

: Programme

Berlin Summer Dialogue 2014

Global Governance: A Past Model with Future Prospects?

Policy-Makers and Academics in Dialogue

Berlin Town Hall, Louise-Schroeder-Saal

25-26 June 2014

Conference languages

25 June: English

26 June: German und English (simultaneous interpretation)

Cooperation partner

Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg



Centre for

**Global
Cooperation
Research**

BACKGROUND

In a multipolar, polycentric world, the vision of global governance currently faces a number of challenges. Institutional multilateralism is undoubtedly in crisis. At the international level, configurations of actors and patterns of behaviour are shifting and becoming increasingly complex. Potential new agenda-setting powers are gaining in self-confidence – in some cases, irrespective of their economic and military power – and are demanding more democratic decision-making structures in international relations. Established and new actors are forming diverse forums and clubs in order to progress their interests and explore new options for action. At the same time, states from the Global North and the Global South alike are resorting (once again) to blockading tactics – prompted by the fear of a loss of hegemony, or as an expression of new-found self-confidence. As a consequence, the concept of national sovereignty is enjoying something of a renaissance, with many policy areas once again being regulated on a bilateral basis.

On the face of it, then, the central aim of global governance – to identify institutional mechanisms and multilateral arrangements for cooperative problem-solving, thus facilitating the political management of globalisation – seems more relevant than ever. At second glance, however, there now seems to be a question mark over another fundamental tenet of global governance. Do the urgent global challenges which undoubtedly exist genuinely require global solutions? Or could they, perhaps, be addressed just as or even more effectively at the local, national or regional level?

This raises one fundamental question. Is there a future for global governance? Which concepts of global governance are fostered by the established and new agenda-setting powers in various regions of the world? What do they regard as possible alternatives to existing approaches? How can the diversity of actors, forums and concepts be managed successfully in the interests of comprehensive global governance? Is global governance genuinely a viable option for the future, and if so, what form should it take?

: Wednesday, 25 June 2014

KÄTE HAMBURGER DIALOGUE

Organiser: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg
The Dialogue will be conducted in English.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE G20 FROM HUB FORUM TO GLOBAL FOCAL POINT

It is widely held that the “hub” forum of global governance has hit serious obstacles. The G20’s record in preventing a return to a 1930s-like depression (an era in which an equivalent institution was noticeably absent) is impressive: the promotion of parallel albeit not equivalent national initiatives on stimulus spending, concerted efforts to push for financial regulatory reform, and the maintenance of global trade flows and the avoidance of protectionist measures. In terms of the architecture of global governance, the G20 signaled a move away from the exclusivity of the G7/8 with greater space for inclusion beyond the old establishment.

In many ways these constraints go hand in hand with policy differentiation as a result of divergent national circumstances and interests. Without fears of a collective dive, political leaders have incentives to act in an autonomous fashion: using a mix of self-help, deal-making with selective partners, and “routing around” international institutions.

Yet, with the end of any image of command and control, some key points about global governance retain their salience. If autonomy has made a come back the forces of complex independence are not in retreat. Institutionally, moreover, the constraints placed on the G20 have not been accompanied by a revival of the UN.

What we are seeing therefore is a hybrid template in which there is a return to some elements of decision-making at the national/local level while at the same time there is a deeper process of networking at the global level. The G20 was instrumental in giving rise of the BRICS, but also to some components of middle-power interaction. The G20 also revealed the importance of some key international NGOs and other non-state actors, such as the Gates Foundation. We are also seeing signs in parallel an acceleration albeit uneven processes of regionalism beyond the EU. Is this just evidence of a problematic “messy” global governance or are there innovative signs of a new informal problem-solving culture?

Moderation

Dagmar Dehmer

Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin

Welcome and Introductory Remarks

Tobias Debiel

Director, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/

Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg

Member of the Executive Committee of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:), Bonn

18.00 hrs

Inputs

Professor Andrew Cooper

Senior Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg,

University of Waterloo, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Professor Siddharth Mallavarapu

Senior Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Chairperson, Department of International Relations, South Asian University, New Delhi

Dr Mzukisi Qobo

Deputy Director, Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation

University of Pretoria

18.50 hrs

Plenary Discussion

19.30 hrs

Get-together

: Thursday, 26 June 2014

EXPERT CONFERENCE

Organiser: Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

The Expert Conference will be conducted in German and English (simultaneous interpretation).

