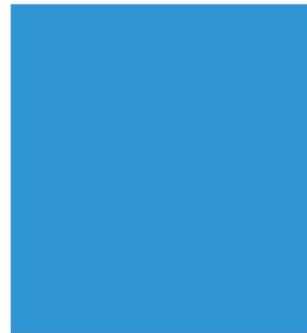


UNU-CRIS Annual Report 2013



THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The **United Nations University** (UNU) is an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The University seeks to contribute, through research and capacity development, 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. UNU generates and transfers knowledge and strengthens capacities relevant to promoting human security and development, in particular in developing countries. Through its post-graduate training programmes, the University assists scholars to participate in research in order to increase their capability to contribute to the extension, application and diffusion of knowledge. The University disseminates the knowledge in its activities to the United Nations and its agencies, to scholars and to the public, in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research. Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, the UNU operates through a decentralised system of research and training centres and programmes around the world (www.unu.edu).

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE ON COMPARATIVE REGIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES

The **United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies** (UNU-CRIS) is a research and training institute of the United Nations University, a global network engaged in research and capacity development to support the universal goals of the UN and generate new knowledge and ideas. Based in Bruges, UNU-CRIS focuses on studying 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. It also works in partnership with initiatives and centres throughout the world concerned with issues of regional integration and cooperation (www.cris.unu.edu).

The mission of UNU-CRIS is to contribute to a better understanding of the processes and impact of intra- and inter-regional integration from a multidisciplinary and comparative perspective. The aim is to generate policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation, with a specific emphasis on developing countries.

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





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Introductory Remarks by the Director

2013 was a pivotal year for the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS). On the one hand, the appointment of a new UNU Rector was accompanied by an overhaul of the University's overall vision and strategic objectives. On the other hand, 2013 announces the end of the period covered by the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Flemish Government in 2011 and the conduct of a comprehensive exercise aimed at assessing the institute's performance.

Regardless of these milestones, UNU-CRIS continued to fulfil its overall mission, which is to study the relationships between global and regional governance, to monitor regional integration worldwide and to assess the various dimensions of regional integration, with a focus on its socio-economic and politico-security aspects. The Institute has devoted particular attention to the conduct of comparative and multi-disciplinary research. The research projects, activities and publications carried have moreover allowed UNU-CRIS to strengthen its collaboration and interactions with various institutions and top academics from all over the world.

This report aims to provide an overall picture of last year's academic achievements. As an introduction, a selection of the key events organised by UNU-CRIS in 2013 is provided below.

On 23 January, the workshop on "Regional Leadership, Norms and Diversity: Comparing the Asia-Pacific with Europe" was jointly organised with Waseda University in the framework of the GR:EEN FP7 large scale research project.

On 14 and 15 February, the workshop on "Financial Stability and Energy Security in the Americas and Europe: The Role of Transnational Policy Networks" was jointly organised with Boston University in the framework of the GR:EEN FP7 large scale research project.

On 11 March, the launch event of the ASEM Outlook Report 2012 was jointly organised with the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF).

On 11 and 12 April, the Case-Study Integrity Forum on "Regional Governance and Global Crises" was jointly organised with the Central European University of Budapest in the framework of the GR:EEN FP7 large scale research project.

On 19 and 20 June, the Conference on "Co-operation, Integration and Alliances: Regional and Global Perspectives, Challenges and Solutions" was jointly organised with the Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section (CISS) of the International Studies Association (ISA).

On 19 and 20 September, the third GR:EEEN Annual Conference was jointly organised with the University of Warwick in the framework of the GR:EEEN FP7 large scale research project.

On 14 October, the Roundtable on “Democracy-building in a regional context: Learning from the European Parliament” was jointly organised with International IDEA to discuss the findings of the research project conducted on the topic with academics and policy-makers.

The numerous publications produced in 2013 namely include the following books: *Regionalism (4 Vol.)* (co-edited by De Lombaerde and Söderbaum, published by SAGE), *Regionalism in a Changing World: Comparative Perspectives in the New Global Order* (edited by Fioramonti, published by Routledge) and peer-reviewed articles: “The Proposed International Criminal Jurisdiction for the African Court” (Abass, *Netherlands International Law Review*), “Prosecuting International Crimes in Africa: Rationales, Prospects and Challenges” (Abass, *European Journal of International Law*), “Testing the Relationships between Globalization, Regionalization and the Regional Hub-ness of the BRICs” (Chen and De Lombaerde, *Journal of Policy Modeling*), “Regional social integration and free movement across borders” (Deacon and Nita, *Regions and Cohesion*), “Measuring and Modeling Regional Power and Leadership” (De Lombaerde, *Journal of Policy Modeling*), “Towards an effective United Nations-African Union partnership for Peace” (Maes, *Journal of African Union Studies*) and “What is a Region? Towards a Statehood Theory of Regions” (Van Langenhove, *Contemporary Politics*).

