In cooperation with the UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), we wish to acknowledge the generous support of the UC-National Laboratory Fees Research Program.


October 24, 2019
9:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
180 Doe Library
UC Berkeley

Sponsors:
Berkeley APEC Study Center (BASC)
Institute of East Asian Studies (IEAS)

Conference Speakers

Vinod AGGARWAL, UC Berkeley
Mark COHEN, UC Berkeley Law
Heather ELKO MCKIBBEN, UC Davis
Simon EVENETT, St. Gallen
Will HUNT, UC Berkeley
Kun-Chin LIN, Cambridge University
David MARES, UC San Diego
Tim MARPLE, UC Berkeley
Seung-Youn OH, Bryn Mawr College
Amitednud PALIT, National University of Singapore
Andrew REDDIE, UC Berkeley
Philip ROGERS, UC Berkeley
Linda WEISS, University of Sydney

Conference Description

Great power competition is once again a critical component of the international system, with far reaching implications for the stability of the existing political and economic order. However, power is not always won by confrontation, but through tactical, indirect rivalry across issue areas. Strategic competition between the United States, China, India, and other rising powers spans industries from solar panels to cybertechnology, with new policy trends in trade, investment, and industrial policy catalyzing economic transformation. This workshop addresses these economic dimensions of superpower strategic competition in the global economy.

Participants will investigate the dynamics of great power competition in trade, industrial policy, and investment. Regional and multilateral trade agreements from RCEP to CPTPP to TTIP are a tool for great powers to extend their influence through global supply chains and gain economic leverage. Industrial policy is essential for upgrading in industries like electric vehicles and artificial intelligence, with states like China, India, and Russia striving to create dynamic and innovative domestic economies. This workshop concludes with a panel on investment, which is an increasingly important component of strategic competition between the U.S. and China, as evidenced by Chinese outward FDI in Africa under the Belt and Road Initiative.
**Agenda**

**9:30-9:40**: Introduction by Vinod K. Aggarwal

**9:40-12:00** (with a break from 10:40 to 11:00) Session 1: STRATEGIC TRADE

**Chair**: Philip Rogers, UC Berkeley

Vinnie Aggarwal and Andrew Reddie, UC Berkeley

“New Economic Statecraft in an Era of Strategic Competition”
*Discussant*: Tara Chandra, UC Berkeley

Simon Evenett, St. Gallen

“Unscrambling the Eggs? Economic Decoupling as a Manifestation of the Rivalry between the U.S. and China”
*Discussant*: Philip Rogers, UC Berkeley

Heather Elko Mckibben, UC Davis

“Come Join Me: The European Union’s Trade Policies and Its Position as a Superpower”
*Discussant*: Matthew Stenberg, UC Berkeley

Amitendu Palit, NUS

“Will India’s Restrictive Trade Policy Restrict it from Playing a Greater Global Role?”
*Discussant*: Tara Chandra, UC Berkeley

**12:00-1:30** Lunch

**1:30-3:00** Session 2: INDUSTRIAL POLICY

**Chair**: Andrew Reddie, UC Berkeley

Mark Cohen, UC Berkeley Law and Philip Rogers, UC Berkeley

“When Sino-American Struggle Rattles the Supply Chain: Licensing Intellectual Property in a Changing Trade Environment”
*Discussant*: Wei Liu, Shanghai Jiaotong University Law School

Seung-Youn Oh, Bryn Mawr

“China’s Race to the Top: Regional and Global Implications of China’s Industrial Upgrading”
*Discussant*: Wei Liu, Shanghai Jiaotong University Law School

Linda Weiss, University of Sydney

“Re-emergence of Great Power Conflict and U.S. Economic Statecraft”
*Discussant*: Will Hunt, UC Berkeley

**3:00-3:30** Break
3:30-5:30  Session 3: INVESTMENT

Chair: Vinod Aggarwal

Will Hunt, UC Berkeley
“Calling the President’s Bluff: The Growth of President
Power Under Opposition-Led Congresses”
Discussant: Andrew Reddie, UC Berkeley

Kun-Chin Lin, Cambridge University
“Investing in Connectivity: Port Competitiveness and China’s
Rise as a Maritime Power”
Discussant: Andrew Reddie, UC Berkeley

David Mares, UC San Diego
“Investment Policies to Promote Brazil’s Soft Power: From
Lula to Bolsonaro”
Discussant: Philip Rogers, UC Berkeley

