



# EU and the Emerging Powers

APRIL 2015 BRUSSELS

## COOPERATION AND COMPETITION IN KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY

April 27-28th 2015

HOSTED AT:



*Comité économique et social européen*  
European Economic and Social Committee

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE (EESC)  
BUILDING VMA,  
RUE VAN MAERLANT 2  
1040 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM

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### HOST



Comité économique et social européen  
European Economic and Social Committee

The **European Economic and Social Committee** is a consultative body of the European Union. It contributes to strengthening its democratic legitimacy and effectiveness by enabling civil society organisations from the Member States to express their views at the European level. It fulfils three key missions: (1) Helping to ensure that European policies and legislation tie in better with economic, social and civic circumstances; (2) Promoting the development of a more participatory European Union; (3) Promoting the values on which European integration is founded and advancing, in Europe and across the world, the cause of democracy and participatory democracy, as well as the role of civil society organisations.

### ORGANISERS



The **Institute for European Studies at Saint-Louis University**, Brussels (IES Saint-Louis) is engaged in research, teaching and training. It brings together academics and researchers from Saint-Louis who are specialized in European affairs. Located at the heart of Europe's capital, the IES benefits from a close cooperation with professors from the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL), the Ecole normale supérieure de Paris (ENS), and high level professionals from the European and diplomatic institutions. The research and academic activities conducted in the IES-Saint-Louis are characterized by a multidisciplinary approach (law, political sciences, economy, sociology, and philosophy) based on high academic standards. The IES hosts a documentation centre sponsored by the "Europe Direct" information Network.



The **Institut d'Etudes Européennes of the ULB** (IEE-ULB), a recognized Jean Monnet centre of excellence, just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It was set up by eminent personalities, such as Ganshof van der Meersch and Paul-Henri Spaak. Since its foundation in 1964, it has asserted itself as a key player in the four areas of research, education, European public debate and international relations. Over the past 5 decades, it has delivered over 6500 MA and PhD degrees in EU studies. Initially the IEE was mainly devoted to Legal Studies relating to the European Economic Community. As the European project has grown, the IEE has successfully managed to reconcile disciplinary excellence and interdisciplinarity as it has integrated political science, economy, history and philosophy alongside law in its study of the EU.



The **Centre for EU Studies (CEUS)** of the Universiteit Gent is the political science pillar of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at Ghent University. Established in 2005, the CEUS has attracted a growing number of students and researchers. It has developed a distinctive expertise in the study of the EU's external relations, notably the EU's bilateral relations with third countries, its enlargement and neighbourhood policies, and its functioning in multilateral institutions. The CEUS staff members aim to highlight the broader societal relevance of their academic research and to be actively involved in the public debate about the EU. Since 2005, more than 20 PhD dissertations and other research projects have been completed at the Centre. The CEUS also constitutes the driving force behind the (mostly Dutch-language) Master's programme in EU Studies at Ghent University.



The **Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies** ("the Centre") is an interdisciplinary research centre of the Humanities and Social Sciences at the KU Leuven (University of Leuven). It was set up to promote, support and carry out high-quality international, innovative and interdisciplinary research on global governance. In addition to its fundamental research activities the Centre carries out independent applied research and offers innovative policy advice and solutions to policy-makers on multilateral governance and global public policy issues. In 2010, the Centre has been recognized as a KU Leuven Centre of Excellence. The Centre promotes pioneering projects in law, economics and political science and actively initiates and encourages interdisciplinary, cross-cutting research initiatives in pursuit of solutions to real world problems.



Using both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, scholars at UCLouvain's political science institute (**'Institut de sciences politiques Louvain-Europe' - ISPOLE**) study politics, policies and political at the Belgian, European and international level. The 'Center for European Studies' and the 'Study Centre on International Crises and Conflicts' are anchored within ISPOLE and are dedicated to the study of respectively European integration (including EU foreign policy) and international relations (including geopolitics and foreign policy). ISPOLE currently has 19 full-time professors, more than 30 PhD candidates and 7 post-doctoral researchers. UCLouvain organizes a range of Master's programmes in political science, international relations and European studies. The UCLouvain's Institute of Political Science Louvain-Europe (ISPOLE), the Center of European Studies, the Study Centre on International Crises and Conflicts, and the InBev Baillet-Latour EU-Russia and EU-China Chairs gave financial support for the organization of this conference.



The **Center for International Relations Studies (CEFIR)** is an integral part of the Political Science Department of the University of Liège (ULg). It is a center that aims to develop knowledge about international issues from both a political science and interdisciplinary perspective. Scientific research is a fundamental pillar of its activities. The research focuses both on theoretical and empirical issues concerning a set of key areas such as the study of the international projection of emerging powers (Brazil, China, India, Russia, South Africa, Turkey), South-South cooperation, comparative analysis of regional integration (Mercosur, EU, ASEAN, Alba, SADC, Pacific Alliance, Alena, Can), interregional relations, the role of the European Union on the international stage or the external relations of Latin America. The majority of the CEFIR members also provide courses or seminars in the Masters program in International Relations at the Department of Political Science at the ULg.



The **Madariaga – College of Europe Foundation** is dedicated to promoting original thinking on the role of the European Union in an era of global change, engaging citizens and international partners in a creative debate on the issues that shape Europe's future. Its current programmes are focused in two core areas: 1) Challenging the European Citizens; 2) EU-China programme. Within the framework of these broad programmes, the MCF runs events and projects aimed squarely at fostering a lively debate on the ways forward for the Union.

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## CONTEXT

After having experienced accelerated industrialization and urbanization in the last three decades, the emerging economies are now facing mounting environmental, social and demographic challenges. Overcoming them will require a shift toward a growth model that is more technology intensive and environmentally sustainable. In the security field, recent technologies generate new tools of surveillance and intervention which have provoking important changes in the nature of long-term military capabilities. These elements induce emerging powers to upgrade their knowledge and innovation capacities to move closer to a knowledge-based society and adopt more technology-intensive military capacities.

Despite the US technological and scientific advance in key new industries like IT, biotechnologies and nanotechnologies, the EU still remains one of the top three technological innovators in the world and one major provider of scientific knowledge. Its R&D capacities, its high-tech firms and its high-level universities are seen as a useful the emerging powers in their attempt to reduce the knowledge gap with the most advanced economies of the world. There are potential complementarities between the EU and the emerging economies that could help to overcome global challenges. There are also sources of potential competition as the emerging economies are trying to shape the international division of labour and the international value chain more in their favour; develop their own national champions in key industries; challenge IPRs involving European technology; and pursue their own strategic regional and global security objectives.



