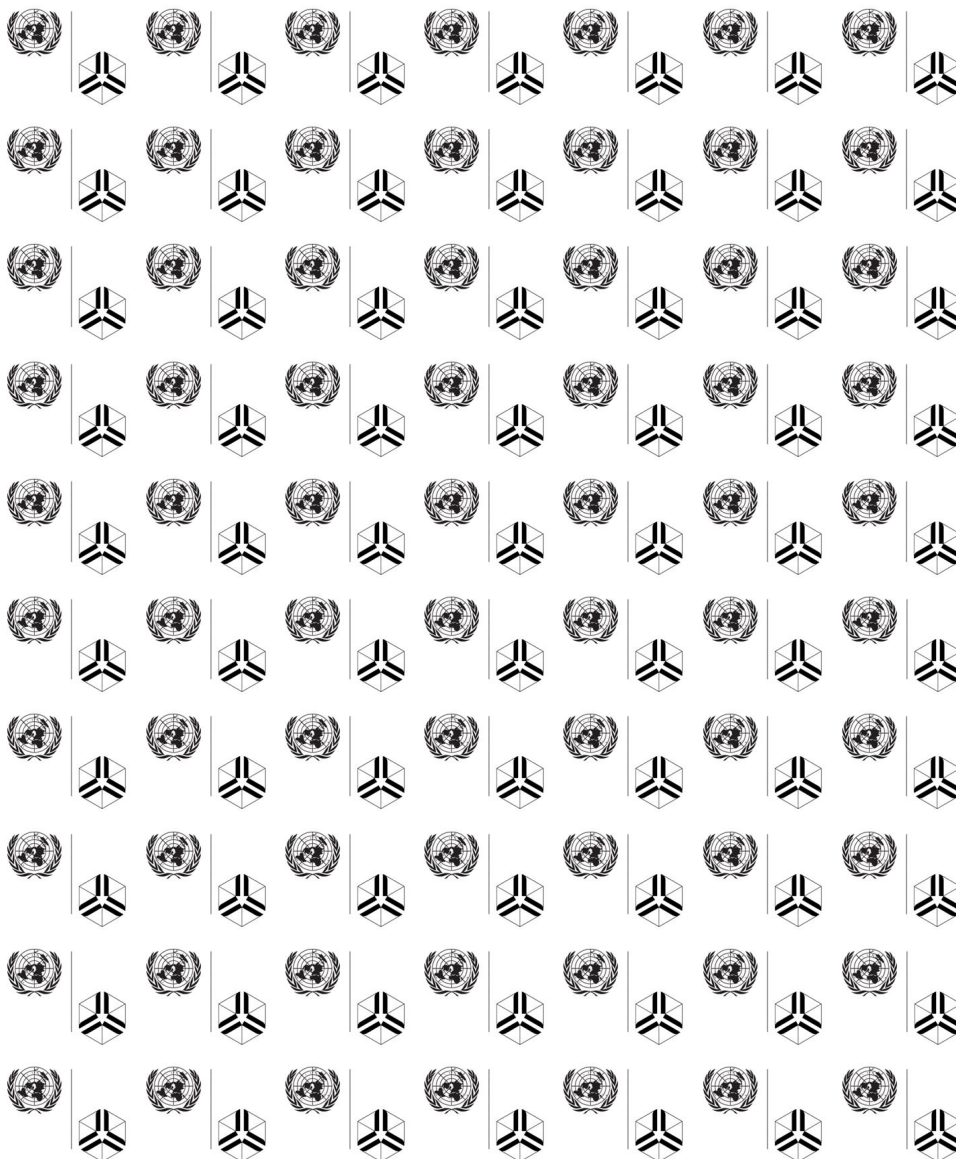


**2010**  
**Annual Report**  
**United Nations University Institute**  
**on Comparative Regional Integration Studies**





# Contents



<b>Director's Message</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Mission and Vision of UNU-CRIS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Activities and Achievements</b>	<b>11</b>
1. Comparative Regional Integration	
2. Monitoring Regional Integration	
3. Regional Peace and Security	
4. Socio-economic Dimension of Regional Integration	
<b>Capacity Building and Twinning</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Institutional Highlights</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Selected Publications</b>	<b>39</b>



# Director's Message



Being part of the United Nations University, the work of UNU-CRIS is guided by the UNU Strategic Plan 2009-2012, as adopted by the UNU Council. Within that framework, the Council in its 56<sup>th</sup> Session in November-December 2009, adopted the UNU-CRIS academic programme and budget for the biennium 2009-2010.

Since 2009, the portfolio of UNU-CRIS activities and projects have been organised into four Research Programmes:

- 1: Comparative Regional Integration**
- 2: Monitoring Regional Integration**
- 3: Regional Peace and Security**
- 4: Socio-Economic Dimensions of Regional Integration**

For each of these themes, activities are deployed that stress the overall UNU-CRIS perspective, which is the interdisciplinary and comparative study of regional governance and regional integration.

2010 was a very important year for UNU-CRIS. In total 13 books and special issues have been published as well as 23 journal articles and 45 book chapters. Subsequent events and publications show a growing collaboration with Chinese and South African institutions, and testify a growing interaction between UNU-CRIS and top academics from all over the world.

In 2010, the GARNET project was successfully concluded and positively evaluated by the European Commission. Especially the contribution of UNU-CRIS to World Package 3 "Database and Indicators" was highlighted as follows: "The regional integration processes database is innovative and important, and thanks to the creation of the RIKS platform, which is a very ambitious and sophisticated tool, it is more effectively disseminated". Furthermore, the multidisciplinary GARNET Conference 'The European Union in International Affairs', held in April 2010, provided a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas among the growing number of scholars that take an interest in understanding the interface of EU and international politics and law. It was open to all relevant disciplines and sub-disciplines, including (international) law, international political economy, economics and history. The Conference broadly covered all aspects relevant to understanding the EU in international affairs, including implications for and effects of the structure of the global order, in order to allow for active participation by as many scholars as possible working on relevant subjects. The event was

organized by the Institute for European Studies - Vrije Universiteit Brussel (IES-VUB), Egmont, UNU-CRIS, and the Institut d'Etudes Européennes - Université Libre de Bruxelles (IEE-ULB).

Regarding institutional developments, efforts to set up a twinning with Tsinghua University in Beijing were made and are continuing. An important step was the official launch of the newly established Tsinghua Institute of Comparative Regional Integration Studies (Tsinghua-CRIS) in January. Regarding the establishment of postgraduate training events, a Proof of Concept has been submitted with regard to the establishment of a Master of Arts in Comparative Regional Integration, and negotiations are being established with Flemish Universities in relation to the creation of joint PhD Programmes.

