

Conference

China, the European Union and the Restructuring of Global Governance

Speakers Biographies

and

Papers Abstracts

6-7 May, Brussels – European Economic and Social Committee

*H.E. Mr. **Karel de Gucht**, European Commissioner for Trade*

Karel de Gucht is currently the EU Commissioner for Trade and was previously European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid (July 2009-February 2010). He holds a degree in law from the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, where he taught and currently gives lectures in European Law. He was, among other political responsibilities, Member of the Flemish Parliament (1995-2003), President of the Flemish liberal party (VLD) (1999-2004), Member of the European Parliament (1980-1994), Member of the House of Representatives (2003-2009) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (2004-2009). He has held the honorary title of Minister of State since 2002.

*H.E. Ambassador **Song Zhe**, Head of Mission, Mission of the People's Republic of China to the European Union*

Ambassador Song Zhe is currently the Head of the Mission of the People's Republic of China to the European Union. An economist by education, he held several positions at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Kingdom and Western European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he was the Deputy –Director General before becoming Director-General of the General Office of State Council from 2003 to 2008.

*Prof. Dr. **Jan Wouters**, Director, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) and InBev-Baillet Latour EU-China Chair, KUL*

Jan Wouters is Professor of International Law and International Organizations, Jean Monnet Chair *Ad Personam* EU and Global Governance and Director of the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies and Institute for International Law at the University of Leuven (KULeuven). He is Visiting Professor at the College of Europe, President of the Flemish Foreign Affairs Council and *Of Counsel* at Linklaters. He is Member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Sciences and Arts. He studied law and philosophy in Antwerp and Yale University (LLM 1990), was a Visiting Researcher at Harvard

Law School and obtained his PhD at KULeuven (1996). He taught at the Universities of Antwerp and Maastricht, was Visiting Professor at Liège and Kyushu University and *Référéndaire* at the European Court of Justice (1991-1994). He is Editor of *International Encyclopedia of Intergovernmental Organizations* and Vice-Director of *Revue belge de droit international*. He has published widely (over 360 publications including 30 books and 70 international journal articles). Recently he published a treatise on international law (*Grondlijnen van Internationaal Recht*, 2005, with M. Bossuyt) and on the World Trade Organization (*The World Trade Organization. A Legal and Institutional Analysis*, 2007, with B. De Meester) as well as edited volumes such as *The European Union and Conflict Prevention* (2004), *Legal Instruments in the Fight Against International Terrorism* (2004), *The United Nations and the European Union* (2006), *Multilevel Regulation and the EU* (2008), *The Europeanisation of International Law* (2008), *European Constitutionalism Beyond Lisbon* (2009) and *Belgium in the Security Council* (2009). Apart from his participation in many national and international research projects and networks, he often trains international and national officials, advises a number of international organizations and frequently comments international events in the media.

Prof. Hugues Dumont, President, Institute of European Studies (FUSL)

Hugues Dumont is professor of Constitutional law, law theory and European Institutional law at the Facultés universitaires Saint-Louis (FUSL). Former Dean of the law Faculty he is currently President of the Institute of European Studies at FUSL, coordinator of the Interdisciplinary Centre of Research on Constitutional Law and Culture (CIRCC) and of the Seminar on Interdisciplinary Studies (SIEJ) at FUSL. Prof. Dumont is the author of several articles and co-editor of the publication *Les droits de l'homme, bouclier ou épée du droit pénal ?*, Bruxelles, Bruylant (FUSL, 2007) and *La protection juridictionnelle du citoyen face à l'administration*, Bruxelles, La Charte, 2007.

SESSION 1: A Multipolar World in Crisis

Prof. Dr. Men Jing, InBev-Baillet Latour Chair of EU-China Relations, College of Europe

Jing Men is InBev-Baillet Latour Professor of European Union-China Relations at the College of Europe. She graduated from Nankai University in Tianjin, China, with a BA (1990) and an MA (1993) in English Language and Literature. At the Vrije Universiteit Brussel she obtained a PhD in Political Science (2004) and a post-graduate diploma in Management (2002). Professor Men is Assistant Professor of International Affairs at the Vesalius College, Brussels, and Senior Researcher of Chinese Foreign Policy at the Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies, Vrije Universiteit Brussel. She has published widely on EU-China relations, European integration as well as Chinese foreign policy and external relations.

Mr. Tang Xiaobing, Counsellor, Market Access Division, WTO

Tang Xiaobing has worked in the Market Access Division of the World Trade Organization since 1 August 2002, focusing in his work on issues related to market access for non-agricultural products, trade facilitation, information technology products, and other market access issues related to trade in goods. From November 1987 to July 2002, he worked in the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC) at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(UNCTAD) and he previously worked in the Manufactures Division of UNCTAD. From December 1978 - March 1986, Mr Tang served as a trade official in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC), China PR and negotiated China's accession to the Multi-Fibre Agreement, under the auspices of the GATT, and was substantively involved in the early preparations leading to China's application for GATT membership.

