



ACADEMY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

EXECUTIVE TRAINING SEMINAR SERIES

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

REGIONAL INTEGRATION BEYOND THE EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE: LATIN AMERICA AND ASIA

Scientific Coordinator: Carlos Juan Closa Montero | Institute for Public Goods and Policies - CSIC

Villa Schifanoia - Sala Belvedere Via Boccaccio, 121 - Firenze

WHAT IS THE ACADEMY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE?

3-5 October 2012

The Academy of Global Governance (AGG) is a unique executive training programme, where theory and "real world" experience meet. Trainers at the AGG are leading academics, former ministers, heads of international organizations and top executives. AGG trainees – young executives, policy makers, diplomats, international organisations and public sector officials, private sector professionals, and junior academics - have diverse backgrounds, operate in a wide range of contexts, and come from the different corners of the world, to share views and debate in the vibrant academic environment of the European University Institute. The AGG's trainees benefit from a network of academics and international top-level officials, and from an extremely stimulating discussion on topical issues relating to governance.

INTRODUCTION

"Integration" means different things to different actors in different contexts. Whilst the EU has been the pioneer and, usually, the paradigm, actors in other schemes and areas challenge the validity of referring to a "model" either to model their own instruments and/or to evaluate achievements. Rather, the argument is made that integration schemes are ad hoc creations, tailor made to suit specific national realities and international contexts. Thus, the purpose of this Executive Training Seminar is to discuss integration schemes on the basis of their own merits, their own goals and their own achievements. Specifically, it focuses on integration in Latin America and Asia and the most significant integration schemes in each area, i.e. MERCOSUR/UNASUR and ASEAN respectively (but not exclusively).

Renato Baumann | IPEA & University of Brasília: Geography Matters: Productive Complementarity in Asia and Latin America and the Policies of the BRICs towards their Regional Neighbours

The session is divided into two parts. The first part provides some indications of the productive complementarity in Asia and Latin America, and the likely consequences for regional growth. The second part refers to the policies of the BRICs towards their regional neighbors. It analyses this topic focusing on the integration in Latin America and on the specific role of Brazil. Both the sessions are strongly based on the recent experience of Mercosur. They bring some thoughts in terms of geographical proximity allowing for specific measures that cannot be thought of in broader terms. What can be achieved among countries in the Southern Cone of South America (e.g. common external tariff, productive complementarity) cannot be expected in the economic relationship between, for example, Brazil and Mexico or Central America. Geography matters.

Renato Baumann is an economist at the Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA- a Brazilian Government think-tank) and Professor at the University of Brasília (Department of Economics). He has been the Director of the Brazil Office of UN/ECLAC until November 2010. Since 2002, he also teaches at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (Brasília) and at the Instituto Rio Branco (Foreign Affairs Ministry of Brazil). He also served as Professor at the Universidad Internacional de Andalucía and at the University of Oxford, and as Adviser at the World Bank (Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network).

His research interests include economic development and regional integration in Latin America, regional trade in Asia and in Latin America, and productive complementarity.

Michael Ewing-Chow and Tan Hsien-Li | National University of Singapore: The Role of the Rule of Law in ASEAN

From the time of its establishment in 1967, ASEAN has relied more on diplomacy rather than law. Political relations within the region were managed by consultation and consensus and declaratory statements, while treaties denoting binding legal obligations were few. The founders of ASEAN responded to the existing regional distrust created by some prior military confrontations by focusing on confidence building activities rather than on any concrete integration efforts. The discourse of ASEAN at that time, in contrast to the European experience, may in hindsight be said to be marked by the absence of any grand ambition or deep theory. However, upon the 40th anniversary of this regional organisation in 2007, the 10 ASEAN member states signed the ASEAN Charter stating that: "We, the Peoples of the Member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations ... [h]ereby decide to establish, through this Charter, the legal and institutional framework for ASEAN". For the first time the Legal and the Institutional were brought to the forefront of ASEAN discourse. This session aims to explore the aspirations, realities and limitations as the regional organisation endeavours to develop into an integrated ASEAN Community by 2015.

Michael Ewing-Chow is Associate Professor and WTO Chair at the Faculty of Law, as well as the Head, Trade/Investment Law & Policy at the Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore (NUS). He worked in Allen & Gledhill before joining NUS. He has been a consultant to the Singapore Government, the ADB, ASEAN, UNCTAD, the World Bank and the WTO. He has advised government officials in Asia and Latin America on trade and investment law as well as corporate governance. He also assisted the Singapore Company Law Reform and Frameworks Committee in 2001 and in 2008 was appointed to a Working Group of the Steering Committee to review of the Companies Act. Michael also volunteers with NGOs and co-founded Aidha, an NGO which provides financial education and microfinance opportunities for domestic migrant workers. For his work, he was awarded the Social Entrepreneur of the Year 2007.

