

HSS-GPN@NUS-RSIS

Workshop on

“Pluralizing Global Governance? China, BRICS and Global Governance”

15 February 2016
NEC Campus Clubhouse
Orchid Room

Organised by:

NTU School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS); and
NUS Global Production Networks Centre (GPN@NUS); and
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)

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GENERAL INFORMATION

WELCOME

The School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) at Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Global Production Networks Centre at National University of Singapore (GPN@NUS) and China Programme at S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) warmly welcome you to the Workshop on "***Pluralizing Global Governance? China, BRICS and Global Governance***".

WORKSHOP VENUE

**Nanyang Executive Centre (NEC)
Nanyang Technological University
60 Nanyang View
Singapore 639673**
Tel: (65) 6790 6699/ 6790 6697
Website: <http://goo.gl/gYaSW0>

All sessions will be held at the Function Room - **NEC Campus Clubhouse, Orchid Room**

ATTIRE

For Workshop on 15 February 2016 : Office Attire

(Participants may like to bring a jacket or sweater as it may be chilly in the air-conditioned room)

MEALS

- **15 February 2016 (Monday)**
12:00-1.30pm
Lunch : **Fusion Spoon Restaurant** (Next to NEC Campus Clubhouse)
(For all participants)
- **15 February 2016 (Monday)**
6:30pm-8:00pm
Workshop Dinner : **Fusion Spoon Restaurant** (Next to NEC Campus Clubhouse)
(By invitation only)

RSIS STAFF CONTACT NUMBER

Ms. Foo Chiau Yi : +65 6790 6998 (Office)
+65 9029 5354 (Mobile)

WORKSHOP AIM

The purpose of this workshop is to identify and explore the rise of China and BRICS and their roles and implication for global production chain, global governance and bring Chinese participants and perspectives into the regional and global dialogue. The recent establishments of the BRICS bank, regional institutions and processes such as the Chiang Mai initiative, and security frameworks such as the conference on interaction and confidence building measures in Asia indicate a process of institutional experimentation that seeks to create new forums and avenues for global governance in the competition with the US dominated global governance structure.

The workshop seeks to critically interrogate the framework of power transition, the notion of multipolarity and the empirical phenomenon of global production chain that have been used to analyze the impact of rising power – particularly in China – on the institution and practices of global governance. The workshop seeks to go beyond these conventional approaches and explore whether these new institutional forms reflect the ‘rise of China’ in the context of global political economy which is very different to the rise of Great Britain and the United States in the nineteenth and twentieth century. Is this creating a more plural system of global governance institutionally and normatively? The workshop considers three key questions: Does the BRICS offer a new kind of global production chain? How has the distinctive patterns of economic transformation, particularly the role of the states in the BRICS shaped their approach to global governance? What is the relationship between these ‘BRICS’ approaches to governance and more established institutions particularly the Bretton Woods institution- will it transform them or develop alongside them? How are coherent and sustainable are the BRICS as a group and in what do they link to regional approaches to governance?

Kindly Funded by the Centre for Liberal Arts and Social Sciences – College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences/NTU

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15 February 2016
 NEC Campus Clubhouse, Singapore 639673
 Orchid Room

Monday, 15 February 2016	
09:00 – 09:30	Registration and Welcome Coffee Break <i>(All participants are to be seated by 9.20am)</i>
09:30 – 10:30	<p><u>Opening Remarks</u> Professor He Baogang <i>Head of Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University</i></p> <p><u>Keynote Speech</u> Professor John Ravenhill <i>Director of the Balsillie School of International Affairs and Professor of Political Science, University of Waterloo, Canada</i></p>
10:30 – 12:00	<p>SESSION I: GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORKS</p> <p>Chair Professor He Baogang <i>Head of Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University</i></p> <p><u>Paper 1: Subjugation or Empowerment: Chinese Small Farmers in the Global Production Networks</u></p> <p>Presenters Professor He Baogang <i>Head of Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University</i></p> <p>Assistant Professor Zhan Shaohua <i>Division of Sociology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University</i></p> <p><u>Paper 2: A New Political Economy of Development in a World of Global Production Networks</u></p> <p>Presenter Professor Henry Wai-chung Yeung <i>Co-Director of GPN@NUS Centre, and Professor at Department of Geography, National University of Singapore</i></p>
12:00 – 13:30	LUNCH

