

UNU-CRIS Annual Report

2007



**UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
COMPARATIVE REGIONAL
INTEGRATION STUDIES**



**UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
CRIS**

Comparative Regional Integration Studies

About the United Nations University (UNU)

The **United Nations University** (UNU) is an international community of scholars engaged in research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, UNU operates through a decentralised system of research and training centres and programmes around the world (www.unu.edu).

About UNU-CRIS

The **United Nations University programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies** (UNU-CRIS) is a research and training unit of the United Nations University, a global network of centres engaged in research and capacity development to support the universal goals of the UN and generate new knowledge and ideas. Based in Bruges, Belgium, UNU-CRIS specialises in the processes and consequences of regional integration and co-operation. It acts as a resource for the UN system with particular links to the UN bodies dealing with regional integration and works in partnership with initiatives and centres throughout the world that are concerned with issues of integration and co-operation. (www.cris.unu.edu)

The mission of UNU-CRIS is to contribute towards achieving the universal goals of the UN and UNU through comparative and interdisciplinary research and training for better understanding of the processes and impact of intra- and inter-regional integration. The aim is to act as a think tank that generates policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and co-operation, and to contribute to capacity-building on issues of integration and co-operation, particularly in developing countries.

UNU-CRIS receives its core funding from the Flemish Government. UNU and the Flemish Government have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the College of Europe that arranges an institutional collaboration between UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe. UNU-CRIS is located at the premises of *Grootseminarie*, the former Abbey of the Dunes in Bruges, with the support of the Province of West-Vlaanderen.



College of Europe
Collège d'Europe



BRU
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FOREWORD FROM UNU-CRIS DIRECTOR

Regions can be found at all territorial levels. There are regions within countries, so-called *sub-national regions*. There are *cross-border regions* that stretch over different countries, and there are regions that are made up out of different countries, namely *supra-national regions*. Regional integration processes that lead to macro-regional forms of governance are becoming increasingly important and affect governance at the level of regions, states and international organisations.

The mission of UNU-CRIS is to undertake research and training aimed at a better understanding of the processes and impact of regional integration. Its aim is to act as a think tank that generates new and policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and co-operation, and to contribute to capacity-building on issues of integration, particularly in developing countries.

After six years of functioning, UNU-CRIS has made substantial progress in becoming a sound and sustainable actor in the field of regional integration studies. One of the highlights of 2007 was certainly the launch of the first *World Report on Regional Integration*. With this report UNU-CRIS aims to further contribute to a systematic monitoring and assessing of regional integration processes worldwide. I am particularly pleased that this activity is undertaken in close collaboration with UNCTAD and the five UN Regional Economic Commissions. This illustrates the continuous effort of UNU-CRIS to work together with colleagues throughout the UN system. Equally so, it deserves to be stressed that realising this report has been supported by GARNET, a Network of Excellence created to bundle the capacity of more than 40 research institutes. As mentioned by Professor Richard Higgott, Senior Scientist of GARNET, the World Report series “*is likely to establish itself as an obligatory reference for policy-makers and academics involved in thinking and moulding the global governance architecture of the future. It fills a gap in the existing supply of world reports*”.

UNU-CRIS started in 2007 implementing an awareness and capacity development project of the International Training Centre of the ILO focusing on the impact of regional integration processes and open-trading regimes on employment and labor market policies within SADC, ECOWAS and WAEMU. This project is one of the many initiatives that UNU-CRIS took in 2007 to focus a lot of its research time to the growing interest in the understudied topic of the social dimension of regional integration.

The global relevance of UNU-CRIS' academic output is increasing. Especially the foundations that were laid for joint research and collaboration with colleagues in East Asia and West-Africa looks promising for the future of this institute.

2007 was also the year in which UNU-CRIS stepped up its contacts with the growing family of UN Agencies in Brussels. On 12-13 February we hosted a two-day retreat on EU-UN collaboration attended by 19 Brussels' based Head of Agencies. At the local level, collaborations with the College of Europe and Flemish universities have continued, both at the level of joint proposal writing, and in organising and preparing joint activities such as workshops and conferences.

Established in 2001, UNU-CRIS has gradually become more focused in its academic activities. Since 2004 the research is now streamlined into five major research themes (following the advice of the UNU-CRIS Advisory Committee). In December 2005, the UNU Council adopted the programme and budget for 2006-2007. As a result, within the broad area of regional integration studies, UNU-CRIS will continue to focus on monitoring regional integration, on studying the place of regions in the system of world governance and assessing the consequences of regional integration on peace and security, on social and economic development and on identity and other aspects of culture. The research activities will be preferably comparative, taking particular account of regional integration processes that involve developing and transition countries, and prospective, aiming at visioning regional integration in a multi-level governance context. The research programme aims to establish a balance between the UNU-CRIS roles of a research institute and a service provider.

The core business of UNU-CRIS is studying regional integration, but being part of the UNU family we also try to contribute to the larger UNU-family. This is why UNU-CRIS was involved in establishing a UNU Regional Centre of Expertise (RCE) on Education for Sustainable Development for the region of the Southern North Sea. This RCE became operational in 2007. As a global UNU initiative, this new centre will allow us strengthening our local ties!