Among the many UNU-CRIS research activities, the following are the highlights of 2010:

- The Jean Monnet Project on Comparing the EU with Other Regional Organizations, having as key objective advancing current debates on the topic of comparative regionalism, brought together leading scholars from different continents. Its first output was a special issue in one of the leading EU studies journals. The final event of this one-year research project was organized in Brussels at the University Foundation in September on "The Promotion of Regional Integration by the European Union: Interacting with Civil Society".
- Within the Research Programme 'Regional Peace and Security' Prof. Abass finalized his book titled "Protecting Human Security in Africa", which discusses some of the most potent threats to human security in Africa and has been written by leading experts on its various themes. In addition, the first ever global survey of the capacities of regional organizations in the field of peace of security, concluded in a Routledge publication "Regional Security: The Capacity of International Organizations" by Rodrigo Tavares. And in March a new GARNET policy brief was launched at UNESCO on "The Regional Dimension of Human Security. Lessons from the EU and other Regional Organizations". Furthermore "Langs de vuurlijn. De Verenigde Naties en gewapende conflicten" (In the line of Fire. The United Nations and Armed Conflicts), co-authored by Francis Baert, was published.
- On 26th November 2010 the agreement for the establishment of the 'UNESCO-UNU Chair on regional integration, migration and free movement of people' was signed by the Rector of the United Nations University, Mr. Osterwalder, the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Bokova, and the Director of UNU-CRIS, Mr. Van Langenhove. The objective of the Chair is to creatively address the opportunities and challenges of regional integration, migration and free movement of people within the Southern African region.
- In December 2010, UNU-CRIS welcomed the signing of the GR:EEN contract by the European Commission. GR:EEN (Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks) is a 10 million euro Framework 7 Integrated Research Project that will be coordinated by the University of Warwick and involves 15 other universities in the world, including UNU-CRIS. The project will start in March 2011 and study the current and future role of the EU in an emerging multi-polar world through a programme of stocktaking, multi-disciplinary research and complementary activities. All activities will be undertaken by a consortium of European partners with a strong track-record of collaboration on these issues accompanied by leading institutes from the USA, Argentina, Singapore, China, Australia, South Africa and Japan to act as hubs for their regions.
- During the 33rd Asia-Europe Lecture Tour "The Regionalization of the World. What does It Mean for Asia?", Prof. Luk Van Langenhove discussed the relations between sovereign states and regional institutions, and geographical and structural varieties of regionalism, looking at how the process is impacted by the size of the states involved as well as the challenges confronting these states. Throughout his presentations in Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Seoul and Shanghai, Prof. Van Langenhove encouraged dialogue on the comparisons with Asian regional integration and its implication for Europe and the rest

of the world. The lectures, organized in July 2010, were based on outcomes of ongoing research projects carried out by UNU-CRIS. It was a 'sneak preview' of Prof. Van Langenhove's upcoming book "Building Regions. The Regionalization of the World Order" (Ashgate, 2011).

- Together with Springer, UNU-CRIS launched the UNU Book Series on Regionalism. The series includes the World Reports on Regional Integration, but is also open for theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions from academics and policy-makers worldwide. It offers a platform for innovative work on regionalism from a global and interdisciplinary perspective.

One of UNU-CRIS' key outreach activities was the workshop "The EU & Asia: Inter-regionalism and Regional Integration", an official side-event of the ASEM8 Summit. It was framed within the 4th Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe Conference: Changing Challenges, New Ideas. The conference aimed to facilitate dialogue between ASEM partners and civil society through an unconventional mix of participants from diverse sectors. It was meant to deliver a focused report to ASEM leaders at the ASEM 8 Summit in Brussels, outlining the main concerns of civil society that could contribute to the ASEM agenda in the following years. It took place in Brussels in October.

Finally, the Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS) has been undergoing major changes in the past year. It has been turned into a platform where various aspects of regional integration processes can be brought together in a central node of information retrieval and exchange. A new form of collaboration is planned with potential partners that have expressed their interest.

**Luk Van Langenhove**  
**Director UNU-CRIS**





# UNU and UNU-CRIS

## 1. UNU

The **United Nations University** is an international community and contributes — through collaborative research, teaching, capacity development and advisory services — to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. The overarching theme of the UN University's work is "sustainability": ensuring that these problems are addressed in a manner that fulfills the needs of present generations without endangering the needs of future generations.

Because of its unique identity as both a United Nations organization and a high-level research and teaching institution, the UN University is able to contribute directly to the advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound principles, policies, strategies and programmes for action. With its intellectual independence guaranteed by its Charter, the UN University can make these contributions objectively and with integrity, thereby presenting decision makers and scholars and its own students with open-minded, fresh perspectives on the key global challenges of today and tomorrow.

Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, UNU operates through a decentralised system of research and training centres and programmes around the world. ([www.unu.edu](http://www.unu.edu))

## 2. UNU-CRIS

The **United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies** (UNU-CRIS) is a research and training institute of the United Nations University. Based in Bruges, UNU-CRIS specialises in the processes and consequences of regional integration and cooperation. 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 cooperation. ([www.cris.unu.edu](http://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 cooperation, and to contribute to capacity building on issues of integration and cooperation particularly in developing countries.

**UNU-CRIS receives its core funding from the Flemish Government.**



# 2010 Activities and Achievements



As outlined in the UNU Strategic Plan 2009-2012, the activities of UNU-CRIS are focused within 4 interlinked thematic research programmes:

1. **Comparative Regional Integration**
2. **Monitoring Regional Integration**
3. **Regional Peace and Security**
4. **Socio-economic Dimensions of Regional Integration**

# 1 Comparative Regional Integration



Jean Monnet Event: The Promotion of Regional Integration by the European Union - Interacting with Civil Society Brussels (University Foundation)

## 1. 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 governments 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 related to governance, sovereignty, democratisation and policy-making under the framework of regional integration.
- To derive policy-relevant output appropriate to the needs of different actors involved in regional integration processes, 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 in managing regional integration and cooperation.

## **2. 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 various 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?

### **3. Selected Research Projects**

#### **3.1. Jean Monnet - Comparing the European Union with other Regional Organizations (2009-2010)**



The project *Comparing the European Union with other Regional Organizations* aimed to increase the understanding of contemporary forms of comparative regionalism. Faced with a large variety of integration mechanisms on other continents, scholars have grappled with the challenge of analyzing whether and how the EU relates to these processes. The project, funded with

support from the European Commission Lifelong Learning Programme Jean Monnet Programme 153918-LLP-1-2009-BE-AJM-IC, had as its key objective to advance current debates on the topic of comparative regionalism. By bringing together leading scholars in the field from different continents (Europe, Asia-Pacific, North and South America), perspectives (international relations, political science, comparative politics, economics, development studies and psychology) and empirical foci (Europe, Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Africa, North and South America), it wanted to enrich the existing literature on regional integration, regionalism, comparative regionalism and the role of the EU.