Tim Marple, UC Berkeley
“Chinese Investment in Africa: Neo-Dependency
Theory Revisited”
Discussant: Philip Rogers, UC Berkeley

5:30-6:00  Wrap up

Conference Abstracts

Vinod AGGARWAL, UC Berkeley

New Economic Statecraft in an Era of Strategic Competition
How can international political economy and security studies be usefully combined to examine strategic competition, particularly between the United States and China? In this paper, we argue that economic statecraft has become an increasingly central--and too often ignored--aspect of geostrategic competition--due in some part to the centrality of sanctions in the existing literature. Rather than focusing on economic sanctions, we focus instead on how government-firm relations affect geostrategic competition. Theorizing about new economic statecraft should, we argue, take into account three key issues. First, we argue that a traditional defense focus on military and security issues ignores the importance of economic aspects of great power competition including industrial policy and new legislation designed to impact cross-border investment, mergers, and acquisitions. Second, we must not analogize incorrectly from the case of Japan in the 1980s to draw lessons for suitable policy responses to competition between the United States and China given the radically different security context. Thus the concern of economic analysts on job losses, the trade deficit, and other economic issues, miss a critical component of strategic competition that is different from the past. Third, analysts should take into account the rapid evolution of new technologies including quantum computing, artificial intelligence, gene editing, and
cybersecurity—all with dual-use potential that potentially pose a medium- and long-term security threat to the United States and its European allies.

Mark COHEN, UC Berkeley Law

When Sino-American Struggle Disrupts the Supply Chain: Licensing Intellectual Property in a Changing Trade Environment

Through legislative changes, tariff wars and executive actions, the Trump Administration has injected a new urgency into international technology and supply chain management, particularly between the United States and China. Analytically, the situation invites a perspective that links practical/on-the-ground responses by commercial actors to the politics of technological competition between superpowers. This paper therefore approaches management of supply chain disruption in terms of a key security issue motivating recent changes to the trade environment: the protection of intellectual property. After reviewing critical policy developments on both side of the Pacific in conjunction with recent trade statistics, we turn to a discussion of the opportunity that intellectual property licensing provides for managing supply chain linkages between the United States and China. Doing so highlights the sorts of cross-jurisdictional nuances that can better inform policy and business decisions alike.

Heather ELKO MCKIBBEN, UC Davis

Come Join Me: The European Union’s Trade Policies and Its Position as a Superpower

How do the EU’s trade policies influence its position in the international system vis-à-vis rival superpowers? I argue that the EU’s trade policies create hard and soft power potential. By doing so, its trade policy stance can influence the degree to which other states align their policy positions with those of the EU vis-à-vis its rivals. States that are more dependent on exports to the EU for their economic well-being and states that have been in preferential trade agreements (PTAs) completed with the EU for a longer amount of time are likely to have overarching foreign policy positions that are more aligned with the EU. The export dependent states are not only likely to be more closely aligned with the positions of the EU, but also farther away from those of China and Russia. States that have been in a PTA completed with the EU for a longer amount of time are not only likely to be closer to the EU, but also farther away from the United States. I test this argument by examining the degree to which other states in the international system adopt policy positions that are more aligned with the EU, United States, China, or Russia when voting in the United Nations General Assembly. The results provide empirical support for my argument, and have interesting implications for our understanding of the EU’s trade policy in furthering its overall foreign policy interests.
Simon EVENETT, St. Gallen

*Unscrambling the Eggs? Economic Decoupling as a Manifestation of the Rivalry between the U.S. and China*

A critical evaluation of whether “decoupling” adequately characterises the rivalry between China and the United States since the Trump Administration came to power is presented. The significance of the steps taken by the United States is evaluated in the light of both prior U.S. commercial policy choice towards China and the insights from the prior literature on U.S. rivalry with the Soviet Union during the Cold War and with Japan during the 1980s and early 1990s.

Will HUNT, UC Berkeley

*The Growth of President Power Under Opposition-Led Congresses*

It has been argued that the US Presidency tends to gain power when Congress is led by the same party as the Executive branch. But in some domains the opposite happens consistently: successive opposition-led Congresses grant ever-greater powers to the Executive branch. Why? In this paper I propose a novel model of the expansion of Executive power in times when Congress and the Executive are led by opposing parties. Case studies of the successive expansions of CFIUS under opposition-led Congresses provide illustration and support for the model. I discuss implications of my results for our understanding of both the expansion of Executive branch powers and FIRRMA, the most recent expansion of CFIUS, which I argue follows a markedly different logic than past expansions.