In view of the new strategic directions set at the UNU level and the ambition of UNU-CRIS to play a relevant role in Belgium and in Flanders, two key priorities can be identified. Firstly, UNU-CRIS will strive to generate policy-relevant knowledge on innovative forms of global and regional governance and cooperation, the regional dimension of multilateral reform processes and the provision of regional public goods, thereby reaching a policy-maker audience at the global, national, regional and local levels. Secondly, UNU-CRIS intends to devote further efforts to the promotion of its research and image. Taking advantage of the vast amount of communication media available today, it has started to develop a communication strategy in 2013 with a view to strengthening both its local anchorages and global presence and visibility. These endeavours will be sustained in 2014.

Luk Van Langenhove
Director of UNU-CRIS

Part One

Report on the Academic Activities

UNU-CRIS aims to contribute through research and training to a better understanding of the processes and impacts of intra- and inter-regional integration from a multi-disciplinary and comparative perspective.

The goal is to build policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation and to support capacity development on the issue of regional integration, particularly in developing countries.

The activities of UNU-CRIS are organised in four research programmes and one capacity-building programme, as follows:

- Research Programme 1: Comparative Regional Integration,
- Research Programme 2: Monitoring Regional Integration,
- Research Programme 3: Regional Peace and Security,
- Research Programme 4: Socio-Economic Dimensions of Regional Integration,
- Programme 5: Education, Capacity-Building and Development.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1

STUDYING REGIONS AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION FROM A COMPARATIVE AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE

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.

2. Selection of Research Projects and Activities

2.1. *Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks (GR:EEN)*



The research project GR:EEN – *Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks* – is a European Union (EU) funded project under the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) that started in 2011. GR:EEN aims to study the present and future role of the EU in an emerging multipolar world through a programme of stock-taking, multi-disciplinary research. Emphasis is placed on the variety of actors, from the 20th century’s resilient actors to the rising powers of the 21st, the increasingly influential non-state actors and the new transnational regulatory networks created by public and private policy-makers and regional agencies.

The research programme consists of five main components. At a preliminary stage, a theoretical and conceptual background has been developed through an integrated analysis of the theory and practice of international organisations and networks in the emerging multipolar world. Secondly, a study of the evolving EU policy and practice is undertaken. Thirdly, the effects of regional leadership in Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas are considered. Fourthly, attention is given to the EU and multipolarity in six issue areas, namely human rights, security, energy, environment, trade and finance. Finally, a foresight exercise is conducted, which details scenarios for EU policy towards the emerging world order. UNU-CRIS coordinates two work packages, which respectively focus on the role of regional leadership in multi-polarity and on foresight.

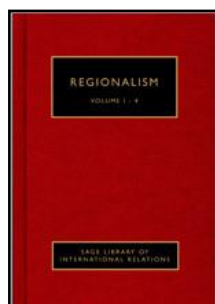
GR:EEN brings together a consortium of sixteen partners. The project is coordinated by the University of Warwick (UK) and involves UNU-CRIS (Belgium), Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands), Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), Copenhagen Business School (Denmark), Central European University (Hungary), Fundación para les Relaciones Internacionales (Spain), Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale (Italy), Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (Norway), Boston University (USA), University of Cape Town (South Africa) Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (Argentina), Rajaratnam School of International Studies (Singapore), Peking University (China), University of Western Australia (Australia), and Waseda University (Japan).

2.2. *Democracy-building in a regional context: Learning from the European Parliament*



The research project “Democracy-building in a regional context: Learning from the European Parliament” was jointly conducted with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (Int. IDEA). It intended to examine the democratic capacities of International Parliamentary Institutions (IPIs), and the way they perform as vectors of democratisation. The research conducted had as objectives to address a number of questions and produce tangible policy recommendations for enhancing the democratic performance of IPIs. The research project’s final report will be published on both the UNU-CRIS and Int. IDEA websites in April 2014. Moreover, a policy-link panel, whose aim is to prompt dialogue between academia and the policy world, will be organised in May 2014, and a policy-brief summarising the recommendations will thereafter be published with a view to disseminating the final results of the project.