Activities of this project can be divided in three clusters: (1) aiming for academic excellence with the publication of a special issue in a leading European integration journal, (2) engaging with civil society in order to disseminate experiences and knowledge in a mutual-learning process, and (3) building up of a sustainable impact of this one-year information and research activity.

##### **3.1.1. Academic excellence**

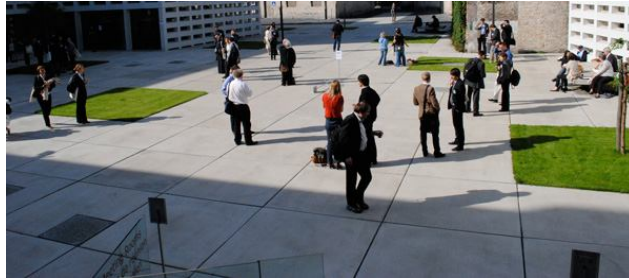
The main output of the project is a special issue that was prepared during the academic year 2009-2010 and published at the end of 2010 (as volume 32(6)) in the *Journal of European Integration* (Routledge, Taylor & Francis) under the editorship of Alex Warleigh-Lack (Brunel University & UNU-CRIS) and Luk Van Langenhove (UNU-CRIS). In order to prepare this special issue a workshop was organized at the premises of Grootseminarie in January 2010. The event was attended by most project partners, invited scholars, College of Europe and UNU-CRIS staff, and several College of Europe Master students.

##### **3.1.2. Engaging with civil society**

The most important event of *Comparing the European Union with other Regional Organizations* was a civil society seminar organized in September 2010. By analyzing the exportability of the EU experience and its model, the project focused attention on the increasing importance that is given by the EU and the wider policy world to the promotion of regional integration outside Europe. The project interacted with civil society on this issue during a conference organized on 10 September 2010 in Brussels at the University Foundation. The event was attended by more than 75 people: academics, journalists, students, representatives from civil society, the EU institutions and national governments. The seminar was co-organized with the think tanks Notre Europe and the Egmont Institute. Additional support was provided by the European funded Framework Programme 6 Network of Excellence GARNET that had a project running on the promotion of regional integration by the EU. A final key-note speech was given by Belgian ambassador Bertrand de Crombrughe, Head of the ASEM 8 Task Force, on the preparations of the ASEM 8 conference and the role of civil society, later held in October in Brussels.

### 3.1.3. Fostering impact and sustainability

The first results of the work conducted in this research project were presented to the broader academic community at a panel at the UACES conference "Exchanging Ideas on Europe: Europe at a Cross-Road" in Bruges hosted by the College of Europe. On 9 September, at the UNU-CRIS premises in Bruges, the consortium partners took the opportunity to discuss future research agenda's, publications and project proposals.



### 3.2. 4th Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe: Changing Challenges, New Ideas

One of UNU-CRIS' key outreach activities was Workshop 7 "The EU & Asia: Inter-regionalism and Regional Integration", framed within the 4th Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe Conference: Changing Challenges, New Ideas (CCS4). CCS4 was an official side-event of the ASEM 8 Summit. Workshop 7 was co-organized by UNU-CRIS and the Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies at Tsinghua University (Tsinghua-CRIS) in Beijing (China).

The global and regional environment in which the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) operates has changed significantly since its inception in 1996. Financial crises, terrorism, climate change and pandemics have emerged as global threats that compound the insecurity and challenges facing an increasingly inter-dependent but fractious world. More than ever, the need for more effective Asia-Europe dialogue and genuine cooperation is urgent. What should be ASEM's priorities for the next two years? What are the most pressing concerns shared by governments and civil societies in Asia and Europe, especially those concerns that could benefit from concerted policy attention and sustained ground action from citizens?

To answer these questions, the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and its partners in the Europe-Asia Policy Forum organised the 4th Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe (CCS4) between 1 and 3 October in Brussels, on the eve of the 8th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 8 Summit). CCS4 aimed to take stock of and analyse some of the current trends and issues that define the Asia-Europe dialogue to date, to identify the most constructive areas for civil society cooperation, and to forecast emerging issues that could have an impact on future ASEM dialogue and directions.



The two-day conference facilitated seven concurrent thematic workshops and one panel discussion on the topic "Views from the ASEM Community". It anticipated facilitating the dialogue between ASEM partners and civil society, bringing together an unconventional mix of participants from ASEM governments and civil societies to work collaboratively on a focused report to ASEM leaders outlining the main concerns of civil society that could contribute to the ASEM agenda in the following years.

Forty-seven Heads of State and Government from Asia and Europe attended the ASEM 8 Summit. And H.E. Steven Vanackere, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, attended CCS4 as keynote speaker.

### 3.3. *The European Union and the Global South*

*The European Union and the Global South*, edited by Fredrik Söderbaum and Patrik Stalgren (eds) published by Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder, contributes to the burgeoning debate on the European Union (EU) as a global actor in world politics.

The development of coherent and effective relations with developing countries is one of the most challenging tasks faced by the European Union. The publication 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 analyze 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 were performed aiming to answer three important questions: (1) What actors are the most important in the making of the EU's foreign policies towards the South? (2) What are the dynamics of policy making in the EU's foreign policies towards the South?, and (3) What constitutes power and how are different kinds of power executed in the making of the EU's foreign policies towards the South?



# 2 Monitoring Regional Integration



The Regional Integration Knowledge System

### 1. Aims and Purposes

The world has witnessed a proliferation of regional cooperation agreements among sovereign states. This coincides with a growing consciousness that regional cooperation and integration can deliver added value in a wide range of policy areas. Moreover, these agreements have continued to emerge and to co-exist alongside the processes of globalization, producing a twin-track development that international institutions have come to recognize as producing its own particular synergies. While there is no clear agreement on whether regionalization is in fact a step towards globalization, 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 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.

## 2. 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?

## 3. Selected Research Projects

### 3.1. *The Regional Integration Knowledge System*



The Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS) is a joint initiative taken by UNU-CRIS in the framework of the GARNET Network of Excellence, and various partner institutes and organisations. It has the objective to provide a central node for information exchange on regional integration processes worldwide and to constitute a 'missing link' between the existing regional initiatives for information provision on regional integration and cooperation.

RIKS has been undergoing major changes in the past year. It has been turned into a platform where various aspects of regional integration processes can be brought

together in a confluence point of information retrieval and exchange. The start has been made with the Facts on International Relations and Security Trends (FIRST) database, allowing users of RIKS to directly go to the FIRST database and view detailed information about individual countries. This form of collaboration and exchange is planned with potential partners that already have expressed their interest (ZEI in Bonn, WTO RTA gateway). These efforts aim at increasing the available information and the visibility of RIKS. They have led to an increase of users, from a few hundred to over 2,000 per month.

### 3.2. The system of Indicators of Eurasian Integration

UNU-CRIS is pleased to present the results of the research project, the System of Indicators of Eurasian Integration (SIEI) that was developed under the auspices of the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB). The objective of this project was to develop a tool for measuring the dynamics of Eurasian integration.



