

Konrad
Adenauer
Stiftung

5th Workshop on EU-Asia
Relations in Global Politics

EU-ASIAN ENERGY POLITICS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The Hong Kong
Polytechnic University

10–11 March 2016

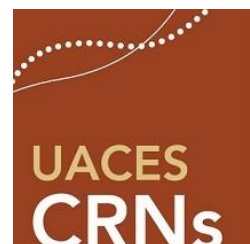
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 **UACES** **COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH NETWORK ON EU-CHINA RELATIONS**



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Workshop Report: EU-Asian Energy Politics in the 21st Century

The Fifth Workshop on EU-China Relations in Global Politics took place in Hong Kong SAR, PR China, in the days of 10-12 March 2016. Hong Kong, an international financial center, played an important role to promote relations between China and the outside world. The theme for the 2016 Workshop was “EU-Asian Energy Politics in the 21st Century.” Some 70 participants from almost 20 countries presented their work in four thematic panels. As in previous years, the EU-China Collaborative Research Network was generously supported by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

As a representative of the Center for Economic Sustainability and Entrepreneurial Finance (CESEF), Professor C.S. Agnes CHENG, Chair, Professor and Head of School of Accounting and Finance at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, and Ms. Evelyn GAISER, Head of Section for India, Central Asia, Regional Project “Energy Security and Climate Change” (RECAP) and Climate- and Energy-Related Topics, Team Asia and the Pacific, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Berlin welcomed all attendants to the beautiful city of Hong Kong and the campus of PolyU. Their welcome words were followed by the opening speech of Andrew FUNG, Executive Director & Head of Global Banking and Markets of Hang Seng Bank focusing on green finance – a rapidly emerging field of business that may provide for a positive impact on climate change mitigation efforts.

In the keynote address, the German Consul H.E. Nikolaus GRAF LAMBSDORFF focused on the “energy transition in Germany.” He illustrated that by 2040, the global energy consumption will be increased by 20%, thus, Germany aims to boost sustainable development policy both internally and externally. Internally, a key component of the transition is the phasing out nuclear power plants by 2022. Germany is now increasing the use of renewable energy. Externally, it aims to achieve a common foreign policy on energy with its partners.

The introductory plenary session was moderated by Dr. Peter HEFELE, Director of the Regional Project “Energy Security and Climate Change” (RECAP) at Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung who set the scene for the thought provoking discussions of this two day Workshop.

Dr. Frauke AUSTERMANN indicated that the 2015 Paris Climate Conference emphasised that all countries are now having a great awareness of the issue of climate change. Energy and climate change remain very important in global politics, with nation states playing an important role. At the same time, China and India are still using coal as their primary source of energy. In this regard, it is important to see whether the New Silk Road will help Asian countries to meet their energy demand. Hence, supra-national and subnational actors can play a positive role too, but we are yet to see how EU-Asian cooperation and collaboration between European and Asian cities can help mitigating climate change.

Dr. Klaus SEGBERS focused on the common traits between China and the EU as both are highly dependent on energy imports and face relative energy risks that relate to political stability. At the same time, Europe and China have their own disparate struggles. Europe, while nominally the global leader in terms of paradigm shift towards more sustainable approach, is currently facing challenges such as terrorism, potential Brexit, migration, an assertive Russia, and new populism that threatens its political consensus – the question for European elites is how to address all these issue at the same time, and still be committed to transformation of the energy model. China on the other hand, needs a complete makeover of its economy. It is yet to address the challenge of overcapacity, faces potential bursting of the bubbles in the housing market, and has growing security concerns such as those in the South China

Sea. Given all these challenges, according to SEGBERS, it seems that important issues such as energy cooperation might not be immediately addressed.

Theme 1. The Geopolitics of Energy in Europe and Asia

Session 1A

The panel kicked off with a presentation by Ms. Saskia JÜRGENS who analysed the security triangle of Russia, EU and China. The relationship between the three big players on the energy market is marked by a strong interdependence. While in 2000-2008 Russia was taking a huge advantage from selling its fossil-fuels to Europe, since 2008 it started to glide into a dependence on China, while the EU dependence on Russian fossils started to decline.

