

T43a **Workshop on Global Governance**

Speaker 1 Nelson Lourenço

Governance for sustainability – from glocal problems to global responses

Concept of – 1) what is global change

2) Sustainable development is being seen as the basis for a genuine balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental preservation.

3) Governance –Governance refers to the overarching system of public and private institutions, principles, norms, regulations, decision-making procedures and organizations that are valid or active in a given issue area of world politics.

not only government, but also people

4) Global problems

5) Adaptation -- *tackles the effects or impacts of the environmental change*

From governance to multi –level governance for sustainability

Governance for sustainability: global problem need global response

- Environmental change is a problem that is both **global** and **local** in nature and calls for both **global** and **local** policy responses, i.e. **glocal responses**.
- The search for sustainability increases the complexity of our global and post industrial society.
- It is necessary to discuss the basic structures of governance, in order to manage the conflicting and changing economic, social and environmental systems.

It allows us to understand:

- How governments operate;
- Who is involved in the decision-making processes;
- How State and social actors interact;
- How equitable is the distribution of benefits and costs.

Mitigation -- an anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

From people to network -- Social networks have a key role in achieving sustainability through the effective management of territories and resources. These networks should coordinate contact between the various individual and collective actors present in a given region and encourage them work together in order to harmonize their objectives and preoccupations. Social actors in a network are mutually dependent upon resources controlled by each other, and there are benefits to be gained by pooling their resource

Speaker 2 Chen Ying

Climate Change and Global Governance: Perspectives of China-EU Cooperation on Climate Change

- 1) Interaction between Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- 2) A Great transformation towards low carbon economy
- 3) Copenhagen Accord is not enough help to achieve 2°C
- 4) Some key issues in international climate negotiations
 - Consensus on 2 ° C, but how to achieve the target?
 - Fairness: no consensus on burden sharing, carbon budget approach
 - Debate around competitiveness, Carbon leakage and BTA
 - Financing: fast starting 10 billion, 100 billion in 2020
 - Adaptation
 - Technology transfer
 - MRV
 - Platforms of negotiations: two track mechanism under UNFCCC, other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms
 - Leadership: China, US and EU play the key role and should cooperate, consult with and listen to each other
- 5) Understanding China's Case
- 6) Economic losses resulted from weather-related disasters (1949-2005)
- 7) Main Driving Forces

- Industrialization -- large scale of infrastructure construction; ratio of heavy industry over 60% since 2002, 69.5% in 2006
 - Population growth and accelerated urbanization 1%=13 million
 - Embodied energy of international trade-net export 16% of TPES in 2002, about 25% in 2006
 - Energy mix share of coal 66.1% in 2000, around 69% in recent years
 - Other social, economic and technical constraints
- 8) Emissions from a development perspective
- 9) National Laws, Plans and Programs Related to Climate Change
- 10) Perspectives of China-EU Cooperation
- Keeping high-level dialogues
 - Bright prospects and great potentials for China-EU cooperation on climate change not only on hardware but also software
 - Sharing experiences and best practice may be more important for China to promote low carbon development.

Speaker 3 Patrice Monpeysson

Interest of Civilian and Military Capacities offered by the European Union for Missions under UN mandate, in a comprehensive approach to re-build peace

- 1) EU defense capacity
- 2) UN multinational operations
 - Why (for interests, responsibility, universal values?)
 - How (respect of the law of armed conflicts)
- 3) European comprehensive approach (military and civilian)
- 4) Europe strengths and weaknesses
- 5) Starting point

European Union, unable to solve the Former Yugoslavia conflict decided in 1997 to have its own capabilities
- 6) Objective

EU objective is to be able to deploy up 60 000 troops within 60 days for at least one year.
- 7) European units/HQs

- French German brigade
- EUROCORPS
- Battle groups
- EUROFOR
- EUROMARFOR
- Force de gendarmerie (military police)
- Amphibious initiative
- Air Group

8) Conclusion

- Europe needs security defence and security integrated capacities adapted to its wealth and population
- the move is slow but steady and inevitable

Speaker 4 Jiang Shixue:

Global Issues and global Governance in Chinese Perspectives

- 1) 22 global issues: Africa; Ageing; Agriculture; AIDS; Atomic Energy; Children; Climate Change; Decolonization; De-mining; Development Cooperation; Disarmament; Environment; Food; Governance; Human Rights; Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance; International Law; Peace and Security; Persons with Disabilities; Refugees; Women.

2) Global issues are those with global implications for and global impact on the mankind.

What are the major global issues for China?

