

# UNU-CRIS Annual Report

# 2011



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**UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE ON COMPARATIVE  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES**

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**UNITED NATIONS  
UNIVERSITY  
CRIS**

Comparative Regional Integration Studies

## **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 postgraduate 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](http://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 that are concerned with issues of regional integration and cooperation. ([www.cris.unu.edu](http://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

**2011** was a particularly important year for the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies as the Institute celebrated its first ten years of existence. This tenth anniversary provides a unique opportunity to take stock of the past and to look forward to the future.

Looking back to 2001 when it started its activities, UNU-CRIS can be pleased with its remarkable record to date. Over the years, the Institute has generated an impressive academic output and has gained significant reputation as a leading actor in studying regional integration and regional governance.

In view of its encouraging performance, UNU-CRIS now has the ambition to capitalise the past achievements and continue to grow as a leading institute with global impact and strong local roots. In this regard, UNU-CRIS contemplates two major challenges ahead. First, it has the ambition to re-think the scope of its research and identify new areas where its contribution can make the difference, while deepening research and understanding of the topics and areas presently studied. Secondly, UNU-CRIS will devote efforts to improving its local anchorage as well as global presence and visibility. Taking advantage of the vast amount of communication media available today, it will have to adapt its knowledge dissemination strategies.

In 2011, UNU-CRIS welcomed the signing of the fifth Memorandum of Understanding between the UNU, the Flemish Government and the College of Europe as an expression of the success of their partnership.

The Institute also welcomed the appointment of Dr Louise Fawcett, Dr Richard Higgott, Dr Pierre Sané, Dr Diana Tussie, Dr Jan Wouters and Dr Paul Demaret as members of the UNU-CRIS Advisory Committee. The first meeting of the newly set-up Committee was held in Bruges.

Among the various projects and activities undertaken by the Institute this year, the following deserve to be highlighted.

The UNESCO-UNU Chair on Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People was inaugurated on 16 February in Pretoria, South Africa. It has the objective to creatively address the opportunities and challenges of regional integration, migration and free movement of people within the Southern African region.

The GR:EEN Project – *Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks* – was formally launched. This European Union-funded project aims at studying the present and future role of the EU in an emerging multi-polar world through a programme of stocktaking and multi-disciplinary research. UNU-CRIS is involved as a partner institution in this project coordinated by the University of Warwick.

The NETRIS Project – *Network for Regional Integration Studies* – held its final Conference on 22-24 November in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It terminated a three year-long research project devoted to the strengthening of the ACP-EU Partnership in Higher Education.

The joint final Conference of the EU-GRASP Project – *Changing Multilateralism: the European Union as a Global-Regional Actor in Security and Peace* – and two other EU-funded research projects (Mercury and EU4Seas) was held on 7 October in Brussels. Researchers of the three projects presented their main output in the presence of external scholars and policy-makers from the EU and other international institutions.

The World Reports on Regional Integration published by UNU-CRIS in collaboration with relevant UN regional economic and social commissions became part of the United Nations University Series on Regionalism. Launched by UNU-CRIS and Springer, the latter aims at offering a platform for innovative work on regionalism from a global and inter-disciplinary perspective.

Finally, on the occasion of its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, UNU-CRIS organised a series of public events with the aim of strengthening its local ties, and had the honour to host the 58<sup>th</sup> annual session of the UNU Council in Bruges.

*Luk Van Langenhove*  
Director of UNU-CRIS

# Part One

## Research and Training Activities

The United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies 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 issue of regional integration, particularly in developing countries.

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

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

# RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1

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## 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 unidirectional 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

#### 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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, multidisciplinary research. Emphasis is placed on the variety of actors, from the 20<sup>th</sup> century’s resilient actors to the rising powers of the 21<sup>st</sup>, 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 the preliminary stage, a theoretical and conceptual background will be 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 will be undertaken. Thirdly, the effects of regional leadership in Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas will be considered. Fourthly, attention will be given to the EU and multipolarity in four issue areas, namely human rights and security, energy, resources

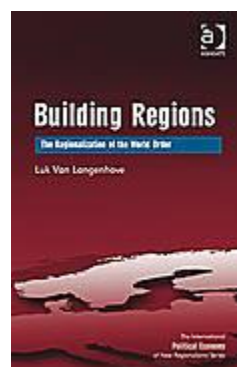
and environment, and trade and finance. Finally, a foresight exercise will detail scenarios for EU policy towards the emerging world order.

GR:EEN is composed by 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), FRIDE (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).

## **Events**

On 15 and 16 November, the first GR:EEN workshop on “The Role of Regional Leadership in Multipolarity” was organised in Bruges. It addressed (i) the conceptualisation of regional leadership and (ii) the determinants of regional organisations’ global role in peace and security. The workshop was opened by a seminar on “The Global Crisis and the China Model”, presented by Dr Shaw Breslin, coordinator of the GR:EEN project.