13:30 – 15:30	<p>SESSION II: CHINA AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Moderator Associate Professor Li Mingjiang <i>Coordinator, China Programme, Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies</i> <i>S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies</i></p> <p><u>Paper 1: China's 'Lean In' Strategy in Global Governance: The Case of the Arctic</u></p> <p>Presenter Associate Professor Wu Fengshi <i>China Programme, Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies,</i> <i>S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies</i></p> <p><u>Paper 2: The Return of the Ling Qi Lou Zao (另起炉灶)? China and the Future of International Order</u></p> <p>Presenter Professor Pang Zhongying <i>Dean of the School of International Affairs,</i> <i>Sun Yat-sen University, China</i></p> <p><u>Paper 3: Chinese Regional Forums in the Developing World: Constructing the Sinosphere?</u></p> <p>Presenter Assistant Professor Ana Cristina Dias Alves <i>Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,</i> <i>Nanyang Technological University</i></p>
15:30 – 15:45	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
15:45 – 17:45	<p>SESSION III: BRICS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Moderator Assistant Professor Zhan Shaohua <i>Division of Sociology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,</i> <i>Nanyang Technological University</i></p> <p><u>Paper 1: BRICS, Global Governance and India</u></p> <p>Presenter Dr Pradeep Taneja <i>School of Social and Political Sciences,</i> <i>University of Melbourne</i></p> <p><u>Paper 2: Internationalisation of Variegated Neoliberalism, BRICS and Strategies of Global Governance</u></p> <p>Presenter Professor Kanishka Jayasuriya <i>Director of the Indo-Pacific Governance Research Centre, and Professor at Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Adelaide</i></p> <p><u>Paper 3: A BRICS Approach to Energy Security?</u></p> <p>Presenter Dr Monique Taylor <i>Research Fellow, Energy Studies Institute</i> <i>National University of Singapore</i></p>

17:45 – 18:00	<p><u>Closing Remarks</u></p> <p>Professor Henry Wai-chung Yeung <i>Co-Director of GPN@NUS Centre, and Professor at Department of Geography, National University of Singapore</i></p>
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ABSTRACTS

**in presentation sequence*

Flying Geese Revisited: Implications for the BRICs
John Ravenhill

Twenty years ago, *World Politics* published “Beyond Product Cycles and Flying Geese: Regionalization, Hierarchy, and the Industrialization of East Asia” that I co-authored with Mitchell Bernard. The article was an early exploration of the changing division of labor in East Asia that followed the currency realignments negotiated in the Plaza Accord. In the two decades since its publication, the economic landscape has changed remarkably, not least because of China's emergence as the assembly plant of the global economy. Meanwhile, global value chains, a contemporary reworking of the literature of a topic primarily of interest to economic geographers and sociologists two decades ago, have become the flavor of the month, not just with the economics profession but also the multilateral economic institutions.

In this paper, I revisit the arguments made in the *World Politics* article. What did we get right, and what did we get wrong? To what extent has China's emergence changed the production hierarchies in the region. What are the implications of the extension of global value chains, not just for China but for the other BRICs?

A New Political Economy of Development in a World of Global Production Networks
Henry Wai-chung Yeung

This presentation rethinks the trajectories of East Asian development in an era of economic globalization. It argues for a more dynamic perspective on industrial transformation that incorporates both state-led initiatives and strategic imperatives in global industries. Grounded in the theory of global production networks (GPN 2.0), my presentation takes on a new political economy perspective that addresses the role of the state in economic development and its interaction with GPN logics. This perspective also points to different mechanisms through which a national economy can take advantage of global opportunities. Empirical evidence in my work has shown that “picking the winners” by the state, as a form of sector-specific intervention, can no longer be useful because successful industrial transformation is increasingly dependent on the strategic coupling of domestic firms with global production networks. In a world economy dominated by cross-border production networks, this national-global articulation has become the necessary mechanism for development to be kick-started and sustained over time in most national economies. While it is now much harder for almost any economy to develop fully vertically integrated industries that are internationally competitive, there remains significant room for a new kind of industrial policy promoting domestic firms to tap into the developmental opportunities inherent in most global industries. Developing industrial policy oriented towards promoting a specialized niche in a particular sector or an intra-sectoral segment can make good sense for economic development.