Mr. Xinghui Zhang, Brussels Bureau Chief, China Youth Daily

Mr. Xinghui Zhang is Brussels Bureau Chief for the China Youth Daily, China's second highest circulation newspaper.

Prof. Dr. Tanguy de Wilde d'Estmael, Institute for European Studies, FUSL-UCL & CECR and InBev-Baillet Latour EU-China Chair, UCL

Tanguy de Wilde d'Estmael is Professor of International Relations and European Politics at the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL). He is President of the *Louvain School of Political and Social Sciences* and Director of the *InBev-Baillet Latour EU-Russia and EU-China Chairs*. Member of the European studies Institutes (UCL-FUSL), he is a visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges (*Department of EU International Relations and Diplomacy Studies*). Tanguy de Wilde has been Director of the *Centre d'études des crises et des conflits internationaux* (CECRI-UCL from 2001 to 2007) and a visiting Professor in Paris, Tunis, Geneva, Beirut and Toulouse.

Dr. Franz Jessen, Head of Unit for China, DG External Relations, European Commission

Franz Jessen is Head of Unit for China, Mongolia, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan at the Directorate General for External Relations, in Brussels. During his career, Dr. Jessen assumed numerous positions in Asia: he was Deputy Head of the European Commission Delegation to China and Mongolia (2002-2006), in the run up to China joining the WTO he was the Head of the Economic and Trade Section, at the Delegation of the European Commission in Beijing (1998-2006) and before that Commercial Counsellor at the Delegation of the European Commission in Tokyo (1993-1998). From 1989 to 1993 he worked as the ASEAN Desk at the European Commission in Brussels.

Dr. Jessen received his PhD in Economics at the Center for the Study of Public Choice, Virginia Tech, USA. He also holds a MA in Social Sciences from Odense University, Denmark. Before commencing his career at the European Commission he worked as an assistant professor in Denmark, doing research in the field of Public Choice. Dr. Jessen is a Danish national.

Mr. Pierre Defraigne, Executive Director, Madariaga – College of Europe Foundation

Pierre Defraigne has been Executive Director of the Madariaga - College of Europe Foundation since April 2008. An economist and European civil servant from 1970 to 2005, he retired as Deputy Director-General in DG Trade in March 2005 after having been Head of Cabinet for Pascal Lamy, European Commissioner for Trade (1999-2002). Previously, he was Director for North-South Relations, and Head of Cabinet for Etienne Davignon, Vice-President of the European Commission (1977-1983). He set up the Brussels branch of the French Institute for International Relations (Eur-

Ifri), which he managed from 2005 to 2008. Pierre Defraigne is a lecturer in economics at the College of Europe (Bruges) and at the Institute for European Studies (UCL and FUSL). He is also a visiting professor at Zhejiang University (China) His interests focus on international economic policies, political economy and relations with developing countries.

Mr. Stewart Fleming, Visiting Researcher, London School of Economics (LSE)

Stewart Fleming is Research Visitor at the London School of Economics (LSE) and was previously Economics columnist for the European Voice. He was formerly correspondent from New York and Frankfurt and US Editor of the Financial Times. Mr Fleming studied at Wallasey Grammar School (1954-62), Horace Mann School, New York (1959-60) and Emmanuel College, Cambridge (1963-66), where he obtained a BA in Economics.

SESSION 2: Restructuring of the Global Financial and Monetary Systems

Prof. Dr. Michel Aglietta, Université de Nanterre, Paris X and Counsellor at CEPII

Professor Aglietta is Emeritus Professor at the University of Paris-X Nanterre and scientific advisor for the Center of International Studies and Forecasting (CEPII), and for Groupama-am. He is a former member of the French Council of Economic Advisors attached to the Prime Minister and former senior member of the Institut Universitaire de France. His most recent books are: *Corporate Governance adrift*, with A. Rebérioux, Edward Elgar ed., 2005. *Désordres dans le capitalisme mondial* with A. Berrebi, Odile Jacob, 2007. *Macroéconomie Financière* (5th ed. entirely revised) collection Grands Repères, La Découverte, 2008. *La Crise*, Michalon, November 2008 *Crise et rénovation de la Finance*, with Sandra Rigot, Odile Jacob, March 2009. *Les hedge funds: entrepreneurs ou requins de la finance?*, with Sabrina Khanniche and Sandra Rigot, Perrin, January 2010.

Prof. Emer. Dr. Sylvain Plasschaert, University of Antwerp (UFSIA) and Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL)

Prof. Em. at the Universities of Antwerp and at the Catholic University of Leuven, Prof. Plasschaert was a fiscal economist, and a frequent consultant to the World Bank. Over a long period at Leuven he taught a course on 'economic developments in China', and published extensively on China's developmental path, such as: 'China : inzicht in zijn doorbraak', Davidsfonds, 2007.