Luk Van Langenhove
UNU-CRIS Director

UNU-CRIS aims to contribute through research and training to a better understanding of the processes and impacts of intra- and interregional integration from multi-disciplinary and comparative perspectives. The goal is to build policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and co-operation and to contribute to capacity development on issues of regional integration and co-operation, particularly in developing countries. The work of UNU-CRIS focuses on:

- Visioning how multi-level governance is being shaped;
- Monitoring the implementation and impact of regional integration;
- Deepening the critical understanding of regional integration as a process of social transformation and of the relations between micro- and macro-regionalisms;
- Strengthening the governance capacities at local, national, regional and global levels for dealing with regional integration;
- Assessing the actual and potential role of regions in the UN system.

The current work programme includes the following five themes.

THEME 1

Monitoring Regional Integration



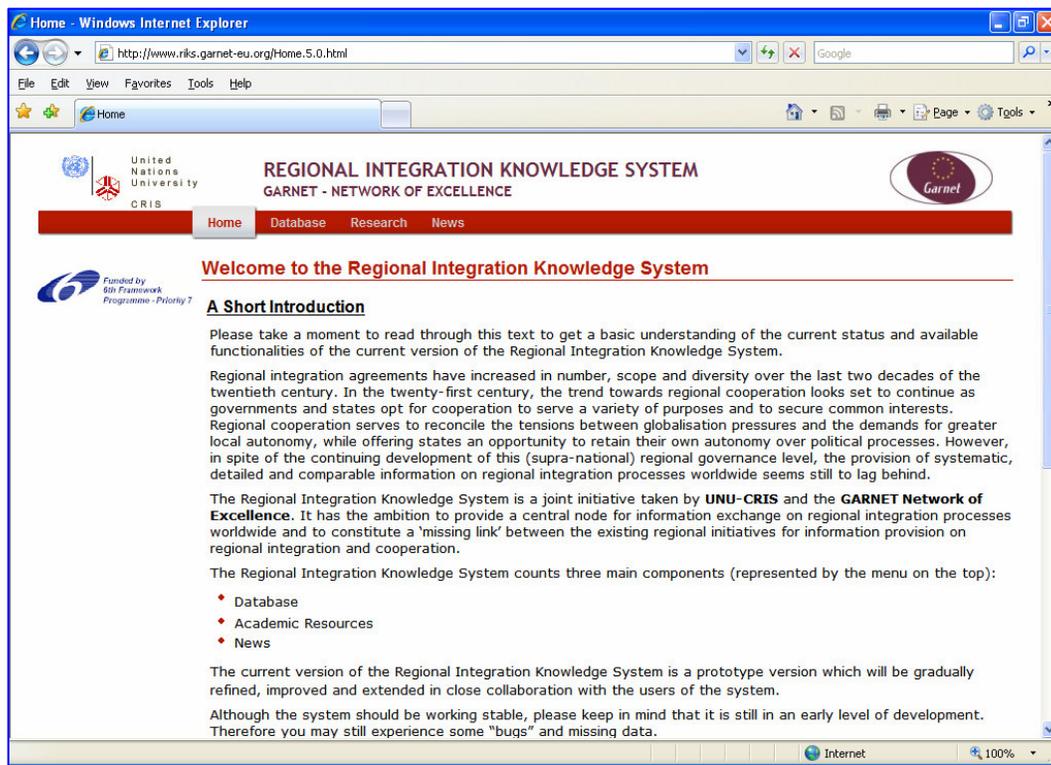
The major objectives of this research theme are to systematically identify and describe the variety and evolution of regional integration agreements through retrospective monitoring and measurement tools. It also aims to generate innovative ideas and policy options through prospective foresight and forecasting tools.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

1) Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS)

This project aims to systematically identify and describe the variety and

evolution of regional integration agreements that currently exist across the globe, applying different time horizons. It aims to create a web-based information and learning platform, containing both quantitative and qualitative data. Together with GARNET, UNU-CRIS launched the Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS) in August 2006, accessible via the UNU-CRIS website. It contains data on regional organisations; statistical data on regional trade, GDP, population, links to news providers, databases, research centres etc. (<http://www.riks.garnet-eu.org/>)



UNU-CRIS is also part of a research project on flexible software tools for education and training: **Acknowledge – Accessible & Open Knowledge Infrastructure for Flanders**. The project focuses on flexible access to repositories of structured content, with a special emphasis on so-called ‘learning objects’, and to unstructured content, through information retrieval techniques. The software to be developed in the framework of this project will be used to develop the news section of RIKS.

Lelio Iapadre and Philippe De Lombaerde participated at the **OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy: Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies**. A Handbook on qualitative and quantitative methods to monitor and analyse regional integration processes is being prepared. Publication of the Handbook is foreseen for the end of 2008.

2) Monitoring Regional Integration in the South

This book project aims at bringing together experts from regional organisations, universities and independent think tanks in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, the Pacific, North America and Europe to exchange experiences, analytical insights and proposals for monitoring regional integration processes.

The project aims at showing the importance of good governance at the regional level for the effective development of the regional integration processes. The results of the project will be published in a volume edited by Philippe De Lombaerde, Antoni Esteveadeordal and Kati Suominen. This project is a co-operation between UNU-CRIS and the Inter-American Development Bank. Publication of the book is foreseen in the course of 2008.