China's Ascent in Global Governance and the Arctic
Fengshi Wu

The paper takes a conceptual step back and explores China-Arctic relations by examining the patterns of China's uneven rise in global governance across fields. Among the four major pathways of China's enhanced participation in global governance, the Arctic case is best explained by the ‘push in’ pathway, where a significant increase of lobbying and engaging activities can be found. The paper also highlights that the Arctic is an issue area where China will experiment with new tactics to exert influence in the reform of the existing global institutions. Thus, China-Arctic relations shall be understood beyond materialistic and economic terms.

The Return of the Ling Qi Lou Zao (另起炉灶)? China and the Future of International Order **Pang Zhongying**

It is necessary to begin with Mao Zedong's Ling Qi Lou Zao (LQLZ) just after the founding of the People's Republic of China in early 1950s. With the huge cost of the LQLZ, particularly the no link between China and the world economically and strategically, Mao sought join the United Nations and opened normalizing process with the US in the early 1970s. Deng Xiaoping further opened PRC up by joining the existing international financial institutions (IFIs) including the IMF and the World Bank in the early 1980s. In the post-Deng era, in 2001, China became a member of the WTO, a key step towards an open economy. But, there was a Chinese theory: the joining of the party (WTO) is for changing the party. President Xi Jinping calls for the combination of "two 30 years" (Mao Zedong's 30 years plus Deng Xiaoping's 30 years). The combination, according to the Chinese top leaders, implies that China not only plays a reformist role to change the existing global governance to play a bigger Chinese role but also China constructs/organizes the new international institutions to re-shape global governance. In other words, China regards itself as both a reformist and a constructor/builder of global governance. Now, global governance becomes a new doctrine in China's official documents and a priority of Chinese foreign policy. A central question: At least partly, do roles China played in global governance mean the return of LQLZ: Although, diplomatically, China denies that the challenging nature of the new institutions including the BRICS and AIIB to existing IFIs and even exiting international/global order the US still dominated. There are several key challenges China facing in letting newly found international institutions become the alternatives (LQLZ). The 1st, China continues integrate into the existing international order, some argue persuasively because China has benefited greatly from the integration into the existing order China should not seek the LQLZ, but, some argue that the continuation of the "rise of China" to be a great DA Guo at least economically needs China's pursuit of a new world order. Interestingly, there is a growing debate on China and Order. The 2st, ironically or paradoxically, the new institutions still use the old rules and practices of the existing ones; the 2nd, China has to intentionally avoid the Chinese dominance dilemma (BRICS and AIIB) or has to face the unsolved issues such as the international legitimacy of China's dominance: others even who join China-sponsored ones but worry or reluctantly accept China's leadership or dominance, China has to say that the alternatives China sought are not for replacing or challenging the existing ones.

China's Regional Forums in the Developing World: Socialisation and the 'Sinosphere' **Ana Cristina Alves** (co-authored with Chris Alden)

This paper examines Chinese-led regional forums in the developing world where the Chinese preponderance of economic power is self-evident, its financial largesse is readily utilised to sustain these endeavours, its bureaucracies are empowered to guide the conduct of institutional activities and its normative intentions and interests are given fullest expression. Focusing on these regional arrangements embarked upon by China reveals the preferred norms, interests and practices that feature in contemporary Chinese approaches to multilateralism more clearly than studies of Chinese actions within already established international institutions.