The System of Indicators of Eurasian Integration, co-authored by Philippe De Lombaerde (UNU-CRIS Associate Director) consists of nine general and two consolidated indices that are aimed at assessing integration in the post-Soviet region, and covering various aspects of the regional integration process. The SIEI is built around several sets of indicators, including the integration of trade and labor markets, and co-operation in key functional areas (agriculture, education, and energy); convergence of the main characteristics of the post-Soviet economies; and qualitative performance parameters of the CIS integration groupings developed based on an expert poll.

The data given in this first version of the SIEI show the dynamics of integration processes in the decade 1999-2008. This period is used as a benchmark in studying the development of post-Soviet countries after the “Big Bang” of the 1990s.

To the EDB, the project is of particular importance because of its strategic goals of assisting integration of its member states and becoming an analytical center on integration problems. The project's success and follow-up will principally depend on support from integration groups that possess the data forming the core of the SIEI. The project involved a great deal of work by experts from the CIS, EurAsEC, an international working group, and the Bank.

### 3.3. Developing the Methodology of Comparative Regionalism

Several publications have been prepared on the methodological aspects of doing comparative and inter-disciplinary research on regional integration processes. An important article by Philippe De Lombaerde, Fred Söderbaum, Luk van Langenhove and Francis Baert on “The Problem of Comparison in Comparative Regionalism” was published in the *Review of International Studies*. The authors tackle therein three interrelated problems with which researchers in this area are faced: a conceptual problem, a theoretical problem, and a problem of empirical methodology. Other papers have been published with Ashgate and in the *Journal of European Integration*. Further, a second (paperback) edition of *Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration* (edited by Philippe De Lombaerde) was published with Routledge.

Finally, the manuscript was finalized of a major book project in the framework of the GARNET Network of Excellence. For the first time, a multi-disciplinary team of academics and policy-makers prepared a *Regional Integration Manual* containing a systematic treatment of the relevant quantitative and qualitative methods to assess and analyze regional integration and cooperation worldwide. The editorial team was composed of Philippe De Lombaerde and Lelio Iapadre of UNU-CRIS, together with Renato Flôres (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro) and Michael Schulz (Gothenburg University). The Manual is forthcoming with Routledge.

# 3 Regional Peace and Security



Changing Multilateralism: the EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace

### 1. 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 emphasises 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 on collaboration between the UN and regional organisations. This research theme’s main objectives are:

- To examine how regional integration can contribute to the achievement of human security;
- To engage all relevant stakeholders 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.

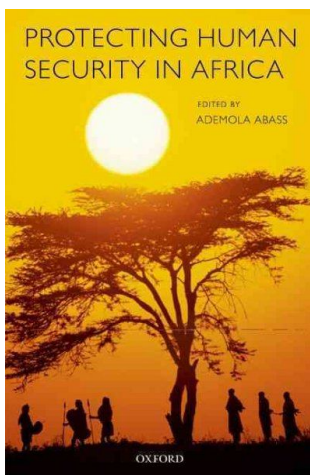
## 2. Research Questions

- 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?

## 3. Selected Research Projects

### 3.1. *Protecting Human Security in Africa*

Edited by UNU-CRIS' new Head of Programme Regional Peace and Security Prof. Ademola Abass, *Protecting Human Security in Africa* discusses some of the most potent threats to



human security in Africa. It deals especially with those threats to the security of African people which are least understood or explored. In themes varying from the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, multidimensional consequences of food in security, the devastation of internal displacement in Africa, the link between natural resources and human security, to the problems of forced labor, threats to women's security, and environmental security, the book examines the legal and policy challenges of protecting human security in Africa.

This work also analyses the role of NGOs and the civil society in advocating human security issues in Africa. It considers the role of regional human rights mechanisms and judicial bodies, such as the African Commission for Human Rights and the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, in seeking to guarantee human security in Africa. Finally, with particular reference to the Somalia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Darfur crises, the book studies the role of African regional organizations, especially the African Union, in protecting the human security of Africans.

It is the first book to comprehensively examine all the issues undermining human security in Africa, with a specific focus on issues, which are little known and under-analyzed, such as piracy and small arms. Its interdisciplinary approach ensures all aspects of the threats to security covered. In addition, it provides innovative insight on the current situation in Africa, relevant both to scholars and to practitioners and policy workers in the field.

### 3.2. EU-GRASP

Changing Multilateralism: the EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace, or EU-GRASP in short, is an EU funded FP7 Programme falling under 'Socio-economic sciences and the humanities' within the 'Cooperation' Programme.

EU-GRASP proposes to study the future role of the EU in peace and security as a regional actor with global aspirations in a context of challenged and changing multilateralism. The project examines the notion and practice of multilateralism in order to provide the required theoretical background for assessing the linkages between the EU's current security activities with multi-polarism, international law, regional integration processes and the United Nations system. The research project is undertaken through a conceptual analysis but also through the undertaking of case studies on an agreed number of security issues. In doing so, EU-GRASP focuses on six security issues that are high on the EU-agenda: regional conflict, terrorism, weapon of mass destruction, energy security and climate change, human rights and migration.

The project is coordinated by UNU-CRIS. The other partners of EU-GRASP include: University of Warwick (UK), University of Gothenburg (Sweden), Florence Forum on the Problems of Peace and War (Italy), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), Centre for International Governance Innovation (Canada), Peking University (China), Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel). EU-GRASP will have a duration of 36 months and officially started after the launch event in February 2009.

#### **Workshop**

After having held its first workshop on conceptual issues and levels of cooperation in Bruges on 1-3 July 2009, EU-GRASP organized a second workshop in Leuven on 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of February 2010 on Traditional and New security issues. The meeting served to discuss several elements on how to tackle the case studies by having the theoretical framework of EU Security Governance in mind. A Management Committee Meeting and an Advisory Board Meeting to review the progress of the first year and plan the year ahead followed the workshop.

The event in Leuven was preceded by a public panel debate on "Energy and Security: the Securitization of a Vital Resource". Professor Jan Wouters, Professor at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) and partner of the EU-GRASP Project, chaired the debate. The panelists were Jamie Shea, Director of Policy Planning at NATO, and Danila Bochkarev, Associate for Energy Security at the East West Institute. The audience comprised a mix of students, academic researchers and practitioners.

#### **Publications**

- In 2010, the academic journal *European Security* published an EU-GRASP special issue on security governance. The issue is edited by George Christou and Stuart Croft from the University of Warwick and includes contributions on a wide range of security issues.
- The academic journal *Global Policy* published an article by EU-GRASP Academic Coordinator, Luk Van Langenhove, on multilateralism 2.0.
- More than 20 EU-GRASP working papers, some edited by UNU-CRIS, have been published and are available online. The working papers contribute to further developing EU-GRASP research from a policy-related point of view.