### ***2.2. Building Regions – The Regionalization of the World Order***



This monograph, written by Luk Van Langenhove, is about regions, how they emerge and how they are dramatically changing the appearance of the present 'world of states' and existing forms of governance from local to global levels is analysed. Regions come in different forms and varieties. Regions can be small or huge. They can be part of a single state, be composed of different states or stretched out across borders. They can be important recognised economic, social or cultural entities or they can be largely ignored by the people who live on a region's territory. They can be well-defined with clear cut boundaries as is the case in so-called 'constitutional regions' or they can be fuzzy as for instance in cross-border regions. In sum, they are not a natural kind, and defining regions is not a simple task.

Crossing disciplinary boundaries, “Building Regions” is an exercise in theorising regions. It brings together different processes and concepts such as regional integration, devolution, federalism, and separatism under one conceptual framework, and refines the social constructionist view on regions.

### ***2.3. Regional Integration in West Africa***

The West Africa Institute (WAI) for International Research on Regional Integration and Social Transformations, Cape Verde, is a ‘category 2’ UNESCO research centre, which implies that the Institute is associated with UNESCO through formal arrangements and contributes to the achievement of its strategic programme objectives. In 2010, while it was setting up the new Institute, UNESCO turned to UNU-CRIS for advice on its academic programme. Within the WAI's framework, UNU-CRIS worked on a



background study to discuss the research agenda and the theoretical foundations for the study of West African regional integration. This study entitled “Thinking, Debating and Shaping integration in West African” was submitted in 2011, and is expected to be published in 2012. Following the creation of the WAI, the establishment of a partnership in research and education between the WAI and UNU-CRIS will be further explored.

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME 2

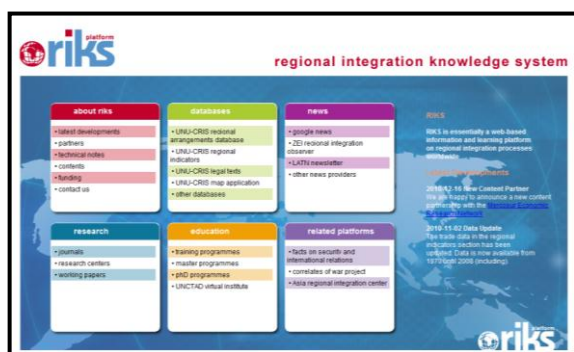
### MONITORING AND ASSESSING REGIONAL INTEGRATION WORLDWIDE

#### 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

##### 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 taken 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 of information retrieval and exchange where various aspects of regional integration processes can be found. The information that is made available on the platform is continually updated and expanded through the conclusion of new partnerships. Thanks to the latter, RIKS users have direct access to the database and statistics of the various partner institutions, including Afristat, Eurostat, ILO, IMF, OECD, World Bank, WTO. 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.

##### 2.2. The World Reports on Regional Integration

The *World Reports on Regional Integration* are published by UNU-CRIS in collaboration with UN-ESCWA, UN-ESCAP, UN-ECLAC, UN-ECA, UN-ECE and UNCTAD with the aim of 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. Besides, it comprises theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions from academics and policy-makers worldwide. The underlying rationale behind the World Reports is to contribute to filling the gap in supply of up-to-date regional integration's data and to become a leading reference point for debates among policy-makers, academics and the broader public on the role of regions in world governance. In 2011, the World Reports became part of the *United Nations University Series on Regionalism*, launched by UNU-CRIS and Springer. The UNU Series on Regionalism offers a platform for innovative work on (supra-national) regionalism from a global and inter-disciplinary perspective.

The two next World Reports on Regional Integration are planned for 2012. The third World Report will be devoted to "The United Nations and the Regions". It will investigate the implications of the rising importance of supra-national regional organisations for global governance in general, and for the United Nations, in particular. As for the fourth volume, it will deal with the link between Migration, Free movement and Regional integration. It will include in-depth studies on selected regional organisations and their approach towards free movement and migration, as well as a comparative overview of regional migration governance in different regions of the world.

### **2.3. The Regional Integration Manual – Quantitative and Qualitative Methods**



Co-edited by Philippe De Lombaerde, Renato Flôres, Lelio Iapadre and Michael Schulz, *The Regional Integration Manual* brings together different methods for monitoring and analysing regional integration processes in a systematic way. Employing a multi-disciplinary approach, it seeks to provide officials in regional organisations, researchers in think-tanks, academics and students worldwide with an accessible set of both quantitative and qualitative tools, useful in their day-to-day work. The *Manual* addresses an increasing demand for such tools, in a world where mechanisms and ideas for effective regional *government and governance* are in dire need, whereas the monitoring and analytical capabilities of official and non-governmental actors often lag behind. It also addresses a rapidly growing academic community studying the determinants, depth, speed and other characteristics of regional integration and co-operation.

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME 3

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### STUDYING THE GLOBAL-REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY COMPLEX

#### 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.

#### 2. Selection of Research Projects

##### 2.1. *Changing Multilateralism: the European Union as a Global and Regional Actor in Security and Peace (2009-2012)*



The research project EU-GRASP – *Changing Multilateralism: the European Union as a Global-Regional Actor in Security and Peace* – is a European Union (EU) funded project under the 7th Framework Programme (FP7).

EU-GRASP aims to contribute to the articulation of the present and future role of the EU as a global and regional actor in security and peace. Thus, the three-year project focuses on the processes, means and opportunities for the EU to achieve effective multilateralism despite myriad challenges.