Our assessment of two such Chinese-instigated regional forums in the developing world suggests that despite the professed norms on 'political equality' and 'mutual benefit' and efforts to ensure the maintenance of Chinese interests over time, China's stance is increasingly contested by developing country member states. Although China holds a preponderance of structural power within these regional forums there is an ongoing process of socialisation – driven in this case by developing country member states and expanding over time – aimed at reshaping China's behaviour to bring it more closely in line with the other members' interests. Understanding this process, the areas of contestation and degree of accommodation and resistance by Beijing, provides important insights into the viability of China's professed role as a global leader within the developing world intent on fostering a more equitable international order commensurate with its own interests.

BRICS, Global Governance and India

Pradeep Taneja

The post-War global governance structures have never been under as much stress as they are now. But this has little to do with the ongoing financial crisis in Europe and more to do with the dissatisfaction felt by the rising powers of Asia with the US-dominated global governance institutions. They fear that the US and its European allies will use these institutions to preserve their own privileged position while restricting those of the emerging economies. The creation of the New Development Bank by the BRICS countries and China's successful campaign to establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, both headquartered in China, have heralded the beginning of a new era in global governance, in which the emerging economies of China and India seek to play defining roles. This paper examines India's position in relation to the new institutions of global governance. It argues that while China is clearly taking a leading role in the establishment of the new order, it would not be able to do it without the support of other key developing and developed countries. The backing of countries like India would be crucial in this endeavour.

Internationalisation of Variegated Neoliberalism, BRICS and Strategies of Global Governance

Kanishka Jayasuriya

The key analytical move that we make is to suggest that while the BRICs themselves have diverse patterns of capitalist developments one attribute that links them together are the residues of previous statist patterns of economic development now combined with forms of neoliberalism. While these variegated combinatory configurations of statist development and marketised rule vary across the BRICS but they point to distinctive set of capitalist arrangements that cannot be simply reduced to variants of liberal or coordinated capitalism. A central contention of this paper is the BRIC strategies of global governance need to be understood in terms of the 'globalisation of these variegated patterns of neoliberalism. We explore this issue by focusing on Chinese strategies of global governance.

A BRICS Approach to Energy Security?

Monique Taylor

The BRICS member states comprise the largest and fastest growing energy producers and consumers in the world. Together they account for 35 percent of global energy production and consumption, a figure set to rise to 50 percent by 2040. Despite the ever-increasing role of these 'resource powers' in shaping global energy markets, none of the BRICS are members of the principal international energy institution – the International Energy Agency (IEA). Hence there is a large 'global energy governance gap' that now exists as the world's leading energy producers and consumers are effectively excluded from the international energy architecture. While the BRICS possess different energy interests, they utilize similar statist approaches to energy security, which are in contrast to the market-oriented approach advocated by the IEA. As such, the BRICS, to some extent, challenge the existing rules and norms of the international energy order. The BRICS, especially Russia and China, have shown an interest in deepening and institutionalizing energy cooperation within their own BRICS framework. There have been some modest developments in this area that seem promising, but it is still unclear as to what a BRICS energy governance regime would look like, and whether a common BRICS position to drive reform of the international energy architecture could actually be found. This paper shows that while the BRICS are reshaping the international energy order inadvertently by virtue of their growing significance in global energy markets, and have adopted some similar approaches to energy security, there is still a lack of evidence to suggest they will be a driving force for reform in global energy governance.

BIOGRAPHIES

**in alphabetical sequence according to last/family names*

Assistant Professor Ana Cristina Dias Alves

**Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Nanyang Technological University**

Ana Cristina Alves received her PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) in 2012. She holds a bachelors degree (1996) and a masters (2005) in International Relations from the School of Political and Social Sciences (ISCSP, Portuguese acronym) - Technical University of Lisbon (currently University of Lisbon). She joined the PPGA programme in May 2014. Previously she worked as researcher at the Orient Institute (1998-2006) and lecturer at ISCSP (2000-2006) - Lisbon Portugal - teaching subjects related to Asia. In 2006 she went to London to pursue her PhD with a scholarship from the Portuguese Ministry of Science and Higher Education. Her dissertation was a comparative study of China's engagement in the oil industries in Angola and Brazil. In 2010 she moved to Johannesburg, South Africa, to take on a job as senior researcher at the South African Institute of International Affairs, ranked as the top think tank in Sub-Saharan Africa. There she researched China, Brazil and other emerging powers engagement with the continent. She has published widely on China-Africa relations including a co-edited book - China in Angola: a Marriage of convenience? (2012).