Dr. WANG Xiaoguang examined Russian-Chinese cooperation with respect to fossil fuels and came to the conclusion that it is mostly impeded by a democratic deficit, political and geopolitical considerations, while the technocrats in both countries are trying to promote the cooperation.

Dennis HUI Lai Hang's paper dealt with the Chinese energy diplomacy in Central Asia. He applies the two-level game of Robert Putnam to explain the domestic constraints that limit the Sino-Central Asian cooperation. There is a quite intense competition in Central Asia, where different global players are interested in obtaining more significant access to the fossil fuel in the region. However, because of the geographic proximity and proactive energy diplomacy China was able to push out other actors from the region, especially Russia.

Talking about the challenges in conducting research, Dr. WANG discussed the challenge of interviewing politicians in both Russia and China, as they often prefer to be cordial but not provide substantial information. LAI Hang argued that methodologically, he faced a challenge in discerning official politics and diplomacy on one hand, and the business strategies of private (and public) companies on the other.

One important question raised by the panel was related to whether researchers should take state as a unitary actor to discuss the geopolitics of energy. HUI Lai Hang tends to see the state as more unitary, but distinguishes between the state and private companies while Dr. Wang argued that the situation is too complex, as there are technocrats, politicians, and private companies. In that sense, there are different types of democratic deficits in different groups.

Session 1B

In the Session 1B, the panel focused on five topics:

- EU's energy dependence on Russia and Iran;
- EU' presence in the central Asia;
- China's One Belt – One Road Strategy (OBOR) with regards to the energy needs of Asia in general, and particular Central and South Asia;
- The 16+1 framework between China and Central, East and Southeast Europe with a focus on nuclear energy cooperation;
- The changing landscape of global energy supply and consumption.

Mr. WANG Ran argued that global energy production and consumption models have undergone a considerable change, shifting from “one super power” represented by Saudi Arabia, to a “multitude of great powers” from the Gulf and North America. Moreover, Russia is the main energy source for Europe and the regional geopolitics affect European energy security since 80% of gas supplies pass through pipelines via Ukraine, Belarus, or Turkey. To increase its energy security, EU is calling for an energy integration and diversification of energy sources.

In this regard, Dr. Ivalyo GATEV discussed the EU’s growing interest in the resources-abundant Central Asia. The EU adopted sectorial approaches to cooperate with Central Asian countries aiming at a better regulated energy market in the region through bilateral or multilateral agreements (INOGATE, CASEP, and IFCA). Efforts were also established to reduce the state control and ownership.

Central Asian countries are faced with water shortage and have disagreement on water issues. China’s OBOR, which builds energy corridors and promotes energy integration, could provide solutions in Central Asia. Assuring access to energy remains a challenging issue for India and Pakistan, the two biggest countries in the South Asia. As the presentation by Ms. Preksha Shree CHHETRI showed, the OBOR could be one project to facilitate the construction of infrastructure network thus helping to solve this problem.

As Mr. Anastas VANGELI pointed out, nuclear power is viewed by Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe (CESEE) as an important way to reduce the reliance on Russia. China has commenced planning nuclear power plants in Europe and aims at a higher nuclear capacity. China cooperates with CESEE through the 16+1 Framework to development nuclear power and significant progress has been made in 2015.

China pursues a geographic or corridor approach to the development of the region’s resource economies, mainly through investment flows and by opening new conduits for energy export out of land locked countries.

The discussions focused on the potential as well as the practical tools for energy cooperation between the EU and China. Further debate centred around problems that might arise with regards to regulation and risks that OBOR faces once taking full swing in Europe. The panel also discussed the coming Sino-Russian competition in Central Asia, the potential Sino-French competition in the nuclear sector, and the hypothetical controversies should China begin exporting its nuclear technology to Europe.

Theme 2. Macro-Economics & Micro-Business of Changing Energy Markets

Session 2A

Dr. Thomas SATTICH discussed the geopolitical interactions between policy and the energy sectors of Europe and China. His project examines EU-China energy intersection in three sectors: coal, electricity transportation grids, and renewable energy, and he found that in the case of EU’s China policy, there is not much energy interaction, and even when there is, it is mostly indirect.