Kun-Chin LIN, Cambridge University

*Investing in Connectivity: Port Competitiveness and China’s Rise as a Maritime Power.*

In the neo-realist paradigm, nation-states react to the systemic shifts in relative power in both arenas of traditional security and economic competitiveness. Assumptions are made on the linkages of security and commerce based on the hierarchy of issues, with no systematic analysis of nodes of transactions and the nature of translation of one form of power into another. This paper proposes an alternative model for ranking maritime powers in Asia. Theoretically informed by classical geopolitics, network theories in economics, and Edward Luttwak’s geoeconomics, our model shows how the development of ports over time changes the nature of military and commercial competition – with inter-state effects that at times simulate both bandwagoning and balancing dynamics. A narrative of The People’s Republic of China’s rise as the current maritime superpower through investing in ports and related capacities offers a country perspective to supplement the quantitative analysis.

David MARES, UC San Diego

*Investment Policies to Promote Brazil’s Soft Power: From Lula to Bolsonaro*

Brazil has engaged in a longstanding search for Great Power status since the turn of the 20th century. Brazil never bought into the Liberal vision of erasing national boundaries in the era of globalization. Rather, Brazil wants globalization to increase...
its soft power so that a ‘sovereign’ Brazil can articulate and shape international regimes to benefit Brazil’s rise. Brazil’s strategic situation has taken some serious tumbles in the 21st century. The commodity boom, subsequent collapse, and now the trade war/global slowdown all had significant impacts on the space and resources Brazil could use to promote its interests as a major player in international affairs. Domestic responses complicate Brazil’s grand strategy as first the outsider Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and his Worker’s Party (PT) allied with China, Russia and India to use the BRICs forum to play a very active role, but his PT successor Dilma Rousseff was more cautious of overextending Brazil’s commitments and activism even before the commodity boom ended. Michel Temer’s ascent after Dilma’s impeachment and the collapse of the Brazilian economy into its worst crisis since the Depression of the 1930s shifted the country’s grand strategy back to a cautious alignment with the EU and the U.S. This paper examines Brazil’s inward and outward investment policies within the context of its grand strategy designs since Lula’s ascension to President in 2003. Investment policy will include government promoted initiatives for South-South cooperation as well as national development. National concerns over the impact of FDI on national development will be examined, in particular regarding ‘strategic sectors’. I also consider as ‘investment policy’ portfolio investments and development aid for infrastructure and social investments since Brazil’s considers them as investments in its national development and soft power.

Tim MARPLE, UC Berkeley

Chinese Investment in Africa: Neo-Dependency Theory Revisited

The landscape of power competition in the contemporary global economy bears striking resemblance to previous periods, in both trade and investment. One key dimension of this similarity is the observable process by which great powers relate with weaker states, and the nature of surplus value movement within these relationships. In this paper, we propose that dependency theory still offers a valuable lens for understanding the evolving contemporary relationships between superpowers and weaker states. However, the application of mechanisms from this theory has been incoherent and inconsistent across extant literature. In this paper, we empirically revisit key concepts of dependency theory such as core and periphery to explore how these dynamics operate within investment today. We draw on original dependency theory publications to formalize empirical measures of positional identity in network models of trade and investment. We first demonstrate the consistency of this application with regards to trade patterns in the Bretton Woods system. We then identify distinct models by which superpowers have curated dependency in investment, namely the US and China. In the final section we demonstrate the relevance of this empirical approach to dependency theory for understanding China’s lending practices in Africa and Latin America.
Seung-Youn OH, Bryn Mawr College

China’s Race to the Top: Regional and Global Implications of China’s Industrial Upgrading

In 2014, President Xi Jinping proposed a new model for Chinese industrial upgrading, envisioning China as a green superpower and a leader of the 4th industrial revolution. China’s leaders have chosen to establish more centralized control and revitalize state capitalism instead of experimenting with further privatization and liberalization. This paper examines Chinese efforts to create a race to the top through the lens of the automotive industry, which is at the center of both traditional and green industrial policies, and the global and regional implications of China’s state capitalism. First, it will examine China’s trade dispute at the World Trade Organization in the automotive sector to evaluate the way by which China games the system. Second, it will explore Beijing’s efforts to create demand for electric and new-energy vehicles through the Belt and Road Initiative. Third, it will explore China’s increasing use of economic statecraft, as seen in the cases of state-led boycotts and unofficial economic retaliation against South Korean electronic battery makers in 2016. The last section will examine how Chinese state capitalism has increased the cost of economic interdependence by weaponizing trade and dampening confidence in globalization.