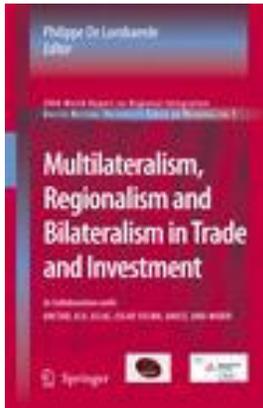
3) World Report on Regional Integration

UNU-CRIS took the initiative to launch a new series of World Reports in order to monitor trends and prospects for regional governance. This has been made possible with the support of the GARNET Network of Excellence. UNCTAD, the five regional UN Economic Commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA and UNECE) and UNU-WIDER have collaborated with UNU-CRIS for this report. This World Report on Regional Integration aims to fill a gap in the supply of world reports and has the ambition to become a leading reference point for future debates among policy-makers, academics and the broader public on the role of regions in world governance.

The first volume was published as: Philippe De Lombaerde (ed.), ***Multilateralism, Regionalism and Bilateralism in Trade and Investment - 2006 World Report on Regional Integration*** (Springer Publ.). The book was presented at the Residence Palace under the presence of UNCTAD Secretary-General Supachai Panitchpakdi. In April 2008 the first volume was presented at UN Headquarters in New York and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.

The second and third volumes are now being prepared. The theme of the second volume will be ***Aid for Trade. Global and Regional Perspectives*** and is conceived as a contribution to the UNCTAD XII Conference on “Addressing the Challenges and Opportunities of Globalisation for Development”, to be held in Accra (Ghana) in April 2008. The third volume will address the position and importance of regions in the context of the UN.





Multilateralism, Regionalism and Bilateralism in Trade and Investment. 2006 World Report on Regional Integration

Edited by Philippe De Lombaerde

ISBN: 9781402059506

Paperback

Springer

The United Nations University - Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) took the initiative to launch a new series of World Reports in order to monitor trends and prospects for regional governance. This has been made possible with the support of the GARNET Network of Excellence. UNCTAD, the five Regional UN Economic Commissions and UNU-WIDER have collaborated with UNU-CRIS for this report. This World Report on Regional Integration aims to fill a gap in the supply of world reports and has the ambition to become a leading reference point for future debates among policy-makers, academics and the broader public on the role of regions in world governance.

Endorsements:

The World Report on Regional Integration brings together a well-balanced mix of economic analysis, facts and political perspectives on the topic of regional integration. The most valuable and unique contribution of this volume is the enhanced clarity it brings to the complex picture of trade and investment integration, the entanglement of which points to the need for more effective regional governance as a building block of multilateral governance in this area. As the world's most dynamic trading region, Asia and the Pacific is a key player in this process, and the UNESCAP secretariat, in its service to the region, will continue to accord high priority to this policy objective.

Kim Hak-Su, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) welcomes the World Report on Regional Integration, which provides a holistic and pragmatic perspective on the role of regions in world governance and international affairs. The most significant and unique value of this volume is that it presents an enhanced understanding of the processes of regional integration in political, economic, social and cultural spheres. It is an invaluable reference for the ACP Group in its endeavour to further enhance solidarity and unity amongst its member states, whilst addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, sustainable development and globalisation.

Sir John R. Kaputin, Secretary-General of the ACP Group

Global governance is a concern of not only global organisations but also of all individual states and of regional co-operation agreements among sovereign states. In 2001, the United Nations University has launched UNU-CRIS, a research and training programme on comparative regional integration to study the role of regional integration in global governance. The present first volume of the World Report on Regional Integration is a timely product of the research undertaken at UNU-CRIS. This new series of World Reports will certainly contribute to the discussion on the interaction between regional and global governance. And by bringing together insights from different parts of the UN system, in particular the five UN regional economic commissions and UNCTAD, this report will also contribute to a better understanding of the role of regions in the UN.

Hans van Ginkel, Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Former Rector of the United Nations University

THEME 2

The Political Dimensions of Regions



Regions occupy a special place in the system of world governance because they can geographically overlap. Such overlapping configurations raise the question of interlinkages between different regions and regionalisation processes. The main research projects that fall under this theme consider the relations between micro-regions and macro-regional integration and with inter-regionalism (region-to-region interactions at macro-level).

RESEARCH PROJECTS

1) 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. A book project is being finalised that assesses the EU policies towards the South, edited by Patrik Stålgren and Fredrik Söderbaum (Lynne Rienner Publ.).

2) Links between Micro-regionalism and Macro-regionalism- Comparative Case-Studies

Until recently the study of micro-regions (e.g. Euroregions, the Maputo corridor, growth triangles) and the study of macro-regions (e.g. EU, SADC, ASEAN) have been largely separated discourses. During the last decade it has become evident that micro-regions and macro-regions have become more interlinked and intertwined. The point of departure of this project is that the linkages between micro-regions and macro-regions are both poorly understood and poorly theorised. By better understanding MICMAC linkages, we will be able to learn more, not only about micro-regionalism but also about macro-regionalism. The aim of the project is to explore the linkages between micro-regionalism and macro-regionalism. The project seeks to generate theory as well as provide empirical and policy-relevant insights. A series of micro-regional cases, situated within distinct macro-regions, will be analysed within a comparative framework.

From this comparative analysis, it should be possible to extract general conclusions about the MICMAC relationships and, at the same time, evaluate the importance of particular contexts for understanding these relationships.