Professor He Baogang

Head of Public Policy and Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University

Professor Baogang He is the author of Rural Democracy in China (NY: Palgrave/Macmillan, 2007), Democratic Theory: Predicament and Transcendence (Beijing: China's Law Press, March 2008), Deliberative Democracy: Theory, Method and Practice (Beijing: China's Social Science Publishers, November 2008) The Democratization of China (New York and London: Routledge, 1996), The Democratic Implication of Civil Society in China (London: Macmillan, New York: St. Martin, 1997), Nationalism, National Identity and Democratization in China (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000, with Yingjie Guo), Balancing Democracy and Authority: An Empirical Study of Village Election in Zhejiang, (Wuhan: Central China Normal University Press, September 2002, with Lang Youxing), Multiculturalism in Asia (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005, co-editors with Will Kymlicka) and The Search for Deliberative Democracy (NY: Palgrave, 2006, co-editors with Ethan Leib), Federalism in Asia (co-editors with Brian Galigan, Takashi Inoguchi, Edwards Elgar, August 2007). He has co-authored and co-translated several books in Chinese (including John Rawls's A Theory of Justice), and has published 29 book chapters and more than 34 international refereed journal articles in English. He has established an international reputation as an authority on Chinese democratization, NGOs and local governance, and has gained international recognition in the fields of international relations and Asian Studies. Much of his empirical research has been linked to broader theoretical concepts such as civil society and democracy, and has attempted to test, modify and develop theoretical hypotheses.

Professor He is a member of editorial board of New Political Science, China: An International Journal, Political Science Forum, Intellectual Series and Rural Studies. He holds several large research grants studying on village elections, and democratization and deliberative democracy; and Harry Mayer prize-winner awarded by the Australian Political Science Association in 1994.

Professor He is also adjunct professor in the Institute of Rural Studies, Huazhong Normal University, and in the Department of Political Science, Suzhou University; Honorary fellow of the Centre for Research on Provincial China at the University of NSW; senior research fellow at the national University of Singapore (March 2001-March 2004), Regan-Fascell Fellow in the National Endowment for Democracy, Washington (May-August 2003), visiting scholar in the Faculties of Social Science and Politics at the University of Cambridge, UK (Oct - Dec 1996;) visiting fellow in the International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden, Netherlands (July-Oct 1996); and a visiting fellow at the Sejong Institute, South Korea, December 1995.

Reaching beyond the academic world, Professor He has also sought to be of service to public and governmental organizations. He was invited by the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) and the Ministry of Civic Affairs (MCA) in the PRC as an international expert to review the UN funded program 'China Rural Official Training' in August 2001 (two weeks); invited by the UNDP and the MCA to investigate an urban community construction project (December 2002, nine days), and invited by the Danish International Development Agency as an official delegation member to examine a political reform project in China in November 2003 and to examine the procedures for direct township elections in August 2004. He has served as an advisor to local governments for village elections, to the Wenling government for deliberative institutions, and to the Dejiang community for deliberative discussion forum.

Professor Kanishka Jayasuriya

Director of the Indo-Pacific Governance Research Centre, and Professor at Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Adelaide

Kanishka Jayasuriya is currently Professor of International Politics and Director of the Indo-Pacific Governance Research Centre (IPGRC), University of Adelaide. Prior to this he was Principal Senior Research Fellow at the Asia Research Centre (ARC), Murdoch University.

He has held teaching and research appointments in several Australian and overseas universities including the ANU, the University of Sydney, Murdoch University, National University of Singapore, and City University of Hong Kong.