Amitendu PALIT, National University of Singapore

Will India’s Restrictive Trade Policy Restrict it from Playing a Greater Global Role?

For quite some time now, India has been noticeably ambitious of playing a prominent role in regional and global affairs. The ambition has been particularly visible since the assumption of office by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in May 2014. The ambition has resulted in India’s external engagement abandoning the posturing of non-alignment, for a more proactive multi-alignment strategy. Its efforts to engage with major powers like the US and China, as well as other global middle powers, have been positioned on rapid economic progress, enabled by one of the fastest rates of growth among major economies. Attempts to expand global strategic influence, a natural outcome of robust economic expansion, should have seen India pursuing an aggressive outward-oriented external trade policy for increasing its share in global trade. India, though, has shown a marked resistance to open trade, including being reluctant to engage in regional and bilateral trade negotiations. This paper examines the dichotomy between India’s desire to play a prominent global role and its aversion to open trade policies. Attributing the inward-looking approach to lack of competitiveness of Indian industry, absence of domestic ‘pro-trade constituencies, and discomfort in negotiating new-generation trade issues, the paper argues India’s quest for greater global strategic influence might be adversely affected by its restrictive trade policies.
Andrew REDDIE, UC Berkeley

*New Economic Statecraft in an Era of Strategic Competition*

How can international political economy and security studies be usefully combined to examine strategic competition, particularly between the United States and China? In this paper, we argue that economic statecraft has become an increasingly central—and too often ignored—aspect of geostrategic competition—due in some part to the centrality of sanctions in the existing literature. Rather than focusing on economic sanctions, we focus instead on how government-firm relations affect geostrategic competition. Theorizing about new economic statecraft should, we argue, take into account three key issues. First, we argue that a traditional defense focus on military and security issues ignores the importance of economic aspects of great power competition including industrial policy and new legislation designed to impact cross-border investment, mergers, and acquisitions. Second, we must not analogize incorrectly from the case of Japan in the 1980s to draw lessons for suitable policy responses to competition between the United States and China given the radically different security context. Thus the concern of economic analysts on job losses, the trade deficit, and other economic issues, miss a critical component of strategic competition that is different from the past. Third, analysts should take into account the rapid evolution of new technologies including quantum computing, artificial intelligence, gene editing, and cybersecurity—all with dual-use potential that potentially pose a medium- and long-term security threat to the United States and its European allies.

Philip ROGERS, UC Berkeley

*When Sino-American Struggle Disrupts the Supply Chain: Licensing Intellectual Property in a Changing Trade Environment*

Through legislative changes, tariff wars and executive actions, the Trump Administration has injected a new urgency into international technology and supply chain management, particularly between the United States and China. Analytically, the situation invites a perspective that links practical/on-the-ground responses by commercial actors to the politics of technological competition between superpowers. This paper therefore approaches management of supply chain disruption in terms of a key security issue motivating recent changes to the trade environment: the protection of intellectual property. After reviewing critical policy developments on both side of the Pacific in conjunction with recent trade statistics, we turn to a discussion of the opportunity that intellectual property licensing provides for managing supply chain linkages between the United States and China. Doing so highlights the sorts of cross-jurisdictional nuances that can better inform policy and business decisions alike.

Linda WEISS, University of Sydney

*Re-emergence of Great Power Conflict and U.S. Economic Statecraft*

After almost two decades of dealing with asymmetric threats, America’s strategic focus on technological superiority carefully honed during the Cold War, began to fracture, eroding its military and economic advantage. But China’s recent
emergence as a credible geopolitical rival has reinvigorated US efforts to sustain high-tech leadership as the basis of its military primacy. At the center of these efforts are the defense and defense-related agencies of the national security state (NSS) whose mission is to dominate the new technological frontiers of military power and achieve future competitive advantage. Alongside the quest for breakthroughs in foundational technologies, NSS agencies are seeking to correct long neglected deficiencies in advanced manufacturing, by rebuilding the industrial ecosystem depleted after decades of offshoring. With this suite of initiatives, the US is following a course of action that is much more consistent with the exercise of (economic) statecraft than industrial policy.


