of growing importance of regional integration processes. UNU-CRIS has participated to the first Workshop of this research project which took place in Florence on 23-24 September under the topic ‘Political Identity and Legitimacy in the European Union’.

- Also in the framework of GARNET, UNU-CRIS is participating to a jointly executed research project on “Gender, Space, and Global Governance”, co-ordinated by the University of Bielefeld. UNU-CRIS will contribute to the first part of the project with a research paper by Nikki Slocum on “Constructing and De-constructing the ACP Group Actors, Strategies and Consequences for Development”.

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2. Training and Capacity Building Activities

**Aims and purposes:**

The two major aims of UNU-CRIS capacity-building activities are to enhance human resources and strengthen institution building for regional integration in developing countries. This involves ‘human’ capacity building through the provision of higher university programmes for students from developing or transition countries, and ‘institutional’ capacity building through training of public officials to incorporate regional integration into their national development strategies. All activities of UNU-CRIS to provide capacity building will be based upon the principles and guidelines of the UNU system as embodied in the UNU Charter.

**Guiding questions:**

- How can UNU-CRIS contribute to building academic communities in developing countries?
- How can we help to link those communities into international knowledge networks?
- How can UNU-CRIS help the efforts of regional organisations in developing countries to promote human security and development?
- How can UNU-CRIS increase capacity building in regional trade integration so that it will be embedded in the national development strategy?
- How can regional integration be mainstreamed into national policy making?
- How can UNU-CRIS help developing countries to actively participate in international negotiations for inter-regional agreements and in multilateral institutions?
- How can UNU-CRIS contribute to strengthening regional integration institutions in developing countries?
- How can UNU-CRIS participate in information sharing with other partners in capacity development, so that all partners can agree on good practice and a set of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the policies?

**List of ongoing activities and status of implementation:**

**Project Title: Visiting Researchers**

UNU-CRIS hosts every year a number of researchers spending a period of time in Bruges and collaborating with the ongoing projects of the centre. Some researches come in the framework of the Garnet network of Excellency, provided with a Mobility grant. Visiting Researchers within Garnet can stay at CRIS from a minimum of one month up to a year. In 2005 a visiting researcher came with the Mobility programme.

**Project title: Ph.D. bursary programme**

UNU-CRIS offers a bursary to individuals from developing countries who wish to undertake doctoral research on a topic within the field of comparative regional integration, and specifically within the academic programme of the centre.
**Status of implementation:**

In 2005, the three Ph.D. students enrolled until 2004 (coming from Romania, Burkina Faso and Bangladesh) have continued their training at UNU-CRIS. The Ph.D. research projects cover the following themes:

- Golam Robbani (Bangladesh): *The EU as a model- Implications for regional integration and peace building within SAARC*;
- Robert Yougbare (Burkina Faso): *Regional Integration: Complementary and alternative frameworks of governance*;
- Aurora Mordonu (Romania): *EU-Russia trade relations - Towards Integration and Trade creation*;

**Project Title: Ph.D. Researchers**

In 2005, a Ph.D. student from Cameroon has continued his studies at UNU-CRIS in association with the Free University of Brussels), and a new Ph.D. student from India registered with the University of Ghent Law department is doing part of his training at UNU-CRIS.

The Ph.D. research projects cover the following themes:

- Stephen Kingah (Cameroon) *European Policy towards regional integration in Sub-Saharan in Africa. A legal analysis of its formulation, implications and implementation* (this project runs in association with the Free University of Brussels);
- Nirman Arora (India): *Regional Human Rights Protection Mechanism in South Asia as a step towards Regional Integration: the Genesis and Lessons to be Learnt from the European Initiative* (this project runs in association with the University of Ghent).

**Project title: Short-term training and capacity-building courses**

UNU-CRIS staff performs a number of short-term training and capacity-building courses (general and customised) in the area of regional integration mainly aimed at students and administrative personnel in developing countries.

**Status of implementation:**

In 2005, UNU-CRIS has developed a series of activities under this project:

- Module on regional studies taught in the Master's Degree Programme in International Peace Studies, University for Peace, Costa Rica (21-23 February, 2005).
- Seminar delivered by UNU-CRIS Staff at the College of Europe, Bruges (7-8 March, 2005)
- Gavin, Brigid, Teaching module on ‘Regional Integration in Europe’, in *Regionalism in Comparative Perspective*, Summer intensive course at University of South Pacific, Suva, Fidji (July 2005).
- Training programme on Regional Integration and Macro-Economic Policy Coordination, in cooperation with UNECA Trade and Regional Integration Division, Addis Ababa (26-30 September 2005).