Mr. Przemyslaw OZIERSKI analysed China’s role in Central Asia and the prospects of the OBOR initiative, specifically focusing on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. China’s interests in Central Asia is complementary to China’s Western development plan, which has both economic and security interests involved. On the other hand, the two Central Asian countries hope China can contribute to pipeline development and

improve their energy security overall. The convergence of interests in Central Asia is one of the founding blocks of the OBOR initiative and the neighbourhood policy of China.

Ms. FANG Meng's paper examined the political economy of trade remedies, such as anti-dumping measures. There have been a growing number of trade conflicts concerning various renewable energy policies in the last few years. In addition to disputes under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism, they have been also addressed through the use of trade remedies. This has been contradicting national climate change goals as well as global environmental objectives, and impeded the transition to green economy. Ms. FANG suggested that the EU and China should establish an agreement in which to make thresholds for initiating domestic remedies against renewable energy higher than current WTO rules and the proceedings more stringent.

The discussion session explored ways in which the papers could have a stronger economic dimension. Also, issues of compatibility and standards, as for instance in terms of accounting, were brought up.

Session 2B

Dr. Aude POMMERET et al. discussed investment in intermittent renewable energy, energy storage and central grid electricity provision. This is an important break-through in renewable energy supply, as it allows energy to be stored and/or sold through a central grid. Since it is a cutting-edge technology, the authors have not developed a policy tool yet.

Mr. Andrew LEUNG provided a macro-analytical perspective on China's energy dynamics and its global implications. He focused on the "Malacca dilemma" as China's biggest concern - China needs to develop alternative supply routes to reduce dependence on the Malacca Strait. Both the Malacca Strait and the Strait of Hormuz are choke points to the global oil trade: this explains why China choose the Red Sea rather than the Persian Gulf for its shipping routes.

Mr. Stratos POURZITAKIS explored EU's and China's energy quests in the Caspian Sea region. Energy security is crucial for both China and the EU, especially when it comes to security of energy supply. Both of them are active in the Caspian Sea region, a global hotspot for gas. China and EU, however, have adopted diametrically different approaches. China has embraced a strategic approach and the EU has traditionally subscribed to liberal market-based values. He also assessed how much energy security the EU and the Chinese strategies promise for the Caspian Sea region. China has been able to penetrate the Caspian Sea energy market without facing major risks aside from its dependence on Turkmen gas. The EU has not increased significantly its shares in the region, however it has managed to mitigate the risk from Russian gas supplies.

While discussing China's and EU's policy in Central Asia, it is interesting to raise awareness of the role of local agency. With regards to the region's energy competition it seems some states try to play China, EU and Russia off against each other to advance national interest. However, the EU has more challenges than other players since the EU does not have coherent energy tactics and its foreign policy is sometimes not very welcomed by Central Asian states. From international relations perspective, the panel brought the role of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and its challenge to the Washington Consensus to the fore; especially as the AIIB is not only a political institution but also focused on infrastructure investments.

The panel then discussed the price of storage as it affects the development of renewable energy. Currently, the loss varies on the quality of the storage, but the quality improves quickly (i.e. longer battery life). Once the above problems are solved, the sustainability of renewable energy will improve.

Theme 3: The Role of Regional and Municipal Actors in Energy and Climate Change Policy

Session 3A

Dr. David C. BROADSTOCK discussed how China reacts to oil price changes. China is not centred in the geopolitics of international energy markets, yet, however, China will of course have large control over some markets at some times. It is less obvious for international energy markets however. Taking oil as a proxy, BROADSTOCK showed how China is not able to exert a lot of influence over the market, also due to the fact that China is a net importer of the resource.