Participants Biographies

**Vinnie AGGARWAL**, UC Berkeley

Vinod (Vinnie) Aggarwal is Travers Family Senior Faculty Fellow and Professor in the Department of Political Science, Affiliated Professor in the Business and Public Policy group in the Haas School of Business, and Director of the Berkeley Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Study Center (BASC) at the University of California at Berkeley. He also serves as Editor-in-Chief of the journal Business and Politics, and Co-Chair of the U.S. Consortium of APEC Study Centers. From 1991-1994, he chaired the Political Economy of Industrial Societies Program at UC Berkeley. He has published 21 books and over 100 articles and book chapters on the politics of trade and finance. His most recent book is Responding to the Rise of China. His current research examines comparative regionalism in Europe, North America, and Asia with a focus on implications for the international system and multinational corporations.

**Tara Chandra**, UC Berkeley

Tara Chandra is pursuing a Ph.D. at Berkeley. Her research interests are primarily focused on state stability and fragility, as
well as the institutional structures of the state that most contribute to state stability. She is also interested in mechanisms other than militarized threats that states use to signal each other, and how those signals are interpreted. She holds an undergraduate degree in Political Science from the University of Chicago, where she graduated with Honors in 2011. Additionally, she holds an MA in Global Affairs from Yale University. Prior to her graduate study at Yale, she worked at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, where she served as the lead researcher on a book on U.S. foreign and national security.

Mark COHEN, UC Berkeley Law

Mark Cohen heads the Asia IP Project at the Berkeley Center for Law and Technology at Berkeley Law School. He is also responsible for teaching international trade law and research and writing on IP issues. Previously, Cohen was Senior Counsel, China in the Office of Policy and International Affairs at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, after serving as a visiting professor at Fordham Law School (2011-2012). Prior to that time, he served in such functions as: Director, International Intellectual Property at Microsoft Corporation; Of Counsel to Jones Day’s Beijing office; and Senior Intellectual Property Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing (2004-2008). In total, he has over 30 years private, public sector, in-house and academic experience in China and transition economies, with a focus on technology trade and intellectual property. Cohen was the first IPR Attaché posted by USPTO to handle IPR issues in a foreign country. In addition, he launched the annual “Ambassador’s IPR Roundtable” which he co-chaired for five years, devised IPR “toolkits”, “road shows”, pro-bono programs, internal training programs for the US government and external training programs, and worked with USPTO and other US agencies to engage China and Chinese IP agencies. Cohen led a China team at USPTO consisting of 21 individuals in DC, Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, China on all aspects of USPTO’s activities in China. Among his book-length publications are Antimonopoly Law and Practice in China (Oxford University Press 2011, with Steve Harris et al.). He was also the editor of Chinese Intellectual Property Law and Practice (Kluwer Law International 1999) and has edited or published a number of on-line publications, including the blog www.chinaipr.com.

Heather ELKO MCKIBBEN, UC Davis

Heather Elko McKibben is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Davis. She received her PhD from the University of Pittsburgh and previously held a position as a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance at Princeton University. Her research interests focus on international cooperation and negotiations in a variety of issue areas including trade, the European Union, and civil wars. She is the author of State Strategies in International Bargaining: Play by the Rules or Change Them? (Cambridge University Press 2015), and has recently co-authored an international relations textbook (with Karen Mingst and Ivan Arreguín-Toft), Essentials of International Relations, Eighth edition (WW Norton 2018).
Simon EVENETT, St. Gallen
Simon Evenett is responsible for overseeing the entire MBA program at the University of St. Gallen. He is also Professor of International Trade and Economic Development. Since the start of the Global Financial Crisis, his research has focused on how governments tilt the commercial playing field in favor of local firms. He leads the Global Trade Alert initiative, the leading independent monitor of protectionism and commercial policy choice based at the University of St Gallen. He regularly engages with private sector practitioners, government officials and other thought leaders. He has taught at the University of Oxford, the University of Michigan Business School, and Rutgers University. In addition, Prof. Evenett has served as a World Bank official and is a Non-Resident Senior Fellow in the Economics Studies program of the Brookings Institution. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from Yale University and a B.A. (Hons) in Economics from the University of Cambridge.

Will HUNT, UC Berkeley
Will Hunt is a second-year PhD student in the Political Science Department at the University of California, Berkeley. His research focuses on the problem of governing risks from emerging technologies, especially artificial intelligence. Previously, he was a Visiting Researcher at Georgetown University's Center for Security and Emerging Technologies. He holds a BA from Yale in Political Science and is a graduate of Deep Springs College.