Tan Hsien-Li is Research Fellow and Executive Director of the ASEAN Integration through Law Project at the Centre for International Law, NUS. Hsien-Li is currently seconded to NYU Law School as a Jean Monnet Fellow to work on the project. Hsien-Li is also the NUS representative to the ASEAN Universities Network-Human Rights Education Network, and the Senior Associate Editor of the Asian Journal of International Law. From 2007 to 2008, Hsien-Li was an APIC Ushiba Memorial ASEAN Fellow in Tokyo working on Japan's human security foreign policy. Hsien-Li researches primarily on public international law, particularly on institution-building and norm-creation, as well as human rights and peace and security issues in the ASEAN region. Her first book, *The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights: Institutionalising Human Rights in Southeast Asia*, was published by Cambridge University Press in 2011.

Louise Fawcett | University of Oxford: Contrasting Regionalisms: Latin America, Asia and Beyond

What can we learn about regional integration by contrasting the history and experience of different regions? Using a broad comparative and historical perspective this session seeks to locate the Latin American and Asian experiences in the wider discussion of global regionalisms. It aims to demonstrate that understanding regional trajectories requires a historically grounded perspective which traces the origins of regional institutions and explores critical moments in their evolution and development. Drawing widely on different examples, yet focusing in on some core Latin American and Asian institutions it seeks to better explain and understand regional diversity and patterns of institutional success and failure. Regionalism may obey certain universal logics that different theories seek to illuminate, but beyond this each regional institution possesses some unique features and characteristics which need to be evaluated on their own terms.

Louise Fawcett is Lecturer in Politics and International Relations at the University of Oxford and a Fellow of St Catherine's College. Her research interests and publications cover a diverse range of topics including comparative regionalism and the history, politics and international relations of developing countries. She is co-editor and contributor to *Regionalism in World Politics* (with Andrew Hurrell) and *Regionalism and Governance in the Americas* (with Monica Serrano).

Andés Malamud | University of Lisbon: Overlapping Regionalism, No Integration: the Latin American Experiences

After 20 years of its foundation, MERCOSUR has failed to meet its declared goals. Far from being a common market and not yet a customs union, it has neither deepened nor enlarged. All other regionalist projects in Latin America fare even worse, albeit they have arguably fostered domestic democracy, economic reforms and peaceful regional relations. This session compares several Latin American regional projects and focuses on their sprawling goals and declining performance in the context of Brazil's global emergence. The aim is to show how the strengthening of national sovereignty - as opposed to its pooling or delegation - is at the heart of most regionalist strategies.

Andrés Malamud is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon. He received a Ph.D. in Political and Social Sciences from the European University Institute. He has been visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg and professor at several universities in Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Mexico and Spain. His areas of interest include comparative regional integration, government institutions and parties, EU Studies and Latin American politics. His work has been published in such journals as Latin American Research Review, Cambridge Review of International Affairs, and Journal of European Integration. He served four years in the executive committee of the Latin American Political Science Association (ALACIP).

Rodolfo C. Severino | ASEAN Studies Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies: Regionalism in Southeast and East Asia

The session focuses on two distinctions: Southeast and East Asia, political and economic. Regionalism in Southeast Asia is expressed mainly in and by ASEAN, but is being riven apart by domestic political pressures and growing conflicts in national interests. Similarly, the larger East Asian region is encouraging centripetal forces to preserve peace and stability in the region and create space for the pursuit of development and prosperity. At the same time, it is being torn apart by centrifugal forces born of history, mutual suspicions and clashing national interests.

Rodolfo C. Severino, a Visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies since 2004, is a former ASEAN Secretary-General and former Philippine diplomat. He is the first Head of the ASEAN Studies Centre. He has authored four books, all published by ISEAS: *Southeast Asia in Search of an ASEAN Community* (2006), *ASEAN* (2008), *The ASEAN Regional Forum* (2009) and *Where in the World is the Philippines?* (2010). He served as ASEAN Secretary-General from 1998 to 2002. Prior to that, Mr. Severino was Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, and Ambassador to Malaysia, among other duties. He twice served as ASEAN Senior Official for the Philippines.