3) Comparative Study of the political economy of Asia-Pacific Regionalism

This research project focuses on Asia-Pacific regionalism. Asian countries started regional co-operation in the 1960s with different motivation and co-operation formats. In the 1960s, there was the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and then the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council and South Asian Association Regional Cooperation in the 1980s, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and Asian Regional Forum in the 1990s, and the Shanghai Five mechanism in 1996 and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in 2001. The regional co-operation institutions in Asia are very different from regional arrangements in Europe, North America, Latin America and Africa. The research project will cover four major contents: main features of Asian regional cooperation; comparative studies on different institutional arrangements in the region; comparative studies on Asian regional cooperation with European integration; and Asian regionalism and the Asia-Pacific development. In June 2007, the new Senior Research Fellow, Prof. Dr. Xinning Song started to work on this topic.

4) Latin American Regionalism

Latin American regionalisms have gone through different phases over the last decades and they are currently again being re-configured. Due to the recent avalanche of new events and discourses, academic work seems often to be reduced to commenting on past events and speculating about future events. In addition, inter-disciplinary research is very scarce so that regular academic output does not always address the complexity of the regional integration processes in Latin America. This project seeks to contribute to the academic research on Latin American regionalisms and interpret the developments in the different sub-regions (and in their respective extra-regional relations) in a longer term perspective and from an interdisciplinary angle. A Spanish manuscript, ***Nuevas dimensiones y estrategias de integración en el Continente Americano: Del regionalismo latinoamericano a la integración interregional*** is published in Spring 2008. In a second phase, an English volume or special issue is foreseen.

5) African Regionalism

Regional integration in Africa is characterised by its diversities. Next to the continent-wide regionalism, there are the many overlapping sub-continental regional organisations as well as micro-regional collaborations. Attention will go primarily to the issue of how African regionalism can best contribute to poverty-reduction. In 2007, links with UNESCO have been further developed. On the one hand, UNU-CRIS has been invited to a UNESCO/ECOWAS meeting on “Nation states facing the challenge of regional integration in West-Africa” where it was decided to set up a new UNESCO research centre on West-African regional integration that will have UNU-CRIS as a ‘privileged partner’. On the other hand, the MOST programme of UNESCO has decided to set up

collaboration with UNU-CRIS in the area of the social dimensions of regional integration. Chapters within the framework of a book project on ***Afro-regions: The Dynamics of Cross-Border Regionalism in Africa*** edited by Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor are finalised and the publication of the book is foreseen for 2008.

6) Global Multi-level Governance: European and East Asian Leadership

This single author project is a comparative study on how multi-level governance manifests itself in both Europe and East-Asia. Special attention goes to the role of advisory think tanks and networks in regional cooperation and to the process of regionalisation in the higher education sector and in high-technology industrial policy. The project finished and a book came out in 2007 with UNU Press.



Global Multi-Level Governance. European and East Asian Leadership.

César de Prado

ISBN: 9280811398

Paperback
UNU Press

This book examines the opportunity to sustain peace and prosperity through dynamic, multi-level governance in which individual states better engage in global processes and institutions via broad and hyperlinked regional regimes. De Prado presents four case studies of political, advisory, economic and social multi-level governance centred in Europe and East Asia. The author concludes that the convergence of European and East Asian political, economic and social agendas could spur the United States and other powers and regions to better engage in global multi-level governance, and reinvigorate multilateral organisations such as the United Nations through effective engagement with these dynamic regional and interregional regimes.

"A rich and interesting book, crammed with an astonishing range of detail about networked governance from Europe to Asia. His theoretical framework encompasses actors from international organizations to corporations, universities to think tanks, offering a way to map the new world order."

Anne-Marie Slaughter, Dean, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

"This interesting book makes a strong case for the emergence of a multi-level global governance system that knits together regionally-based governments and non-governmental actors with specific reference to Europe's and Asia's knowledge systems. Interested readers will learn from de Prado's analytical framework and some well-researched case material."

Peter J. Katzenstein, Walter S. Carpenter Professor, Jr. of International Studies, Cornell University

THEME 3

Regional Peace and Security



Two main issues are central in this theme: linking regional integration to the broadening of the security concept to ‘human security’ and the renewed debate on the role of regional agencies within the UN. With regard to the first issue, UNU-CRIS research focuses upon regional approaches to conflict prevention, peace-building and peace-keeping activities. For the second issue, UNU-CRIS explores the meaning and promise of a ‘new vision of global security’ that includes regional organisations.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

1) 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 a 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. In 2007 UNU-CRIS researchers Luk Van Langenhove, Kennedy Graham, Tânia Felício and Rodrigo Tavares gave presentations at seminars, workshops and conferences organised by the European Commission, Folke Bernadotte Academy, George Washington University, Uppsala University, UNU-MERIT, German Council on Foreign Relations, City University of Hong Kong and SIPRI.

2) Why African Regional Organisations Intervene in Conflicts?

Triggered by the increasing centrality of regional organisations in conflict management and in order to address a gap in the academic literature, this research project aims at assessing the reasons that lead regional organisations to intervene in conflicts and the impact that they have on the typology of intervention. This research project will identify causes and types of intervention beneath the official and rhetorical tone of political discourse. This research project aims to be a solid contributor to the regional peace and security debate. Rodrigo Tavares conducted field research between September and December in East Africa (Ethiopia, Djibouti) and Southern Africa (Zimbabwe and South Africa), visiting the headquarters of the African Union (AU), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and interviewing numerous policy-makers, policy-advisers and scholars. Several publications within the framework of this project are in the pipeline.