**Project title: Traineeships for graduate students**

UNU-CRIS has launched at the end of 2004 *unpaid trainee positions* for recent graduates whose background and interests respond to some topic in regional
integration that falls within the UNU-CRIS Academic Programme. Duties combine research and administrative tasks based on the needs of the organisation at the time of the internship. The internship could entail flexible hours (full-time or part-time) and is for maximum 6 months.

**Status of implementation:**

- In 2005, UNU-CRIS three graduates have joined the programme as trainees:
  - Ms. Bezen Balamir Coskun (Turkey),
  - Ms. Haruka Yamazaki (Japan),
  - Ms. Chatrini Ishara Weeratunge (Sri Lanka).
2. Publications and Dissemination Section

See: www.cris.unu.edu

4. List of academic meetings and events organised by UNU-CRIS

Conferences


Conference on “Regionalisation and the Taming of Globalisation? Economic, Political, Security, Social and Governance Issues”, held at the University of Warwick, UK. This major international conference was co-organised by the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR) (UK), in conjunction with the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and United Nations University - Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) (Belgium), 26-28 October


Conference on “New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD): On the Right Track for Africa’s Development?”, with Professor Mukavele, Chief Executive of NEPAD Secretariat as key-note speaker, organised by KUL, ACP-Secretariat and UNU-CRIS. Brussels, 30 November

Workshops

‘Federalism in International Relations’, Working Group 4.1. "Federalism and Global Governance” at the International Conference on Federalism, Brussels, 3-5 March

Workshop "The EU and the South", focused book workshop, Bruges, 15-16 March

Workshop organised on the topic ‘The Contribution of Regional Integration to the Millennium Development Goals’, UN House, Brussels, 30 March

Experts Dialogue and Panel Discussion on "Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods" at the UN Headquarters, New York, 13 May

Working Group Session on "Security and Development in Latin America", XI EADI Conference, Bonn. This working group session was co-organised by UNU-CRIS, UCL (Louvain-La-Neuve) and Institut Universitaire d’Etudes du Développement, Geneva, 24-25 September
GARNET Workshop ‘Regional Integration Processes- Database and Indicators’. Bruges, 3-4 of November 2005

Workshop on “Regional agglomeration, growth and multilevel governance: the EU in a comparative perspective”, organised in cooperation with Ghent University Department of Economics, the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (Université Catholique de Louvain) and the University of Lille, in Ghent, 24-25 November

**UNU-CRIS research seminars**

**Stephen Kingah.** Seminar “Impact of EU Policy on Regional Integration in Sub-Saharan Africa”, UNU-CRIS, 24 February

**Nirman Arora.** Presentation of Ph.D. Project: "Regional Human Rights Protection Mechanism in South Asia: Genesis for Regional Integration and Lessons to be learnt from European Initiative, UNU-CRIS, 4 May

**Sharmin Sultana.** Presentation of project: “Water Conflict over Shared Rivers in South Asia: A Regional Perspective”, UNU-CRIS, 4 May

**Jing Men.** Dr. Jing Men is working at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Dr. Ying Men gave a seminar on “The Construction of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area; A Study of China’s Leading Role”, UNU-CRIS, 18 May

**Robert Yougbare.** Doctoral Seminar "Dialectiques et synergies entre mondialisation et régionalisation, pour la conceptualisation d'un système juridique de gouvernance globale", UNU-CRIS, 18 May

**Ana Peyro Llopis.** Seminar on “UN and Regional Organisations from a Legal Point of View” at UNU-CRIS on 31 May

**Andrew Bradley.** Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Group of States spoke on "A perspective on the role of the ACP Group in international affairs" at UNU-CRIS on 14 November

**Rodrigo Tavares.** UNU-CRIS internal seminar on "Regional Peace and Security: a Framework for Analysis", 16 November

**Bezen Coskun** (intern). Presentation of her Ph.D. research "Securitisation of Identities: State Discourse, Society and Regional Integration” on 28 November

**Haruka Yamazaki.** Paper presentation (of MA dissertation). Title of her thesis is “Cooperation and Confrontation: A Regional Approach towards the Balkan Predicament” on 20 December

**Other events**

ASEF Luncheon Lecture "Political and Geopolitical Dimensions of the Humanitarian Intervention in Aceh: A View from Jakarta" by Lt.Comm. H. Djuanda, Regional Secretary of the Indonesian Maritime Council, Councilor for Geostrategic Affairs, Office of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Brussels, 11 May

Launch of OBREAL Network, EU Council, Brussels, 12 May.
Experts Dialogue and Panel Discussion on "Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods" at the UN Headquarters, New York, 13 May

UNU-CRIS assisted the High-Level Meetings between the UN and Regional Organisations in New York, 25-26 July

Workgroup “Security and Development in Latin America” at the EADI Conference, Bonn, 20-23 September 2005