Paper: "Is the Renminbi undervalued?"

Abstract:

This issue is hotly debated. A number of policy makers in the USA, but also in Europe, contend that the Chinese national currency is willfully kept undervalued by the Chinese authorities, with a view to favouring exports from China. Thereby they refer to the gaping deficit of the USA in its trade with China, to the persistent imbalances in the external current account between the two giant countries, and to the massive foreign exchange reserves of the Chinese monetary authorities. An upward appreciation of the Renminbi, which implies its de-linking from the US dollar, would dampen Chinese exports and contribute towards the restoration of equilibrium in the international economy. This

articles assesses, in broad outlines, the claims made by the above-mentioned American commentators but finds them wanting not only through some methodological lenses, but especially because they do not acknowledge a number of relevant features of China's trade and financial constellation. However, the further rapid growth of the Chinese economy is likely to induce an, albeit gradual, appreciation of the Renminbi.

Prof. Dr. John Ryan, Center for Economic Policy Analysis, University of Venice

Professor Ryan is a Fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Analysis, University of Venice and has held Professorships and higher administrative roles at the German Graduate School of Management and Law, Cass Business School and European Business School. Professor Ryan was a Fellow at the Centre for European Studies, Sciences Po, Paris and Centre for European Studies, Bonn. He was also Visiting Professor at New York University and the EDHEC School of Management, Lille, France. Professor Ryan has worked at PA Consulting as the Director of the Euro Centre of Excellence in Dublin. He has been a senior adviser and consultant on numerous public and private Euro Changeover programmes.

Paper: *"China, the Eurozone and Global Reserve Currencies"*

Abstract:

China's concern about its US Dollar reserves is being amplified by the low returns of some of China's investments in the US which leads to a broader concern about how the current reserve system basically entails China lending to the US at very low interest rates. A two-currency reserve system would potentially be even more unstable than the existing one, because of speculation moves in and out of the US Dollar and the Euro depending on their return, increasing volatility. US policymakers have started to realize that large external deficits, the dominance of the Dollar, and the large capital inflows that necessarily accompany deficits and currency dominance are no longer in the US national interest. The US has to consider initiatives put forward over the past year by China and others to begin a serious discussion of reforming the international monetary system.

This paper will examine four scenarios regarding the global currency regime of the future and the Chinese influence in this most important policy arena. It will focus on the US Dollar decline as the Reserve Currency, on the Euro's recent problems questioning its potential strength in a turbulent world, on the potential of the Renminbi to become a Reserve Currency, and on the future of the Super-Sovereign Reserve Currency, the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

Prof. Dr. Qu Bo, China Foreign Affairs University

Bo Qu is a post-doctoral research associate at Princeton University under the programme of Oxford-Princeton Global Economic Governance and assistant professor of China Foreign Affairs University (Beijing). He holds a PhD in political science from Peking University. His research interests focus on international monetary and financial cooperation, China's participation in international institutions, and international political economy. He has published some articles on IPE, IMF lending conditionality, and case study research methods.

Paper: *"Dynamic Engagement: China's Preferences toward Global Financial Regulation"*

Abstract:

China is one of the biggest creditors to the United States and will be a great potential market for financial services in the near future. China, however, has little voice on the decision-making process of global financial regulation. Moreover, the crisis alerted China that its financial assets in the United States and the large number of reserves in US dollars is under risk and heavily affected by the financial regulation rules both at the global and the US level. But, it is odd that China has not shown strong willingness to strengthen its position in global financial regulation or to reform the global financial architecture before and just after this financial crisis. How does one explain the dilemma between the potential financial risks that China is confronting and its weak requirements of global financial reconstruction? What factors influence the preference formation of China toward global financial regulation? This article argues domestic actors and domestic politics matter. Though China is a strong state country and there are almost no western style lobbies in China, the leaders of central government still need information providers and policy reform endorsers. The relevant domestic actors could function as designers of alternative policy proposals, endorsing the policy changes and implementing reforms. The lack of strong and mature domestic actors on financial regulation rules makes it difficult for Chinese central government to stand its ground and propose concrete policy suggestions on global financial regulation reforms. In light of domestic politics logic, the relevant domestic actors in China could learn from EU countries, which have common interests regarding global financial regulation as well as greater financial experience.

PARALLEL SESSION 3 A: The Challenges of Climate Change

Prof. Dr. Hans Bruyninckx, Senior Member of the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies (KUL)

Hans Bruyninckx is Professor and Chairman of POC (permanent committee of education) at the Faculty of Political Sciences and Senior Member of the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL). His research emphasizes the influence of the various globalization processes on the global governance of environmental problems and sustainable development. The translation and testing of innovative and critical social theories (such as network and flows perspectives) to multi-level governance arrangements of global environmental and sustainable development issues are at the core of this team's research efforts. His recent research includes specific expertise for the role of China in environmental governance.