Dr. LI Yijing's presentation dealt with the development of China's climate change policy. The impact of climate change in China has been manifest in terms of melting glaciers and snow covers as well as an unbalanced distribution of water resources. However, Chinese policymakers have projected three stages of reducing CO₂ emissions until 2050: until 2020, CO₂ emissions are increasing due to urbanization; 2020-2035 CO₂ emissions will slow down steadily; 2035-2050: CO₂ emissions decrease due to modernization and the implementation of the *National Climate Change Plan* and the *13th Five-Year-Plan*. Although China emphasised the "common but differentiated responsibility," it established a South-South Cooperation Fund for climate change to engage with different stakeholders. Moreover, citizens are increasingly aware of environmental protection. With the efforts of NGOs at the local level, active participation by the public has been enhanced in different forms, such as education, training and other activities.

Dr. Ali CHESHMEHZANGI explored the ways in which Green infrastructure in the housing sector can reduce energy demand. Green infrastructure offers substantial advantages for health, environment and social factors as well as energy and climate change issues for four types of actors: policy makers, planners, developers and owners/end-users. Policy makers can elaborate on energy-related aspects of green infrastructure in practice. The planning system should emphasize the functionality of green infrastructure, beyond its ecological, aesthetical and socio-economic benefits. Developers can then advertise quality-living environments and green as well as energy-efficient living. Owners or end-users would have the chance to consider the importance of green infrastructure in their housing areas as a natural element for cooling and shading effects.

Ms. CHAN Sau Kan discussed the role of local enterprises and their interaction with local and central governments in the context of renewable energy innovation and development. As the demand of energy has increased at a rapid pace in China, the wind and solar energy industries have experienced fast growth since 2000. Her main argument is that the "dynamic alliances" that local enterprises established with central and local governments have been the main driver of innovation and development. Cooperation between the private and public sector has initiated more projects and investment in the renewable energy industry. She examined three cases: (1) Dezhou government and Himin Solar Energy Group; (2) Wuxi government and Suntech Power; (3) central government and Goldwind; and found that key factors for promoting renewable energy are individual entrepreneurs and both local and central

governments. She concluded that the government should continue to finance green technology marketing, as well as research and development.

Session 3B

This session looked at energy security and risks. On the macro level, as Mr. Brian VENTURA pointed out, China's rapid economic development leads to rising demand of energy, so China is extending its electricity production very quickly. Although China seeks to deepen regional cooperation on energy, it often leads to tensions and competitions. Even China's infrastructure investment overseas is sometimes seen with suspicion given the possibility that China may abuse its increased influence.

Ms. Helen TUNG discussed the security of maritime transport, a crucial factor for global trade and energy supply. Piracy is a serious threat because pirates operate along major shipping routes. They follow the development of maritime trade and move along with the trade routes. As shipping capacity is increasing, piracy is likely to increase in the near future, too. This changes the practice of securing maritime transport. A new kind of ship insurances emerged due to pirates' activities.

Dr. SHAO Jingjing discussed the robustness of coastal energy infrastructure in light of changing climate. Energy infrastructure is directly affected by climate change, so that supply of resources and energy is impeded. Not only physical capacities are endangered, but transport of fossil resources (coal) is becoming riskier as well. In response to this, China has launched many different programmes aiming to protect the coast from climate induced threats and adapting the infrastructure (e.g. building physical barriers against floods).

The discussion session looked at different frameworks of China's rise and energy security, in particularly addressing the dichotomy between the traditional neo-realist "zero-sum game" perspective and a more dialectical, constructivist perspective ("resources can be increased for everyone"). The debate also addressed questions such as the hypothetical construction of a Chinese naval base on the Seychelles as an answer to the threat of pirates.

Theme 4. Innovation & Reciprocal Investment in EU-Asian Energy Sectors

Session 4A

Ms. GUAN Jian discussed China's policies towards climate change. She indicated that China never made significant commitments to combat CO2 emissions although it has been under significant pressure from outside. Instead China initiated the "common but differentiated responsibilities" principle on behalf of developing countries. However, recently, its attitude is evolving because of economic costs. She concluded that the change of domestic development and argued that China is increasingly aware of its responsibility as being an important global player.

The panel subsequently discussed how much international pressure changes anything in China. The conclusion seemed to suggest that a compromise needs to be influenced both by outside players and domestic impulses as the researchers considered this to be the reason why Wen Jiabao resisted consensus during the Copenhagen conference.