# EU and the Emerging Powers

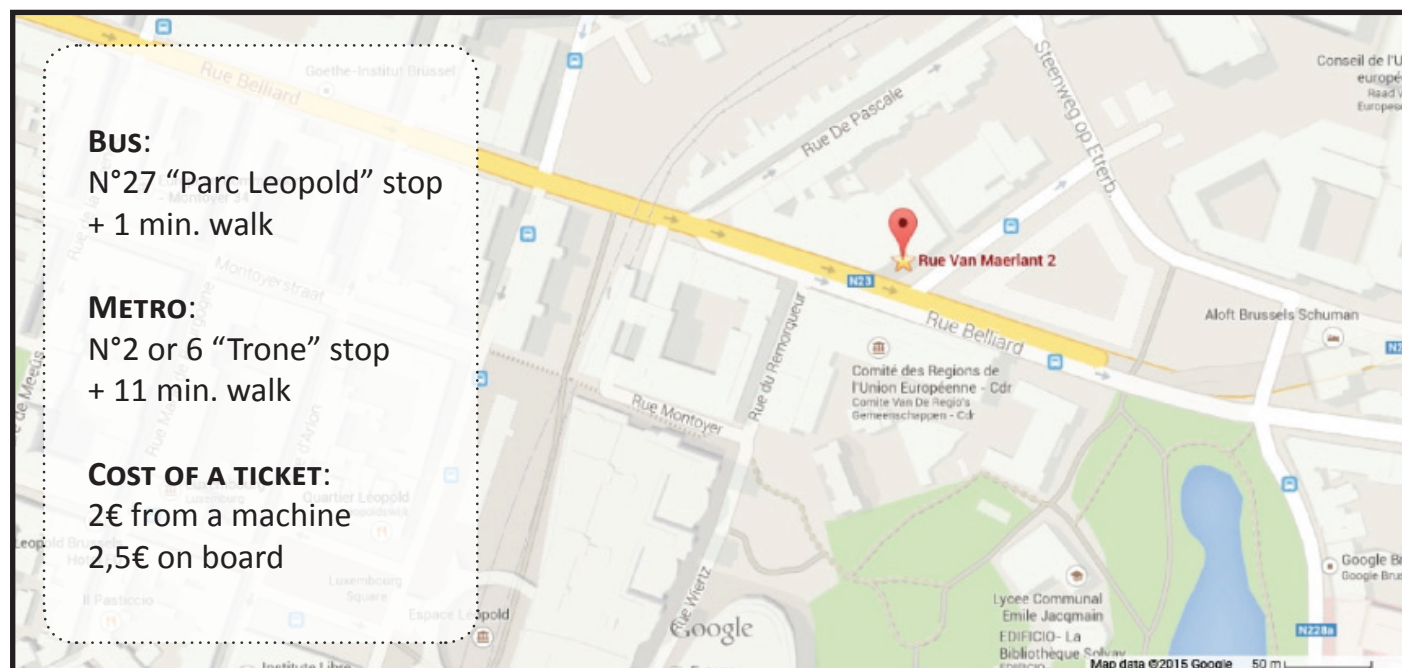
APRIL 2015 BRUSSELS

## LOGISTICS & PRACTICALITIES

The conference will be held at the **European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)**, which is located in the European district in Brussels

### VENUE ADDRESS:

EESC, Building VMA, Rue Van Maerlant 2 - 1040 Brussels, Belgium



**WORKING LANGUAGE:** English

**INTERNET SERVICES** will be provided within the EESC facilities

**LUNCHES AND DINNERS:** A simple lunch will be provided for contributors of papers and chairmen of panels within the EESC facilities by the organisers.

On the Monday April 27th evening, contributors of papers and chairmen are invited by the organisers to an evening diner preceded by a visit of the Parc of the Chateau de la Hulpe. Transport by bus will be organised directly from the conference by the organisers. Only guests who confirmed their participations will be given access to the diner.

**WORKING MODUS OF SESSIONS:** The sessions will feature presentations by expert speakers, followed by a debate moderated by a distinguished member of the advisory board. The working procedures are designed to stimulate free-flowing discussions.

**ALL PAPERS CAN BE DOWNLOADED** here:

<https://www.conftool.com/eu-emerging-powers-2015/sessions.php>

Or by scanning the QR code included on this page.





## PROGRAMME DAY 1/2

MONDAY, 27 APRIL 2015		
		Room
08.00 - 09.00	<i>WELCOME &amp; REGISTRATION / ENTRANCE EESC</i>	
09.00-10.30	<b>OPENING SESSION – WELCOME &amp; KEYNOTES SPEECHES</b>	WME1
09.00-09.15	<i>Welcome Speech, Jean - Christophe Defraigne (USL-Brussels)</i>	
09.15-09.30	<i>Pascal Lamy (Notre Europe - Institut Jacques Delors)</i>	
09.30-09.45	<i>H.E Yang Yanyi Ambassador (Mission of People's Republic of China to the EU)</i>	
09.45-10.00	<i>Alfredo Valladao (Science Po, Paris)</i>	
10.00-10.15	<i>Françoise Lemoine (CEPII, Paris)</i>	
10.15-10.30	Q&A	
10.30-10.45	<i>COFFEE BREAK</i>	
	<b>PANEL SESSION A</b>	
10.45-12.30	PANEL 1. HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION, MOBILITY & HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION	VME1
	PANEL 2. DEFENSE & SECURITY	VM3
12.30-13.30	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>	
	<b>PANEL SESSION B</b>	
13.30-15.15	PANEL 3. R&D AND TECHNOLOGY I	VME1
	PANEL 4. IPR I	VM3
15.15-15.30	<i>COFFEE BREAK</i>	
	<b>PANEL SESSION C</b>	
15.30-17.15	PANEL 5. ENERGY	VME1
	PANEL 6. LEGAL COOPERATION, INTELLIGENCE & INFORMATION SHARING	VM3
17.45	<i>DEPARTURE TO THE PARC DE LA HULPE (FOR REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS)</i>	
18.30-18.45	<i>WALK IN THE PARC DE LA HULPE (FOR REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS)</i>	
18.45	<i>DRINK AND DINNER AT THE TAVERNE DE L'HOMME BLEU (FOR REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS)</i>	



## PROGRAMME DAY 2/2

TUESDAY, 28 APRIL 2015		
		Room
08.00 - 09.00	<i>WELCOME &amp; REGISTRATION / ENTRANCE EESC</i>	
	<b>PANEL SESSION D</b>	
09.00-10.45	PANEL 7. HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION, MOBILITY & HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION	VME1
	PANEL 8. IPR II	VM3
10.45-11.00	<i>COFFEE BREAK</i>	
	<b>PANEL SESSION E</b>	
11.00-12.45	PANEL 9. R&D AND TECHNOLOGY II	VME1
	PANEL 10. ENERGY II	VM3
12.45-14.00	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>	
	<b>ROUNDTABLE - COOPERATION AND COMPETITION IN KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>	
14.00-16.00	<i>Chair: Jan Wouters (KUL)</i>	VME1
	<i>Nina Bachkatov (ULg)</i>	
	<i>Canan Balkir (Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi)</i>	
	<i>Pierre Defraigne (Madariaga Fondation-College of Europe)</i>	
	<i>Guy de Jonquières (ECIPE)</i>	
	<i>Jean-Frédéric Morin (Université Laval)</i>	
	<i>Jean-Luc Racine (EHESS Paris)</i>	
	<i>Song Xinning (Renmin Da Xue, Beijing)</i>	
16.00-16.15	<i>COFFEE BREAK</i>	
	<b>CLOSING SPEECHES</b>	
16.15-17.00	<i>Rudy Aernoudt (European Economic and Social Committee)</i>	VME1
	<i>Alfa Oumar Dialo (Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados, Brazil)</i>	
	<i>Mario Telo (IEE-ULB &amp; LUISS Guido Carli di Roma)</i>	



# DAY 1

Monday April 27 th 2015





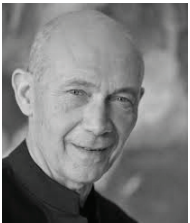
## OPENING SESSION - WELCOME & KEYNOTE SPEECHES



**Pr. Jean Christophe DEFRAIGNE - Chair**

(Université Saint Louis - USL)

Professor of economics, Institute of European Studies of the USL



**M. Pascal LAMY**

(Notre Europe)

Emeritus President of the Jacques Delors Institute



**HE. Amb. YANG Yanyi**

Head of the Mission of the People's Republic of China to the European Union



**Pr. Alfredo VALLADAO**

(Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris)

Director of the MERCOSUR Chair



**Pr. Françoise LEMOINE**

(CEPII)