Fredrik Söderbaum | University of Gothenburg & United Nations University (UNU-CRIS): European Integration Studies and Comparative Regionalism: the Potential for Dialogue

European integration studies and new/comparative regionalism studies have largely been separated from each other, which has resulted in a missed opportunity for theory development and cumulative research. During recent years an increasing number of scholars from both EU studies and from new regionalism studies have started to question the lack of dialogue and interaction, but at the same time this project has also been criticized. The purpose of the session is to explore and define where (and where not) the potential for cumulative research and productive dialogue between the different research traditions exist.

Fredrik Söderbaum is an Associate Professor at the School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and an Associate Senior Research Fellow at the United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS), Bruges, Belgium. He has published widely on the topic of regions and regionalism, African politics, and the EU's external relations.

Osvaldo Rosales Villavicencio | ECLAC, United Nations: Trends and Prospective of Trade and Investment between China and Latin America

The session focuses on the principal trends and prospective of trade and investment relationships between China and Latin America. It analyses the challenges and opportunities of these trends (terms of trade, export diversification, investment opportunities). It also looks at the regional debate about the new Latin America's linkage with China in term of economic and strategic issues. Finally, the session analyses the main lines of the Chinese economic strategy towards Latin America.

Osvaldo Rosales Villavicencio is the Director of the International Trade and Integration Division for ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), United Nations. He has provided advice to Latin-American governments on economic policy and trade negotiation issues. From March 2000 to December 2004 he was the General Director of International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile. He was Chief Negotiator of Chile during the negotiations of the Free Trade Agreement between Chile and the United States; Chief Negotiator (Trade Pillar) of Chile at the Political and Economic Association Agreement with the European Union and Chief Negotiator of the Chile and Korea FTA. He led the Chilean Delegation to the FTAA negotiations; and also

headed talks for the beginning of negotiations for the Chile and China FTA. From 1990 until March 2000, he was Regional Adviser to the Executive Secretariat of ECLAC. In 1993, he was the Associate Coordinator of the Economic Program of the Presidential Candidature of Mr. Eduardo Frei, who governed Chile between 1994 and March 2000. In 1999 he was the Coordinator of the Macroeconomic Program of the Presidential Candidacy of Mr. Ricardo Lagos, who assumed the Presidency on March 2000.

Scientific Coordinator

Carlos Closa Montero is Professor at the Institute for Public Goods and Policies - CSIC - and Senior Fellow at the Global Governance Programme. Between 2004 and 2008, he was Deputy Director of the Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (Ministry of the President of the Spanish Government). Between 2005 and 2009, he was member of the Venice Commission for Democracy through Law (Council of Europe) representing Spain. He has been formerly Professor at the University of Zaragoza, Complutense (Madrid) and Visiting Professor at the College of Europe. He teaches at the Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset, in Madrid since 1999. He was also Visiting Fellow at the Minda de Gunzburg Centre of Harvard University (2002); Jean Monnet Fellow (1995-1996) and Salvador de Madariaga Fellow (2004) at the EUI and Senior Emile Noel Fellow at the Jean Monnet Center, NYU. He has published a large number of articles in peer review journals, in English, Spanish, French and Italian, on EU citizenship, the EU Constitutional structure, Europeanization and the EU relation with the member states. He is currently involved in a project coordinated by Joseph H.H. Weiler on Comparative Regional Integration.

Register on the Academy webpage: http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/academy/

The Global Governance Programme (GGP) of the European University Institute (EUI) does not charge a participation fee for the Academy of Global Governance Executive Training Seminars. Accommodation and travel costs, to and from Florence (Italy), and transport within Florence are at the expense of the participant or his/her institution. The GGP will provide transport information and directions to reach the European University Institute. A welcome dinner and lunches included in the programme of the Executive Training Seminar will be organized and offered by the GGP.

The Global Governance Programme receives financial support from the European Commission through the European Union budget.

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The Academy of Global Governance is the training dimension of the Global Governance Programme (GGP), Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute. The GGP is articulated in three main dimensions: research, policy and training. Diverse global governance issues are investigated through the research strands, coordinated by senior scholars, both from the EUI and from other internationally recognised top institutions. For 2011-2012 the GGP research strands focus on: Modes of Global Governance, Climate Policies, Development Policies and International Trade. The policy dimension is developed throughout the programme and is channeled into the High-Level Policy Seminars, which bring together top politicians, policy-makers and academics to discuss the current challenges of global governance.