09.00 hrs Registration

09.30 hrs Welcome

Guido Beermann

Permanent Secretary in Berlin's Senate Department for Economics, Technology and Research

Member of the Board of Trustees of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

Professor Tobias Debiel

Member of the Executive Committee of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

Director of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)

Director of the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF), Duisburg

INTRODUCTION

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – A CURRENT CHALLENGE FOR POLICY-MAKERS AND ACADEMICS

09.45 hrs

Professor Lothar Brock

Senior Professor

Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main

Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

PART I

VARIANTS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO POLITICS

The Western interpretation of global governance is still the predominant one. New agenda-setting powers and many developing countries therefore still regard global governance as camouflage for Western hegemony. However, a single, clear-cut concept of global governance does not exist. Many new agenda-setting powers, alliances of states, and clubs, but also civil society organisations are developing their own, sometimes competing notions of governance in a global context.

Which distinct concepts are emerging from foreign policy planning units in various regions of the world? Which strategic advantages do the various states as well as civil societies expect to gain, in terms of asserting their interests and addressing global challenges? How viable are these variants of global governance likely to be?

Chair

Professor Lothar Brock

Senior Professor

Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main

Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

10.00 hrs

Inputs

Ambassador Gelson Fonseca Junior

Consul General of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Porto

Former Permanent Representative

of Brazil to the United Nations

Ambassador H H S Viswanathan

Distinguished Fellow

Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi

10.40 hrs

Comment

Professor Cord Jakobeit

Institute for Political Science,

University of Hamburg

10.50 hrs

Plenary discussion

12.00 hrs

Lunch

PART II

POST-GLOBAL GOVERNANCE? REGIONALISATION, RENATIONALISATION AND THE RENAISSANCE OF BILATERALISM

In many countries and regions, a trend towards a politics based to a larger extent on national sovereignty and bilateral alliances can be observed. Regional organisations are also gaining in significance – although with the exception of the EU, they rarely feature as global players. The intergovernmental level is by no means the default option for addressing global problems. There is active engagement by networks of cities, for example, which are increasingly influencing the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies.

At which level should global challenges be regulated? Where should the formulation of goals take place, and where is implementation likely to be successful? Which advantages do states expect to gain by reverting to bilateral mechanisms? Does the diversification of global problem-solving help or hinder global governance?

Chair

Dr Andrea Ribeiro Hoffmann

Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science

Free University of Berlin

13.00 hrs

Inputs

Professor Andrew Cooper

Senior Fellow

Käte Hamburger Kolleg/

Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg,

University of Waterloo,

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Simone Ariane Pflaum

Head

Department for Sustainability Management, City of Freiburg

13.30 hrs

Comment

Professor Hubert Zimmermann

Institute for Political Science

Philipps University Marburg

13.40 hrs

Plenary discussion

14.30 hrs

Coffee break

PART III

PATCHWORK GOVERNANCE – A MODEL FOR THE FUTURE?

In the face of intermeshed global challenges, the need for international cooperation is greater than ever. There is a growing trend towards time-efficient or thematic multilateral policy-making outside formal institutions. Stakeholders are increasingly meeting on an ad hoc basis in whichever – generally thematic – discussion forum seems appropriate. From an outsider’s perspective, global governance therefore often appears to be a heterogeneous, fragmented mix of formal and informal forums, regional institutions, clubs of states, and networks.

Is this patchwork global governance efficient? How can more coherence be achieved between club governance and institutional multilateralism? Is governance in a global context still possible at all? Can the individual forums be regarded as building blocks or fragmentary elements of global governance for the future?

Chair

Dr Marianne Beisheim

Member of the Executive Committee of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)
Senior Associate Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin

15.00 hrs

Inputs

Professor Siddharth Mallavarapu

Senior Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research
(KHK/GCR21), Duisburg

Chairperson, Department of International Relations, South Asian University, New Delhi

Professor Anthony McGrew

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

Dr Mzukisi Qobo

Deputy Director
Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation
University of Pretoria

15.45 hrs

Comment

Dr Philipp Pattberg

Associate Professor for Transnational Environmental Governance
Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM)
VU University Amsterdam

16.00 hrs

Plenary discussion

16.45 hrs

Summary and outlook

Professor Tobias Debiel

Member of the Executive Committee of the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)
Director of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
Director of the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF), Duisburg

17.00 hrs

Conference ends