Senior Economist



## PANEL SESSION A

### PANEL 1.

## HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION, MOBILITY & HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION

CHAIR: J. GUITERREZ FERNANDES (EACEA)

### **S.M.A.R.T MOVE - CIRCULATE INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH AND HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION FOR THE EU AND EMERGING POWERS: A ROADMAP**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: Other / Keywords: EU, Emerging Powers, Higher Education

**BEN DUKE**

Keele University, United Kingdom

This paper intends to provide a critical theoretical review of the European Union (EU) and emerging powers as institutions, as regards current joint initiatives for research and higher education cooperation (EURAXEES LINKS ASEAN, October 2014, p9). This paper intends to identify the causal factors, which increase or lower the propensity for people to internationally travel for research and/or higher education purposes, between the EU and emerging economic powers (HAMK, 8 May 2013, p1). This paper posits that adopting a policy of 'internationalisation', encouraging the learning and teaching of an emerging powers' language, will reap strategic and cultural dividends (Montanari and Umezawa, EIAS Briefing Paper September 2014-5, p4). This paper also posits that implementing micro and macroeconomic policies in the form of tax cuts, will engender partnership working between EU countries and emerging powers (Furness et al, 2014, p181; Renda, Transworld Working Paper 10, March 2013, p16).

This paper intends to ask critical questions, to establish where problems and solutions might lie. This paper intends to have as a recurrent theme, a focus, to 'go beyond perception studies...to measure real effects and outcomes' (Erasmus Impact Study, 2014, p22). What are the socio-economic constituents, who are the social actors? How do they need to interact to create the conditions most conducive in encouraging people to embark upon international travel for research and higher education purposes, with an emerging power? (BMBF, October 2 2014, p8). How effective have the Erasmus Programmes been in encouraging partnership work between EU countries and emerging powers (European Commission, 27 March 2014, p13). The paper also intends to make suggestions on policy formulation. Introducing a guaranteed temporary twelve month work permit to citizens of emerging powers, will help to encourage cooperation with the EU (House of Lords 150, Cm 8879, June 2014, p12).

### **PERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION BETWEEN INDIA AND THE EU**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: India / Keywords: Stakeholders Perception, Quality Facets, Higher Education, India, EU

**SHEKAR BABU**

Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, India

Purpose- The focal objective of this research is to explore the perceptual displays of various stakeholders in academic community on different facets of quality viz., tangible facilities, competence, attitudes, content, delivery, cultural, strategic, economic, institutional and reliability of higher education in India and EU.

Design/methodology/approach- This paper undertakes a comprehensive review of the relevant literature on quality dimensions and higher education. The researchers employ a well-structured questionnaire and conduct personal interviews with 500 individuals from different stakeholders like students, researchers, etc. The researchers used convenience sampling and the collected data was analyzed with the support of Microsoft Excel package, frequency distribution and the test of significance for single proportion in Z-test. The required hypotheses were designed based on the literature and empirical studies. Findings- Various stakeholders have evinced their opinion positively towards tangibles and competence facets of the higher education system respectively. Furthermore, some percentage expressed their negative opinion on certain facets of the programs.

And finally, findings were revealed on delivery, reliability, and economic and strategic aspects of the programs as well. Research limitations/implications- This research confined to certain states of India, which is a leading hub for higher educational institutions in India and limited countries in EU.

Practical implications- This study categorically provides strong information needed to all the stakeholders of the higher education, which paves the way for further improvement in all the quality facets of the system.

Originality/value- This research paper sheds light on perceptions of the stakeholders on different quality aspects of the higher education system, which is also useful to the world of academia and first of its kind from India and EU.

#### **HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EU AND EMERGING COUNTRIES: FOCUS ON THE ENGINEERING FIELD**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: China, Brazil, India, Turkey / Keywords: higher education cooperation, European Union, engineering, emerging countries

**HELENE SYED<sup>1</sup>, S. ALI SHAH SYED<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Lille1, France; <sup>2</sup>American University in Cairo, Egypt

Emerging countries have based their economic development mainly on a vertical industrial specialization. Thanks to their demographic weight, they have specialized in lower added-value and labor-intensive industries.

Today their objectives have evolved: focused on developing niches with a high added value and for which world demand is growing (biotechnology, pharmaceutical), emerging countries are concerned by the quality improvement of their human capital, which is an essential pillar of any efficient innovation ecosystem. The role of higher education and research systems has increased, as they are the first front desk to attract, train and retain international students and researchers. Based on comparison among India, Turkey, Brazil and China, this paper offers a first step to describe the strategies of emerging countries in the global competition for talent through the use of three forms of higher education cooperation with the EU: partnerships, relocations of higher education institutions in emerging countries and double-diplomas. We focus on the engineering field, because the correlation between engineering education and innovation is strong and where the shortage is global.

Although opportunities are numerous for the EU as for emerging countries, higher education cooperation is not obvious. Various barriers can play a significant role in building an international higher education cooperation in the engineering field. The second part of the article describes these barriers through four dimensions: cultural, economic, strategic and institutional. Our work will be based on a survey among main European and emerging countries higher education institutions' representatives and other stakeholders.

Finally, our work suggests pathways regarding how the EU could invest to find a balance in the degree and way of cooperation with the emerging countries as the global competition for talent -which also intensifies rivalries among Member States-. This is a strategic key to develop a leadership in innovation.

## **PANEL 2. DEFENSE & SECURITY**

### **CHAIR: PROF C. OLSSON (ULB)**

#### **EUROPEAN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS TO RUSSIA AND THEIR IMPACT ON EUROPEAN SECURITY**

Topic: Security / Region: Russia / Keywords: EU, Russia, arms transfers, military technology, balance of power, European security, defense, arms market

**SIMONA R. SOARE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>National University for Political and Administrative Studies; <sup>2</sup>Institute for Political Studies of Defense and Military History

The paper will analyze the trends in European military technology transfers to Russia and look at the consequences of the latter on (a) the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia; (b) European defense challenges and priorities in relation to or created by the challenge the Russian aggressive behavior in Eastern Europe is mounting to the European order and stability; (c) the European-Russian balance of power, including in the increasingly important field of cyber-security; and (d) the relation between the Russian and the European defense markets themselves which seems based on far more mutual access than say, the European resistance to American penetration of its arms market. Building on the analysis of armament transfer trends, the paper will confront financial and political-military aspects and consequences of the current relation between Russia and the EU in the security field and formulate its conclusions in terms of their impact on European security and strategic role in its vicinity.

In the aftermath of the Georgian-Russian war (2008), but especially considering the Russian involvement in the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the paper will consider to what degree this particular EU policy in the field of defense transfers is indeed the most efficient and effective from a smart power theoretical lens, whether its objectives are ruled by strategic considerations or economic ones and to what degree it is indeed achieving its intended objectives, to the degree they are consistent and coherent to the European states themselves. The paper builds on an extensive arms transfers literature as well as the consequences of military transfers to global competitors.

### **REVERSE ENGINEERING IN ASIAN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES AND ITS IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS: TAKING THE CASE OF CHINA AND INDIA**

Topic: Security / Region: Russia, China, India / Keywords: Reverse Engineering, Asian Defence Industries, Arms Transfer, Defence Offset, Export Control

**PEIRAN WANG**

Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Besides economic miracle, Asia has changing the structure of international arms transfers. In the first decade of 21st century, stimulating defense modernizations in China and India, Asia has evolved into the lion's share of international arms market where it is the most active zone. According to SIPRI, China is one of the top five exporters of major conventional weapons within 2009~2013. At the same time, India proposes its ambitious arms export program. Through empirical examination, in recent decade, offset has characterized in the most agreements of arms deals with Asian states, especial licensed production. Licensed production facilitates reverse engineering in emerging powers. Reverse engineering has play significant roles in China's defense modernizations of China. Through reverse engineering, China reduces the dependence on international arms transfer. Through exporting the imitating arms, not only the impressive profits, China has enhanced its regional influence in Africa. If India follows China's pathway, the order and norm of international arms market will be fundamental subverted.