- Terrorism: *The "East Turkistan" forces seriously disrupt Xinjiang's development and progress.*
- Climate change: *China is one of the countries most susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change, mainly in the fields of agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry, natural ecosystems, water resources, and coastal zones.*
- Spread of deadly disease: *SARS, AIDS, H1N1, bird flue*
- Cyber attacks: *Even the IES was the victim of a cyber attack.*
- Narcotics: *Narcotics has been smuggled into China from all directions.*

- Contagion from financial crisis: *Tequila effect; Samba effect; Tango effect; the Dragon effect; the Aegean effect;*

3) Principles of global governance

- Strengthening global governance is one of the effective ways of dealing with the global issues.
- How to strengthen global governance?
- Principles of global governance:
 - *Cooperation*
 - *Coordination*
 - *Capital*
 - *Confidence*

4) What can China do?

- China is still a developing nation.
- G2 is a mirage.
- “*Chimerica*” is utopia.

Speaker 5 Arnaud Blin

Models and Prospects for a New Architecture of Global Governance

1) The importance of world governance

- a. World governance will allow collective problems to be managed collectively and will take into account the interdependence of all peoples.
- b. We are in fact currently in a period of deep questioning, given that one after the other, all international cooperation efforts (The Oslo Accords, the Doha round , the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nuclear non-proliferation conference, etc.) have failed.
- c. To an unprecedented situation come unprecedented remedies. Proven methods of governance are those to which we are naturally attached.

2) Three transnational governance systems

- a. The “multi-polar” system---the system of powers, founded on the intelligence of the correlation of forces, or even on the balance of power, favors managing collective problems through a “collaborative” competition among the major powers of the moment.
 - b. The “collective security” system--- it is embodied by the United Nations.
 - c. The European Union (EU)
- 3) From the principle of sovereignty to the principle of interdependence
- a. All the above three systems are articulated from the perspective of the state and national sovereignty.
 - b. To move beyond the principle of sovereignty without naively advocating the end of the nation-state: this is the crux of the problem in world governance today.
 - c. *“Five pillars of a global governance for the twenty-first century”--- responsibility and solidarity of a global order, a spirit of plurality, dignity and sustainability*
 - d. The construction of a new architecture of governance that would reflect the plurality of the planet.

Speaker 6 Zhou Hong

Governance Models Compared

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Speaker 7 Lin Dershan

What We Can Learn from the Experiences of Political and Social Governance in Europe?

- 1) Understanding the European Model
 - What inspiration China can draw from the European Model?
 - A case: governance in social policy
- 2) Three perspectives of European Model in political and social governance
 - put more emphasis on social consensus and solidarity
 - A multilevel structure
 - A changing model
- 3) Rational governing structure
 - Effective governance should be going on at different levels.
 - Effective and flexible governance not just need for ‘decentralization’, but also the ‘centralization’.
 - As a transforming society, China’s governance situation is complex, and needs a more flexible structure.

4) Changing governance with changing society

- Changing ideas with changing society in Europe:

The transforming society in China has both features in a industrializing society and a post industrial society

Speaker 8 Adam Michnik

My perspective in our debate is that of a citizen of so called new Europe. In Poland, integration with EU was a matter of dispute. It was argued that integration might endanger Poland's independence, and independence was the sacred goal of the opposition against the Communist dictatorship. This dispute divided the Polish people and the Polish Catholic church.

The opponents of our integration with the EU shouted: Moscow then, Brussels now; and a prominent Catholic bishop announced that Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem, not in Brussels.

There was a vision of sovereignty which meant isolation of Poland in the world.

The isolation could have easily turned into a new dictatorship because democratic traditions were not rooted in our region of Europe. Dictatorship could have taken a form of so called sovereign democracy which in practice enables those in power to be sovereign in putting their opponents in prison.

Isolationism meant also a victory of the chauvinist thinking. The long war in the Balkans, tied in with the end of Communism and collapse of Yugoslavia, clearly demonstrated what impended over new democracies.

For a conservative part of the Polish people and the church, European integration was equivalent to abortion, drugs, divorces and other sins of modern civilization.

The reasoning of those in favor of integration was different. They were for a democratic and tolerant state, and they kept saying that the borders, even if not perfect, must not be moved but should be freed from barbed wire and opened up. In their view, international and EU institutions such as Hague and Strasbourg tribunals were pillars of democracy which endangered only the lawlessness of those in power.

The choice between European integration and sovereign isolation was a civilization choice. You can see its significance if you compare the changes in the Balkans with those in central Europe: Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Lithuania.

This is my perspective when I look at China, fascinated with your country's unique economic success.

China holds the most important question about the future of the world. Some 15 years ago the prime minister of Malaysia announced that the philosophy of democracy and human is based on European values not fit for Asia. In his opinion, Asian people prefer a philosophy of strong and rich state ruled harmoniously by an enlightened dictator.