The research process consisted of four main components. At the preliminary stage, the theoretical and conceptual background was developed through an integrated analysis of the evolving concepts of multilateralism and security and of the role of the EU as a security actor. Secondly, a mapping of the EU’s transversal cooperation at different levels – bilateral, regional, interregional and global – was realised. The analytical work was then undertaken, consisting of 23 case-studies of the EU’s approach to six security issues – regional conflicts, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction (traditional issues), and energy security and climate change, severe human rights violations and migration (new concerns). Finally, a foresight exercise led to the design of four scenarios of the possible futures of EU security policies, based on various assumptions concerning the international environment in which it will evolve.



EU-GRASP is coordinated by UNU-CRIS and involve a consortium of eight partners from across the globe: University of Warwick (UK), University of Gothenburg (Sweden), Florence Forum on the Problems of Peace and War (Italy), KULeuven (Belgium), Centre for International Governance Innovation (Canada), Peking University (China), Institute for Security Studies (South Africa) and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel).

## **Events**

From 23 to 25 February, the EU-GRASP workshop on “New and Traditional Security Issues” was organised in Gothenburg, Sweden.

On 15 March, a roundtable entitled “Assessing the EU’s Security Policies in a Complex Global Order: The EU-GRASP Project” took place in Ottawa, Canada. The panel was co-organised by EU-GRASP, the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada.

On 13 and 14 June, the EU-GRASP workshop entitled “Addressing Key Human Security Challenges in Africa: A EU-Africa Partnership” was organised in collaboration with the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and took place in Pretoria, South Africa.

On 17 and 18 June, the EU-GRASP workshop on “Migration in Europe: The Politics of Detention Centres” was organised in Florence, Italy. It examined migration policies of the EU and its Member States, with a focus on the politics of detention centres.

On 22 and 23 June, a EU-GRASP Conference entitled “New Security Challenges: Chinese and European Perspectives” was co-organised by UNU-CRIS and Peking University. The Conference took place in Beijing, China.

On 19 and 20 July, the EU-GRASP workshop on “Transversal Issues: Bilateral and Global Cooperation” was organised in Brussels.

On 5 and 6 October, the EU-GRASP Scenario workshop took place in Brussels. It addressed the central research question: “What can be the role of the EU as a security actor in the framework of security governance in the future?”.

On 7 October, the joint Final Conference of the three EU-funded projects EU-GRASP, EU4Seas<sup>1</sup> and MERCURY<sup>2</sup> was organised in Brussels. The Conference involved researchers from the three projects presenting the main results, as well as external scholars providing peer-review feedback and policy makers from EU and international institutions contributing their views on the policy relevance and usability of results.

## **Publications**

The academic output of the project is remarkable. No less than 30 EU-GRASP working papers have been published, five of which in 2011. After the joint Final Conference, a policy brief entitled “The EU and Multilateralism: Nine Recommendations” was co-produced by EU-GRASP, EU4Seas and MERCURY. Besides, EU-GRASP’s research contributed to the publication of a number of books and edited volumes, special issues in academic journals, peer-reviewed articles, book chapters, and PhD theses. Additional information related to the EU-GRASP project as well as a selection of publications are available online (<http://www.eugrasp.eu/>).

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<sup>1</sup> *The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe’s sea basins*

<sup>2</sup> *Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order*

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME 4

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### ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

#### 1. Aims and Purposes

Developing countries are increasingly turning to regional integration in response to the challenge of globalisation, which has undermined autonomous national development strategies. They have lost confidence in global multilateral institutions to provide equitable development rules and ownership of their development policies and processes. 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.

The programme aims at a combination of academic research and policy dialogue, and will further develop existing links and collaborations with relevant UN agencies (including UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, ILO, regional economic commissions), regional development banks, and other regional organisations.

#### 2. Selection of Research Projects

##### 2.1. Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality



GRESI is a Scientific Research Community on “Globalisation, Regionalisation and Economic and Social Inequality” supported by the Flemish FWO (Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek).

The network, consisting of six partners, was coordinated by the University of Antwerp and gathered researchers from the Universities of Brussels (VUB), Ghent, Leuven (KUL), Lille, Maastricht (UNU-MERIT) and UNU-CRIS.

#### **Events**

On 12 May, a GRESI seminar on Databases was co-organised by UNU-CRIS and the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies. Both institutes presented the datasets that they manage in the context of macro-political and economic research.

On 31 May, a GRESI workshop on Migration was organised in Bruges and brought together the partners of the network to discuss their current research on migration.

On 8 and 9 November, an International workshop addressing “Inequality in Global Governance: Causes and Consequences of Unequal Representation and Decision-making in Global Governance institutions” was organised in Leuven, Belgium. It brought together scholars from a wide variety of disciplines to address issues

regarding the current state, causes, and effects of States inequality in global governance institutions at the regional and multilateral level.

The Special Issue “The Labour Market Consequences of Globalisation and Regionalisation” was published in the International Journal of Manpower (Guest editors: Ludo Cuyvers, Philippe De Lombaerde and Glenn Rayp).