Prof. Dr. Jean-Pascal van Ypersele, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Professor at UCL

Jean-Pascal van Ypersele (1957, Belgium), has a Ph. D. in physics from the « Université catholique de Louvain » (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), where he is extraordinary professor of climatology and environmental sciences, and directs the Master programme in Science and Management of the Environment (<http://www.uclouvain.be/cgse>). He made his doctoral research in climatology at NCAR (National Center for Atmospheric Research, Colorado, USA). He specialized in modelling climate and the climate effects of human activities, and has recently focused his research on the impacts of climate change and on integrated assessment modelling. He chairs the Energy & Climate Working Group of the Belgian Federal Council for Sustainable Development (<http://www.cfdd.be>). Since 2002, he is member of the Bureau of the IPCC (<http://www.ipcc.ch>, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore), and has been elected Vice-chair of IPCC in 2008. In 2009, he was elected a Member of the Belgian Royal Academy. He has participated to a number of United Nations conferences on climate issues, as scientific advisor. Among other prizes, he received in 2006 the « Energy and environment award » from the International Polar Foundation, and the “Francqui Chair” from the Université libre de Bruxelles in 2007-2008.

*Dr. **Kristine Kern**, Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University and Dr. **Bettina Blümling**, Research Fellow, Wageningen University*

Paper: “Green New Deals in Cities and Regions”

Abstract:

The debate on a green new deal to fight the economic crisis has become an important issue not only in the United States and Europe but also in China. The combination of the economic crisis with the climate crisis requires the development of low carbon technologies and their deployment at regional and local levels. The paper takes the multi-level characteristics of the political systems of the three major players as a starting point and concentrates on the role subnational governments (cities, regions) play in such systems. Cities and regions have become an essential part of the global architecture of climate governance because 70% of global emissions are generated in metropolitan regions which do not only need to adapt to climate change but are also places of technological innovation. Therefore, local and regional action appears to be the basis of a low-carbon economy and promises to solve both problems simultaneously. This paper addresses two emerging features of transnational climate governance: (i) the bilateral cooperation of subnational governments, i.e. city partnerships such as the cooperation between Shanghai and Rotterdam and regional partnerships such as the partnership between the Chinese province Jiangsu and the State of California; (ii) multilateral networks of cities and networks of regions, such as the C40 network which is a group of the world's largest cities (including Shanghai, Beijing, and Hong Kong) committed to tackling climate change. This transnational para-diplomacy provides a flexible basis for the exchange of knowledge and may even lead to the development of voluntary standards such as the commitment to transform into a low-carbon city (Seoul declaration of the C40). These new transnational arrangements can be regarded as a shift towards new forms of transnational climate governance which support the development of (urban) low carbon economies.

PARALLEL SESSION 3 B: The Prospects for New Governance of the Global Trading System (I)

*Prof. Dr. **Jan Wouters**, Director, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies and InBev-Baillet Latour EU-China Chair, KUL*

See above

*Mr. **Guo Jianjun**, First Secretary in Charge of Trade affairs, Chinese Mission to the EU*

Mr Guo holds an LLM in intellectual property and he is currently First Secretary of the Chinese Mission to the EU, in charge of trade and investment affairs. He worked at the Ministry of Commerce in China, and was in charge of China-EU trade and investment relations.

*Mr. **Wang Xiaodong**, Counsellor, Office of the Director-General, WTO*

Wang Xiaodong is the Counsellor of the Director General Office in the World Trade Organization (WTO), Cabinet Member and Advisor to H.E. Mr. Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the WTO. He graduated from the International Studies Department, Nanjing University in 1995 with a BA, and then was assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (then MOFTEC) responsible for China's accession to the WTO. From 1997-1998, he studied at the University of Adelaide, Australia and obtained a Masters degree in Economics. From 1998-early 2003 he was posted at the Chinese Mission to the United Nations and then the Chinese Mission to the WTO in Geneva, Switzerland. In August 2004, he joined the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham-China, Beijing) as the Director of Policy and Government Affairs. He has been working with the WTO Secretariat (Director-General's Office) since September 2005.

SESSION 4 A: Present and Future Global Security Scenarios: A Chinese and European Perspective

*Chair: Prof. Dr. **Tanguy Struye de Swielande**, Centre d'Etudes des Crises et Conflits Internationaux (CECRI), InBev-Baillet Latour Chair (UCL) and Facultés Universitaires Catholiques de Mons (FUCAM)*

Tanguy Struye de Swielande holds a PhD in political science from the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) and is the coordinator of the InBev Baillet-Latour Chair on EU-China relations. He is also researcher at the Centre d'Étude des Crises et des Conflits (CECRI) and Professor at the Université catholique de Louvain, at the Facultés universitaires catholiques de Mons (FUCAM) and at the École Royale Militaire. His fields of expertise include geopolitics, geo-strategy and geo-economics of emerging powers, as well as security questions such as asymmetry and security privatization.