Mr. Kin Pong LEUNG discussed Chinese investment in the EU's energy sector in the period 2005-2015 based on raw data and media sources analysis. As Chinese investment in the EU is rapidly growing, the

energy industry is the one sector attracting the largest share of it (40%). The research identified 38 relevant transactions. Chinese companies invested in various energy subsectors, with oil, electricity grids, and nuclear receiving largest amounts; however, there has been a substantial shift towards renewable in the last years. The motivations of Chinese investors were primarily macroeconomic; moreover, they were attracted by access to technology.

The Q&A session focused on the duality between economic and political goals of Chinese energy investments. There may be some political goals, but the main goal is internationalization of SOEs and making them competitive globally in the end. Germany is considered as most important investment destination because of its advanced technology and research capacities while Eastern Europe are focused on lower production costs. The EU is overall welcoming, and it so happens that often one investment leads to more – for China a gradual approach works better.

Mr. Richard TURCSANYI examined the perceptions towards Chinese investments in the energy sector in three Central European countries; namely Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. In Poland, Chinese companies have constructed coal-burning power plants and acquired renewable energy resources. In the Czech Republic, China is interested in construction of nuclear reactors while Chinese energy companies have had increased investments in unrelated industries (football club, beer company). In Slovakia, Chinese investors plan to purchase a dominant electricity producer and to build a hydropower plant. The analysis of data from interviews and questionnaires showed that a better knowledge of China equals to better perception of Chinese investments in the energy sector, and that political issues (such as human rights) do matter for the overall perception of China, in particular in the Czech discourse.

In the discussion section the time factor was pointed out, as in the Greek experience. When China initially started investing in Greece in 2008 there was a lot of outrage. Today, however, it seems like most of the people in Greece have become fans of China. The discussion also discussed the importance for China in Central and Eastern Europe to maintain distance from Russia. A common EU position is very hard to achieve, and as the panel suggests, one step that the EU can take is a common security screening, as a common EU agency will be more efficient, cost-saving, and will help achieving a common position on Chinese investments.

Session 4B

Dr. Rafael LEAL-ACRAS discussed the large discrepancies in terms of energy consumption around the globe. Due to the rising energy demand worldwide, international cooperation will have to be enhanced. For this purpose, an energy union in Europe and other parts of the world would be useful. In the past, industrial countries were the main producers of greenhouse gases but currently developing countries are the largest emitters and they play an important role in combating climate change. The outcome of COP21 in Paris was more concrete and further going than expected. Moreover, many globally operating companies are very committed to climate change and voluntarily implement measures to use and promote renewable energies.

Dr. ZHANG Xingxing discussed the issues from a business perspective. Illustrating the case of Shunfeng International Clean Energy Limited (SFCE), a solar power company, he argued that small providers of renewable (solar) energy have narrow gaps to generate profit. Solar energy, although lauded and appreciated among the research community, is in practice the riskiest investment in renewable energies. In China, companies need to make several adjustments with regards to increasing costs of operation, the shift towards private consumption, requirement for high-tech products instead of massive

manufacturing, and the need for innovative business models. The company in question, SFCE, has no protection against business vulnerability; it continues to expand by investment or mergers and acquisition with other energy companies, which decreases capital effectiveness and further raises the FC-to-TC ratio for the high macroeconomic exposure; and it also resulted in negative net cash position for several years, putting itself into a very high risk level. Adapting to change in the future climate is one of the key challenges for SFCE to ensure its survival and longevity with the author suggesting to follow the “efficiency first” scenario.

At the end of the Workshop, Mr. Maximilian RECH, presented the Best Paper Award. Moreover, he thanked the hosting university all partners and the organising committee for their contributions to this fascinating event.

Programme & Presentations

[Please do not hesitate to consult the detailed programme of the 5th Workshop on EU*Asia Relations in Global Politics on the theme of 'EU-Asain Energy Politics in the 21st Century'.](#)

[All working versions of the Workshop papers and presentations can be downloaded online.](#)

Disclaimer

These notes do not cover all the information given by the respective speakers. It is intended to complement the presentations by providing interesting issues and details in addition to visual support.