THEME 4

Regional Integration and Social and Economic Development



One of the main objectives of the research under this theme is to study the interaction between different levels of governance in the international economy, and in particular the role of regional agreements, regimes or rules. UNU-CRIS studies North-South relationships, such as the 'Economic Partnership Agreements' being negotiated between the EU and the ACP member states, as well as intra-regional integration amongst ACP countries. The social dimensions of regional integration also constitute part of the research agenda.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

1) Global Governance, Regional Integration and Social Policy

The project aims at studying the developments that have taken place in recent years in the field of global social policy and global social governance. Several regional integration bodies, regional agreements and international organisations have identified the need to develop regional social policies to balance economy-driven integration processes with a social policy dimension. The UN reform and several projects led by UNDP have also focused on these issues with the aim of

improving the effectiveness of the UN interventions in countries and regions in the world, to secure the comprehensiveness of social and employment policies, including stronger social protection and poverty alleviation policies and better provision of health and education services at national and regional levels. The project is designed to contribute to these objectives, by increasing knowledge about these processes in order to strengthen the regional dimension of social policy and governance considering the relationship of this to the ongoing reform of the UN. A High-level meeting symposium on the “Social Dimensions of Regional Integration” was organised in Montevideo (20 to 23 February, 2006). Major papers and policy conclusions have been published on the UNU-CRIS website. A special issue of **Global Social Policy** (Sage) was published in 2007 with Montevideo papers and other relevant material. An edited volume **Global Governance, Regional Integration and Social Policy** (Routledge) is also under preparation.

UNU-CRIS is implementing an ITC-ILO awareness and capacity development project focusing on **Regional integration, economic partnership agreements and their impact on employment and labour market policies** over an estimated period of 2 years. The project has been conceived and is focusing mainly on ILO constituents training needs in the wake of the *World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization* report. The present project will specifically address the impact of regional integration processes and open-trading regimes on employment and labor market policies within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).

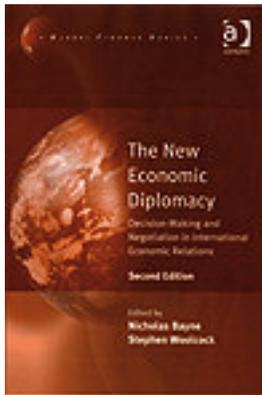
2) Asymmetric Trade Negotiations

This research project analyses the present generation of preferential trade agreements, extending their scope well beyond the regional sphere. This proliferation of North-South PTAs and bilateral trade agreements is linked to the slow pace of the Doha Round and the (adaptive) strategies of the EU and US, driven by their strategic interests and the more immediate evolution of the world polity and economy. The objectives of this project are to focus on strategic, design and political economy aspects of North-South trade negotiation processes. The ambition of this project is, on the one hand, to provide negotiators and policy makers in the South with recommendations, best practices, benchmarks, and, on the other hand, to contribute to the academic debate and understanding of these recent processes. The project is carried out in collaboration with FLASCO (Argentina) and ECDPM. Publication of the book is foreseen for 2008.

3) Deep Integration and Regional Trade Agreements The new EU Strategy for Developing Countries

This project will examine the implications of deep integration for developing countries in North-South Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) In particular, it will analyse the new strategy that has been developed by the EU, to expand its RTAs, following the suspension of multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO. Deep integration is different from traditional trade liberalisation in that it requires the harmonisation of domestic rules and standards, which entails different consequences. The objective of this project is to provide an analytical

assessment of deep integration currently advanced by the EU in its RTA negotiations. A comparative approach will be adopted in the analysis of RTAs with developing countries in Asia and Africa. This will help to build consensus for future negotiations in the WTO for a new framework for North-South RTAs. A workshop will be held in June 2008 in Bruges, organised by Brigid Gavin.



The New Economic Diplomacy. Second Edition

Edited by *Nicolas Bayne and Stephen Woolcock*

ISBN: 0754670473

Hardback

Ashgate

The New Economic Diplomacy explains how states conduct their external economic relations in the 21st century: how they make decisions domestically; how they negotiate internationally; and how these processes interact. It documents the transformation of economic diplomacy in the 1990s and early 2000s in response to the end of the Cold War, the advance of globalisation and the growing influence of non-state actors such as private business and civil society. Fully updated, the second edition reflects the impact of the campaign against terrorism, the war in Iraq and the rise of major developing countries like China and India.

'This book succeeds in its purpose and has few competitors. It concentrates on explaining states' economic diplomacy in depth. Lucidly written, it combines analytical chapters written by academics with case studies conveying practitioners' insights from experience. The coverage of economic issues is comprehensive and up to date. I want a copy on my shelf and many others will benefit from it as well.'

John Odell, University of Southern California

'We lack insightful analyses of the structures and processes of diplomacy in an international environment marked by complex patterns of change at national, regional and global levels. The second edition of Bayne and Woolcock's valuable volume helps to fill this gap in what is an increasingly significant area of diplomatic interaction. Its value is enhanced by combining contributions from both practitioners and academics.'

Brian Hocking, Loughborough University

'How we and our children and grandchildren will live, and how well, depends on how well we manage the challenges of globalization. Bayne and Woolcock's valuable new edition of their standard work enhances our understanding of "the new economic diplomacy". Clearly written and comprehensive, and drawing on the wisdom of both academics and practitioners, this volume will appeal to many audiences, from beginning students to the most seasoned observers and policy-makers.'