The author hypothesizes that the imitating weapons export weakens the effectiveness of export control regime, disrupts international arms markets, and regional security process. Hence, the research question is how to prevent reverse engineering in emerging powers and their imitating weapons export. To improve the effectiveness of export control, European should prohibit the arms export with offset, at the same time, assess the target's industrial capabilities are relevant reverse engineering. The paper is constituted by following sections: (1) The status of Asian arms transfer and predictable trends, including reverse engineering in emerging powers and imitation export, taking the case of China and India; (2) The practical and potential implications of the imitating arms exporting on international arms transfer and regional security; (3) The rule-making against offset to prevent reverse engineering in European export control system.

### **EU AND BRAZIL'S RESPONSES IN THE CONTEXT OF US SPYING ALLEGATIONS 2013**

Topic: Security / Region: Brazil / Keywords: intelligence, emerging power, spying, international role, sovereignty

**ROXANA HINCU**

Universite de Liège, Belgium

This article aims to compare the responses of the European Union and Brazil to revelations of American surveillance of European and Brazilian top officials and citizens alike. It constitutes a deductive approach using the method of discourse and empirical evidence analysis. In discourse analysis terms, the discursive interactions through which actors generate and communicate ideas within given institutional contexts are reviewed. Discourse is conceived as constitutive of reality in van Dijk's terms (2008). Therefore, the European Union had a soft discourse regarding the US spying activities reiterating the importance of the transatlantic partnership in nowadays emerging multipolar world. In contrast, senior Brazilian officials expressed indignation over the revelations of spying due to its long standing national aspiration to be recognised as a key global power with full autonomy in the international system. In addition, intelligence activities have a negative resonance in Brazilian politics, US spying activities being presented as actions able to compromise the Brazilian sovereignty.

As far as diplomatic moves and actions towards US spying revelations are concerned, Brazil proved to be more incisive than the European Union. Programs such as launching a national e-mail system as alternative to American services like Gmail and Hotmail, establishing underwater Internet cables linking Brazil to Europe and Africa (avoiding US) or choosing a French-Italian venture to build a satellite for military and civilian use show efforts to ensure sovereignty of important communications. Last but not least, although both actors- EU and Brazil seek to define their role internationally, Brazil managed the spying revelations crises in a more evident way than the EU, the latter showing restraint.



## PANEL SESSION B

### PANEL 3. R&D AND TECHNOLOGY I

CHAIR: DOMENICO ROSETTI DI VALDALBERO (EC, DG RESEARCH)

#### THE COOPERATIVE REGIME: REGULATION AND INNOVATION OF CREATIVE AND EMERGING INDUSTRIES

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: China, Other / Keywords: Intellectual Property, Negative Space, Creative Industry

XIAO SHI ZHANG, YUE LI

University of Macau, People's Republic of China

Over the past two decades, the creative industries have been grabbing an increasingly larger market share in Europe, at the meantime, the rise of digital technology and global creative economy has made it extremely easy to plagiarize distribute, and profit from the achievements of other people's creativity. Intellectual property law are supposed to be one essential legal regime to protect creators, however, several recent studies have explored some areas that creation and innovation thrive without significant protections from intellectual property law. Those areas have been described by Kal raustiala and Christopher Sprigman as intellectual property's "negative space" which include diverse industries as fashion, cuisine, magic performance, perfume, comedy and so on. The definition of intellectual property's "negative spaces" is broad and vague so that it arouses a debate about whether intellectual property protection is exclusive way of innovation and creation. On the increasing of the economic cooperation between Europe and Asia, the paper aims to explore deeply into the relationship between intellectual property's "negative space" legal protection and the development of creative industries. The paper analyzes comprehensively the nature and definition of intellectual property's "negative space", and tries to find out the reason why several creative industries thrive without IP legal protection but others are not. As the key element of creative industries, the significant question is how to achieve the balance of information sharing that can motivate the promotion of creativity, and the information security that can protect the benefit of creators. With these considerations in mind, the paper tries to seek a cooperative protection regime to balance legal doctrine and internal community regulation, healthy competition and creation promotion.

#### TECHNOLOGY ASSIMILATION FROM EU TO BRICS

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: Russia, China, Brazil, India, Other / Keywords: Total Factor Productivity, Foreign Direct Investment, Technology assimilation.

CINTHYA G CAAMAL-OLVERA<sup>1</sup>, VICENTE GERAMN-SOTO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidad autónoma de Nuevo Leon, Mexico; <sup>2</sup>Universidad autónoma de Coahuila, Mexico

The purpose of the paper is to study the diffusion and assimilation of technology from developed to developing countries. The technological change will be measured by increases in the Total Factor Productivity (TFP); in fact, an efficient use of technology or assimilation is also reflected in the TFP. The intention is to quantify two main channels of the assimilation of new technology by the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that a country can attract given their exposure to trade and competition and the existent human capital in the host country. The developed countries studied are in the European Union (EU) and the developing countries are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, best known as BRICS. The approach that we will follow requires obtaining a panel of these countries including the FDI flows from EU to BRICS. The methodology will estimate an openness index to be considered in a dynamic panel for accounting the lagged response of the TFP after the FDI took place.

## **REDUCING ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY IN MEXICO: NATURAL DISASTERS AND AGRICULTURE**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: Other / Keywords: disasters, natural hazards, risk, vulnerability, disaster risk reduction

**SERGIO O. SALDANA-ZORRILLA**

IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Mexico

The increasing frequency and economic losses from natural disasters within the framework of decreasing agricultural prices and trade liberalization is becoming crucial in increasing poverty in the Mexican rural economy. During the past two decades, the governmental withdrawal from supporting the agricultural sector with investments in physical, financial and logistic instruments continues to stress agricultural livelihoods, as current private mechanisms have not replaced them effectively.

This research identifies economic vulnerability to natural and economic hazards in order to assess public and private coping capacity, and provides a set of good practices and policies from the European Union (EU) in order to serve as guidelines on how to transfer technology and knowledge from the European Union to Mexico for impacting positively the Mexico's strategy for disaster risk reduction as well as the whole environmental policy. It is based on quantitative and qualitative research methods. This analysis embraces the risk-transfer and loss sharing schemes implemented throughout the EU countries, especially the crop insurance cross-subsidization in the UK, the German re-insurance system and the French financing system for irrigation and further agricultural infrastructure. During the past two decades, over 80% of total economic losses from weather-related disasters occurred in the agricultural sector. In the same period, mean weighted agricultural prices have decreased over 50% in real terms. Currently, the insufficient credit access, low coverage of crop insurance, as well as the near lack of investments to expand irrigation and further productive infrastructure is sharpening the vulnerability of rural livelihoods. These facts explain why this sector produces only 4% of the GDP despite employing over 20% of the national workforce. This leads to the enlargement of the informal sector in large cities and migratory flows to abroad, among others.