*Prof. **Shen Dingli**, Executive Vice Dean of the Institute of International Affairs, Fudan University (China)*

Shen Dingli is a professor of international relations at Fudan University, Shanghai. He is the Executive Dean of Fudan University's Institute of International Studies, and Director of Center for American Studies. He is Vice President of the Chinese Association of South Asian Studies, Vice President of the Shanghai Association of International Studies, and Vice President of the Shanghai Association of American Studies. He is also the Director and Co-Founder of China's first university-based Programme on Arms Control and Regional Security. He received his PhD in physics from Fudan in 1989 and completed an arms-control post-doc at Princeton University from 1989-1991. Prof. Shen teaches nonproliferation and international security and China's foreign policy, and China-US relations in China, US. His research and publications cover China-US relations, regional and international security, arms control and nonproliferation, foreign and defense policy of China and the US, etc. He is Shanghai's Conference Ambassador.

*Prof. Dr. **Francois Godement**, Director, Asia Centre at Science Po (Paris)*

François Godement is a professor and director of Asia Centre at Sciences Po in Paris (www.centreasia.org), and senior policy fellow of the European Council on Foreign Relations (www.ecfr.eu). A long time professor at the French Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations where he was director of the Business MA, then the International Relations MA, he also founded Asia Centre Ifri at the Paris-based Institut Français des Relations Internationales (1985-2005). He is a graduate of the École Normale Supérieure de la rue d'Ulm (Paris), where he majored in history, and

was a postgraduate student at Harvard University. He co-founded in 1995 the European committee of CSCAP (Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific), which he chairs. Among his publications: *The New Asian Renaissance* (first published in 1993; in English by Routledge, London & New York, 1997); *The Downsizing of Asia* (Routledge, London & New York, 1998). Among his recent publications: *The EU-China Power Audit*, European Council on Foreign Relations, May 2009; “Obama in Asia – Part I”», in *Yale Global Online*, November 2009; « The United States and Asia in 2009: Public Diplomacy and Strategic Continuity », *Asian Survey*, January/February 2010, Vol. 50, No. 1, p. 8–24.

Prof. Dr. Wang Yiwei, Fudan University (China) and Scholar-in-Residence, Mission of the People’s Republic of China to the European Union

Wang Yiwei is currently Scholar-in-residence at the Chinese Mission to the EU (political analyst) and associate professor on leave at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University. He was formerly assistant Dean of the Institute of International Studies at Fudan University (2004-2007), adjunct deputy director of the Department of American Studies of Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS, 2004) and Fox Fellow at the Yale Center for International and Area Studies (2000-2001), Korea Foundation-Yonsei distinguished visiting professor at Graduate School of International Studies of Yonsei University (2005). He obtained his PhD in 2001 from the Department of International Politics, Fudan University and his BA in 1995 from the Department of Environmental Science and Technology, East China University of Science and Technology. He has published widely in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the *Japanese Journal of Political Science*, *International Studies* and the *Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*. He has published several books including *Beyond Balance of Power: Global Governance and Co-operations among Great Powers*, Shanghai Lexicology Press, 2008; *The Mythed America*, China Social Sciences Press, 2008; *Beyond International Relations: A Chinese Cultural Understanding of International Relations Theories*, World Affairs Press, 2007; *The World Is Oval: Outlook of Future World Order*, Tongji University Press, 2007; *Does the World Revolve around the US?* Beijing University Press, 2005.

Paper: “*Clash of Identities: Why China and the EU are Inharmonious in Global Governance?*”

Abstract

Traditionally speaking, China-US relations cannot be worse and China-EU relations cannot be better since the former has overlapping geopolitical interests while the latter has not. But even China and the EU are not cooperating well in Africa where they have increasingly overlapping geopolitical interests. This paper argues that the real reason why China and the EU are inharmonious in global governance is the clash of identities. China is trying to keep balance among four identities: i) developing country; ii) emerging power; iii) oriental civilization; and, iv) socialist state while the EU is also shaping its own identity beyond Europe. This entails four paradigms for China-EU relations: relations between the biggest developing country and the biggest developed bloc, between an emerging power and post-modern model, between eastern and western civilizations, and between socialism and capitalism. The current difficulty that China feels, as the Copenhagen climate change conference reveals, is the EU’s identity dilemma: failing to represent the developed countries, the post-modern model, the west bloc, and capitalism while keeping its self-identities. The mission for China and the EU is to bridge the identity gaps and build a harmonious world. The future of China–EU relations thus lies in seeking common ground and putting aside differences in order to deal with the uncertainties of our times, to achieve new global consensus while leaping forward on the back of common interests, common challenges and common values.