UNU-CRIS: Launch of the GARNET Network, Brussels, 9 November

UNU-CRIS: GARNET Network of Ph.D. Schools Seminar “EU and Global Governance: Efficiency and Legitimacy”, organised in cooperation with the Institute of European Studies of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, 12-16 December

**Academic presentations at international conferences**

Felicio Tania. Presentation on EU and Asia Regional Security, Japan-EU Think Tank Roundtable, organised by the Japan Foundation, NIRA and the EPC in Tokyo, 13-14 January

Graham Kennedy. Presentation on UN-ROs Relationship and Classification/UN-RO Capacity Survey Project, meeting convened by UN-DPA, UN-DPKO and UNU-CRIS, New York, 17 January

Golam Robbani. “Regional Peace and Security through Economic Integration: The Applicability of EU Model in SAARC”, paper presented at the 3rd International Seminar of Doctoral Students in Economic Integration, University of Montesquieu, Bordeaux, 9-10 June

Tavares Rodrigo. "Why is Europe a Peaceful Region?", Paper presented at Annual Convention "International Studies Association", Hawaii, United States, 1-5 March


Söderbaum Fredrik and Patrik Stalgren. “EU and Development in East Africa”, Paper for the workshop on EU and the Global South, Bruges, 15-16 March


Mordonu Aurora. Measuring Trade Diversion in the Advent of EU Enlargement - A Case Study to Russian Exports. Paper presented at the Seminar 'The EU and Russia after the 2004 Enlargement: Lessons for Cooperation and Integration', University of Surrey, Guildford, 6 May

Van Langenhove Luk. “Discours” lors de la présentation de l’observatoire des relations UE-Al (OBREAL/EULARO), Brussels, 12 May

Söderbaum Fredrik. "Regional Cooperation and the Provision of Regional and Global Public Goods", Paper delivered to the panel on Competition and Complementarity between Global and Regional Public Goods, UN Headquarters, New York, 13 May


Van Langenhove Luk. “Opening Speech” at the 2005 Conference on the Future of EU-Andean Community Relations, Brussels, 13 May


Van Langenhove Luk and Ramesh Thakur. “Enhancing Global Governance through Regional Integration”, paper presented at the VIII Annual CSGR Conference on “Regionalisation and the Taming of Globalisation?”, CSGR/UNU-CRIS/CIGI, Warwick, 26-28 October


De Lombaerde Philippe. Presentation of Workpackage 3 – Methodology, First workshop of Workpackage 3, GARNET Network of Excellence, Bruges, 3-4 November

Fühne Birger. Presentation of WP1 and possible linkages WP1-WP3, First workshop of Workpackage 3, GARNET Network of Excellence, Bruges, 3-4 November

Graham Kennedy. Input session “What are the needs and constraints in cooperating in peace keeping and conflict management between the UN and regional organisations?, North-South Dialogue, “The Struggle for Peace”, Rethinking Intervention and Conflict Management – the Role of Regional Organisations, Berlin, 7-8 November

Luk Van Langenhove. Paper presentation “Regionalism as a Political Vision (Possibilities and limits of the global approach to the issues of regional integration)” at the International conference “New Regionalism from a Global and European Perspective”, Prague, 24 November

Graham Kennedy. Paper Presentation “The outcome of the 2005 UN Summit and its impact on UN cooperation with regional organisations”, UN Cooperation with Regional Organisations in “Frozen” and “Forgotten” Conflicts, Stockholm, Swedish Institute of International Affairs, 28 November

Luk Van Langenhove. Paper Presentation “The EU as a Global Actor and the Dynamics of Interregionalism”, International Seminar on the Role of Interregionalism in the European Union’s Foreign Policy, Brussels, 12 December
Luk Van Langenhove: paper presentation at the first GARNET PhD school “EU and Global Governance: efficiency and legitimacy”, Brussels 12th-16th December 2005
PART TWO

Financial Overview
1. Overview Income – Expenditures

Below a general overview of the UNU-CRIS 2005 budget is presented to show how the available money has been spent and what kind of income has been generated in 2005.

**Income 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from the Flemish Government</td>
<td>966,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project related income</td>
<td>232,963.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other specific income</td>
<td>108,742.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,307,705.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overview Income 2005**

- Flemish Government: 74%
- Project related Income: 18%
- Other Specific Income: 8%

**Expenditures 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>571,090.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs UNU-HQ Tokyo</td>
<td>143,192.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Operating costs</td>
<td>109,701.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs Academic Activities</td>
<td>278,715.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,102,700.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overview Expenditures 2005**

- Personnel: 52%
- General Operating Activities: 25%
- Tokyo Costs: 13%