## **2.2. Free Movement of People within Regional Organisations**

This research project on the *Free Movement of People within Regional Organisations* was conducted by UNU-CRIS in cooperation with and financed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The overall objective is to address the role of human mobility within regional integration processes and to ensure that free movement arrangements are considered and discussed by relevant stakeholders within regional organisations.

In order to gain insight into the regional organisations’ approach to free movement of people, a combination of surveys and desk research is being applied. During the first phase of the project, questionnaires were sent to around 30 regional organisations covering all world regions. The questionnaire included inquiries related to the legal mandate of the organisations, specific free movement policies as well as their implementation. Building upon this mapping exercise, selected experts were contacted to establish a network on regional free movement policies. Through this network, a more detailed research has been conducted on the actual situation of free movement agreements and the obstacles to the establishment of regional migration policies.

Through the collection of factual information (treaties, protocols, etc.) as well as the analysis of policy instruments and their implementation in the field of free movement, this project aims at presenting a clear overview of the current trends in the regional organisations’ approach to free movement of people.

The final output will be an edited volume comprising the comparative analysis as well as the individual case-studies, to be published by Springer in 2012.

## **2.3. The UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People**

The UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People is the result of an agreement between UNESCO and UNU-CRIS signed on 26 November 2010. On 1 January 2011, Professor Bob Deacon (University of Sheffield, UK, and UNU-CRIS, Bruges) was appointed as the Chair holder for an initial period of two years, and the Chair was formally launched on 16-18 February during a seminar on “Regional Integration in Europe and Africa” organised in Pretoria, South Africa. The Chair is based in UNU-CRIS, Bruges, and cooperates 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.

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.

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, decreasing contentious debates and having an open problem-solving communication.

The Chair is financially supported by the Flemish Government, Belgium.

#### **2.4. Implications of Circular Migration**



Circular migration processes, understood as the back-and-forth movement of people between countries and regions, form part of the changing nature of migration movements worldwide at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In the past decades, migration flows - international, regional and internal - have been increasing quantitatively and changing in context, scope and nature. Nowadays, most of the migration projects are open-ended, multi-directional and flexible and often include circular migration movements. Despite growing interest in the topic, the scholarly study of circular migration is still in its early stages, and more research is needed to fully grasp its social, economic, political and cultural implications. This is even more relevant in a context where the idea of circular migration is heralded by policy-makers as a magic bullet and potential solution to transform international migration into a “win-win-win” situation, i.e. countries of destination can successfully meet their labour market needs, sending countries benefit through remittances, and know-how and migrants themselves can raise their standard of living without leaving their families on a permanent basis.

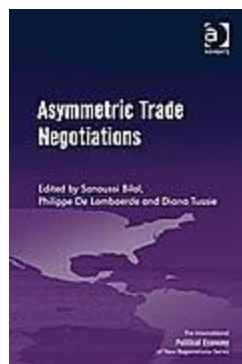
In the framework of the newly established United Nations University International Institute on the Alliance of Civilizations (UNU-IIAOC), a pilot project is jointly launched by UNU-CRIS and the Center of Studies and Research on Migrations at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (CERM-UAB) to address the implications of circular migration for sending and receiving countries as well as migrants and their families from a global perspective.

The main outcome of the project will be an edited volume addressing the topic of circular migration with regard to its multiple dimensions and human, political and civil rights implications from a global perspective, and including contributions from key experts covering various disciplines and geographical areas.

On 20 and 21 October, a workshop on “Circular Migration” was organised jointly by UNU-CRIS and CERM (UAB) at the historical site of Sant Pau, Barcelona. The workshop brought together renowned experts to discuss selected case-studies that illustrate circular migration patterns and policies in different world regions and from a wide variety of perspectives.



## 2.5. *Asymmetric Trade Negotiations*



The slow pace of the Doha Round has boosted the proliferation of regional and bilateral trade agreements. Paradoxically, the more powerful actors, the USA and the European Union, who at the same time have benefited the most from the multilateral system, have also been engaged in bilateral and regional negotiations in order to sign WTO-plus agreements with developing countries.

Combining a clear theoretical exposition with systematic cross-regional analysis, *Asymmetric Trade Negotiations* offers a coherent picture of strategic, design and political economy aspects of North-South trade negotiation processes, from African, Asian and Latin American perspectives. The book, edited by Philippe De Lombaerde,

Sanoussi Bilal and Diana Tussie, brings together skilled area specialists to contribute to the academic debate and understanding of these recent processes, and provide negotiators and policy-makers in the South with recommendations, best practices and benchmarks.

## 2.6. *North-North, South-South Trade Agreements*

Within the context of a broader concern about the development potential of South-South agreements, UNU-CRIS and the World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER, Finland) embarked on a collaborative project with the aim of unpacking issues related to the negotiation process. The analytical emphasis of this project was on compatibility issues of North-South and South-South agreements, both from a theoretical and an empirical perspective.



The resulting collection of articles were published in the South African Journal of Economics (SAJE) as a special issue entitled “South-South and North-South Trade Agreements: Compatibility Issues”. It contributes to the literature on preferential trade agreements and to a deeper understanding of the changing nature of regional integration among developing and developed countries. This offers the opportunity to explore the place that South-South agreements have among predominantly North-South relations.

## RESEARCH PROGRAMME 5

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### 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 as embodied in the UN Charter.