## **PANEL 4. IPR & TRADE**

### **CHAIR: GUY DE JONQUIÈRES (ECIPE)**

#### **DO EMERGING ECONOMIES HAVE A SAY? BILATERAL AND REGIONAL IP NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE EU**

Topic: Human rights, democracy and rule of law / Keywords: Trade agreements, intellectual property protection, technology transfer, bargaining power, negotiating strategies

**ANKE MOERLAND**

Maastricht University, Netherlands

The Intellectual property chapters in trade agreements negotiated by the European Union are extensive and include high levels of IP protection and enforcement standards. Strong IP protection and enforcement is key to achieve the EU's main objective when negotiating intellectual property protection: to foster the competitiveness of the EU in the world. The objective of development cooperation, which entails the promotion of technology transfer, is not prominently reflected in recent trade agreements with both emerging economies and developing countries.

In light of the strong IP protection present in the chapters, in particular patent protection, the absence of complementing rules on licensing or cooperation arrangements impacts the possibility for technology transfer negatively. In particular, legal obligations surrounding licensing are hardly included in such agreements, even though licensing often constitutes a way to facilitate technology transfer. The same is true for cooperation arrangements between industries from the EU and in partner countries: they are either absent or little concrete and non-binding.

What can emerging countries do in order to ensure that technology transfer provisions as well as other flexibilities and safeguards are included in IP chapters? The Max Planck "Principles for Intellectual Property Provisions in Bilateral and Regional Agreements" cover many issues that are worth discussing as to how they can be incorporated in the negotiating process. The argument made in this paper, however, is that a crucial factor in achieving more favourable outcomes for emerging economies is through an increase of their bargaining power. It will be examined what structural factors influence the bargaining power of negotiating partners, which negotiating strategies can be used and which lessons related thereto have been learnt from the negotiations with India, Central American countries, Colombia and Peru as well as CARIFORUM countries.



## **THE EU AND THE BIC IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION – BETWEEN DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: China, Brazil, India / Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, European Union, Brazil, China, India

**OMAR SERRANO<sup>1</sup>, IVO KRIZIC<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Lucerne, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>University of Geneva, Switzerland

In 2004, the European Commission published the “Strategy for the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) in third countries”. Following up the recent revision of the communication, this paper looks at the relationship between the EU and three ‘priority countries’ identified since 2004, namely Brazil, China and India (BIC). The paper first reviews the contents and causal drivers of the EU position as expressed in the 2004 and 2014 communications, highlighting the role of export interest groups, ideational factors and learning from abroad. It then scrutinizes the actual implementation of the strategy vis-à-vis the BIC countries and hereby underlines the interplay between persuasive and coercive mechanisms used by the EU to transfer its preferred rules. In a second step, we switch the angle to compare the positioning of emerging countries vis-à-vis EU demands on IPRs. In contrast with often raised criticisms against China, we find China to be most accommodative among the BIC countries in terms of aligning its IP legislation and enforcement practices with “standards” promoted by the EU, the US and other international organizations. This is particularly notable in the area of patents. India and Brazil, on the other hand, have shown more activism in terms of rule-making, not only at the level of domestic implementation, but also through horizontal diffusion to third countries and attempts of vertical upload in international fora such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). We find that this variation is explained by domestic concerns related to innovation in China, the role of the (generics) pharmaceutical industry in India, and the persistence of developmentalist ideas in parts of the Brazilian public administration. We also find that these positions are much more dynamic than what has usually been assumed as we detect evidence of significant policy-shifts over time.



## PANEL SESSION C

### PANEL 5. ENERGY

#### CHAIR: CHAIR: PROF. NINA BACHKATOV (ULG)

##### **EU ENERGY DIPLOMACY TOWARDS BICS: THE ROLE OF EU EXTERNAL IMAGES AS A GLOBAL ENERGY ACTOR**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: China, Brazil, India, Other / Keywords: EU energy diplomacy, BICS, global normative energy actor, external perceptions

**NATALIA CHABAN<sup>1</sup>, MICHELE KNODT<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury, New Zealand; <sup>2</sup>TU Darmstadt, Germany

This paper examines a supranational actor, the EU, as a producer of a particular type of diplomacy – energy diplomacy. This study uses a comparative analytical framework of multistakeholder diplomacy (Hocking, 2006) to explore EU energy diplomacy towards the ‘emerging’ powers of BICS. In an increasingly multipolar world, with a growing demand for energy, external energy relations between main energy consumers is a high-priority issue for policy-makers and scholars. Yet, these relations are scarcely addressed in the relevant literature. Driven by severe strategic constraints that risk the securitisation of energy policies, how does the EU harness the potential for cooperation with ‘emerging’ powers and realize the possibilities for multipolar energy relations? This paper elaborates the multistakeholder model by advocating the inclusion of a new element – a consumer of diplomatic actions – into its conceptualization. Theorising the consumer of diplomatic actions, this analysis involves the notions of EU images and external recognition in the eyes of BICS. In this move, the paper suggests a new synthesis between the concepts of multistakeholder and public diplomacies.

Advancing the notion of energy diplomacy, our analysis suggests that this type diplomacy goes beyond state actors as producers of diplomatic outcomes, and is no longer confined to the norms of security of supply and competitiveness. This research finds EU energy diplomacy to be a complex ‘blend’ of multistakeholder and state-centered diplomacies, participants (producers and consumers) and communication modes. This complex ‘blend’ is a response to the challenges of global governance, multipolarity and multinational cross-sectoral networks. Empirical data came from a transnational research project “External Perceptions of the EU as a global normative energy actor” supported by Jean Monnet LLP (2012-14).

##### **EU SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA: MAIN CONSEQUENCES OF THE BAN ON TRADING OIL TECHNOLOGY AND OIL SERVICES**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: Russia / Keywords: EU sanctions, oil technology and services, oil industry, Russia

**MADALINA SISU VICARI<sup>1, 2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Liège, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Center for International Relations Studies

Since March 2014, in response to the Ukrainian crisis, the European Union, United States and their partners imposed several rounds of economic sanctions against Russia. Stage II and III of EU’s sanctions, represented by two Council Regulations -833/2014 and 960/2014-include strengthen restrictions directly impacting Russian energy industry. The European companies are prohibited from trading equipment, technologies and services for use in specific Russian oil projects whereas several Russian financial institutions and energy companies, mostly state-owned, are subject to EU’s capital market restrictions.

The paper aims to analyse the main consequences of the aforementioned ban of oil technology and oil services. It identifies as short and medium term consequences: the halting or the slowing down of important projects developed by Russian and Western oil companies regarding the exploitation of “hard-to-recover” oil fields; the replacing of the Western technology of oil drilling under the Arctic, deep water and shale and also of the oil services technology with Russian technology or imported technology; the likelihood of not meeting the 2030’s targets for Russia’s oil output -



(nearly 80 % of the current oil production is produced from mature Siberian deposits ), which would lead to a decline of revenues generated by oil industry and further to a decline of Russia's state budget's revenues; the further necessity to tap into Russia's two sovereign wealth funds not only to back the oil companies affected by financial restrictions, but also to finance further budget deficits. There will also be significant geopolitical consequences, as in parallel with its penetration of Asian growing energy markets, Russia will accelerate its eastward turn for cooperation in energy, technology and financial sectors; at the same time, offsetting the oil industry's loss of revenues will require, from Russian side, maintaining its European gas market-share and good relations with its European customers.

#### **SINO-EU CLEAN ENERGY COOPERATION**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: China / Keywords: Clean Energy Cooperation, sustainable development

**YING LI**

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

In November 2013, China and the EU signed the China-EU 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. They decided to strengthen their cooperation in promoting peace, prosperity, sustainable development, cultural exchanges and other fields. Both of the EU and China are major political powers in the world, and the EU has been the biggest technical cooperation partner and the largest technology supplier of China. It is crucial for both sides to work together to meet global challenges, such as the serious shortages of energy.