Kun-Chin LIN, Cambridge University
Dr. Kun-Chin Lin is university lecturer in politics and Deputy Director of the Forum on Geopolitics at the University of Cambridge. He obtained PhD in political science from the University of California at Berkeley, and previously taught at King's College London and the National University of Singapore. His research focuses on the politics of market reform in developing countries. His current projects include federalism and regulatory issues in transport infrastructure and energy markets in China, industrial policy and privatization of Chinese state-owned enterprises, and the economic and security nexus in maritime governance in the Indo-Pacific and the Arctic. Kun-Chin is an editorial board member of Business & Politics, Maritime Policy & Management, and Yearbook of International Law and Affairs, and chair of the editorial board of the Cambridge Review of International Affairs.

Wei LIU, Shanghai Jiaotong University Law School
Wei Liu is an associate professor at Shanghai Jiaotong University’s school of law. He previously served as a judge for the Intermediate People’s Court of Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province. He is currently a visiting scholar at the UC Berkeley Law School and has also been a visiting scholar at George Washington University. He is a member of the China Science and Technology Law Research Association and has interned for the Intellectual Property Tribunal of the Supreme People’s Court of China and the US Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. He has published papers in the Journal of the Copyright
Society of the USA, Legal Business Research, Comparative Law Research, Politics and Law, and Intellectual Property. He is the author of such articles as “Research on the Basic Relief of Trademark Rights” and is the co-translator of “Guidelines for the Global Unfair Competition Law.”

David MARES, UC San Diego

David R. Mares, (Ph.D. Harvard University 1982) is Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of California, San Diego, where he is also holds the Institute of the Americas Endowed Chair for Inter-American Affairs and is Director of the Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies. He is also Nonresident Scholar for Latin American Energy Studies at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University. Mares was previously Profesor-Investigador at El Colegio de México (1980-82), Fulbright Professor at the Universidad de Chile (1990), and Visiting Professor at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) in Ecuador (1995). He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), and an Associate Fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue.

Mares has been a Guest Scholar at The Brookings Institution, as well as Visiting Scholar at the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, Oxford University; the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University and at the School for Political Science (SciencesPo) of Aix en Provence, France. In addition, he has been a Fellow at the Japan External Trade Research Organization (JETRO) and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS), Stanford University; and held a Pew Faculty Fellowship in International Affairs. He is a past President of the Research Committee on Armed Forces and Society of the International Political Science Association, was editor of the series Latin America: Social Sciences and the Law (Routledge Press) and a member of the editorial board of the Latin American Research Review. Professor Mares’ research and teaching interests include foreign and defense policy, civil-military relations, terrorism, Latin American energy politics, the political economy of drug policy, and the use of photographic imagery in politics. He is the author/editor of eleven books, more than a hundred articles and chapters and been Principal Investigator on research grants worth $2 million. Mares has written reports for the Stimson Institute, the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Netherlands Institute of International Relations (The Hague), the Conflict Prevention Network (Berlin), the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress (Costa Rica), and the Paraguayan Center for the Promotion of Economic Liberty and Social Justice, and he has served as an expert witness in US and international legal proceedings concerning national oil companies. His publications have been translated into Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Italian, and French.

Tim MARPLE, UC Berkeley

Tim Marple is a Ph.D. student in the Charles and Louise Travers Department of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley. His research interests include themes of
complexity and uncertainty in the international political economy of finance, studied through the lens of social and cognitive psychology. Specific examples of his research foci include social homophily among central bankers during the 2008 crisis, the role of social distance in regulatory advocacy at the SEC, and emergent models of environmental clauses in bilateral trade agreements. He currently serves as managing editor for the journal Business and Politics, and holds a B.A. (2016) and M.A. (2017) from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in Political Science and Data Analysis.