#### 2. Selection of Research Projects

##### 2.1. Network for Regional Integration Studies



The research project NETRIS – Network for Regional Integration Studies – is funded by EDULINK, the ACP-EU Partnership in Higher Education. EDULINK is a programme financed by the European Union and implemented by the ACP Secretariat.

The specific purpose of NETRIS is to establish and coordinate a network of ACP Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) working within the field of (comparative) regional integration. The overall objectives of the network are to strengthen the research and training capacities of the partners in the field of regional integration studies, to stimulate mutual learning, shared practices and collective dissemination, and encourage policy relevant research.

From 2009 to 2011, NETRIS provided for assistance and consultations to reinforce the capacity of ACP-based researchers to conduct multidisciplinary research on regional integration. The establishing of a network linking ACP researchers allowed for increased exchange among academics working on similar topics. The seminars improved the capacity of ACP HEIs to conduct research, and provided researchers with the adequate methodological tools to undertake comparative research on regional integration. Mobility of research staff ensured optimal usage of the available expertise from each member institution and favoured the mutual enrichment of the network members. A knowledge database was established to resolve the problem of access to information and facilitate the exchange of ideas and the dissemination of research results. The project was concluded in November 2011.

NETRIS was coordinated by UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe, Bruges, and involved seven partners and two associated institutions from ACP countries.

## **Events**

From 28 to 30 March, a NETRIS seminar on “Regional Integration and Migration Policies in ACP Countries” was organised in collaboration with the College of Europe. The seminar addressed challenges posed at the national, regional and global levels by the intensification of both regionalism and international migration, and explored new regional instruments to formulate policies and manage migration flows and stocks. The event took place at the University of Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD), Dakar, Senegal.

From 22 to 24 November, the NETRIS Final Conference entitled “Regional Integration in ACP Countries: Challenges and Prospects” was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Conference was organised by UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe, Bruges, with the collaboration of the University of Addis Ababa and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

### **2.2. Master Programmes**

In December 2009, the UN General Assembly amended the UNU Charter to make it possible for UN Universities 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.

In line with the United Nations University’s strong engagement in research and post-graduate training, and in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research, UNU-CRIS engaged in the process of elaborating Master’s study programmes related to Regionalism and Regional Integration in partnership with two European Universities.

#### **Master of Arts in Comparative Regional Integration, Bonn**



Zentrum für Europäische  
Integrationsforschung

The first programme is a Master of Arts in Comparative Regional Integration and is organised with the Center for European Integration Studies (ZEI), based in Bonn, Germany. The M.A. in Comparative Regional Integration will endeavour to contribute to excellent education on sustainable regional integration from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective through the dissemination of knowledge gained in UNU-CRIS and ZEI research activities. The different modules of the programmes will be taught by internationally renowned academics from across the EU and other parts of the world. While the Master will mainly be located in the international setting of Bonn, students will be offered the opportunity to have an internship or write their Master’s thesis at UNU-CRIS.

#### **Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development, Maastricht**



The second programme falls under the already existing Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development (MPP), 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). The M.Sc. program in Public Policy and Human Development 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, the MPP 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 general, 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 presently consists of five specialisations. In partnership with UNU-CRIS, a new specialisation on "Regional Integration and Multi-Level Governance" (RIMLG) will be launched in the academic year 2012-2013. Besides the specialisation, UNU-CRIS will offer MPP students the possibility to have an internship or write their Master's thesis in the Institute.

### **2.3. PhD Programmes**

#### **GEM PhD School**



The Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate on "Globalisation, the EU, and Multilateralism" (EMJD-GEM) is a five year programme aimed at fostering first-rate interdisciplinary doctoral research in Europe on common policy and societal challenges facing the current global system. It seeks to answer a growing call for international doctoral programmes characterised by excellence, inter-disciplinarity and a global reach. Upon completion of a jointly supervised doctoral dissertation, this integrated transnational doctoral research and training program can lead to a double degree.

The GEM PhD School brings together a unique set of nine leading research institutions from across the globe. Under the stewardship of the Institut d'Etudes Européennes at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (IEE-ULB), the programme involves the Institut Européen at the Université de Genève (UNIGE), the Centre for European Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai, the Politics And International Studies (PAIS) at the University of Warwick, the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies (IAPS) at Waseda University in Tokyo, and the Political Theory Faculty at the Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli (LUISS) in Rome. Furthermore, the consortium includes three distinguished associated institutions, namely Boston University in the United States of America, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM) in Mexico, and UNU-CRIS in Bruges. Being an associate institution, UNU-CRIS offers GEM PhD School's students in their third year, a short stay with an eye on furthering the student's research (<http://www.erasmusmundus-gem.eu/>).



#### **2.4. Lessons from Europe Learning Programme**



The “Lessons from Europe Learning Programme” was an eight-day intensive seminar on European regional integration organised by UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB)-GMS-Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management. The learning programme is intended to provide opportunities for civil servants of the Greater Mekong Delta countries to better understand the impact and complexities of integration within the EU by drawing lessons that are relevant and applicable to the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

The seminar on “Regional Integration and Development: Lessons from Europe” took place in Bruges from 20 to 29 June, and was attended by a total of eighteen high-level officials from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and China. The programme, organised into a modular structure, combined different learning methodologies, such as lectures, case studies, workshops, integration exercises, panel debates and field visits to the EU institutions in Brussels. The core training sessions were divided in three modules: (1) introductory sessions on the EU; (2) comparative regionalism in the EU and beyond, exploring different worldwide examples of regional integration; and (3) EU sectoral sessions, focusing on main EU policy areas of interest for the GMS region, such as tourism, energy or transport, among others.

