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.

“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 America, Africa, and Asia and the most significant integration schemes in each area.
This session analyses the current scenario of regional economic integration and political cooperation in Latin America. Thus, it argues that regional economic integration in this region is currently developing in three axes: an open integration axis (represented by the Pacific Alliance); a revisionist axis (symbolized by Mercosur) and an anti-systemic axis (represented by ALBA). Similarly, we can observe the setting up of new mechanisms of political cooperation such as UNASUR and CELAC. In each of these initiatives, diverse models of regional integration and political cooperation have been adopted. This session discusses this changing scenario and models of regionalism in Latin America. Similarly, the session evaluates the extent to which extra-regional initiatives, such as the European Union, NAFTA and ASEAN have influenced on the models of economic integration and political cooperation currently developing in Latin America.

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incorporate elements of solidarity and social cohesion with a greater emphasis on cooperation in economic integration than those already in existence and, with more of a political character. Examples of these new integration schemes include UNASUR and ALBA. This session provides an introduction to regional integration schemes in Latin America from a multidimensional and multidisciplinary perspective that incorporates the issues that form part of the present-day regional debate. Topics addressed in the session includes: convergence, multiple memberships, integration and productive complementarity, asymmetries and cooperation, among others. The topics will be taught from a comparative standpoint taking into account the experience of the European Union on the one hand and the progress in integration made by Asia and Africa, on the other hand.

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The slogan “African solutions to African problems” is often used to describe regionalism in Africa. This is especially true for security regionalism with regional organizations like the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) increasingly taking the lead in peacekeeping activities on the continent. But critics of this approach have argued that this was a way for other actors like the United Nations to pass the buck on to weaker institutions. The session is divided in two parts. The first part provides an overview of the standing regional security mechanisms in Africa, namely AU, ECOWAS, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community (EAC). It highlights the capacities and challenges of each organization regarding the regionalization of conflicts in Africa. The second part focuses on a simulation exercise and requires the participants to react to a crisis in a chosen African country from the point of view of the European Union, of the United Nations, of the sub-regional security mechanism and of the Africa Union. The objective is analysing what can be learned from the experiences in conflict management in a complex environment.

Amandine Gnanguénon heads the Africa program at the French Military Schools Institute for Strategic Research (Institut de recherche stratégique de l’école militaire, IRSEM). Before joining IRSEM in 2010, Amandine Gnanguénon worked for almost 10 years in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence (Staff of the Armed Delegation for Strategic Affairs, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences from the defense), the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Prime Minister (Institute of Higher national Defence Studies). Dr. Gnanguénon has a theoretical and operational expertise of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities. She conducted several field missions in Africa: SADC (South Africa, Botswana), IGAD (Djibouti), ECCAS (Gabon), ECOWAS (Nigeria) and African Union (Ethiopia). Her research focuses on African forms of conflicts, the role of the European Union and the United Nations in conflict management in Africa and the African Peace and Security. She teaches at Sciences Po Paris, INALCO, the IRIS and St. Cyr.
Pek Koon Heng | American University: The “ASEAN Way”: ASEAN and Regional Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region

From its inception in 1967, ASEAN - recognizing the political, strategic, economic and social logic of post-colonial Southeast Asia during the Cold War - looked to the European Union not as model, but as a point of reference to embark on its own journey of regional integration. This distinctive “ASEAN Way” has emphasized consensus building, shallow institutionalization, and informal, non-legally binding decision-making. During its evolution from five to ten member countries, two distinctive features have emerged: internally, it has pursued an ambitious intra-ASEAN integration agenda that is currently focused on creating an ASEAN Community by 2015 (with separate Political-Security, Economic and Socio-Cultural Community pillars); externally, it has actively engaged all the major powers in the ASEAN integration project through such institutions as the ASEAN Regional Forum, the East Asia Summit and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Its treatment of the South China Sea issue during the July 2012 ASEAN Ministerial Meeting and October 2012 ASEAN Summit in Cambodia, as well as at the April 2013 ASEAN Summit in Brunei, clearly demonstrated the operational dynamics of the “ASEAN Way” and Indonesia’s emergence as ASEAN’s dominant actor in handling intra-mural differences and maintaining institutional coherence while engaging great powers within and outside ASEAN’s ambit, notably China and the United States.

Pek Koon Heng is Assistant Professor and Director of the ASEAN Studies Center at American University’s School of International Service, where she teaches courses on the international relations, international political economy, comparative politics and regional integration in Southeast/East Asia. She also directs SIS’s ASEAN summer graduate program in the region. In addition, she serves as Contract Chair of the Insular Southeast Asia Advanced Area Studies Program at the United States Department of State's Foreign Service Institute. Previously, she has taught at Auckland University, New Zealand; Hull University, England; the National University of Malaysia; and Temple University Japan. She has also been a Visiting Professor at Peking University, and a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, and the Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. Her book, *Chinese Politics in Malaysia* (Oxford, 1988), remains a standard text on the subject. Her more recent publications include “ASEAN Integration in 2030: United States Perspective,” Asian Development Bank Institute Working Paper #367, July 2012, and "A Constructivist Perspective of the Regional Order in Southeast Asia: Norms Transformation in ASEAN and the ASEAN Charter,” Tamkang Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 13, No. 2, October 2009. She earned her PhD from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Scientific Coordinator

Carlos Juan 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/](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 offers the opportunity to individuals from developing countries to apply for a grant to attend the Executive Training Seminar. The grant will partially cover travel and accommodation expenses of the participant and is paid out after the Executive Training Seminar. Grant requests will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Those who apply for the grant need to provide a motivation letter to support their request (see registration form).

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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. 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.*