2.3. *Flagship publication – Four-volume collection on Regionalism (De Lombaerde and Söderbaum)*



“Regionalism” is a unique four-volume intellectual history of regionalism. It captures and organises 60 years of research and policy discourse on regional integration and regionalism since the 1940s until today. The four volumes are structured chronologically, reflecting the evolution of the subject and highlighting historical dynamisms, lines of influence, cross-fertilisation and descendance. The ambition of the collection is to contribute to the consolidation of a fragmented field of study, which is characterised by a lack of dialogue among academic disciplines, area specialisations, as well as theoretical traditions and approaches.

Several UNU-CRIS staff and associate research fellows have contributed to this exercise, namely Amitav Acharya, Francis Baert, Philippe De Lombaerde, Gaspare Genna, Timothy Shaw, Fredrik Söderbaum, Luk Van Langenhove and Alex Warleigh-Lack.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 2

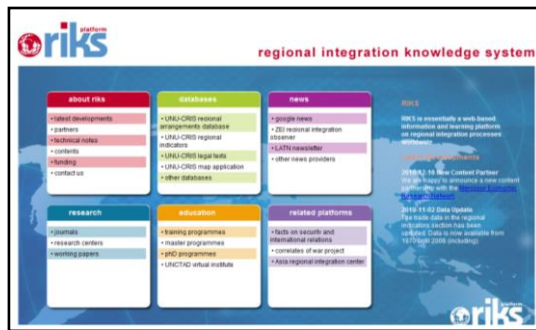
MONITORING AND ASSESSING REGIONAL INTEGRATION WORLDWIDE

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 globalisation, producing a twin-track development that international institutions have come to recognise as producing its own particular synergies. While there is no clear agreement on whether regionalisation is in fact a step towards globalisation, it is clear that regional agreements have their own distinctive motivations and processes, varying from region to region.

2. Selection of Research Projects and Activities

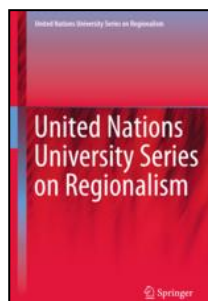
2.1. *The Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS)*



The Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS) was developed in the framework of the GARNET Network of Excellence as a joint initiative undertaken by UNU-CRIS 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.

Since 2010, RIKS has been turned into a platform with the aim to create a confluence point where qualitative and quantitative information on various aspects of regional integration processes can be retrieved and exchanged. UNU-CRIS keeps working on enriching RIKS by introducing latest available data, indicators and literatures into the platform. The information that is made available in the indicator system and the treaty database are regularly updated. The RIKS network is continuously expanded through the conclusion of new partnerships. The RIKS website is visited by an average of 2,000 users per month.

2.2. *United Nations University Series on Regionalism*



The *United Nations University Series on Regionalism* was launched by UNU-CRIS and Springer in 2011. It offers a platform for innovative work on (supra-national) regionalism from a global and inter-disciplinary perspective. It welcomes theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions from academics and policy-makers worldwide related to comparative regionalism, inter-regionalism, the role of regions in a multi-level governance context, the relationship between the UN and regional organisations and the regional dimensions of the reform of multilateral institutions.

This *UNU Series on Regionalism* includes the *World Reports on Regional Integration* that are published by UNU-CRIS in collaboration with UN-ESCWA, UN-ESCAP, UN-ECLAC, UN-ECA, UN-ECE and UNCTAD with a view to pooling the expertise built-up by the various UN regional economic and social commissions in their respective regions. The *World Reports* contain regional reports, combined with thematic contributions and a statistical section that shows supra-regional trends in terms of socio-economic governance across the globe. It also comprises theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions from academics and policy-makers worldwide.

In 2013, “Regionalizing Oman: Political, Economic and Social Dynamics”, the sixth volume of the Series, was published. The edited volume addresses the historical structures and current dynamics of Oman’s regionalisation process. It is based on an interdisciplinary and trans-regional dialogue between scholars from different social sciences and area studies.