## 10 YEARS OF UNU-CRIS



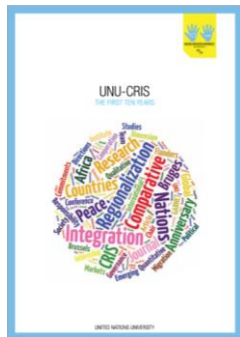
In 2011, it has been ten years since UNU-CRIS was founded. Located in Bruges and supported by the Flemish government, the Province of West-Flanders, the City of Bruges and the College of Europe, it has grown into a leading academic institution, specialised in the comparison of regional integration processes all over the world.

On the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Institute, a couple of public events were organised.

On 11 May, the screening of “Jane’s Journey” was co-organised by UNU-CRIS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Bruges within the framework of the International Millennium Documentary Film Festival. This Documentary Film relates the journey of Jane Goodall, now 75, who gave up her career as a primatologist as well as her private life more than 20 years ago in order to devote her entire time and energy to the mission of saving the planet.

On 11 September, the Director of UNU-CRIS, Luk Van Langenhove, delivered a public lecture on “The United Nations and Armed Conflicts”. The lecture, held in Dutch, took place in the Auditorium of the Episcopal Seminary of Bruges and was attended by 150 guests.

On 10 and 11 September, UNU-CRIS opened its doors to the public in the framework of the Open Monuments’ weekend focussing on the theme “conflict”. UNU-CRIS researchers hosted an information booth and answered to the visitors’ questions about the work of the Institute. Guided tours of the premises also took place.



In November, two brochures were released both in English and in Dutch. Whereas the leaflet “10 Questions and Answers/10 Vragen en Antwoorden” succinctly highlights the key information, the booklet “UNU-CRIS: The First Ten Years/De Eerste Tien Jaar” contains an introduction to the broad UNU system, followed by a description of the UNU-CRIS Institute itself. It underlines the aims, purposes and vision of UNU-CRIS, and provides relevant information regarding its research programmes, selected projects, staff members and financing. Furthermore, the booklet contains photos, facts and interesting quotes that describe what UNU-CRIS is all about: ten years of hard work and pioneering research.

Finally, from 28 November to 1 December, UNU-CRIS had the great honour to host the **58<sup>th</sup> annual session of the UNU Council** in Bruges. The Council is the governing board that formulates the principles and policies guiding the activities of UNU. On day one, the annual ‘State of the University’ was presented, including the financial overview and the academic programme and budget estimates for the coming biennium. UNU-CRIS Director also reported on the status of implementation of the recommendations of its evaluation reports. Day two was devoted to committee meetings that focussed on the operation and activities of the UNU institutes and programmes, and on general financial and administrative issues, including the budget

estimates for 2012–2013. Day three consisted of a joint session by members of the two academic programme committees to discuss the outcomes of the previous day's meetings. Discussions focussed on implementation of the postgraduate programme and twin institute concept. An evening reception was organised by the Flemish Government and the Province of West-Flanders in honour of the Council members. On the final day, the Council heard and discussed the committee report on finance and administration. In the afternoon, UNU-CRIS organised a Seminar on "Regions, Security and the United Nations", followed by a guided tour of the city of Bruges. Prior to the Council, the Conference of Directors (CONDOR) and the UNU Bureau Meeting also took place in the city of Bruges on 26 and 27 November.

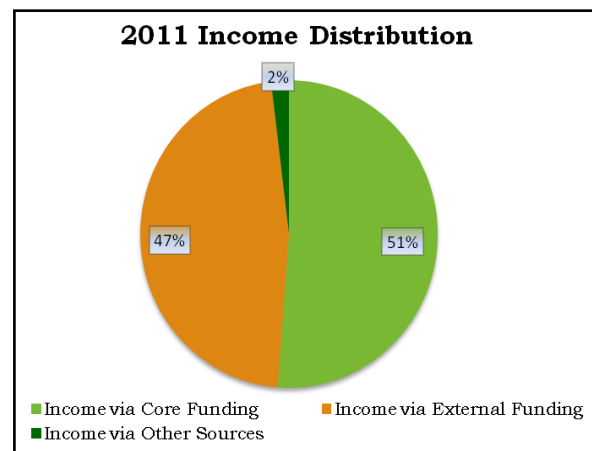
# Part Two

## Financial Overview

The present section provides a general overview of the budget flows of the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies in 2011. Beside the annual budgetary income granted by the *Flemish Community*, UNU-CRIS generated *external funding*, namely resulting of projects funded by the European Union, amounting to 71% of the core budget.