Robert D. Putnam, Harvard University

THEME 5

Perceptions, Cultures and Regional Integration



While processes of regional integration are often state driven, they require the willingness of the people to cooperate. Although regional cooperation initiatives often declare the objective to enhance human security, they can also lead to social conflict. Many people express fears that their cultures and identities are threatened by processes of globalisation or regional integration. On the other hand, regional integration has also been proposed as a way to protect these interests. UNU-CRIS examines the cultural, social and psychological aspects of regional integration. Particular attention goes to how changing identity constructions can impact peace and human security.

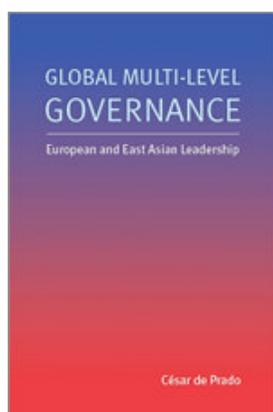
RESEARCH PROJECTS

1) Exploring Identity and Regional Integration

This project's focus is to (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. Nikki Slocum-Bradley is editing a book with the preliminary title ***How Identity Constructions Promote Conflict or Peace.***

The fruits of UNU-CRIS research are published in books, scholarly journals and policy-briefs, a list of which is available on our website. UNU-CRIS produces its own working paper series and has also contributed to various policy documents. Complementary downloads of these papers are also available on the UNU-CRIS website.

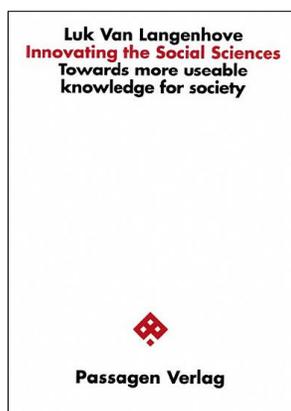
UNU-CRIS Books



*Global Multi-level Governance
European and East Asian
Leadership*

César de Prado

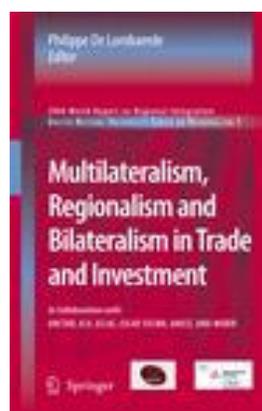
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UNU Press



Innovating the Social Sciences

Luk Van Langenhove

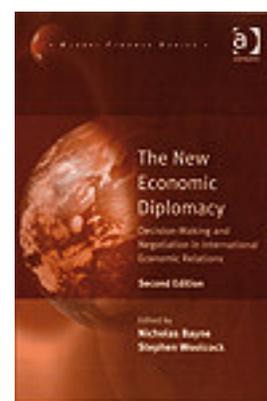
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Passagen Verlag



*Multilateralism, Regionalism
and Bilateralism in Trade
and Investment*

Philippe De Lombaerde (ed.)

ISBN: 9781402059506
Paperback, 277 pages
Springer



*The New Economic
Diplomacy*

Nicolas Bayne and
Stephen Woolcock
(eds)

ISBN: 0754670473
Hardback, pages
Ashgate

UNU-CRIS working papers

The UNU-CRIS Working Papers Series on Comparative Regional Integration Studies is devoted to the study of regional integration from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. It covers theory, empirical work and policy analysis, and includes contributions on the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of cooperation at the level of both macro-regions and micro-regions. While committed to the highest academic standards, the series aims to be accessible to policy-makers and practitioners and seeks to encourage informed debate on comparative regional integration.

In the 2002-2007 period 93 working papers have been published. All these papers can be accessed and downloaded via www.cris.unu.edu.

Academic Output 2007

Published books	Chapters in Books	Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals	Working Papers	Paper presentations
4	14	10	21	42

EVENTS

As a “think tank” within the UN system, UNU-CRIS also wants to be a forum for scholarly exchange and debate. In 2006 UNU-CRIS hosted some important events in its premises. By doing this, UNU-CRIS creates a forum for academic exchange between host researchers and other international scholars studying regional integration. Also within the framework of GARNET, UNU-CRIS hosted several events. Within the 2007 portfolio of activities, the following events deserve to be highlighted:

In 2007, UNU-CRIS hosted a two-day retreat of the UN agencies in Belgium. UNU-CRIS, UNDP Brussels and the UN Coordination Officer in Brussels served as host of a two-day retreat of all the UN agencies in Belgium. Participants included Heads of Agencies and/or colleagues from FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNRIC, UNU-CRIS, WFP, WHO and WIPO. As follow up, a policy group was set up. The purpose of the retreat was twofold. On the one hand, it aimed at strengthening UN Brussels Agencies’ reciprocal understanding and cohesion, thereby moving closer towards the recommendations expressed by the report of the Secretary’s General High-Level Panel “Delivering as One”. On the other hand, it aimed at taking a deeper look at issues and matters of EU-UN relations that have developed during the last two years, with a special look also to present and future priorities for action and emphasis on strengthening the engagement with the European institutions. Follow-up of this event was the set-up of a policy group for further discussion and on 15 March, the report “*The Partnership between the UN and the EU*” was presented in Brussels during the visit of United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro.

In February 2006 a High-Level Symposium on the Social Policy Dimension of Regional Integration was held in Montevideo. As a follow-up of this event, UNU-CRIS, the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP) and the Open University Centre for Citizenship, Identity and Governance (C-CIG) organised in May 2007 a two-day workshop on Regional Social Policies with speakers and participants from all continents, including academics, representatives from the civil society, UNDESA, ILO, EC and national governments.