2.3. *Flagship article – Testing the Relationships between Globalization, Regionalization and the Regional Hub-ness of the BRICs (Chen and De Lombaerde)*



This article was published in the *Journal of Policy Modeling*. It proposes a series of indicators to better assess the interdependence between the BRIC economies and the economies of their respective regions, be they institutionalised or de facto regions. The article also presents a series of statistical tests to evaluate the relationship between globalisation and regionalisation with a view to clarifying the implications of a scenario of sustained growth and globalisation in the BRICs for the patterns and levels of production and trade in their regions of influence.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 3

STUDYING THE GLOBAL-REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY COMPLEX

1. Aims and Purposes

There is today a growing worldwide appreciation for a more holistic approach to security than the traditional state-centric notion of security. For instance, the concept of “human security” has replaced the previous notion of security with the idea of the human as the primary referent in peace and security concerns. Similarly, the emergence of the responsibility to protect (R2P) principle has readapted the notion of sovereignty from a solely “state right” notion to a “state duty” concept. Greater emphasis is today placed on the idea on the connection between the enthronement of the rule of law and effective global governance and the protection of the human security and the nation state that previously was the case. Concomitantly with the transformation in the global thinking about peace and security is the emergence of a sea-change in the categories of agents of transformation and the mechanisms for collaboration between the global and regional actors. The nascent concept of security emphasises the full development of the human agenda in all its dimensions: economic, political, to mention but a few. It embeds human beings firmly in the development of security and governance agenda of the state and reinforces the role of individuals, the civil society, faith-based organisations and so on, as indispensable agents of transformation alongside formal national, regional and global institutions. 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.

2. Selection of Research Projects and Activities

2.1. *Assessing the Role of Regional Organisations under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in the 21st Century*

This strand of research focuses on understanding how various regional organisations implement the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter being the legal framework on regional peace and security. On the one hand, it intends to comprehensively study the role of the African Union (AU) in maintaining peace and security in Africa. The emergence of the AU in 2001 indeed raised much hope about Africa’s ability to break the cycle of violence that continues to rack many of its states. While the AU has traditionally engaged with maintaining peace and security in Africa, the development of its roles currently has serious implication for Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, especially regarding the relationship of regional organisations with the UN Security Council. The research also deals with nascent and more contemporary issues in African peace and security, especially in regards to the relations between peace and justice.

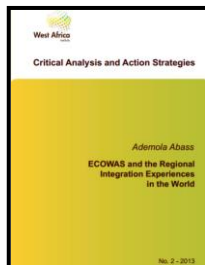
On the other hand, the research focuses on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Although not regarded as a regional organisation in the language of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter nor in its own treaty, NATO has from the 1990s continued to behave as a Chapter VIII regional organisation and has responded to UN Security Council resolutions directed to Chapter VIII organisations. Furthermore, the UN Secretary General had invited NATO to the meetings of the UN with regional organisations. NATO’s new strategic development also seems to support that the organisation now has functions beyond its traditional

confines. This strand of research therefore focuses on the relations between NATO and the Security Council in order to determine the implications of NATO's actions for Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

2.2. *Surveying the Capacity of Selected Regional Organisations in the Field of Peace and Security*

Over the last decade, regional organisations have been empowered by the UN and national governments concurrently to maintain peace and security. In 2008, UNU-CRIS published the first ever global survey of the capacities of all regional organisations in the field of peace of security, including in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, enforcement, and peace-building. The ambition of this research strand is to push further this exercise while narrowing down the number of regional organisations studied. To carry out this exercise, UNU-CRIS aims to assemble a team of researchers dedicated to the project and to collect data through various channels, including (i) desk research, (ii) submission of a questionnaire to all regional organisations, and (iii) field work.

2.3. *Flagship report - ECOWAS and the Regional Integration Experiences in the World (Abass)*



“ECOWAS and the Regional Integration Experience in the World” is the second issue of the West Africa Institute (WAI) Critical Analysis and Action Strategies series. Through the experience of the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), the report demonstrates how regional integration can be tailored to fulfil its stated objectives and enhance development in and across Member States, as well as study the various challenges that confront such efforts.

2.4. *Flagship article – Towards an effective United Nations–African Union Partnership for Peace (Maes)*



On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the African Union, the Journal of African Union Studies (JoAUS) devoted a special issue to the past and future of the African continent-wide organisation. The article “Towards an effective United Nations-African Union Partnership for Peace: A Critical Outlook based on the Implementation of the R2P in Libya” reviews the performance of the African Union in the context of the 2011 Libya crisis and the extent of its collaboration with the United Nations in bringing an end to the conflict. It concludes by prompting for further efforts at joint endeavours between the UN and regional organisations in settling crises.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 4

ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

1. Aims and Purposes

Developing countries are increasingly turning to regional cooperation and integration in response to the challenge of globalisation, which has undermined autonomous national development strategies. The underlying aim of this research programme is to analyse how the new paradigm of development, which is incorporated in the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), can be served by regional organisations. In this context, special attention is devoted to existing and newly emerging forms of South-South and North-South cooperation and inter-regional partnerships that are becoming part of the international landscape, as well as to the relationship between migration flows and regional integration.