The Europe-China Clean Energy Centre (EC2) is a five-year cooperation project between the EU and China. In the field of clean Energy, the EU and China have certain degree of complementarity, they can benefit from the cooperation with each other. Clean energy does not involve sensitive technology, environmental protection has always been advocated by the EU, and China's demand in this area is also very big. Compare to the sensitive technology, cooperation in this field is easier. In the process of cooperation, both sides made the necessary policy coordination and reached many consensuses. Although EU and China launched comprehensive and pragmatic cooperation in the field of Clean Energy Cooperation, achieved gratifying results, there are still some problems we cannot ignore in the cooperation: export restrictions on high-tech products, trade friction and non-governmental cooperation. This dissertation also tries to deal with these problems and give some possible suggestions.

## **PANEL 6.**

### **LEGAL COOPERATION, INTELLIGENCE & INFORMATION SHARING**

**CHAIR: PROF TOM DELREUX (UCL)**

**DISCUSSANT: RICHARD ALDRICH (UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK)**

#### **COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SERIOUS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME: EUROPOL'S EXPERTISE AND COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES**

Topic: Security / Keywords: Europol, fight against serious transnational crime, criminal databases, cooperation, exchange of experiences


**CHLOÉ FLORENCE BRIÈRE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Université de Genève, Switzerland

Transnational organised and serious crime counts among the global threats to be addressed at a multilateral level, and justifies close cooperation between international and regional organisations and States.

Since the European Union and its Member States are particularly vulnerable to transnational crime, especially because of the abolition of internal borders controls, they had to develop and implement innovative methods, supported by the latest technological advances. The work carried out by Europol, the EU agency in charge of supporting and strengthening cross-border police cooperation, is particularly representative of these developments. The agency indeed implements an approach qualified as "intelligence-led policing", under which the collection, storage and analysis of data, being police or intelligence information, are essential to support operational work and to identify current and future criminal threats. To that end, specific databases have been created, together with devices enabling national authorities to upload data almost instantly. These technological tools are essential to ensure a more effective and pro-active investigation of criminal offences, as they enable national law enforcement authorities to investigate beyond the national dimension of a case, to identify links between cases and thus to dismantle entire criminal networks.

Considering that many organised criminal groups coming from third countries, such as Brazil or China, operates within the European Union, the fight against transnational serious and organised crime cannot be achieved without a close cooperation between Europol and these countries.



The present contribution will analyse the legal framework under which they may conclude cooperation agreements, foreseeing notably the exchange of information and access to Europol's criminal databases. Attention will also be devoted to their informal cooperation, through which they exchange experiences and best practices.

**DOES A LEGAL FERTILE GROUND EXIST IN ASEAN TO FACILITATE INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING IN COMBATING SERIOUS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME?**

Topic: Security / Region: Other / Keywords: ASEAN - intelligence and information sharing

**CÉLINE, CLAUDE COCQ**

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

The openness in trade and communication and the openness of borders, helped by technologies, have created economic growth and, in parallel, opportunities for criminals to make their business prosper in preparing and perpetrating crime beyond borders. Responding to this threat, States are developing means such as surveillance technologies to fight serious transnational crime (STC). They have focused on technologies and techniques facilitating prevention, including intelligence and information sharing.

In this context, regional organisations attempt to create security frameworks to enhance this mechanism of cooperation. However, by contrast to the EU, ASEAN is at the premise of developing such a mechanism of cooperation.

ASEAN is characterised by a historical, political and legal diversity and is the scene of many security issues. Therefore, intelligence and information sharing is particularly difficult to make effective, especially at the regional level. ASEAN Member States tend to put forward their national sovereignty to limit cooperation when national issues are involved. However, some intra-regional operational agreements exist as the Agreement on information exchange and establishment of communication procedures (2002) between the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. Thus, despite national sovereignty arguments, serious crime has a clear catalysing effect on the adoption and implementation of methods of cooperation used by intelligence services and law enforcement agencies for prevention and investigation purposes. However, there is a preliminary need to enhance trust between Member States to improve this cooperation. Consequently, ASEAN multiplies initiatives to share best practices and promote policies to earn the support of States.

This paper will address the development of the ASEAN security framework through an analysis of regional instruments and of national legislations (Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia taken as case studies). The author will so conclude on the existence of a regional legal framework leading towards a potential implementation of an effective intelligence and information.



# DAY 2

Tuesday April 28 th 2015



## PANEL SESSION D

### PANEL 7.

### HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION, MOBILITY & HIGHER EDUCATION COOPERATION

**CHAIR: DR PAULINE RAVINET (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE)**

**DISCUSSANT: VITO BORELLI (HEAD OF SECTOR JEAN MONNET & CHINA DESK, DG EDUCATION, CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORT)**

#### **GEOGRAPHY OF INNOVATION AND SYSTEM OF CIRCULATION OF HIGHLY SKILLED PEOPLE BETWEEN THE EU AND EMERGING COUNTRIES**

Topic: Human rights, democracy and rule of law / Region: China, Brazil, India, Turkey / Keywords: mobility, human capital, highly skilled people, innovation, European Union

**HELENE SYED<sup>1</sup>, S. ALI SHAH SYED<sup>2</sup>**

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Emerging countries have based their economic development mainly on a vertical industrial specialization. Thanks to their demographic weight, they have specialized in lower added-value high and labor-intensive industries.

Today objectives have evolved: focused on developing niches with a high added value and for which world demand is growing (biotechnology, pharmaceuticals), emerging countries are concerned by increasing the skill level of their human capital, which is an essential pillar of any efficient innovation ecosystem. Mobility strategies linked to the opening of the higher education systems is an important key to reduce the knowledge gap. What are the main destinations of students and highly skilled people from emerging countries? What is the evolution of mobility trends since the 1990s? Is the EU taking advantage of their high propensity to migrate? How about the mobility of European highly skilled people and students? This paper aims at describing the organisation of the knowledge world through the circulation and exchange of highly skilled people and of students between four emerging countries (China, India, Brasil and Turkey) and the European Union (EU). Using the OECD and the World Bank databases, we characterize the system of mobility of students and highly skilled people between these four emerging countries and the EU in a globalized context. We show the narrow link between the geography of innovation dynamics and the circulation of students and highly skilled people, especially Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) professionals.

Through this analysis, we provide policy recommendations for the EU institutions and other stakeholders (universities and public and private research centres) to improve the attractiveness of the EU and to take advantage of the global circulation of highly skilled people and students in the innovation race.

#### **HUMAN CAPITAL AND INNOVATION IN COUNTRIES WITH EMERGING ECONOMIES**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: Other

**GIOVANNA VALENTI<sup>1</sup>, RODRIGO SALAZAR<sup>2</sup>, EDUARDO AGUIÑAGA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>UAM Xichimilco, Mexico; <sup>2</sup>FLACSO, Mexico

The paper reflects on the potential contribution of the effort to increase the educational level of the population and training opportunities for professional resources in economic growth, taking as reference the theories of human capital and innovation. In both cases the discussion will be based on the main concepts and research that are derived from both theories. The focus will be on countries with developing National Innovation Systems - NIS (Godinho et.al., 2007) those from European Union and Mexico, as part of Latin America.

The central hypothesis is that human capital contributes to economic growth only to the extent that a system of practices and institutions guide and promote the incorporation of knowledge into the productive efforts of enterprises and other economic sectors.

As part of the analysis, a National Innovation System (NIS) has been designed as a model to reflect the country's particular conditions and also to capture the impact of human resources on economic development. One contribution of the application of the model is the distinction between a set of variables resulting in two clusters that we call NIS-Scientific and NIS-Enterprise (Valenti, 2011).