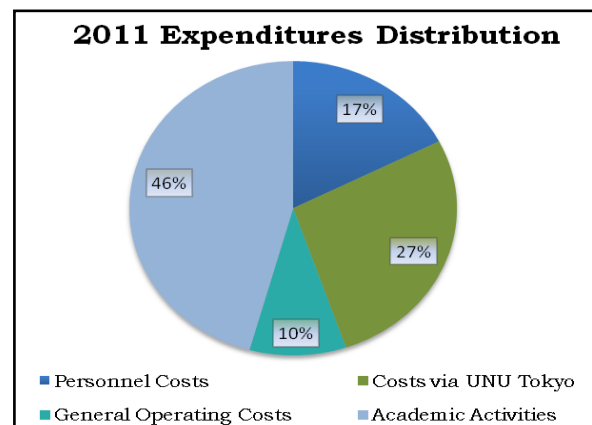
### 1. 2011 Income Distribution

<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,833,751.45</b>
<b>1. Core Funding</b>	<b>939,183.38</b>
a. Contribution for 2011	915,000.00
b. Transfer	24,183.38
<b>2. External Funding</b>	<b>859,204.83</b>
a. Contribution for 2011	647,812.65
b. Transfer	211,392.18
<b>3. Other Sources</b>	<b>35,363.24</b>
a. Contribution for 2011	13,119.03
b. Transfer	22,244.21



### 2. 2011 Expenditures Distribution

<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,639,630.18</b>
<b>1. Personnel Costs</b>	287,214.17
<b>2. Costs via UNU Tokyo</b>	446,704.89
<b>3. General Operating Costs</b>	156,791.03
<b>4. Academic Activities</b>	748,920.09



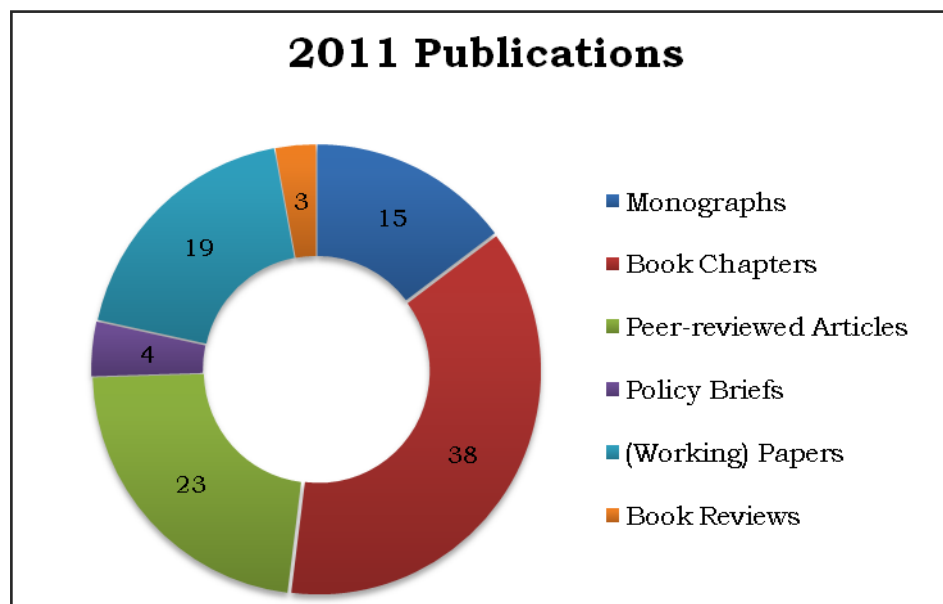
# Part Three

## 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. 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 2011 in terms of publications. The introductory overview is supplemented with a selection of books, peer-reviewed articles, working papers and online articles published in 2011.

### 1. General Overview

The academic output of 2011 is remarkable. No less than 15 monographs and 38 book chapters were published. As an indicator of the top-quality of research, 23 articles were issued in peer-reviewed journals. A total of 23 working papers, policy briefs and other types of articles were written.





## 2. Selected Books

Bayne Nicholas and Stephen Woolcock, *The New Economic Diplomacy. Decision Making and Negotiation in International Economic Relations*, Farnham-Burlington: Ashgate, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2011.

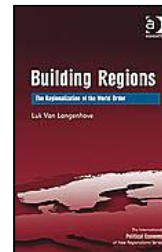
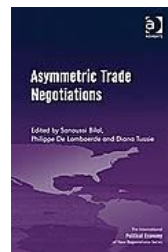
Bilal Sanoussi, Philippe De Lombaerde and Diana Tussie (eds.), *Asymmetric Trade Negotiations*, Farnham-Burlington: Ashgate, 2011.

De Lombaerde Philippe, Renato Flôres, Lelio Iapadre, and Michael Schulz (eds.), *The Regional Integration Manual. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods*, London: Routledge.

Söderbaum Fredrik and Rodrigo Tavares, *Regional Organizations in African Security*, London and New York: Routledge, 2011.

Van Langenhove Luk, *Building Regions. The Regionalization of the World Order*, London: Ashgate, 2011.

Warleigh-Lack Alex, Nick Robinson and Ben Rosamond (eds.), *New Regionalism and the European Union: Dialogues, Comparisons and New Research Directions*, London: Routledge, 2011.