### 3.3. Regional Security: the Capacity of International Organizations

Regional organizations are an inescapable feature of global politics. Virtually all countries in the world are members of at least one regional or other intergovernmental organization. The involvement of international organizations in the realm of regional peace and security, and their cooperation in this domain with the United Nations, has reached an unprecedented level. Regional organizations have traditionally been formed around economic, political, or environmental objectives, however, over the last decades these organizations have gradually penetrated into the security sphere and developed their capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, or post-war reconstruction.

In Europe, Africa, Asia, or the Americas, regional and other intergovernmental organizations have been concurrently empowered by the UN and their own member states to maintain peace and security. Despite suffering from important discrepancies in both their mandates and capacities, regional organizations have become indisputable actors that play a role from the outbreak of a crisis to the reconstruction efforts in the aftermath of a conflict.

Hence, the UN Department of Political Affairs - Unit on Cooperation with Regional Organizations mandated UNU-CRIS to conduct the first systematic study of the integral capacities of all regional organizations with a security mandate. This first ever global survey of the capacities of all regional organizations in the field of peace and security (conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, enforcement, and peace-building), and resulted in a Routledge publication "Regional Security: The Capacity of International Organizations" by Mr. Rodrigo Tavares (UNU-CRIS Associate Research Fellow). The studies performed in this project adopted an essentially analytic approach, based on empirical case studies. The survey presents the most up-to-date critical and comparative analysis of the major security institutions, assessing a wide range of regional organizations, and providing an accessible and comprehensive guide to eleven key organizations.





# 4 Socio-economic Dimensions of Regional Integration



Singing Agreement UNESCO-UNU Chair on regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People – Ms. Bokova, Mr. Osterwalder and Mr. Van Langenhove

## 1. 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.



## 2. Research Questions

- What are the new forms of regionalism that are emerging in the South?
- How is regional integration fostering socio-economic development in the World?
- What is the interaction between trade regulation at the regional level and the global WTO level?
- How do inter-regional trade agreements contribute to development?
- How are migration flows being governed at the regional level?
- How are regional social policies being shaped?

## 3. Selected Research Projects

### 3.1. *FWO-WOG*

UNU-CRIS is one of the core members of the Scientific Research Group (Wetenschappelijke Onderzoeksgemeenschap) on "Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality". This network is funded by the Flemish FWO (period 2006-2010) and was coordinated by the University of Antwerp. Other members include: the University of Ghent, the University of Leuven (KUL), the University of Lille, and UNU-MERIT. Together with professors Glenn Rayp (University of Ghent) and Ludo Cuyvers (University of Antwerp), Philippe De Lombaerde edited a Special Issue of the *International Journal of Manpower* on 'The Labour Market Consequences of Globalisation and Regionalisation'. The contributions in this special issue, based on papers presented at workshops of the Group, are characterized by the new directions taken by the trade and inequality research, with e.g. the consideration given to efficiency wages and labour market imperfections, as well as the employment and wage effects of foreign affiliates of multinational firms. Another characteristic is the importance given to foreign investment and migration, as expressions of globalisation, next to trade.



### 3.2. *World-Regional Social Policy and Global Governance*

The Routledge publication "World-Regional Social Policy and Global Governance" is an edited volume exploring the case and prospects for the development of world-regional social policies as integral elements of a pluralistic, equitable and effective system of global governance.

The book, edited by, Bob Deacon, Maria Cristina Macovei, Luk Van Langenhove and Nicola Yeates, is of interest to students and scholars of social policy, development studies, international relations and political science, especially those focused on public policy dimensions of globalisation, regionalisation and international development.

Some argue that each country has the means to take advantage of the potential benefits from globalisation while at the same time addressing social costs such as growing income inequalities. The international study discusses the limits to country-specific action and highlights the centrality of cross-country policy coordination at the world-regional level. It is a comprehensive contribution to contemporary debates on global social policy.

### 3.3. UNESCO-UNU Chair

On 26<sup>th</sup> November 2010 the agreement for the establishment of the '*UNESCO-UNU Chair on regional integration, migration and free movement of people*' was signed by the Rector of the United Nations University, Mr. Osterwalder, the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Bokova, and the Director of the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies, Mr. Van Langenhove. The *UNESCO-UNU Chair* will start its activities in 2011, and will be located at UNU-CRIS in Bruges in cooperation with the University of Pretoria, South Africa. The establishment of the *Chair* is made possible with the financial support of the Flemish government.

The objective of the *UNESCO-UNU Chair* is to creatively address the opportunities and challenges of regional integration, the social dimension of regional integration, migration and in particular free movement of people within South Africa and the Southern African region. The collaboration between the different partnerships and networks will produce a set of orientation guidelines for local representatives highlighting the main problems that have to be addressed with regard to free movement of people and the effective responses that may be implemented in different contexts.

Bringing academics, governments, regional organisations, ngo's and private organisations together, the *UNESCO-UNU Chair* will serve as a think tank and bridge builder, sharing its expertise to contribute through research, training and capacity building with the aim of making free movement of people tangible in the Southern African region, decreasing contentious debates and having an open problem-solving communication.

Professor Bob Deacon, Professor of International Social Policy at the University of Sheffield, has been appointed Chair holder. Within this *UNESCO-UNU Chair*, the development of a new programme of research, policy analysis and policy advocacy on "Regional Integration, Migration and Social Policy Programme" has been facilitated.

# 2010 Capacity Building and Twinning



# 1 Capacity Building

### 1. Network for Regional Integration Studies

The specific purpose of the Network for Regional Integration Studies (NETRIS) is to establish and coordinate a network of ACP Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) working within the field of (comparative) regional integration. The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of ACP-based HEIs to produce policy research relevant for decision makers and ACP countries on issues related to regional integration. This project aims to enhance the production of state-of-the-art policy-oriented research stemming from ACP countries. The project will establish and coordinate a network of HEIs working on regional integration. This project also aims at empowering ACP decision makers by facilitating their access to, and usage of, ACP-based quality research on the processes and consequences of social, economic and political issues linked to regional integration. It also aims to facilitate dialogue between policy-makers and researchers working on regional integration.



With respect to capacity development the Network for Regional Integration Studies has been very active in 2010:

- 27-29 January 2010: Mr. Eric Maertens, Senior Supervisor NETRIS had a consultation mission to the University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal. This mission aimed at finalizing the agreement on conditions for participation by the University to various project activities, clarifying the respective roles of the NETRIS Local Coordinator and budgetary issues.

- 10-12 February 2010: Ms. Maria Cristina Macovei, Project Coordinator NETRIS had a consultation mission to the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago. This mission facilitated the discussions on the financial implications in hosting and organizing the Seminar and coordinating the Mobility Scheme.
- 11-13 March 2010: NETRIS seminar at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago. The topic of the seminar being *Researching and Advancing the Good Governance Dimension of Regional Integration*.
- 21-23 September 2010: NETRIS seminar at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The topic of the seminar was *Prospects for Trade and Economic Integration in ACP countries: Challenges Facing Regionalism and Regional Integration Arrangements*.