As a part of the discussion, we will present a "cross-national" analysis which provides further evidence on the level of influence on economic growth resulting from the interaction between education performance and NIS evolution. The former will include increase of schooling, level of learning in math and science and the stock of technology and scientific professionals

The focus will be the utilization and uptake of knowledge. The research will utilize mainly OECD and WB data base.

### **TOO GOOD TO BE ATTRACTED? THE DILEMMA OF EU-CHINA TOP UNIVERSITIES DUAL MASTER PROGRAMMES**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: China / Keywords: China, EU, Dilemma, Universities, Dual Master Programmes

**SHICHEN WANG**

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Chinese higher education has made great achievements in the past three decades owing to the increasing economic power of China itself as well as collaboration between China and the world especially the EU. Along with Chinese higher education being globally integrated, more and more Chinese students have exchange experiences in EU universities while dozens of joint degree programmes have been established ranging from bachelor to doctoral programmes between China and EU. However, there appears a dilemma of the dual master programmes between top Chinese and EU universities that the more qualified the Chinese students are, the more easily for them to be accepted into European or American top universities or multinational corporations (MNCs) resulting in that few of them will choose dual master programmes between China and EU. This article first reviews the development of Chinese higher education since the Opening and Reform Policy and briefly touches upon the current status of top Chinese universities in the world. It then explains the motivations of the Chinese universities and channels of cooperation before analysing the dilemma that top Chinese students are too good to be attracted. A case study of the Dual Master Programme between Fudan University and Sciences Po is analysed and several teachers and students are interviewed in order to reveal their opinions towards the programme. Finally, the author suggests two possible solutions to the dilemma which are going downstairs to pay more attention to dual bachelor degree programmes or going opposite to transfer these dual master programmes mainly for European students.

### **INDIA-EU COLLABORATION: ROADBLOCKS AND PROSPECTS**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: India / Keywords: Development, colonization, roadblocks, mindset, modernization

**PRAMOD KUMAR MISHRA**

University of Delhi, RLA College, India

India has very close links with European nations on matters of culture, education, trade, commerce, literature, arts and other forms of knowledge sharing. When India has emerged as an independent nation-state, its people have naturally looked at Europe in their quest for development. This paper will try to highlight efforts on the new initiatives for partnership between India and the European Union. It will also identify the road blocks and find out ways and means to remove them.

In a recent(2012) high-level meeting between leaders of India and EU ,it was resolved to gear in their research and innovation in three major areas viz: exploring full potential to find solution to common societal challenges, promoting networking and synergies between research organizations and ongoing initiatives in areas of common interest and strengthening good governance.

At present there are several obstacles to intensify sustainable and long-lasting cooperation between the two sides. These are as follows: First, this relationship is far from becoming strategic, while both sides view each other as important global actors, in practice they do not see each other as real partners. Second, EU primarily looks at India as a trading partner. In reality, for the Europeans, India remains a developing country with considerable poverty. Third, India continues to struggle with EU's post-modern complexities in what New Delhi considers as a Westphalian world. Such a perception is compounded by intra-European differences on several issues. There is a clear divergence of their perceptions of regional and global security. Last ,but not the least, EU lacks visibility in India, although one notices a lots of activities between them on a number of areas like soft ware tools, renewable energy etc. Development as a priority has so far been sidelined in EU-India joint initiatives.

## PANEL 8. IPR & TRADE II

CHAIR: PROF. A. STROWEL (UCL)

### HARMONISING PATENT RIGHTS PROTECTION BETWEEN CHINA AND THE EU FOR GREATER ECONOMIC GROWTH

Topic: Economy and Development / Keywords: patent harmonisation, EU and China trade relations, international patent harmonisation

**WEINIAN HU**

European Institute of Asian Studies, Belgium

Patent is a key component of international trade. The expansion of international trade requires patent, born with the characteristic of territoriality, to surmount beyond national borders within which it is applied and protected. This requirement can only be fulfilled when concerned national patent systems are harmonised.

Since the Paris Convention, the first international patent harmonisation treaty, was concluded in 1883, international patent harmonisation succeeded in a few aspects, such as “substantive minimum” (TRIPS) and “procedural” (PCT) harmonisation. However, efforts for “substantive maximum” harmonisation, i.e. harmonising the substantive matters of patent protection such as disclosure and inventive steps at the maximum level, have been halted since 2006, when the negotiations of the Substantive Patent Law Treaty were suspended. Without substantive maximum harmonisation, the global patent system remains fragmented. Consequently, global trade continues being impeded, unable to realise its fuller potential.

Against this backdrop, patent offices share identical protection standards may well seek patent harmonisation for greater economic growth among each other. China and the EU are the world’s two biggest traders. Equally, they stand as the world’s leading force for patent protection. Since its first Patent Law was promulgated in 1984, China has established an internationally-compatible patent legislation framework. Some Chinese companies are nowadays leading applicants under the EPO system.

As for the EU, after having embraced a common patent system for 40 years, it is now embarking on substantive patent harmonisation with the forthcoming of the unitary patent rights and the Unitary Patent Court.

China and the EU are currently partners of a few global patent cooperation initiatives. Substantive matters of their respective patent legislation mirror, too, such as the 18-month grace period. Therefore, harmonising the two patent systems should be attainable for greater economic growth.

### THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL TRADE SECRETS: PROMOTION AND ADVICE FOR EUROPEAN COMPANIES DEVELOPING THEIR IP PORTFOLIO IN CHINA

Topic: Economy and Development / Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Trade Secrets, Know-how, IP Portfolio, Europe 2020, commercial relation Europe-China.

**FEDERICA COSTANZA FONTANI**

Vrije Universiteit Brussels - VUB, Luxembourg

In today’s knowledge society, in particular for economies such as Europe whose competitiveness relies essentially on creativity and innovation, the effective protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) is crucial. This applies not only to physical goods, but also to digital goods, considering the ease with which they are illegally copied and disseminated. The acceleration of Globalisation and the world trade opening up have an asymmetric impact on EU Member States and on the emerging powers. One of the effects of globalisation, is the relocation of production, from the technology-rich countries towards low labour cost countries. In the former, there is a vast pool of know-how waiting to be untapped; while, in emerging markets there is an enormous demand for know-how, waiting to be filled. This study, inspired by recent works of the European Commission, approaches the topic of Trade Secrets as a form of IPRs both from the European legal perspective and analysing the Europe-China dialogue and co-operation in commercial relations. The special attention on China is given since in the emerging powers, it remains the main challenge regarding IPRs enforcement, not only because it attracted the most responses and the strongest concerns from EU industry, but also because 73% of all suspected imported goods detained at EU borders in 2011 and not released, came from China. In 2004 Europe and China established a framework co-operation and dialogue in the area of IPR: EU-China IP Dialogue and the IP Working Group. The need for China to better protect IPRs is a constant message conveyed by the European Commission to Chinese authorities at all governmental levels, including the highest. Within the European initiative aligned with Europe 2020, European Union cohesion policy would benefit from clarifying its goals (poverty reduction, increased employment, etc.) and thus making sure that they were widely understood.



## PANEL SESSION E

### PANEL 9. R&D AND TECHNOLOGY II

CHAIR: JAN ORBIE (UNIVERSITEIT GENT)

#### **SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY. ADVANTAGES AND SYNERGIES IN COOPERATION**

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: Turkey / Keywords: Turkey, synergies, innovation chain, SME, priority area

**TAMÁS SZIGETVÁRI, ÁGOTA DÁVID**

Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Hungary

Turkey is a much valued partner. Its dynamic business environment is a perfect test bed for the development of innovative products and services – making cooperation a win-win for researchers and enterprises on both sides.” said Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science on 4th of June, when Turkey signed the Association Agreement to Horizon 2020.