2. Selection of Research Projects and Activities

2.1. UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement



The UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People was established by UNESCO and UNU-CRIS in November 2010. Based in Bruges and financially supported by the Flemish Government, it collaborates closely with the University of Pretoria, South Africa. The objective of the UNESCO-UNU Chair is to 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.

Bringing academics, governments, regional organisations, NGOs 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. The collaboration between the different partners 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.

The UNESCO-UNU Chair permits to attract external funding, namely through the Migrating for Work Research Consortium (MiWORC), which is partly funded by the European Union, in the framework of the EU-South Africa Dialogue Facility. The research conducted by the consortium focuses on labour migration to South Africa and its impact on the South African labour market with the aim of providing empirical evidence to the EU-SA Dialogue facility.

2.2. *Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality*



“Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality” (GRESI) is a scientific research community supported by the Flemish Fund for Scientific Research (FWO).

The research priorities are the quantitative analysis of globalisation and regionalisation processes; globalisation, labour market and income inequality; South-South migration; and inequality in global governance.

This network is coordinated by the University of Antwerp and the University of Ghent. The consortium includes: UNU-CRIS (Belgium), the University of Leuven (Belgium), the University of Lille (France), and UNU-MERIT/University of Maastricht (The Netherlands).

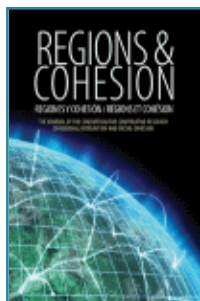
2.3. *Free Movement of People within Regional Organisations*



This research project on the *Free Movement of People within Regional Organisations* is conducted by UNU-CRIS in cooperation with and financed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The purpose of the project was to perform an in-depth mapping of intra-regional migration policies in around 30 regions worldwide and to assess – with the involvement of selected regional experts – the opportunities and obstacles for their further development.

The final output will be an edited volume comprising the comparative analysis as well as the individual case studies. It will be published by UNESCO in 2014.

2.4. *Flagship Article – Regional social integration and free movement across borders* (Deacon and Nita)



The article “Regional social integration and free movement across borders: The role of social policy in enabling and preventing access to social entitlements by cross-border movers. Europe and Southern Africa compared” highlights the remarkable similarities between the EU and SADC in terms of migrants’ access to social protection and social services, and access to a safety net of social assistance is often missing in both regions for some movers. Therefore, the paper suggests that a policy and funding response at the regional or even global level is required if regional social integration is to be enhanced through social policy.

PROGRAMME 5

EDUCATION, CAPACITY-BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Aims and Purposes

UNU-CRIS capacity-building activities are mainly aimed at enhancing human resources and strengthening institution-building for regional integration in developing countries. This implies human capacity-building, mainly through teaching for higher university programmes that involve students from developing or transition countries, and institutional capacity-building through training of public officials. The aim is to raise awareness of the potential beneficial effects of regional integration with a view to incorporating regional integration in national development strategies of developing countries, but also to warn against the related challenges, such as those linked to policy implementation. All capacity-building oriented activities of UNU-CRIS are based upon the principles and guidelines of the UNU system.

2. Selection of Projects and Activities

2.1. *Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development*



The Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development (MPP) is jointly organised by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSOG) and the United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT). It aims to prepare its students to actively participate in the policy process, as policy designers or analysts, as civil servants or academics. To achieve this goal, it emphasises the connection between public policy and decision-making processes, or more specifically, the effectiveness and efficiency of governance. Students are equipped with a variety of skills, tools and knowledge, which enable them to work as policy designers and policy analysts. They are capable of working within public and private institutions at local, national and international levels, and the clear majority of students will go on to work in these areas.