The Organising Institutions

The UACES Collaborative Research Network on EU-China Relations. UACES is the University Association for Contemporary European Studies. It is a membership organization for academics, students and practitioners who are interested in all aspects of Europe and the European Union. The UACES Collaborative Research Network (CRN) on EU-China Relations was initiated by Prof. Dr. SHEN Wei, Director of the Confucius Institute and Jean Monnet Professor of International Business, Lancaster University & ESSCA School of Management, Prof. Dr. MEN Jing, InBev-Baillet Latour Chair of EU-China Relations at the College of Europe in Bruges, and Dr. Frauke AUSTERMANN, Head of Campus, International School of Management, Cologne and Research Associate at the ESSCA EU*Asia Institute, and an alumna of the Graduate School of Global Politics at Free University Berlin. The UACES EU-China CRN aims at promoting discussion, exchange of ideas and high quality research on the current state of EU-China relations, in an inclusive environment. More information can be found on <http://www.uaces.org/china/>.

ESSCA EU*Asia Institute. The European Union and Asia play a major role in shaping this new global environment. The complex relationship between the two regions clearly appears to be of increasing relevance, not only with regard to market opportunities and professional careers, but also to issues of global governance and models of regional integration. The mission of the ESSCA EU*Asia Institute is to make an original contribution to the academic community of European Studies and research on EU-Asia relations and provide interdisciplinary input from this area to the programmes offered by ESSCA School of Management on its campuses in Angers, Paris, Budapest and Shanghai. More information can be found on <http://www.essca.fr/EU-Asia/>.

The Graduate School of Global Politics, Free University Berlin. The Graduate School of Global Politics (GSGP) is the first German-Chinese structured doctoral programme in the social sciences. It is based at the Center for Global Politics at Free University Berlin and is run in cooperation with several top-level partner universities in China. These include: Renmin University of China, Beijing; Fudan University, Shanghai; the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences; and Jinan University, Guangzhou. The GSGP attracts students and young researchers from all over the world, particularly those with a special research focus on Europe and China. It offers high quality training and supervision from a team of internationally renowned scholars. More information can be found on <http://www.cgp-phd.org/>.

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong SAR, PR China. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) School of Accounting and Finance (AF) is the longest established accounting department in Hong Kong with around 100 full-time academic staff with expertise in accounting, finance, economics, and law. The School has comparative advantages in promoting cross-disciplinary research that is needed in the modern business world. The Center for Economic Sustainability and Entrepreneurial Finance (CESEF) of the School of Accounting and Finance was established in 2015. CESEF aspires to be a regional leading force in the education and scholarship of novel solutions to sustainability issues through finance and technology. It conducts academic research in the areas of Environmental, social and governance (ESG), Entrepreneurial Finance (EF) and Internet Finance (IF). It aims to create a network of scholars, practitioners and other stakeholders for resolving sustainability issues and improving the market and regulatory framework. More information can be found on <http://www.polyu.edu.hk/af/cesef/>.

Regional project Energy security and Climate change Asia-Pacific (RECAP), Hong Kong SAR, PR China. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) is one of the political foundations of the Federal Republic of Germany, closely associated with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). With its activities and projects in over 80 countries the Foundation makes an active and substantial contribution to international cooperation and understanding. The Regional Project Energy Security and Climate Change Asia-Pacific, based in SAR Hong Kong, PR China, supports the political dialogue between decision makers in the region and with Europe concerning challenges of the energy and climate policy. The project develops solutions and concrete projects of sustainability in politics, economy and society. For more information see <http://www.kas.de/recap/> and <http://www.recap.asia/>.