Associate Professor Li Mingjiang

Coordinator, China Programme, Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

Dr Li Mingjiang is an Associate Professor at S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. He is also the Coordinator of the China Programme at RSIS. He received his PhD in Political Science from Boston University. His main research interests include China-ASEAN relations, Sino-U.S. relations, Asia Pacific security, and domestic sources of Chinese foreign policy. He is the author (including editor and co-editor) of 12 books. His recent books are *New Dynamics in US-China Relations: Contending for the Asia Pacific* (lead editor, Routledge, 2014) and *Mao's China and the Sino-Soviet Split* (Routledge, 2012). He has published papers in various peer-reviewed journals including the *Journal of Strategic Studies*, *Global Governance*, *Cold War History*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *The Chinese Journal of International Politics*, *the Chinese Journal of Political Science*, *China: An International Journal*, *China Security*, *Harvard Asia Quarterly*, *Security Challenges*, and *the International Spectator*. Dr Li frequently participates in various track-two events on East Asian regional security.

Professor Pang Zhongying

Dean of the School of International Affairs, Sun Yat-sen University, China

Dr Pang, Zhongying is currently dean and a distinguished professor at the School of International Relations, Sun Yat-sen (Zhongshan) University in Guangzhou (Canton), China. He is still a professor of International Relations at Beijing-based Renmin University and Zhejiang Normal University in Jinhua, China. He holds a PhD in International Relations from Peking University and a MA in International Studies from the University of Warwick in England. He did post-doctoral work at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. He worked at the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) under China's MFA and was posted to be a political diplomat at the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has held a number of research and teaching posts in the United Kingdom, the United States, South Korea, Singapore and Germany including Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution and Guest Professor at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and the Goethe University, Germany. His current research projects include: theory and practice of global governance, the future of international order, China-Europe in the G20 as well as the reform of Chinese foreign policy. Professor Pang has published dozens of peer reviewed (international) journal papers and refereed articles on global affairs in English.

Professor John Ravenhill
Director of the Balsillie School of International Affairs and Professor of Political Science,
University of Waterloo, Canada

John Ravenhill is Director of the Balsillie School of International Affairs and Professor of Political Science at the University of Waterloo. He was previously Head of the School of Politics and International Relations, Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, where he also co-directed the ANU's MacArthur Foundation Asia Security Initiative project.

After obtaining his PhD at the University of California, Berkeley, he taught at the University of Virginia and the University of Sydney before joining ANU in 1990. In 2000, he took up the Chair of Politics at the University of Edinburgh for four years. He has been a Visiting Professor at the University of Geneva, the International University of Japan, the University of California, Berkeley, and was the NTUC Professor of International Economic Relations at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.

His work has appeared in most of the leading journals of international relations including *International Organization*, *World Politics*, *Review of International Political Economy* and *Review of International Studies*. For two decades, he co-edited (with James Cotton) the flagship book series of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, *Australia in World Affairs*. His most recent book, co-edited with Andrew MacIntyre & TJ Pempel, was *Crisis as Catalyst: Asia's Dynamic Political Economy* (Cornell University Press). He was the founding editor of the Cambridge University Press book series, *Cambridge Asia-Pacific Studies*, and is on the Editorial Boards of *Review of International Political Economy*, *Pacific Affairs*, *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, *Business and Politics*, and the *Australian Journal of Political Science*. He has been a consultant to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the ASEAN Secretariat, and the US Department of State. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia.

Dr Pradeep Taneja
School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

Dr Pradeep Taneja lectures in Chinese politics, political economy and international relations at the University of Melbourne, where he is also an Associate of the Centre for Contemporary Chinese Studies and a Fellow of the Australia India Institute. Born and raised in India, he has been in Australia since 1985. He was a graduate student at Peking University in the 1980s and has worked in various parts of China for a number of years. His current research interests focus on the rise of China as a regional and global power, Sino-Indian and Sino-Australian relations and the international political implications of China's energy security policy. He is also working on a project examining the relationship between China's business elite and the Communist Party of China. Pradeep earned his PhD in Chinese political economy at Griffith University, Brisbane. His books and monographs include *China Since 1978* (with Colin Mackerras and Graham Young); *Hong Kong and Australia: towards 1997 and beyond*; and *The European Union and China: Interests and Dilemmas* (edited with Georg Wiessala and John Wilson). He has also contributed to the *Dictionary of Chinese Politics* and the *Encyclopedia of Modern China*. He is regularly interviewed by Australian and foreign media.