Dr. Elena Atanassova-Cornelis, Research Fellow and Lecturer, KUL, UCL and Antwerp University

Elena Atanassova-Cornelis holds a PhD in Japanese Studies (2007) from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL) where she is at present a Research Fellow. She teaches courses on “Geopolitical and strategic issues of Northeast Asia” at the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) and “East Asian international relations” at the University of Antwerp (UA), Belgium. She has also lectured at Ghent University, Belgium, and the Brussels School of International Studies (BSIS) of the University of Kent, UK. Her research interests include contemporary Japanese foreign policy and East Asian international relations with a special focus on security. She currently focuses on Japan’s national security transformation, Japan-China-US security relations, and the evolution of a new security order in East Asia. She also examines non-traditional security issues in Asia, especially in the context of EU-Asia relations.

Paper: *“The US-Japan Alliance and the Rise of China: Implications for the East Asian Security Order and the EU’s Regional Role”*

Abstract

In the early 21st century East Asia is witnessing the emergence of a new regional security order, which is likely to represent either more continuity of American dominance centred on its “hub-and-spokes” system or a change towards multipolarity. The proposed paper will examine the evolving order in East Asia by looking at the relations between the US-Japan alliance and China, as well as exploring the potential for an expanded future EU role in the region. Mostly accentuated during Junichiro Koizumi’s term in office (2001-2006), the 2000s have seen an unprecedented deepening of US-Japan security ties, with Tokyo becoming an even stronger supporter of the US-led regional order. The deterioration in Sino-Japanese relations under Koizumi reinforced the Chinese perception of Japan as a major tool in America’s strategy of maintaining its regional primacy. In particular, Beijing is worried that a consolidation of the alliance is directed at China and hence seeks to constrain its rising power in East Asia. China has responded with strategic hedging by establishing new multilateral and bilateral relations around the globe. The latter has included a partnership with the EU - a global actor conspicuously absent from East Asia in strategic terms. While the current trend in regional order remains one of continuing American primacy, several new features have emerged since 2006. These include a rapid improvement in Sino-Japanese relations, an increased US focus on non-traditional security issues and multilateralism under Obama, and the Hatoyama administration’s call for more independent (of the US) Japanese diplomacy. Taken together, these developments open up the way for more fluidity in relations among Japan, China and the US, and for a greater involvement of the EU in the region based on the Union’s policy of strengthening its engagement of East Asia.

Hanne Cuyckens, PhD Candidate, Institute for International Law (KUL) and Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies

Hanne Cuyckens studied law at the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL). She then obtained a Masters in pluridisciplinary analysis of the European Construction from the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) and a Master of Arts in EU International Relations and Diplomacy studies from the College of Europe (Bruges). Since September 2009, she has been assistant and PhD Candidate at the Institute for International law (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven - KUL) and a junior member of the Leuven Centre for Global governance studies”.

Paper: *“The EU and China: Emerging Global Powers Capable of Countering US Hegemony and Shaping a Multipolar World Order?”*

Abstract:

After the end of the Cold War Era, one of the recurring themes in scholarly debate was the search for a paradigm covering the way power was distributed among states and other international players. Even though some believed that a multipolar world was going to emerge after the bipolar system that characterised the Cold War, US hegemony was not in decline. The post-Cold War world was thus mainly characterised by unipolarity and US hegemony. The Financial crisis has strongly reminded us of the extent to which the post-Cold War world is increasingly interconnected and interdependent. A large number of issues can no longer be tackled by a single country alone. The US’ hegemonic power has been more and more called into question by an increasing number of emerging global powers, such as the EU and China. Both emerging powers oppose US hegemony and are strongly supportive of a more multipolar international system. Are the EU and China capable of challenging US hegemony and shaping a multipolar world order? We will argue that, even though the US remains the most important global actor, the world order is evolving towards a more multipolar balance of power and emerging actors such as the EU and China will definitely (even if to different extents) have a role to play in the redefinition of this new world order.

SESSION 4 B: The Prospects for New Governance of the Global Trading Systems (II): Case Studies

Prof. Dr. Jan Wouters, Director, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies and InBev-Baillet Latour EU-China Chair, KUL

See above

Prof. Dr. Michel Flamée, Vice-Chairman, Commission Bancaire Financière et des Assurances (CBFA) (Belgium)

Michel Flamée is Vice-Chairman of the Banking, Finance and Insurance Commission (CBFA), Past Chairman and member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS). He has been Professor at the Economic and Financial Law Centre of the Free University of Brussels since 1989. Prof. Flamée has been heavily involved with the international repositioning of the Belgian supervisor, both at European level and worldwide. Since 2003, he was strongly involved in the setting up of the Solvency II directive, as well in the capacity of Board Member of CEIOPS (level III within the Lamfalussy structure), as in the capacity of a member of the EIOPC (level II within the Lamfalussy structure). Prior to joining the CBFA, Prof. Flamée has been a practicing lawyer at the Brussels’ Bar working in commercial law, company law, IP, IT law and Mergers and Acquisitions. Since 1997, he is no longer active as a practicing lawyer, with the exception of international arbitration, and has been conferred the title Honorary Advocate by the Brussels Bar. Prof. Flamée’s teaching and research interests include financial and economic law and he has numerous publications to his name.