Seung-Youn OH, Bryn Mawr College
Seung-Youn Oh is an assistant professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College, where she specializes in international relations and comparative politics in East Asia. She also serves as an affiliated faculty member at the Center for the Study of Contemporary China and a faculty director of Global Immersion Program for East Asia at the Wharton Business School of the University of Pennsylvania. Her broader research interests include industrial upgrading of East Asian countries, the effects of foreign direct investment’s national origin on local economic development in East Asia, corporate reforms, and China’s compliance pattern with international legal agreements. She was a research fellow at the East West Center in Honolulu and at the East Asia Institute in Seoul, Korea. She was a post-doctoral fellow at the Center for the Study of Contemporary China at the University of Pennsylvania and was a visiting scholar at the Chinese Academy of Social Science in Beijing. She has lived and conducted research in various Chinese cities including Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, and Hong Kong. She holds an M.A. and a Ph.D in Political Science from the University of California at Berkeley and a B.A. in Political Science from Yonsei University in Korea.

Amitendu PALIT, National University of Singapore
Dr. Amitendu Palit is Senior Research Fellow and Research Lead (Trade & Economic Policy) at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) in the National University of Singapore (NUS). He specializes in trade policies, political economy of international trade and Asian public policies. He is a Member of the World Economic Forum (WEF)’s Global Future Council on Trade and Investment. His current projects are on global trade prospects, trade & connectivity, national data policies and the digital economy. Prior to joining ISAS-NUS, he worked in India’s Ministry of Finance for several years and handled India’s external sector, industrial and infrastructure policies. His books include Seven Decades of Independent India: Ideas and Reflections (co-edited, Penguin, 2018), The Trans-Pacific Partnership, China and India: Economic and Political Implications (Routledge, UK; 2014) and China India Economics: Challenges, Competition and Collaboration (Routledge, UK; 2011). He has published extensively for several peer-reviewed academic journals. He is a columnist for Financial Express and a commentator for BBC, Bloomberg News, Channel News Asia and CNBC.
Andrew REDDIE, UC Berkeley

Andrew Reddie is a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of California, Berkeley. Previously, Andrew received his doctorate from the Charles and Louise Travers Department of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley. He currently serves as deputy director for the Nuclear Policy Working Group and as a researcher for the Department of Nuclear Engineering, Goldman School of Public Policy, Center for Long-Term Cybersecurity, and Berkeley Asia-Pacific Study Center at UC Berkeley as well as a researcher with the Project on Nuclear Gaming. He is also a Nuclear Science and Security Consortium (NSSC) Fellow and Bridging the Gap (BtG) Fellow. He holds an MPhil in International Relations from Oxford University as well as an M.A. and a B.A. (hons.) from the University of California, Berkeley. Andrew has also held research and editorial roles at the Center for Global Security Research at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Business and Politics, the Canadian International Council, and the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington, DC. Andrew’s work has appeared in a variety of academic and policy-oriented publications including Science, Journal of Cyber Policy, and the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

Philip ROGERS, UC Berkeley

Philip Rogers is a PhD candidate who studies comparative politics with a focus on China. His research draws upon the nexus of law, policy, and business to study entrepreneurship and innovation in a comparative perspective. Philip holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics, a Master of Public Policy and a Master of Arts in Chinese Studies from the University of Michigan. Before coming to Berkeley, he worked as a paralegal at the Shanghai office of Zhong Lun Law Firm.

Matthew STENBERG, UC Berkeley

Matthew Stenberg is a Ph.D. candidate in comparative politics in the Travers Department of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also pursuing Berkeley’s interdisciplinary designated emphasis in Global Metropolitan Studies. His main research interests are on urban and subnational politics, European multi-level governance and the European Union, post-Socialism, administrative capacity, and Central Europe. His dissertation work focuses on post-Socialist Central European political development and its relationship to multilevel governance with a focus on the impacts of post-Socialist transition on local politics and democratic backsliding in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary. Prior to enrolling at Berkeley, I completed a Master’s Degree in International Relations and European Studies from Central European University in Budapest and a Master’s of Public Policy from the Humphrey School of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. I did my undergraduate degree in history at the University of Tulsa.
Linda WEISS, University of Sydney

Linda Weiss gained her PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science. She is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, Professor Emeritus in Government and International Relations at the University of Sydney, and Honorary Professor of Political Science at Aarhus University. She has lectured widely and held visiting positions in France, Denmark, UK, Italy, South Korea, Taiwan, and North America. Her specialism is the comparative and international politics of economic development, with a focus on state capacity and public-private sector relations. She has authored or co-authored six books and numerous articles, several in foreign language translations. Her most recent book, America Inc? Innovation and Enterprise in the National Security State will soon have a Chinese edition. Since being appointed to an Emeritus, she divides her time between research, playing in an amateur cello ensemble, and creating mosaic art with stone and glass.