The MPP programme combines a joint semester and a specialisation semester with Master's thesis into a one-year full-time study. The first semester consists of six intensive courses that aim to bring all students to the same high level of knowledge and skills, the focus being on theories and practices of governance and policy analysis. As for the second semester, it consists of six specialisations, including the specialised course on "Regional Integration and Multi-Level Governance" (RIMLG), which is organised by UNU-CRIS. The UNU-CRIS specialisation was offered for the first time in 2013, and 13 students enrolled. The students' evaluations were very positive overall. Besides the teaching component, UNU-CRIS also offers MPP students the possibility to undertake an internship and/or write their master's thesis in Bruges. Not less than six students interned in 2013 and successfully defended their thesis thereafter. The endeavour will be repeated in 2014.

2.2. GEM PhD School



The Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate on “Globalisation, the EU, and Multilateralism” (EMJD-GEM) is a doctoral programme funded by the European Commission. The GEM PhD School aims to foster first-rate inter-disciplinary doctoral research in Europe on common policy and societal challenges facing the current global system, and seeks to answer a growing call for international doctoral programmes characterised by excellence, inter-disciplinarity and a global reach. This integrated transnational doctoral research and training program leads to a double degree upon completion of a jointly supervised doctoral dissertation.

The GEM PhD School brings together a unique set of nine leading research institutions from across the globe. Under the stewardship of the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), the programme involves the Fudan University, LUISS, University of Genève, the University of Warwick and Waseda University. The consortium is supported by three distinguished associated institutions, namely Boston University, ITAM and UNU-CRIS. Being an associated institution, UNU-CRIS offers GEM PhD School’s students in their third year the possibility to undertake a short stay with an eye on furthering their research.

2.3. Doctoral School on Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism



The second edition of the Doctoral Summer School on “Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism” was held from 8 to 12 July in Quito, Ecuador. This one-week summer school brings together a group of PhD students and young researchers for a series of lectures held by leading senior academics in the field of Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism and to discuss their research projects in tutorial sessions. The target audience is doctoral students dealing with Latin American Regionalism or Comparative Regionalism from different social science sub-disciplines and at various stages of their research projects. The school is co-organised by UNU-CRIS, the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar (UASB), the Inter-American Development Bank, OBREAL and LATN. The partner institutions intend to repeat this successful undertaking in 2014.

2.4. Traineeship and Internship Programme

UNU-CRIS offers students with an interest and background in regional integration studies the opportunity to take part in the activities of the Institute. The research traineeship and internship programme is intended for undergraduate and graduate students, respectively.

Trainees contribute to the activities undertaken under the research programme *Monitoring and Assessing Regional Integration* and are supervised by the head of this programme. Their research project consists in updating the Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS), which provides direct access to information and data on regional integration processes worldwide. They may also be requested to assist in administrative or organisational tasks.

Research interns take part in the activities of the research programme for which they applied and are supervised by the head of this research programme. Their duties involve research assignments related to ongoing research projects and activities and based on the needs of their supervisor. The latter provide interns with guidance and advice during the internship. Besides, two communication interns supported the

development of a communication strategy for UNU-CRIS thanks to financial contributions provided by Flanders Trainee Programme.

Trainees and interns are provided with office space, computer facilities and access to the libraries of UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe. They are also welcome to take part in seminars, workshops, conferences and other events organised by UNU-CRIS, including informal briefings and roundtable discussions. In 2013, two trainees and 28 interns visited UNU-CRIS.

2.5. *Visiting Researchers*

UNU-CRIS offers to doctoral researchers, academics, professors and other professionals with a background in regional integration the opportunity to undertake a research period in Bruges. Visiting researchers are “scholars in residence”. They conduct their own research projects on topics related to the research programmes of the Institute. These projects are selected for their inter-disciplinary, comparative and future-oriented approach, and for their relevance in terms of policy-making in regional integration. Visiting researchers finally are expected to contribute to the research activities of UNU-CRIS and to take part in seminars, workshops, conferences and other events, including informal briefings and roundtable discussions. In 2013, UNU-CRIS hosted 10 visiting researchers.

2.6. *Research Brunches*



The Research Brunch initiative was launched in November 2010. These seminars, which are held once a month, provide a platform for informal dialogue among UNU-CRIS permanent researchers, trainees, interns and visiting scholars. Young researchers are invited to present their incipient research for early guidance or the final findings of their project before the submission of their work. They thereby test their ideas in front of an audience and receive feedback and advice from their peers.

These brunches importantly contribute to fostering the internal dynamics of the Institute, be it from an academic or a social point of view. They strengthen the multi-disciplinarity of the research performed thanks to comments from researchers working in other fields and highlight synergies among the various researchers' interests and foci.