Paper: *“The role and activities of the IAIS: building a bridge between mature and emerging markets”*

Abstract

In response to increasing globalization, insurance supervisors need to adapt their regulatory framework from a national perspective to a global one. The challenge is to find the right balance between existing national requirements, evolving regional developments and emerging challenges at the international level. To facilitate this work, the IAIS, as a global standard setter, has adopted a principles-based approach that allows taking into account the realities of today's financial markets. Next to a high participation by European countries, emerging markets such as China, India and South Korea have become heavily involved in the steering and elaboration of the work of the IAIS. Through their inclusion an adequate response can be given to strategic challenges both mature and emerging markets today are confronted with. Key objectives are to facilitate the healthy growth of insurance markets, financial stability and to bring the social and economic functions of insurance to the forefront.

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Chien-Huei Wu is Assistant Professor of Law in National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi, Taiwan. He obtained his PhD in Law at the European University Institute in Florence in 2009. His PhD thesis explores the interaction of the four WTO members, namely, Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, China and Macau, China within the WTO framework. His research interests include international economic law and EU external relations law, in particular EU-China and EU-ASEAN relations. Before pursuing his PhD in Florence, he worked as a public prosecutor for the Ministry of Justice in Taiwan.

Paper: *"Beyond European Conditionality and Chinese Non-Interference: an Inclusive Approach to EU-China-Africa Trilateral Relations"*

Abstract

In 2006, China published its first white paper on African policy. This signals China's ambition to play a greater role in the African continent based on its great amount of foreign aid thereto coupled with trade and investment activities. The EU, a traditional major actor through a variety of policy instruments including preferential trade, partnership agreements, official development aid, gradually realises China to be a competitor, if not a threat, in exercising its influence in Africa.

The competition for influence and conflicts of interests between the EU and China on the African continent seem inevitable. This relates not only to geopolitics but also to human rights, environmental protection and energy security. The worries of European politicians, academics and civil society centre on China's appetite for African resources and its resulting human rights violations and environmental impacts. The pivotal point here is the fundamental value differences between the EU and China: European conditionality versus Chinese Non-interference.

In this context, this paper aims to examine the confrontation of the EU and China in the African continent and explores the EU-China-Africa trilateral relationship. It starts with a survey and critique of the Commission communication entitled the *EU, China and Africa: Towards trilateral Dialogue and Cooperation*. Then I will examine existent frameworks, both EU-China bilateral summits or dialogues and multilateral regulatory regimes, notably the OECD DAC and the World Bank, and reflect how to bring in all stakeholders and thus bring about a constructive result.

I will argue that China's reluctance to stand in line with Western norms is rooted in its weakness or absence during the norm-setting processes. The way to bring China's foreign aid and other accompanying trade and investment activities under control is to allow China, as a stakeholder, to have a greater voice in shaping and formulating the norms governing development assistance. A

compromise between conditionality and “no-strings attached” approach can only be found when a more inclusive regulatory framework comes into being. The author thus concludes that the reorganisation of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness by including emergent donors and civil society organisations is thus a welcomed step in ameliorating global aid governance.

*Prof. Dr. **Li Jinshan**, Director, Centre for European Studies, Zhejiang University (China) and **Zhang Mohan**, PhD student, Centre for European Studies, Zhejiang University*

Professor Li Jinshan is the director of Centre for European Studies, Zhejiang University. She holds her PhD in Political Science from the Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium). Her research interests focus on public policy analysis and the Sino-EU relationship. She has written some books to introduce the EU integration process and Sino-EU relationship, doing some public policy research and cases on the topic of China, especially Zhejiang province.

ZHANG Mohan is a PhD student of Centre for European Studies, Zhejiang University. His major is public administration, and his research interests focus on China’s OFDI policy, and Sino-EU relationship in terms of investment. He has joined Prof. Li Jinshan in a cooperative research in Belgium on the topic of Chinese FDI flows to the European Union.