## 3. Selected peer-reviewed Articles

Chen Lurong, Ludo Cuyvers, Philippe De Lombaerde and Wahyu Mukti Kusumaningtias, “An ASEAN-EU FTA, Regional Production Sharing, and Regional Cohesion,” *South African Journal of Economics*, 79 (4): 411-427.

Cuyvers Ludo, Philippe De Lombaerde and Glenn Rayp, “The Labour Market Consequences of Globalisation and Regionalisation,” *International Journal of Manpower*, 32 (3): 252-256.

Deacon Bob, Philippe De Lombaerde, Maria-Cristina Macovei and Sonja Schröder, “Globalisation and the Emerging Regional Governance of Labour Rights,” *International Journal of Manpower*, 32 (3): 334-365.

De Lombaerde Philippe, “The Good, the Bad and the Ugly in Comparative Regionalism,” *Journal of Common Market Studies*, 49 (3): 675-681.

De Lombaerde Philippe and Luk Van Langenhove, “Monitoring and Evaluating the Provision of (Donor-Funded) Regional Public Goods,” *Regions & Cohesion*, 1 (1): 101-123.

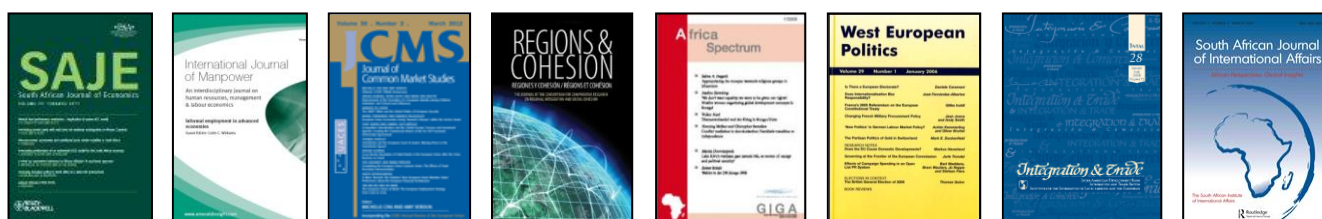
DiCaprio Alisa, Amelia Santos-Paulino and Philippe De Lombaerde, “South-South and North-South Trade Agreements: Compatibility Issues,” *South African Journal of Economics*, 79 (4): 347-349.

Meike Froitzheim, Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor, “The Limits of the EU as a Peace and Security Actor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,” *Africa Spectrum*, 46 (3): 45-70.

Jetschke Anja and Philomena Murray, “Diffusing Regional Integration: The EU and Southeast Asia,” *West European Politics*, 35 (1): 174-191.

Molano Cruz, Giovanni, “The Andean Integration Process: Origins, Transformations and Structures,” *Integration & Trade*, 15 (33): 35-45.

Tavares Rodrigo and Vanessa Tang, “Regional Economic Integration in Africa: Impediments to Progress?,” *South African Journal of International Affairs*, 18 (2): 217-233.



#### 4. BRIGG Working Papers (Bruges Regional Integration and Global Governance)

BRIGG 2011/1: The European Union's Role in Promoting and Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in Africa: Turning Political Commitments into Effective Action, Andrej Kirn.

BRIGG 2011/2: The Role of the Emerging Countries in the G20: Agenda-setter, Veto Player or Spectator?, Katharina Gnath and Claudia Schmucker.

BRIGG 2011/3: As Time goes by: EU Climate Change Actorness from Rio to Copenhagen, Thomas James Uldall Heidener.

BRIGG 2011/4: The EU Strategy for the Danube Region: What Potential Contribution to Regional Stability and Co-operation?, Mojca Kodric.

#### 5. Selected Online Publications

Ademola Abass, “Assessing NATO’s involvement in Libya,” *UNU Tokyo website* (27 October). Available at: <http://unu.edu/articles/peace-security-human-rights/assessing-nato-s-involvement-in-libya>

Philippe De Lombaerde, “Free Trade Agreements versus Constitutional Rights,” *Heads up for Development blog* (22 September). Available at: <http://headsupfordevelopment.tumblr.com/post/10683182550/report-free-trade-agreements-versus-constitutional>

Philippe De Lombaerde, Maria Cristina Macovei, Sonja Schröder and Bob Deacon, “Reinforcing Regional Rights: Labour and Migration,” *UNU Tokyo website* (23 August).

Available at: <http://unu.edu/articles/peace-security-human-rights/reinforcing-regional-rights-labour-and-migration>

Luk Van Langenhove, "The Upgrade of the EU in the UN and the Changing Nature of Multilateralism," *Europe's World* (13 May). Available at: [http://www.europesworld.org/NewEnglish/Home\\_old/CommunityPosts/tabid/809/PostID/2514/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.europesworld.org/NewEnglish/Home_old/CommunityPosts/tabid/809/PostID/2514/language/en-US/Default.aspx)

Luk Van Langenhove, "Multilateralism 2.0: The transformation of international relations," *UNU Tokyo website* (31 May). Available at: <http://unu.edu/articles/development-governance/multilateralism-2-0-the-transformation-of-international-relations>

Luk Van Langenhove, "Frankenstein or Pygmalion: The Complex Relation between States and Regions," *GR:EEN website* (5 July). Available at: <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/green/viewsontheeu/thebigview/july11part2/>

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