Monique Taylor

Associate Professor Wu Fengshi
China Programme, Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies,
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies

Fengshi Wu (BA from Peking University, PhD from University of Maryland), Associate Professor, is specialized in social forces in global politics and governance, environmental politics, and political transition in China. She is a leading expert on China's environmental politics and social activism. Her most recent publications include "Sino-American Environmental Relations: The Potential of Trans-Societal Linkages" (*Issues and Studies*, Vol. 49/3, 2013), "Environmental Activism in Provincial China: Comparative Evidence from Guangdong and Guangxi" (*Journal of Environmental Policy and Planning*, Vol. 15/1: 89-108), "Graduated Control and Beyond: The Evolving Governance over Social Organizations in China" (*China Perspectives*, Vol. 2012/3: 9-17), "Strategic State Engagement in Transnational Activism: AIDS Prevention in China" (*Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, 2011; 621-637), "Environmental Politics in China: An Issue Area in Review" (*Journal of Chinese Political Science*, Vol. 14, No. 4, 2009: 383-406), "Global Regime Formation or Complex Institution Building? The Principled Content of International River Agreements." (*International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 50, No. 2, 2006: 263-285). Before joining RSIS, she taught at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and was visiting fellow at Harvard-Yenching Institute (2008-09). She was among the inaugural class of graduate fellows of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences (2004).

Professor Henry Wai Chung Yeung
Co-Director of GPN@NUS Centre, and Professor at Department of Geography,
National University of Singapore

Professor Henry Yeung sits on the editorial board as the Business Manager of the Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography. He serves as an Editor of Environment and Planning A, Economic Geography, and Review of International Political Economy; and Asia-Pacific Editor of Global Networks, Journal of Transnational Affairs.

He also sits on the editorial advisory boards of 15 other international journals in the fields of human geography, management, urban studies, area studies, and general social science, such as Asia Pacific Journal of Management, European Urban and Regional Studies, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Journal of Economic Geography, Asia Pacific Viewpoint, East Asia: An International Quarterly, Eurasian Geography and Economics, and Growth and Change: A Journal of Urban and Regional Policy.

Between 2001 and 2012, he is the Southeast Asia Representative to the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau Management Committee, UK.

In 2008/2009, he was respectively elected to serve for a three-year period as a member of the Board of Trustees, Regional Studies Association (UK), and the Steering Committee of the Commission on The Dynamics of Economic Spaces, International Geographical Union. In NUS, he served between 2007 and 2010 as Deputy Chair of the Business, Humanities, and Social Sciences Expert Panel and a member of the University Research Committee.

He was a member of the Faculty Promotion and Tenure Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences until June 2010. He also serves on the Faculty Promotion and Tenure Committee of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy (member from 2009-2011 and chair from 2011 to 2013).

Within the Department, Professor Yeung is Deputy Chairs in semester two for the Politics, Economies, and Space Group and Financial Resources Sub-Committee (FRSC).

Assistant Professor Zhan Shaohua
Division of Sociology, School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Nanyang Technological University

Assistant Professor Zhan Shaohua received his doctoral degree in sociology from the Johns Hopkins University in 2013 and worked at both the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the State University of New York at Binghamton. His research primarily focuses on China including labor migration, the hukou system, rural development, land issues, food security, urbanization and state-society relations. He has been trying to extend his research in two directions. One is to examine the historical roots of China's contemporary development problems from a long-term perspective. His dissertation project compared post-reform rural change and 18th-century economy and society during

the Qing dynasty. The other direction is to examine the global dimensions of China's internal issues and bring out the relationship between its domestic dynamics and international strategy.

End