GARNET Network of Excellence



UNU-CRIS is part of a network of Excellence on “*Global Governance Regionalisation and Regulation: the role of the EU*” (GARNET). GARNET is funded by the European Union’s 6th Framework Programme and it brings together more than 40 institutions from across Europe and aims to enhance interaction and integration among European researchers. GARNET includes three levels of activities: integrating actions, jointly executed research programmes and spreading of excellence activities. GARNET also intends to foster a European research space through a mobility programme open to researchers at junior and senior levels. Interaction with the policy community is also enhanced through dissemination activities such as seminars on topical issues aimed at policy-makers and the publication of policy briefs. (<http://www.garnet-eu.org/>). UNU-CRIS strongly believes in the importance and added value of the network of excellence and supports and coordinates some of its main work.

OBREAL/EULARO



OBREAL/EULARO is a network set up by 23 academic institutions and research centers in Europe and Latin America with the financial support of the European Commission. OBREAL/EULARO has set as its main goal “to identify and develop all the opportunities offered by the partnership between the two regions to create a better understanding of the regional and sectoral problems which shape policy-making”. To reach this goal, OBREAL/EULARO not only depends on the work of its members, it also aims to become a platform for the promotion of and meeting place for the dissemination and research activities carried out in both regions. Similarly, it aims to create synergies between policy-formulators and decision-makers, researchers and civil society actors, to reach a critical mass that can provide answers to the identified problems.

SSH-FUTURES



New European challenges have created the need for new research to contribute to the European Commission's ambitions for strengthening the appropriate use of the social sciences and humanities (SSH).

The SSH-FUTURES project, funded by the European Commission, DG Research, under the 6th Framework Programme and carried out by an international consortium of 11 partners, studies the development of the Social Sciences and Humanities in Europe and their mutual interactions with social demands. The *first* part of the project looks at the ways in which the Social Sciences and Humanities can and do have an impact on the societies, their political institutions and the economies. This is based on the hypothesis that the impact pathways of Social Sciences and Humanities knowledge differ clearly from those of the natural and technical sciences. The *second* part examines the institutions in which Social Sciences and Humanities knowledge is produced, the methods of knowledge production, the dissemination of research results and the expectations from both the side of the 'producers' and the (potential) 'users' at the national, European and international levels.



Innovating the Social Sciences

Luk Van Langenhove

ISBN: 3851657489

Paperback

Passagen Verlag

A book about overcoming the problems of scientism in the social sciences through the use of participative research designs, the sharing of theories across disciplines and a focus upon world views and this being dependent equally on social scientists and societal pressures/demands. This is a book about the necessities and possibilities of innovations in the social sciences in order to realise societal changes. The natural sciences became the dominant model for the social sciences, resulting in positivism as ideology and in the organizational structuring of the social sciences into disciplines. In order to overcome the problems of scientism, a shift to a radical new ontological framework is necessary. In parallel, it is necessary to introduce participative research designs, move concepts and theories from one discipline to another and focus upon developing world views. Innovations in the social sciences are possible and necessary. But for these to happen, new societal pressures and demands will have to be present. Changing the social sciences is not a voluntary process that can be undertaken by social scientists alone. One of the issues discussed in this book is that the social sciences need to free themselves from the state-canvas. As an alternative the concept of 'regionhood' is advanced as a starting point for a regional approach to global social theory.

"This remarkable book is a comprehensive and imaginative road map for re-thinking the social sciences and the role they are to play in facing the societal challenges of the XXIst Century. A must for scholars, students and policy-makers"

Ali Kazancigil, Former Secretary-General of the International Social Science Council

"An innovative contribution to innovating and opening the social sciences. An important contribution to the worldwide debate" -

Immanuel Wallerstein, Yale University

"Luk Van Langenhove is especially well placed to reflect on the forms that the social sciences might take in the future. Not only has he been at the cutting edge of alternative approaches to the positivistic, natural science model but his experience as a science administrator has given him an unrivalled perspective on these 'once and future' disciplines. His work, here and elsewhere, is noted for the clarity of its insights and its forward looking posture. This book will surely serve as a catalyst to life of new ways of understanding the social world"

Rom Harré, Oxford University

The capacity building activities of UNU-CRIS are guided by the overall principle that an understanding of regional integration processes is a first crucial step in facilitating regional cooperation and integration. UNU-CRIS organises Ph.D. Schools and supervises Ph.D. students. Our short training courses, often organised in cooperation with universities or regional organisations, provide support to practitioners and policy-makers in their efforts to develop and sustain regional cooperation frameworks.

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 researchers come in the framework of the GARNET network of Excellency, provided with a Mobility grant. Visiting Researchers within GARNET can stay at UNU-CRIS from a minimum of one month up to a year. In 2006 UNU-CRIS was delighted to host 2 GARNET visitors: Dr. Maximilian Rasch (University of Essex, UK) and Prof. Dr. Bob Deacon (University of Sheffield, UK).

UNU-CRIS also offers the opportunity for university professors, researchers and other professionals with background in regional integration to spend research time in Bruges for periods from 3 to 12 months. Prof. Dr. Rita Giacalone (Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela), Sandy Lamalle (IRIS Paris, France), Fahad Alruwaily (Leiden University, the Netherlands), Lucia Husenicova (Matej Bel, Slovakia) and Giovanni Molano Cruz (Paris I Sorbonne, France) spend research time at UNU-CRIS.