Paper: “China OFDIs in the EU as a Latecomer”

Abstract

As China has been rapidly becoming an emerging power of the world’s outward foreign direct investment, the penetration of Chinese enterprises have raised serious debates among leaders and public opinions in the EU. The mainstream standpoints, such as Dunning’s eclectic paradigm, towards foreign direct investment argue that multinational enterprises will operate overseas on the basis of competitive advantages that secure enough reciprocation to cover the operation costs and additional risks. Compared to mainstream viewpoints, the possibility that Chinese enterprises will develop an international presence seems irrational thanks to their ownership and competitive disadvantages. But the fact is that Chinese enterprises, which are present in the EU, aim at addressing relative disadvantages rather than gaining profit margins by using their competitive advantages. This paper seeks to address the logic foundation behind the motivations and obstacles to China’s OFDI and argues that when investing in advanced economies such as the EU, Chinese enterprises mainly play as market seekers and strategic asset seekers, and their investment business faces some internal and external obstacles and pressures. It takes time for them to really integrate into the EU market; meanwhile, mutual understanding between the EU and China to foster a bilateral environment of reciprocity for investment is imperative.

SESSION 5: The Challenges of Energy

*Prof. **René Leray**, ATHENS programme, Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines (Mines ParisTech)*

René Leray is Director of Research at IERI and Founder of the consultancy EURADVICE. He is Visiting Professor at the Université catholique de Louvain and former civil servant at the European Commission, where he worked at the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Directorate-General for External Relations. He was in charge of the dossiers for Policy Planning at

CFSP, defence armaments, the Middle-East, Mediterranean Policy and a representative of DG RELEX to the Task Force CONVENTION (in 2003).

*Prof. Dr. **Richard Cooper**, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University (USA)*

Richard N. Cooper is Maurits C. Boas Professor of International Economics at Harvard University. He is a member of the Trilateral Commission, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Executive Panel of the US Chief of Naval Operations, and the Brookings Panel on Economic Activity. He has served on several occasions in the US Government, as chairman of the National Intelligence Council (1995-97), Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (1977-81), Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Monetary Affairs (1965-66), and senior staff economist at the Council of Economic Advisers (1961-63). He was also chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (1990-92), and Vice-Chairman of the Global Development Network (2001-2007). As a Marshall Scholar, he studied at the London School of Economics, and earned his PhD at Harvard University. His most recent books include *Boom, Crisis, and Adjustment* (with others), *Macroeconomic Management in Korea, 1970-1990* (with others), *Environment and Resource Policies for the World Economy*, and *What the Future Holds* (with others).

*Dr. **Bernard Snoy**, Visiting Professor, Institute of European Studies, Université catholique de Louvain (UCL), former Executive Director of the World Bank*

Bernard Snoy is currently Visiting Professor at the Institute of European Studies of the Université catholique de Louvain, where he teaches among other courses on the EU enlargement process and on EU energy policy. Previously, Bernard Snoy has been, among other roles, Economic Advisor at the European Commission, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Minister of Finance, Executive Director of the World Bank, Member of the Board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Director of the Economic Working Table of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and Coordinator of the economic and environmental activities of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

*Mr. **Bram Buijs**, Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP), Clingendael Asia Studies, Clingendael University*

Bram Buijs joined the Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) in January 2009. After taking a Master's degree in Mathematics he specialized in energy and geopolitics in a second Masters on Contemporary Asian Studies, writing his thesis on the future challenges facing China's energy system. In between these studies he spent half a year in Shanghai, China, studying Mandarin and returned to Shanghai in 2006 to set up a representative office for a Dutch high-tech industrial design company. For one and a half years he combined work in China with an intensive Chinese language programme at the Shanghai International Studies University. He will continue with research on energy and Asia at CIEP, initially focusing on the challenges to a sustainable energy system in China and its stance in post-Kyoto climate treaty negotiations.

Concluding Remarks

Prof. Dr. Jean-Christophe Defraigne, Institute for European Studies, FUSL

Jean-Christophe Defraigne holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Brussels. In 2003-2004, he was research fellow at the University of International Business and Economics of Beijing (Jing Mao Da Xue, formerly known as the University of MOFCOM/MOFTEC) on EU-China economic relations and on the comparison of regional integration processes in Europe and Asia. He has also been a research expert for China's Zhejiang government, the *JETRO* and *Notre Europe*. He is currently professor in Economics at the Institute for European Studies of St Louis-Brussels University and visiting Professor at the Zhejiang University and at the Louvain School of Management. His research focuses on the comparative analysis of technological changes, industrial and trade policies in Europe, USA and East Asia.

Prof. Dr. Vincent Dujardin, President, Institute for European Studies, UCL

Vincent Dujardin holds a PhD in History from the Université catholique de Louvain, where he is currently Professor and qualified researcher at FRNS. His research concentrates on the political history of Belgium, of the European construction process and international relations. He has recently published "*Pierre Harmel* " (Bruxelles, Le Cri, 2004), et co-directed *la Nouvelle Histoire de Belgique* (éditions Complexe et Lannoo, 2005-2006).