It is for China to decide whether its citizens need civil liberties and human rights.

I personally believe that Asian people are not different in this respect from Europeans. I think they want to live in the atmosphere of freedom, of civil liberties and human rights, including the right to criticize their government, appointed as an outcome of free elections.

Speaker 9 Chen Xin

Financial Crisis and Chinese Foreign Trade

I. An overview of China Foreign Trade -- Main Characteristics

- The coastal 10 provinces take more than 90% of the trade volume
- Top 10 export markets take more than 70% share
- More than 50% export is taken by JV/FDI, 25% by private sector, the remained by state owned company
- Processing trade takes more than 50% of the export
- Trade dependency more than 40%, whereas USA 11%, India 22%

II. Foreign Trade during the Financial Crisis

- Trade volume 13.9% decline in 2009, China-EU trade decline 14.5%, 364.04 billion USD
- Export decline 16.0%, export to EU decline 19.4%, 236.28 billion USD
- Import decline 11.2%, import from EU only decline 3.7%, 127.76 billion USD

Most hit Sectors -- High-Tech exports; JV/FDI export; Processing trade

III. Trade Issues

- Trade and Environment Protection
- Trade surplus: a problem of China?
- The effects of trade diversion and substitution occurred by trade-investment integration
- Regional integration in East Asia

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Speaker 10 Manfred Rosenberger

New Risks—New Paradigms for Governance

- 1) “Governance” expresses the fact that state structures, whose legitimacy and authority are governed by a constitution are necessarily assisted in their decision-making by informal structures.
- 2) “Paradigms” understood as common and basic acceptance of a possible framework for global coordination corresponding to political and social challenges
- 3) In the field of security politics we are facing altered security challenges, such as
 - failing states
 - international terrorism
 - organized cross-border crime,
 - global migration flows,
 - cyber crime and cyber warfare
 - against the information infrastructures of private companies or governments,
 - speculation against national and common currencies,
 - etc
- 4) New Paradigms -- Global governance today is more a guiding star than political reality.
 As attractive as the concept of global governance may be there are still many unanswered questions, above all
 - transparency,
 - efficiency and
 - legitimacy
- 5) Global governance in al “global approach” depends on
 - a willingness to engage in dialogue,

6) Conclusion

- To protect our home, we must protect the village. Hence, we should say: “To protect our country, we must protect the planet.” “Human Security”, which is more than protection against military aggression definitively needs a “global approach”.
- Our governance systems must more than ever offer citizens avenues for shaping the tomorrow's world they want their children to inherit.
- European Union remains one of the most experienced laboratories of international governance, a place where the new technological frontiers of international governance are constantly being tested.

Speaker 11 Zhang Jun

OMC in Practice: a Chinese View

1) OMC and EU governance

- The nature of the EU: complementary (subsidiary) to the existing European nation-state system
- European integration after a common market and the Euro: the Europeanization of social policy
- Lisbon strategy and the introduction of OMC to the European policy-making

2) Conclusion

- OMC has only a limited effect on promoting policy convergence.
- When issues of vital importance are at stake, governments will resort to traditional diplomacy. Bargaining, instead of learning, is taking place.
- We continue to live in a world shaped by nation-state system, and governments and governmental players are still the most important actors in world politics. Therefore, there is huge space for devices like OMC.

Speaker 12 Hortenzia Hosszu

Reinventing the Nation-State - European trends in Governance and PA Reforms

1) Hungarian case: From government to governance

Impact on the traditional understanding of government to change the

1. Internal: “System-change”:
 - Process of democratization,
 - Transition to market economy,
 - EU adjustment.
2. External: Effects of globalization

State needs to respond to the new challenges with introducing new model of governance

2) New or Renewed European Trends

1. Multi Level Governance with performance
2. Trust in the public sector, but also within the public sector
3. Specialization and coordination
4. Participation of stakeholders
5. Quality and Satisfaction for Citizens

Civil rights is a joke; Rejecting compromise. There is a large gap between western European countries between eastern European countries. The main problem is not democracy, is trust.

Speaker 13 Trần Van Thinh Paul

- 1) The meanings of behavioral governance and conceptual governance are different
- 2) We should explore and understand global governance in the demand perspective
 - a. put more emphasis on the mass basis and people’s demand
 - b. the mass basis is changeable
 - c. the mass basis is the key to sound governance
- 3) Conclusions:
 - a. Financial crisis is not only a challenge but an opportunity for global governance
 - b. Sovereignty makes the improvement of governance more complicated and difficult
 - c. So far EU also has not realize the so-called shared sovereignty
 - d. The effect of global governance in business operation is obvious