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.

In 2007 three Ph.D. students (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.*

Ph.D. Researchers

In 2006, a Ph.D. student from Cameroon has continued his studies at UNU-CRIS in association with the Free University of Brussels, and a Ph.D. student from India registered with the University of Ghent is doing part of his training at UNU-CRIS.

Stephen Sevidzem Kingah (Cameroon): *Access to Affordable HIV/AIDS Medicines in the Southern African Development Community: Coherence of EC Rules and Policies;*

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.*

Furthermore two UNU-CRIS project researchers are working on a Ph.D. project:

Tânia Felício (Portugal): *The European Union as an actor in the developing Regional-global Security Mechanism – Interregionalism and Effective Multilateralism* (this project runs in association with the Free University of Brussels and the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology);

Lurong Chen (China): *Production Sharing and Economic Integration* (this project runs in association with the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva).

GARNET Ph.D. School

The Network of Ph.D. schools is part of the GARNET Network of Excellence-financed by the 6th FP of the European Commission which focuses on “Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: the role of the EU”. The network of Ph.D. schools is jointly coordinated by UNU-CRIS and the Institut d’Études Européennes at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, under the scientific supervision of an Academic Council. During the five years of the GARNET project, at least 9 Ph.D. seminars will be organised. In 2007 two Ph.D. schools were organised:

Global Governance and Regionalism: the Inter-Regional Dimension, Brussels (June) with lectures from, among others, Prof. Anne Deighton (Oxford), Prof. Alvaro De Vasconcelos (EUISS) and key note speech from Vinod Aggarwal (Berkeley).

Global Governance and Regionalism: the role of the EU, the WTO and the International Economic Institutions, Geneva (December) with lectures from, among others, Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann (EUI), Laurence Boisson de Chazournes (Geneva) and key note speech from Pascal Lamy (WTO).

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. A selection of activities in 2006:

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 topics in regional integration that fall 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. UNU-CRIS welcomed 9 interns in 2007:

Emmanuel Fanta (Belgium)
Mario Filadoro (Argentina)
Bianca Goossens (Belgium)
Jean-Baptiste Herbout (France)
Maria Cristina Macovei (Romania)
Liesbeth Martens (Belgium)
Sybille Vancoillie (Belgium)
Mattias Van Hecke (Belgium)
Chiao Yang (China)

RCE SOUTHERN NORTH SEA

The initiative to establish a RCE on Education for Sustainable Development for the Southern North Sea region has been taken by the 'Consultation Group of the Bruges Knowledge Centres'. This group is an informal platform that networks 13 institutions based in Bruges and is operational since 2004. On 17 March 2006, Rietje Van Dam-Mieras was invited to the 'Consultation Group' to present the basic philosophy of education for sustainable development. After this meeting the group decided to start working on developing a RCE in the region. On 26 September 2006, HOWEST and UNU-CRIS presented the project to create a RCE for the 'Southern North Sea' at a meeting of DynamX, a local network of societal actors that operates as part of the official social and economic consultation platform at regional level. The meeting welcomed the idea to establish such an RCE. The RCE Southern North Sea was formally recognised by UNU rector Hans van Ginkel on 10 January 2007.

On 17 January the RCE project was publicly presented at an information and discussion meeting at HOWEST. The Belgian minister for the North Sea was present at this event. Francis Baert represented the RCE at the Second

International RCE Conference in Penang (Malaysia) organised by UNU and UNU-IAS and at a two-day seminar with all European RCEs in Malmö (Sweden), hosted by RCE Skane.

In 2007 highlights were put on (i) securing funds for small start-up projects, (ii) starting the secretariat and (iii) preparing grant applications for bigger projects. On 2 January 2008 Valérie Schillewaert became RCE Coordinator after a selection procedure with more than 100 candidates. In 2007 meetings were held with various local, Flemish, Belgian, European and international stakeholders.

BUDGET

A general overview of the UNU-CRIS 2007 budget is presented to show how the available money has been spent and what kind of income has been generated in 2007.

Income 2007

Income 2007				1.325.836,64
Income via Core Funding			1.109.021,76	
	a. 2007 Contribution	996.000,00		
	b. Transfer	113.021,76		
Income via External Funding			165.427,66	
	a. 2007 Funds	117.560,79		
	b. Transfer	47.866,87		
Income via Other Sources			51.387,22	
	a. 2007 Funds	22.308,36		
	b. Transfer	29.078,86		

Expenditures 2007

Expenditures 2007			1.008.763,17
Personnel Costs	578.965,39		
Costs via UNU Tokyo	135.000,00		
General operating costs	81.221,35		
Academic Activities	213.576,43		

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Published by Dr. Luk Van Langenhove
Director UNU-CRIS

Compiled and edited by Francis Baert with the contribution of the UNU-CRIS academic and supporting staff and the kind input of Sylvie Capelle, Brigid Gavin, Noël Neven, Rodrigo Tavares and Pascale Vantorre.

Visiting and Postal Address

UNU-CRIS
Potterierei 72
BE-8000 Brugge
Belgium

Tel: +32 50 47 11 00
Fax: +32 50 47 13 09
director@cris.unu.edu



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
COMPARATIVE REGIONAL
INTEGRATION STUDIES

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