## **2. UNU Post-graduate and PhD Programmes**

In December 2009, the UN General Assembly amended the UNU Charter to make it possible for UNU to grant and confer master's degrees and doctorates, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions under conditions laid down for that purpose in the statutes by the Council.

Consequently, UNU-CRIS submitted a Proof of Concept for the creation of a Master of Arts in Comparative Regional Integration and received positive feedback from the UNU Council. The M.A. in Comparative Regional Integration is aimed at contributing to excellent post-graduate education on sustainable regional integration from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. In line with the United Nations University strong engagement in research and post-graduate training, and in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research, the M.A. in Comparative Regional Integration endeavors to disseminate the knowledge gained in UNU-CRIS activities and in its partner institution The Center for European Integration Studies in Bonn (ZEI). The Master is set in an international environment. Its different modules with internationally renowned academics from across the EU and other parts of the world, accompanied by a Master thesis and possible internship at UNU-CRIS will be largely located in Bonn. The city of Bonn shaped itself as the German United Nations City and a center of international dialogue on key issues of the future. A visible symbol of this development is the UN Campus. This international setting in which the M.A. in Comparative Regional Integration is situated, will nurture contact between students having different cultures, languages and social systems.

UNU-CRIS has also been exploring the possibilities of establishing PhD programmes with Flemish Universities. UNU-CRIS wants to take the opportunity of the establishment of UNU PhD programmes to deepen its collaboration with Flemish Universities. In line with the expertise of UNU-CRIS in the field of global and regional governance and its emphasis on comparative regional integration studies, the idea is to develop a PhD programme related to these topics. This is a domain where a unique programme can be developed. Given the recent booming of regional governance schemes, it is a programme that could attract students from Asia, Latin America and Africa.

## **3. GEM PhD School**

The Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate on "Globalisation, the EU, and Multilateralism" (EMJD-GEM) seeks to formulate a distinctively European response to the challenges facing the contemporary global system. With this in mind, a unique set of 9 leading research institutions from across the globe have been brought together. Besides the coordinating Institut d'Etudes Européennes at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (IEE-ULB), itself a Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence; the EMJD-GEM consortium includes two more centres of excellence in EU studies – the Institut Européen at the Université de Genève (UNIGE) and the Centre for European Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai; as well as three major Political Science departments – PAIS at the University of Warwick, IAPS at Waseda University in Tokyo, and

the Political Theory Faculty at the LUISS in Rome. Furthermore, the consortium includes three distinguished associated institutions, namely Boston University in the USA; ITAM in Mexico; and UNU-CRIS in Bruges. Being an associate institution, UNU-CRIS offers GEM PhD School students in their third year, a short stay with an eye on furthering the student's research.



Within three to four years, students will be trained towards accomplishing an original doctoral thesis on the aforementioned topics with an eye on obtaining a Double Doctoral Degree from two of the European Degree Awarding Institutions within the Network. Moreover, the Network provides ample and complementary research activities and mobility schemes, all aimed at honing the

PhD students' skill set. The GEM PhD School provides the context, support structure, and necessary assistance associated with such an ambitious programme. All applicant PhD students are required to select one of the programme's three overarching "Jointly Executed Research Projects" (JERP) which will provide the student both the scientific backbone of the students work, as well as the practical foundations crucial to the entire doctoral project. The three JERPs are: MORGANITE, which is based at the ULB; AMETRINE coordinated by the LUISS in Rome; and CITRINE headed by the University of Warwick. In November, the second Erasmus Mundus GEM PhD Programme Call was published on the GEM website. In 2011 the Board of Directors will review all applications, and select those applicants who will be accepted into the programme.

# 2 Twinning

In 2008, the UNU Rector had announced a new policy for the institution: the twinning of existing UNU units with institutions in developing countries. In order to pave the way for setting-up twinning partnerships, UNU-CRIS is now following a dual track. On the one hand, negotiations have been started with Tsinghua University on setting up a Beijing twin of UNU-CRIS. On the other hand, UNU-CRIS is discussing with UNESCO about establishing a twinning arrangement with the West African Institute, a new UNESCO institute in Cape Verde.

### 1. Cooperation between UNU-CRIS and Tsinghua-CRIS

Since November 2009 when UNU-CRIS in Bruges and Tsinghua University in Beijing signed the MoU the cooperation between two institutions has gone smoothly.

#### ***Activities of Tsinghua-CRIS together with UNU-CRIS***

1. In January 2010 Tsinghua University officially launched the Tsinghua Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (Tsinghua-CRIS) in Beijing and held a workshop on Comparative Regionalism. Prof. Dr. Xinning SONG, Senior Research Fellow at UNU-CRIS and Jean Monnet Professor at Renmin University became the first Director of Tsinghua-CRIS.
2. The Chinese Book Series on Comparative Regional Integration Studies, a cooperation between UNU-CRIS and Renmin University, published by China University of Political Science and Law Press with Luk Van Langenhove, Xinning Song and Xiaojin Zhang (former Director of the Centre for European Studies at

Renmin University of China and current Chairman of Political Science Department at Tsinghua University) continues to operate and Tsinghua University becomes the coordinating institution in China. Renmin University of China remains to be the partner of the Project.

3. In June 2010 Dr. Xinning Song finished his work at UNU-CRIS and returned back China working for both Renmin University of China (Jean Monnet Chair Ad Personam) and Tsinghua University (Director of Tsinghua-CRIS), and at the same time the Senior Research Associate of UNU-CRIS.
4. In July 2010 UNU-CRIS and Tsinghua-CRIS, Renmin University of China and Fudan University worked together to organized a workshop on Inter-regionalism and EU-Asia Cooperation in Shanghai. 40 Chinese and European scholars attended the workshop.
5. In August 2010 the European Commission informed that Prof. Xinning Song (RUC and Tsinghua-CRIS) and Prof. Xiaojin Zhang successfully got the Commission funding for two Jean Monnet projects on Comparative Regionalism.
6. From 2010-2011 academic year Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China and Peking University (the top-three universities in China) worked with UNU-CRIS and started a MA programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies. A group of Chinese students from three universities will have joined courses taught by Chinese and European professors.

## **2. Cooperation between UNU-CRIS and the West Africa Institute**

A second twinning track is with the West Africa Institute (WAI) for International Research on Regional Integration and Social Transformation in Cape Verde. In 2010, UNESCO was in the process of setting up a "category II" institute on West African regional integration studies and has turned to UNU-CRIS for advice on the academic programme of this new institute. Within WAI's framework UNU-CRIS worked on a background study to present and discuss the research agenda and the theoretical foundations for the study of West African regional integration. This book also contributes to the creation of the WAI by making available state-of-the-art comparative studies in the field of regional integration and by underlining possible prospects for research programmes to be conducted by the institute. Once operational, collaborations between WAI and UNU-CRIS are envisaged and a twinning can be explored.



