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EUISS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Effective Multilateralism ENGAGING WITH THE NEW GLOBAL PLAYERS

Paris,
22 › 23 November 2007
Centre de Conférences
Internationales

Programme



The international order is experiencing great change. New actors are emerging and configurations of power are changing. The United States will remain an essential partner for the EU for building an effective global order. However, to deal with global problems, the European Union will increasingly have to work with other growing global powers, such as Brazil, China, India, Russia and regional powers such as South Africa. In addition, the effectiveness of international institutions will depend more and more on the convergence and agreement of a wider range of old and new powers. This, in turn, will require far more interaction between states, civil society and multilateral institutions than before.

This conference will consider four crucial areas where these changes could have the greatest impact, and how this could affect the EU's international agenda based on effective multilateralism. The conference will be structured around four working groups and three plenary sessions, as follows:

Programme

22 November 2007

14.30 › Opening Session

15.00

Annual Speech by EU HR Javier Solana on CFSP and the State of the Union

17.00 *Coffee Break*

17.30 › Working Groups: Parallel Sessions

WG I

Humanitarian Crises: The responsibility to protect and to prevent

Armed conflicts and humanitarian crises remain one of the most important challenges in today's world. Political and security instability continues to affect various regions, as demonstrated by the several unresolved crises in the Middle East. Such conflicts are a serious obstacle to human development and democracy. At the same time, international efforts in the field of conflict prevention have been both inconsistent and largely ineffective. In addition, new global actors and regional players are increasingly being asked to contribute to managing crises. However, past experiences of intervention have not always been encouraging, although intervention itself will continue to be essential as the cases of both Darfur and Lebanon seem to demonstrate. This, in turn, raises questions about the legitimacy, the necessity and the very practicability of the use of force to uphold international law in helping to resolve ongoing conflicts. In this context, a case study on 'The international community and the issue of refugees in the Middle East' will also be examined.

Chairman:

› *Stefano Silvestri, IAI, Rome*

Speakers:

- › *Narcís Serra, CIDOB, Barcelona*
- › *Srinath Raghavan, King's College, London*
- › *Salam Kawakibi, Centre Kawakibi, Paris*

Comments:

› *Anis A. Bajwa, DPKO, United Nations, New York*

Panel of Experts:

- › *Simon Saradzhyan, The Moscow Times*
- › *Mona Makram-Ebeid, American University, Cairo*
- › *José Enrique de Ayala, Política Exterior, Madrid*

Rapporteurs:

› *Daniel Keohane, EUISS / Walter Posch, EUISS*

WG II

Human Development and International Organisations

Future assumptions about development will have to balance the struggle to end poverty, protecting human rights and ensuring economic development. Getting this balance right should help to “humanise” globalisation, placing the focus of globalisation as much on people as on economic statistics. This in turn should help convince more people in developing countries that globalisation is in their interest. The issue of poverty has been at the centre of a number of major international gatherings and high on the agenda of the G8. But many regions of the world continue to face increasing poverty-related hardships. While the Millennium Objectives established in the UN framework remain valid for all parties concerned, it is an open secret that these will not be achieved by the agreed deadlines. There is also a growing agreement that the past models of development based on the so-called Washington Consensus do not provide an answer to the aforementioned problems. While the “Monterrey Consensus” can be seen as a first step in trying to find new answers, there is still no international agreement in relation to the establishment of new development model(s), as well as on the full implementation of a knowledge-based society and on the potential role to be played by influential transnational actors in shaping human development.

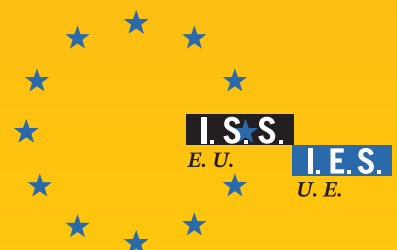
In this context, a case study on “Success stories in Africa – Enabling factors and key steps” will also be examined

Chairman:

› *António Monteiro, Ambassador of Portugal to France*

Speakers:

- › *Xu Weizhong, CICIR, Beijing*
- › *Alex Vines, Chatham House, London*



Comments:

› *Fernando Jorge Cardoso, IEEI, Lisbon*

Panel of Experts:

› *Abdallah Saaf, CERSS, Rabat*

› *Raúl Benítez-Manaut, UNAM, Mexico*

Rapporteur:

