

# Atelier WT 44 Gouvernance mondiale

## WORLD GOVERNANCE

### A EUROPEAN PERSONAL VIEW

#### 1. « European view ».

There is no such thing as a formalised official European view on the problems of global governance.

But there is most likely a European cultural bias in the way most European citizens feel about it, and in the way the European nations have collectively behave about this problem.

The main European consensus turns around the fact that our planet suffers presently from many threats.

- The first is ecological and includes the risk of a dangerous change in the climate, produced by the excess in green house effect gas, a fast growing diminution of bio diversity, and a vast excess of waste and rubbish matters.
- The second is the extension of national violences and crisis caused by identity frustrations or denials.
- The third is terrorism.
- The fourth is the reappearance of mass poverty and precarious work even in rich countries.
- And the fifth is the enormity of the financial disequilibrium which appears presently and is by no means sustainable for long time.

Another element of what is probably a European consensus is the observation that none of the problems they constitute, can be solved by isolated nations and not even by nations acting collectively on an agreed basis. The continents and the world are necessary scales for the pertinent action which is now needed, and more and more recognised as urgent.

#### 2. Principles of European practice.

The dream of a “world government” is massively rejected in Europe, by official institutions as well as by individual citizens. The main reason is the feeling that such a world government should be extremely bureaucratic and brutal if it wants to have a real control on the diversity of the world. Therefore it would be extremely difficult to obtain a consensus on the building of such an entity.

But the need of a better world regulation remains. The basis of what appears as a European consensus on this subject is the feeling that there must be in the future a legal recognition of what is already practically observed : national sovereignties do not make sense when world regulations are needed. Pollution has no borders, and terrorism or capital markets disequilibriums neither.

Another principle is founding the European attitude on these subjects : the conviction that the difficulties and the limits of the possible world regulations through international treaties can be partly compensated by continental efforts and decisions. This is precisely one of the most powerful motives of the European construction.

What about the other continents ? How do our Chinese friends perceive this ?

### 3. Practically the Europeans, through their Union, their 27 states, and their decentralised actions through NGOs and citizens are explicitly following three paths.

#### 3.1. The first is a reform of the UNO :

- All the economic and financial structures of the international community should be interrelated. An Economic and Social Security Council should have the capacity to call the IMF, the World Bank or the WTO to treat certain urgent situations.
- Conventions agreed and signed in the International Labour Organisation should be legally considered in the World Trade Organisation.
- The Security Council should receive the right (a modification of the Charta) to delegate to regional organisations (the African Union, the European Union... some day the ASEAN) the right to make use of the Chapter 7 of the Charta.
- The organisation should have competence to take in charge the territories in which any organised and administered state has disappeared.
- And naturally the Security Council should be modified. Some representatives of “the South” should be added to its permanent members.

The veto right should be limited. There are several ways to do that.

### 3.2. The second path is the most evident :

International treaties should be the main source of world regulation. This concerns as well the climate change threats than the procedure of crisis treatment, the world police measures against terrorism and the economic and financial world disequilibriums.

The key point is now the acceptance of coercitive measures for most of these fields.

### 3.3. The third path is the progressive penetration of the international scenery by justice.

After Nurembey, humanity did create other courts to judge international criminals, in Rwanda, in former Yugoslavia, in Sierra Leone. Now the International Penal Court enters in legitimacy.

Most Europeans have encouraged this process.

The great questions of the present days are :

- When will the last missing nations join the court ?
- Should the court be completed by an international police capable to arrest international criminals ?
- Should we choose also a judicial procedure
  - o To end the scandal of fiscal paradises ?
  - o To forbid massively polluting activities ?
  - o To deter all states from supporting terrorist activities ?

## 4. Field of new problems for which reflexion and collective deliberation begins.

4.1. The project of a Declaration of Interdependence.

4.2. How to reequilibrate world trade and the activities of WTO.

4.3. How to create world regulations for the management of collective goods (air, drinkable water, oil, etc...) and services (education, health).

Michel ROCARD

Michel ROCARD

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.0/fr/deed.fr>