The Turkish economy has shown remarkable economic performance over the last decade. Currently, it is the 16th largest economy in the world and it is often referred to as BRICS+T, emphasising its position among other emerging economies. To increase its competitiveness, Turkey set research and development as a priority area for the next decade, with the ambitious goal of reaching 2% of GERD/GDP by 2023.

Despite several controversies about the EU accession process in general, Turkey is an active member of the European research area. It is an associated member of the RDI Framework Programs since 2003, it participated in and coordinated various scientific projects, policy-coordination actions, mobility programs and won grants for excellent researchers. In the Turkish national STI strategy for 2011-2016, three horizontal priorities (Automotive industry, Machine Manufacturing and ICT) as well as six horizontal fields (Defence, Space, Health, Energy, Water, Food) have been set as priority areas. We would like to focus in our article on possible synergies between priority areas, as well as on the role of SMEs in the innovation chain, which are enjoying a special attention in both Horizon 2020 and in Turkish national science and economic policy.

#### **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AUF EU-CHINA TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION**

Topic: Economy and Development, Security / Region: China / Keywords: industry 4.0; cyber security, technology cooperation

**MARGOT SCHUELLER, NELE NOESSELT**

German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Germany

European ICT (information and communication technology) companies have been important partners for China’s catching up in this field over the last two decades. Today, Chinese companies such as Huawei and ZTE are internationally competitive and eager to cooperate with firms in Europe in the further digitization of industries. Collaboration for realizing the visions of “smart cities” or “smart factories” (industry 4.0) depends, however, on the assumption that key national technologies will be and can be protected. Therefore, the question of internet security is of crucial importance for companies in both the EU and China.

The legal constitutionalization of the cyberspace has emerged as a new field of cooperation between the EU and the PRC. The formulation of global standards as well as the implementation in the national context can be seen as interdependent developments that are not conflict-free but might, in the long run, lead to a win-win constellation where the joint management of cyber threats fuels a deepening of cooperation. This point is further illustrated by an in-depth analysis of recent national cyber security policies in the PRC and the EU. In addition, our contribution looks at the motives and strategies of European and Chinese company in designing collaboration strategies which already go beyond the official policies in both the EU and China.

## EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS AND RESULTING IMPLICATIONS FOR THE TAIWANESE ECONOMY

Topic: Economy and Development / Region: Other

**ASHLEY STEAD**

United Nations University, Belgium

Knowledge economy and development

Taiwan's ICT industry has been the global manufacturing hub of high-technology products which allows it to have a competitive advantage and provides opportunity to move into higher value-added manufacturing. However, in recent years this industry has fallen behind in performance. While many other Asian economies are keen to signing free trade agreements (FTAs) and economic partnership agreements (EPAs), Taiwan has not had the opportunity to form economic partnerships due to pressure from the Mainland which has led its export competitiveness to become eroded. The recent signing of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement in 2010 between Taiwan and China provides opportunity for Taiwan to form economic cooperation agreements with countries that do not recognize it diplomatically. This paper aims to investigate the following research question: What effects has the absence of FTAs had on Taiwanese exportability and has the absence caused the ICT industry to lose its edge in global competition? The study will be from the aspect and scope of Taiwan's external economic relations. It will suggest that enhancing economic ties with Taiwan's key trading partners like the EU would be an effective way for the government to stimulate innovation and branding to enhance Taiwan's ICT industry competitiveness. The EU is Taiwan's fourth major trading partner after China, the United States and Japan and has been a major source of FDI in Taiwan. The EU and Taiwan have established structured dialogue platforms and the EU supports Taiwan's participation in multilateral forums. For Taiwan, the EU is not only a market of opportunity for further cooperation and potential growth in the future but a source of knowledge. Further EU-Taiwan relations is foreseeable and profitable as the EU can use Taiwan as its gateway to the Asia-Pacific market.

## PANEL 10. ENERGY II

**CHAIR: CHABAN, NATALIA (UNIVERSITY OF CANTERBURY)**

### **PROMOTING BIOFUELS THROUGH SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION: BRAZIL, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN BIOFUELS GOVERNANCE**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: Brazil / Keywords: Biofuels, leadership, ethanol diplomacy, development, Africa

**STAVROS AFIONIS<sup>1</sup>, LINDSAY STRINGER<sup>1</sup>, NICOLA FAVRETTO<sup>1</sup>, MARCOS BUCKERIDGE<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Leeds, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Brazil is currently the world's leading biofuels exporter, as well as the second largest producer, after the US. Biofuels therefore represent a unique opportunity for Brazil to exert global leadership by substantially scaling-up their production, consumption and international trade. Africa represents an ideal venue for leveraging the production of bioethanol, given its suitable climatic conditions and available arable land. Brazil has therefore sought to establish both bilateral partnerships with various African countries in order to assist them in expanding bioethanol production, as well as North-South-South trilateral partnerships, in which a Northern partner teams up with Brazil in order to pursue a biofuels project in an African country. In this paper we examine Brazil's potential to exert leadership by examining its policy-based, structural and instrumental qualities in making bilateral and trilateral inroads in Africa, focusing in the case of the latter on partnerships involving the EU and the US. Interviews with policy actors in Brazil, Africa and Europe suggest that the bilateral avenue has produced limited, yet tangible results, with countries like Mozambique utilising Brazilian assistance to develop their bioenergy production capacity. In contrast, the trilateral approach involving the EU has struggled to get off the ground due to inter alia mismatches in normative expectations, centring around environmental sustainability concerns. On the other hand, trilateral cooperation involving the US has flourished, with various countries taking advantage of the opportunity to explore their biofuels potential. Interviews highlight the divergent perceptions held by Brazilians when it comes to cooperating with Europe and the US on biofuels, with the implication being that the former might find itself sidelined in future policy collaborative initiatives. Applying the theoretical framing of leadership potential, we find that while Brazil's structural leadership qualities are clearly demonstrated, challenges





## **EU AND BRAZIL IN AFRICA: A SOLIDARITY TRIANGULAR COOPERATION? THE CASE OF BIOFUEL PRODUCTION IN MOZAMBIQUE**

Topic: Environment and Energy / Region: Brazil / Keywords: Brazil, Mozambique, Triangular Cooperation, biofuel

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Although triangular cooperation (TrC) between the European Union (EU) and Brazil in Africa is still in its early stages, recent joint action plans (2008; 2011) establish certain principles such as solidarity and local empowerment. In addition, they identify climate change, sustainable development and renewable energy as one of TrC priority areas. The recent strategic partnership between EU and Brazil for the biofuel production in Mozambique already raises many questions. The project aims to increase efficiency of bioethanol, biodiesel and bioelectricity production by intensifying agricultural production in lands of Mozambique. Currently, a feasibility study for project implementation is underway. However, many critics have been raised regarding the lack of transparency and the top down process of the project. The critics also raise awareness for the issues of environmental land degradation, food insecurity and land grabbing. Thus, there seems to be a gap between the rhetoric of the EU and Brazil about TrC principles and the reality that is emerging in Africa. Therefore, it is relevant to ask ourselves whether the TrC reflects principles of solidarity and development or respond to the interests of the « donors »? This article will attempt to analyze the strategic and commercial interests behind this partnership. As part of the energy policy of the EU that aims to use 20% of renewable energy by 2020, its need for biofuel is undeniable. The creation of new biofuel supply platforms in Africa, which could be acquired to minimum tax level, is definitively in its best interests. For Brazil, the acquisition of land in Africa for biofuel production could beneficiate its national companies such as Cosan or Copersucar.



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