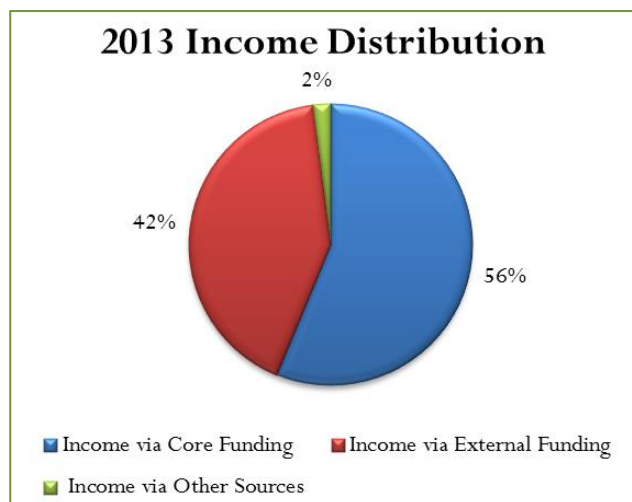
Part Two

Financial Overview

The present section aims to provide a general overview of the budget flows of UNU-CRIS in 2013. Beside the annual Core Funding granted by the Flemish Community, UNU-CRIS generated External Funding – namely resulting from projects financially supported by the European Commission – amounting to 52% of the Core Budget.

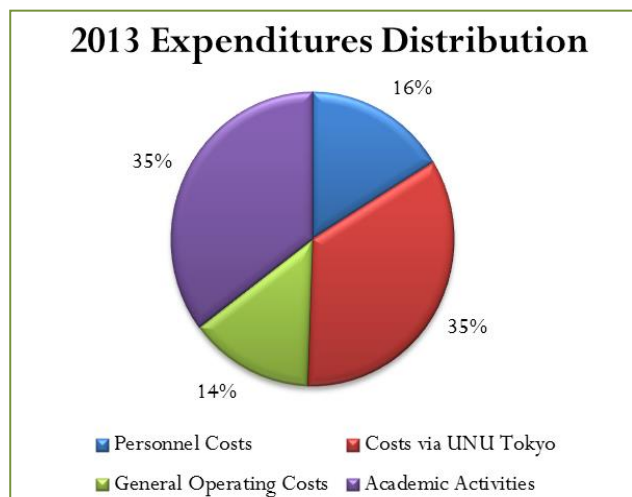
1. Income

TOTAL INCOME 2013		1,927,619.17€
1. Income via Core Funding		1,083,724.72
a. 2013 Contribution		1,065,000.00
b. Transfer		18,724.72
2. Income via External Funding		805,464.45
a. 2013 Funding		553,084.58
b. Transfer		252,379.87
3. Income via Other Sources		38,430.00
a. 2013 Funding		1,024.43
b. Transfer		37,405.57



2. Expenditures

TOTAL EXPENDITURES 2013		1,443,288.82€
1. Personnel Costs		234,496.85
2. Costs via UNU Tokyo		495,314.47
3. General Operating Costs		205,011.08
4. Academic Activities		508,466.42