# 2010 Institutional Highlights

## JANUARY

### Jean Monnet

On 11 and 12 January, the Jean Monnet Workshop on Comparing the European Union with Other Regional Organizations was organized. It was the first event of a research and information activity funded by the Jean Monnet funding programme of the European Commission and aimed to increase the understanding of contemporary forms of comparative regionalism.



Lifelong Learning Programme

### New Tendencies and Issues of Comparative Regional Integration Studies

As a collaborative project with UNU-CRIS, Tsinghua University in Beijing, one of the top universities in China as well as in Asia held a conference on 'New Tendencies and Issues of Comparative Regional Integration Studies' in Beijing on 23 January 2010.

### Tsinghua-CRIS

Tsinghua University officially launched the newly established Tsinghua Institute of Comparative Regional Integration Studies (Tsinghua-CRIS) on 23 January 2010. Dr. Xinning Song, Senior Research Fellow at UNU-CRIS and Jean Monnet Professor at

Renmin University of China, was appointed as the Director of Tsinghua-CRIS.

## FEBRUARY

### European Union and Traditional and New Security Issues

From 3-5 February, the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies hosted a 3-day workshop on the European Union and Traditional and New Security Issues within the framework of EU-GRASP, a 3-year research project coordinated by UNU-CRIS and funded by the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme of the European Commission.

### GARNET policy brief

On 10 February, a new GARNET policy brief was launched at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy on "The Regional Dimension of Human Security. Lessons from the EU and other Regional Organizations". The policy brief was presented by Professor Luk Van Langenhove, Director of the United Nations University Comparative Regional Integration Studies and Mr Antonio Vigilante, Director of UN and UNDP office in Brussels. The discussion was chaired by Dr Khalid Koser of GCSP, Director of the New Issues in Security Programme.



## MARCH

### NETRIS

On 11-13 March 2010, a NETRIS seminar was organized at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago. The seminar addressed the topic 'Researching and Advancing the Good Governance Dimension of Regional Integration'.

## APRIL

### The European Union in International Affairs

The second 'The European Union in International Affairs', held in April 2010 at the Palace of Arts and Sciences in Brussels, provided a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas among the growing number of scholars that take an interest in understanding the interface of EU and international politics and law. The event was organized by the Institute for European Studies - Vrije Universiteit Brussel (IES-VUB), Egmont, UNU-CRIS, and the Institut d'Etudes Européennes - Université Libre de Bruxelles (IEE-ULB).



## JUNE

### Jean Monnet

On 4-5 June, the Jean Monnet Multilateral Research Group (Renmin University of China, UNU-CRIS in Bruges, University of Essex in UK, University of Trento in Italy, University of Hildesheim in Germany, Warsaw School of Economics in Poland) held the workshop on Comparative Regional Integration: The European Integration Process and Its Implication to East Asia.

## JULY

### Abass appointed research fellow Peace and Security

Professor Ademola Abass started at UNU-CRIS as a Research Fellow in Peace and Security on 1 July 2010. Professor Abass

is also Professor of International Law and Organisation at Brunel University, West London and he is an Associate of Conflict, Security and Development Group (CSDG) at Kings College in London. He received his university education at the Universities of Lagos, Nottingham and Cambridge, and holds a Ph.D. in International Law.



## SEPTEMBER

### UACES conference

UNU-CRIS organized a panel on 'Understanding European Integration from a Comparative Perspective' at the UACES conference in Bruges on 7 September 2010. This panel aimed at emphasizing the different nuances of regional integration, following all the various areas related to the study of the topic.

### China and its Political Relations with Latin America

A conference on "China and its Political Relations with Latin America" was organized in Bogotá (Colombia) on 23 September 2010 by the Universidad de Los Andes (Department of Political Science), in collaboration with UNU-CRIS, the Confucius Institute, the British Council and the US Embassy in Bogotá.

### The Promotion of Regional Integration by the European Union, Interacting with Civil Society

In September, UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe, in cooperation with the FP 6 Network of Excellence GARNET, Notre Europe and EGMONT – Royal Institute for International Relations, organized an event in Brussels at the Fondation Universitaire on 'the promotion of regional integration by the European Union: Interacting with Civil Society'. This event is

part of a Jean Monnet-funded research project coordinated by UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe.

## OCTOBER

### **Civil Society's Roles in Global Governance**

On 1 October 2010 a joint seminar of the European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS), the European Commission/DG Research and UNU-CRIS on Civil Society's Roles in Global Governance took place in Brussels. This seminar was one of three preparatory meetings for the 2010 Annual Conference of the EUISS 'Global Governance: Building on the Civil Society Agenda' (21-22 October 2010). The Brussels' seminar was attended by about fifty experts from all over the world.

### **The EU & Asia: Inter-regionalism and Regional Integration**

One of UNU-CRIS' key outreach activities was the workshop "The EU & Asia: Inter-regionalism and Regional Integration", an official side-event of the ASEM8 Summit. It was framed within the 4th Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe Conference: Changing Challenges, New

Ideas. The conference aimed to facilitate dialogue between ASEM partners and civil society through an unconventional mix of participants from diverse sectors.

## NOVEMBER

### **UNESCO-UNU Chair on Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People**

On 26 November 2010 the agreement for the establishment of the 'UNESCO-UNU Chair on Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People' was signed in Tokyo by the Rector of the United Nations University, Professor Konrad Osterwalder, the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Irina Bokova, and UNU-CRIS Director, Mr. Luk Van Langenhove.





# 2010 Financial Overview

The report of the external auditors presents a detailed overview of the UNU-CRIS 2010 budget. A general overview is presented to show how the available money has been spent and what kind of income has been generated in 2010. The amount of the external funding generated in 2010 was 87% of the core budget.