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Previous Workshops

First Workshop: Partnership, Competition or Co-Evolution

The First Workshop on Europe-China Relations in Global Politics took place at the School of International Studies at Renmin University of China in March 2012. The overarching theme was “China and Europe in 21st Century Global Politics: Partnership, Competition or Co-Evolution”. Given the simultaneous presence of partnership and competition in China-Europe relations, the Workshop’s purpose was to investigate if Sino-European relations have become what Henry KISSINGER has termed a “co-evolution”: both China and Europe “pursue their domestic imperatives, cooperating where possible, and adjust their relations to minimize conflict”. There were four panel themes on the following topics: High Politics and Diplomacy; Socio-Economic Transition; Energy and Environmental Issues; and the Role of Culture. In 2013, the Workshop-conveners published an edited volume based on the best papers presented at the Workshop (Cambridge Scholars Publishing). Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Beijing generously supported the event.

Second Workshop: EU-China Relations under a New Leadership

The Second Workshop on Europe-China Relations in Global Politics again took place at the School of International Studies at Renmin University in March 2013. The overarching theme in the second year was “Strategic Partnership? EU-China Relations under a New Leadership”. The Workshop thereby tied up to governmental changes in both Europe, such as in France or Italy, and in China with XI Jinping and LI Keqiang replacing the previous top-leaders Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao. The four specific themes that were addressed related to the Role of (new) Leadership in EU-China Relations; Strategic Resources and Trade Relations; Urbanization and Global Cities; and finally EU-China People-to-People Exchanges. As in the previous year, the event was generously sponsored by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Beijing.

Third Workshop: Regional Integration in Asia and Europe

The Third Workshop on Europe-China Relations in Global Politics took place at the School of Foreign Languages, Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, on March 2014. The overarching theme in the third year was “Regional Integration in Asia and Europe”. The Workshop welcomed 80 participants from 20 countries, who presented their research in a total of eight panels, divided in four themes: A German Europe, a Chinese Asia? Leadership of Regional Integration in Asia and Europe; Regional Integration in Asia and Europe and the Role of the United States; Overcoming the Crisis: Economic and Business Prospects in the course of Regional Integration in Asia and Europe; and From Borders to Bridges or Vice Versa? Regional Integration, Peripheral Countries, and Sub-State Actors. The event was generously sponsored by the Shanghai office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, as well as the Association France Euro-Chine.

Fourth Workshop: Regional Integration in Asia and Europe

The Fourth Workshop on EU-China Relations in Global Politics took place in Chengdu, Sichuan, PR China, in the days of March 19-21, 2015. Taking place in one of the most rapidly developing and globally significant Chinese cities, Chengdu, the theme of the Workshop was “Cities as Actors in EU-Asia Cooperation.” It welcomed some 50 participants of 14 countries that presented their work in four thematic panels: From Theory to Practice: Cities as Actors in International Relations; Cities as Creative Cradles: Innovative Business Solutions to Enhance Urban Quality of Life. Manifest to a long standing partnership developed over previous years, the EU-China Collaborative Research Network was generously supported by the Shanghai office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

CHINA &
EUROPE

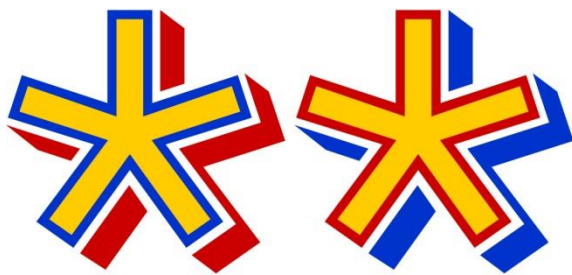


IN 21ST CENTURY
GLOBAL POLITICS

Partnership, Competition or Co-Evolution

Edited by Frauke Austermann
Anastas Vangeli & Xiaoguang Wang

*China and Europe in 21st Century
Global Politics: partnership,
Cooperation or Co-Evolution?* edited
by Frauke AUSTERMANN, Anastas
VANGELI and Xiaoguang WANG
(Cambridge Scholars Publishing,
2013).



EU-China *relations*

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UACES EU-China Collaborative Research Network

The event took place in the framework of the **UACES Collaborative Research Network on EU-China Relations** organised by ESSCA School of Management at Angers / College of Europe at Bruges / Graduate School of Global Politics at Free University Berlin.

The event was kindly supported by **Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Shanghai** and hosted by **The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, School of Accounting and Finance**.