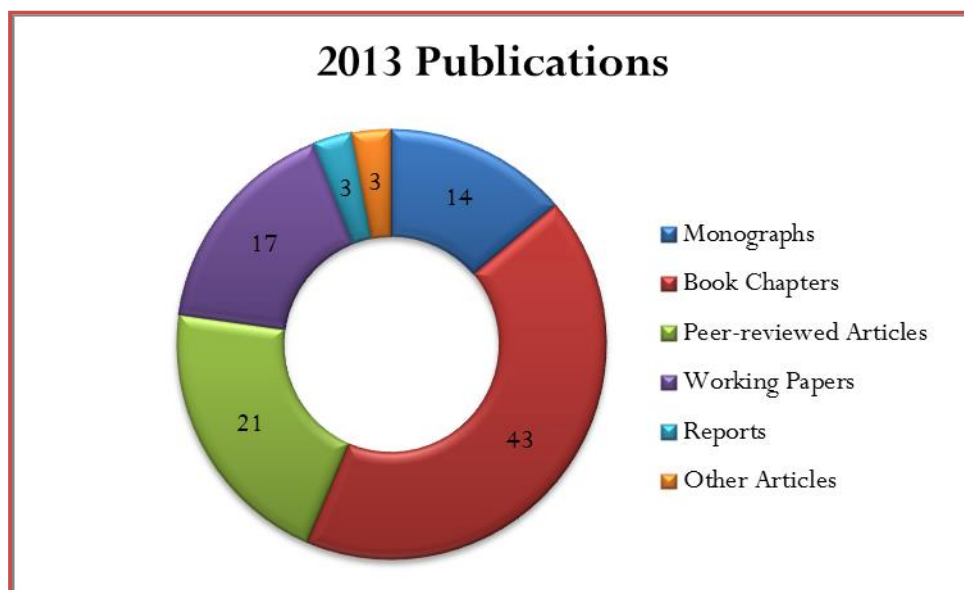
Part Three

Selection of Publications

Since its inception in 2001, UNU-CRIS has generated a steady output and impact and has become recognised as a major player in the field of comparative regional integration studies. It has built up a unique expertise and a sound reputation. The present section provides a general overview of the academic output of the research Institute in 2013 in terms of publications. The introductory overview is supplemented with a selection of books, peer-reviewed articles, working papers and online articles published in 2013.

1. General Overview

The academic output of 2013 is remarkable. No less than 14 monographs and 43 book chapters were produced. As an indicator of the top-quality of research, 21 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals. A total of 23 working papers, policy briefs, reports and other articles were written.



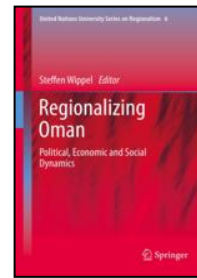
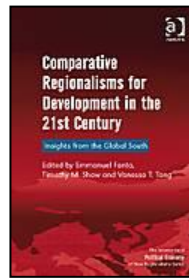
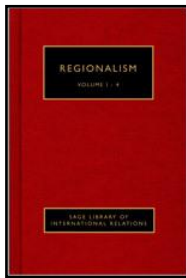
2. Selected Books

De Lombaerde Philippe and Fredrik Söderbaum (eds.), *Regionalism (4 vol.)*, London: SAGE Publications.

Fanta Emmanuel, Timothy Shaw and Vanessa Tang (eds.), *Comparative Regionalisms for Development in the 21st Century: Insights from the Global South*, Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate.

Fioramonti Lorenzo (ed.), *Regionalism in a Changing World: Comparative Perspectives in the New Global Order*, Abingdon: Routledge.

Steffen Wippel (ed.), *Regionalizing Oman: Political, Economic and Social Dynamics*, Dordrecht: Springer (UNU Series on Regionalism).



3. Selected Peer-reviewed Articles

Abass Ademola, “The Proposed International Criminal Jurisdiction for the African Court: Some Problematic Aspects”, *Netherlands International Law Review*, LX: 27-50.

Abass Ademola, “Prosecuting International Crimes in Africa: Rationale, Prospects and Challenges”, *European Journal of International Law*, 24(3): 933-946.

Chen Lurong and Philippe De Lombaerde, “China Moving Up the Value Chain: What Can be Learned From the Asian NICs?”, *International Area Studies Review*, 16(4): 407-430.

Chen Lurong and Philippe De Lombaerde, “Testing the Relationships between Globalization, Regionalization and the Regional Hub-ness of the BRICs”, *Journal of Policy Modeling*.

Deacon Bob and Sonja Nita, “Regional social integration and free movement across borders: The role of social policy in enabling and preventing access to social entitlements by cross-border movers. Europe and Southern Africa compared”, *Regions and Cohesion*, Special Issue, 3(1): 32-61.

Deacon Bob, Sonja Nita and Lorenzo Fioramonti (eds), “Regions without Borders: Regional Governance, Migration and Social Protection in Africa and Europe”, *Regions and Cohesion*, Special Issue, 3(1): 1-7.

De Lombaerde Philippe, “Measuring and Modeling Regional Power and Leadership”, *Journal of Policy Modeling*.

Maes Léonie, “Towards an effective United Nations-African Union partnership for Peace. A Critical Outlook based on the Implementation of the R2P in Libya”, *Journal of African Union Studies*, Special Issue, 1(2-3): 61-76.

Van Langenhove Luk, “Regional Integration Studies”, *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, xiv(2): 19-28.

Van Langenhove Luk, “What is a Region? Towards a Statehood Theory of Regions”, *Contemporary Politics*, 19(4): 474-490.



4. Publications available online

- [UNU-CRIS Policy Briefs](#)
- [UNU-CRIS Working Papers](#)
- [Bruges Regional Integration & Global Governance \(BRIGG\) Working Papers](#)

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