## Income 2010

<b>Income</b>		<b>1.833.640,67</b>
<u>1. Income via Core Funding</u>		969.462,48
a. 2010 Contribution	967.000,00	
b. Transfer	2.462,48	
<u>2. Income via External Funding</u>		841.933,98
a. 2010 Funds	687.335,48	
b. Transfer	154.598,50	
<u>3. Income via Other Sources</u>		22.244,21
a. 2010 Funds	5624,84	
b. Transfer	16.619,37	

## Expenditures 2010

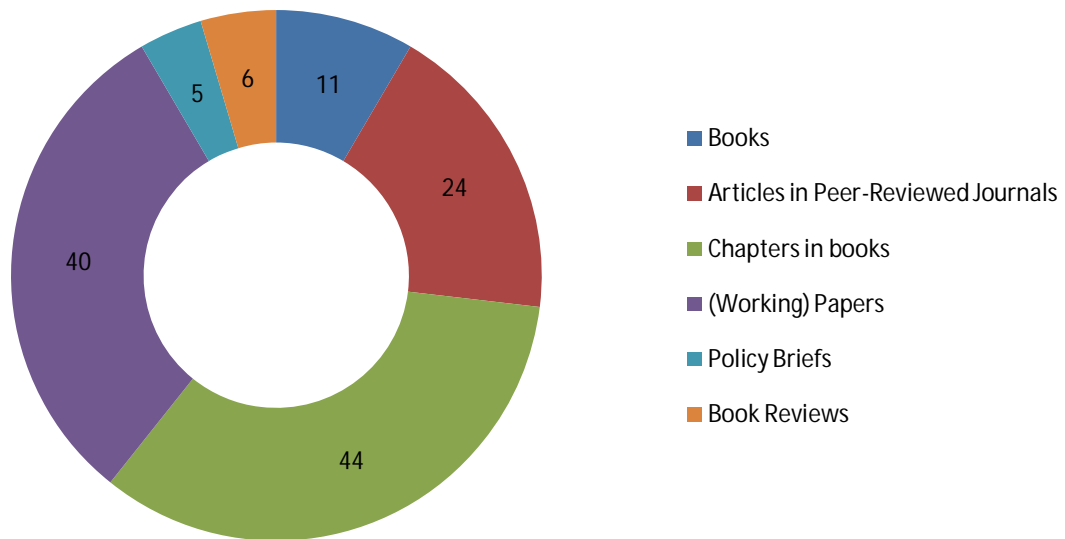
<b>Expenditures</b>		<b>1.575.820,90</b>
<u>1. Local Personnel Costs</u>		445.771,40
<u>2. Costs via UNU Tokyo</u>		343.981,70
<u>3. General Operating Costs</u>		117.884,17
<u>4. Academic Activities</u>		668.183,63



# 2010

## Selected Publications

### 1. General Overview



### 2. Books

Abass Ademola (ed.), *Protecting Human Security in Africa*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 400.

Baert Francis, Ann Pauwels and Stefaan Smis (ed.), *Langs de vuurlijn. De Verenigde Naties en gewapende conflicten* (In the line of Fire. The United Nations and Armed Conflicts), Leuven: Acco.

Deacon Bob, Maria Cristina Macovei, Luk Van Langenhove and Nicola Yeates (eds), *World-Regional Social Policy and Global Governance*, London: Routledge, pp. 260.

De Lombaerde Philippe (ed.), *Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration*, London – New York: Routledge, 260 pp. [second/paperback edition]

Mavrotas, George (ed.), *Foreign Aid for Development: Issues, Challenges and the New Agenda*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 350.

Mavrotas George and Machiko Nissanke (eds), *Commodities, Governance and Economic Development under Globalization*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 408.

Söderbaum Fredrik and Stålgren Patrik (eds), *The European Union and the Global South*, Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder, pp. 319.

Tavares Rodrigo, *Regional Security: The capacity of international organizations*, London: Routledge, pp. 203.

Van Langenhove Luk (ed.), *People and Societies: Rom Harré and Designing the Social Sciences*, London: Routledge, pp. 328.

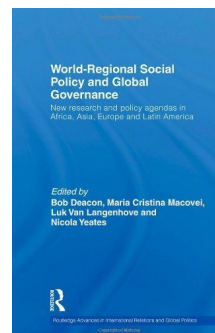
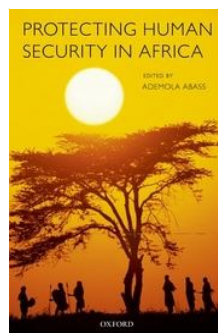
Vinokurov Evgeny, Aleksandr Libman, Philippe De Lombaerde, Natalia Maqsimchook and Yerzhan Moldabekov, *The System of Indicators of Eurasian Integration*, Almaty: EDB, pp. 160.

Vranckx An (ed.), *Rhetoric or restraint? Trade in Military Equipment under the EU Transfer Control System*. Gent: Academia Press, 2010, 76 p.

### 3. Special Issues

Murray Philomena and Nicholas Rees (eds), European and Asian Regionalism: Form and Function, *International Politics*, Vol. 47, numbers 3-4, May-July.

Van Langenhove Luk and Alex Warleigh-Lack (eds), Comparative Regional Integration: Challenges for EU Studies, *Journal of European Integration*, (36:2), 2010





#### **4. Selected Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals**

Chen Lurong and Philippe De Lombaerde, "The Crisis in the U.S. and the Future of East Asian Production Sharing", *Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies*, 2(1):91-108.

De Lombaerde Philippe, Fredrik Söderbaum, Luk Van Langenhove and Francis Baert, "The Problem of Comparison in Comparative Regionalism", *Review of International Studies*, 36: 731-753.

Genna Gaspare. M. and Philippe De Lombaerde, "The Small *N* Methodological Challenges of Analyzing Regional Integration", *Journal of European Integration*, 32(6):583-595.

Kierzkowski Henryk and Lurong Chen, "Outsourcing and Trade Imbalances: The U.S.-China Case", *Pacific Economic Review*, 15 (1): 56-70.

Murray Philomena, "Comparative Regional Integration in the EU and East Asia: Moving beyond Integration Snobbery", *International Politics*, 47 (3-4): 309-323.

Schulz Michael and Fredrik Söderbaum, "Theorizing the EU in Regional Conflict", *European Security*, 19 (4):361-376.

Slocum-Bradley Nikki and Andrew Bradley, "Is the EU's Governance 'Good'? An Assessment of EU Governance in its Partnership with ACP States", *Third World Quarterly*, 31: 31-49.

Song Xinning, "European 'Models' and their Implications to China: Internal and External Perspectives", *Review of International Studies*, 36: 755-775.

Van Langenhove Luk, "The Transformation of Multilateralism Mode 1.0 to Mode 2.0", *Global Policy*, 1(3): 263-270.

Warleigh-Lack Alex and Ben Rosamond, "Across the EU Studies-New Regionalism Frontier: Invitation to a Dialogue", *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 48 (4): 993-1013.

Warleigh-Lack Alex and Van Langenhove Luk, "Rethinking EU Studies: The Contribution of Comparative Regionalism", *Journal of European Integration*, 32(6): 451-562.

#### **5. Bruges Regional Integration and Global Governance Papers (BRIGG)**

BRIGG 2010/3: What Kind of Interregionalism? The EU-Mercosur Relationship within the Emerging 'Transatlantic Triangle' by Emanuele Pollio

BRIGG 2010/2: Nosce Te Ipsum: Positioning the EU's CSDP as a Regional Ordnungsmacht by Tobias Felix Franke

BRIGG 2010/1: Security as an Interregional Concern: The EU and the Middle East by Helena Lindholm Schulz





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