› *Damien Helly, International Crisis Group*

WG III

Regional Integration and Patterns of Cooperation

The economic, political and social effects of globalisation can be uneven, and international organisations have difficulties dealing with a number of these issues. The experience of the EU and similar regional organisations suggests that regionalism – or ‘globalisation’ – should have a significant role to play in addressing some of the challenges of globalisation, which are both local and transnational at the same time. However, the current trend of renewing more traditional bilateral relationships is a challenge to regional cooperation and needs to be examined. The future development (or not) of regionalism could have serious implications for global development and security – both hard and soft – that need to be reconsidered. In this context, a case study on “The emerging global powers in Asia and the experience of ASEAN” will also be examined.

Chairman:

› *Helen Wallace, London School of Economics*

Speakers:

› *Mario Telò, IES, Université Libre de Bruxelles*

› *Vera Thorstensen, Brazilian Mission to the WTO, Geneva*

› *François Godement, Sciences-Po/Asia Center*

Comments:

› *Felix Peña, UNTREF, Buenos Aires*

Panel of Experts:

› *Alfredo Valladão, Chair Mercosur, Sciences-Po, Paris*

› *Geoffrey Edwards, Cambridge University*

› *Alar Olljum, European Commission*

Rapporteur:

› *Marcin Zaborowski, EUISS*

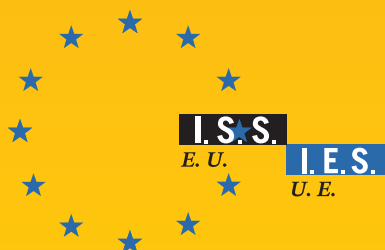
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WG IV

Energy Security: An Agenda of Global Challenges

Most governments worry about fuel prices, energy security and the environment, and various studies have underlined the close link between efforts to ensure energy security and those to mitigate climate change. The EU predicts that by 2030 it will have to import 70 percent of its energy needs. Large developing countries such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa face not only rapidly-growing energy demands; they also have to reduce their dependence on fossil-fuels (thereby reducing emissions) while increasing their use of renewables. More often than not, there is also a qualitative difference between energy producers and consumers that also entails a choice between multilateral engagements and national interests. Simultaneously, nuclear power is emerging as a key part of the energy debate, with all its civil-military implications. In this context, a case study on 'Multilateral Approaches to Energy Security - The Example of Brazil' will also be examined.

Chairman:

- › *Helga Schmid, Director of the Policy Unit, Council of the European Union*

Speakers:

- › *George Joffé, Cambridge University*
- › *Konstantin Simonov, National Energy Security Fund, Moscow*
- › *Georges D. Landau, Prisma, Brazil*

Comments:

- › *Hans Van der Loo, Shell International, Brussels*

Panel of Experts:

- › *Jill Parillo, PSR, Washington*
- › *Janet Xuanli Liao, Centre for Energy Petroleum, UK*

Rapporteurs:

- › *Giovanni Grevi, EUISS/ Sabine Fischer, EUISS*

20.00 › Cocktail

20.30 › Dinner

Guest speaker:

- › *Maria João Rodrigues, Special Adviser to the Portuguese Prime-Minister for the EU Portuguese Presidency*

23 November 2007

09.00 › *Morning coffee*

09.30 - 11.00 › **Round Table:**

The EU in the World: Views from the New Global Players

Chairman:

- › Nicole Gnesotto, Former Director, EUISS
- › Alfredo Valladão, Chair Mercosur, Sciences-Po, Paris
- › Simon Saradzhyan, The Moscow Times
- › Xu Weizhong, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, Beijing
- › W. Pal Sidhu, Geneva Centre for Security Policy

11.00 › *Coffee Break*

11.15 - 11.45

Conclusions from the Working Groups

11.45 - 13.00 › **Final Round Table:**

Effective Multilateralism: What are the Priorities?

Chairman:

- › Álvaro de Vasconcelos, EUISS
- › Mona Makram-Ebeid, American University, Cairo
- › Pierre Lévy, Centre d'Analyse et de Prévision, MAE, Paris
- › Anis A. Bajwa, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations, New York
- › Mehmet Aydin, Minister of State, Turkey

13.00 › Lunch

Guest speaker:

- › Cheikh Tidiane Gadio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senegal
Prospects on the upcoming EU/Africa Summit

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