

# centre for the study of globalisation and regionalisation

# newsletter

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## Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation

### Who we are...

CSGR at the University of Warwick is a research centre of the Economic and Social Research Council. It is the oldest and largest academic programme in Europe specifically devoted to the study of globalisation and regionalisation. We are fourteen core staff, five dozen associates and around fifteen visiting fellows per year.

### What we do...

CSGR engages in high-quality, innovative, multi-disciplinary, inter-cultural, policy-relevant academic research. We run seminars, workshops, conferences and other special events. We publish working papers, articles, books and policy papers. We contribute to national and international networks in globalisation and regionalisation studies and also engage widely with official, civil society, business and media circles.

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# Introduction

***Another half-year at CSGR has once again generated plenty of events, exchanges and publications to fill a newsletter.***

As the following pages detail, CSGR recently co-sponsored a further major international conference at Warwick, namely, on Human Rights and Global Justice. Past months have also brought five CSGR workshops, on subjects including: globalisation, regionalisation and national policy systems; globalisation and poverty; alliance responses to global and regional issues; metaphors of globalisation; and gender in global and regional trade policy. As ever at CSGR, all of these meetings have furthered intellectual insights, policy suggestions, and professional networks.

In the usual format, this newsletter also reports on some of the research outputs of CSGR projects. Eleni Tsingou provides an update on workshops, PhD schools and policy briefings in the trans-European Garnet network that is coordinated through CSGR. Write-ups of four new CSGR-related books can be found on pages 13-15.

The past half-year has also seen a large flow of 25 new working papers, taking the total produced in the series since 1998 to over 200. Accessed online over 5,000 times per week, the

working papers are a principal channel for dissemination of CSGR research.

Another section of the newsletter covers our substantial visitors programme. Eight recent and current visitors – from Bangladesh, Britain, Canada, Japan and Russia – give brief accounts of their stays at CSGR. In addition, other visiting colleagues based in Britain, Brazil, India and USA have presented seminars at CSGR in past months. We greatly value the stimulating contributions that visitors bring to the Centre, and I would encourage readers who have research that they would like to pursue here to contact the Co-Director.

Readers should also be encouraged to contact event organisers for further information regarding the nine forthcoming CSGR conferences and workshops that are listed on page 23.

In particular we look forward to welcoming friends old and new to CSGR's Tenth Anniversary Conference, on the subject of 'Pathways to Legitimacy? The Future of Global and Regional Governance', that will be held at Scarman House on 17-19 September 2007. More details on this major gathering will appear in the next newsletter.

Regarding recent staff movements, Bekki Gibbs has markedly upgraded the office as CSGR Administrator since January. Nikolaus Wolf, currently at the Free University Berlin, will be joining the Centre in October as RCUK Academic Fellow in the Economics of Globalisation. We also welcome back Research Fellow Michela Redoano after maternity leave and congratulate *Global Governance* Co-Managing Editor Mette Ekeroth on the birth of her son Oskar.

One farewell goes to Daniel Harris, who leaves CSGR in August to take up a graduate trainee position with Deloitte. We are all grateful for Dan's exceptional contributions as Centre Secretary this past year and wish him well in his future career.

Finally, I will be taking study leave August 2006-July 2007 as Olof Palme Visiting Professor based at the University of Gothenburg. Chris Hughes has kindly agreed to serve as Acting Co-Director during this period and will therefore author the introductions of the next two newsletters.

***Jan Aart Scholte***  
***Co-Director***

# Annual Conference 2006

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL JUSTICE

29 – 31 March 2006, Scarman House, University of Warwick

### *Abdul Paliwala*



This interdisciplinary conference - a joint activity of CSGR, the School of Law, and the Centre for Human Rights Practice at Warwick - invited leading scholars, practitioners and activists from around the world to explore the interrelationship between globalisation, human rights and social justice. The conference addressed the impact of the emergent discourse of global social policy on the future of human rights and the need for human rights law and jurisprudence to be informed by contrasting perspectives of globalising agencies and resistance movements.

Human rights and globalisation discourses interrelate in a number of ways. Universalism of human rights is at the centre of the controversy about globalisation. A variety of discourses see a virtuous link

between globalisation, the growth of international human rights instruments and national implementation of those instruments in the countries of the South, economic development and the relief of poverty. On the other hand, this approach has been subjected to rigorous criticism.

The conference opened with a keynote public panel on the overall conference theme chaired by Warwick's Upendra Baxi. Boaventura de Sousa Santos of Coimbra and the University of Wisconsin made the opening address, in which he suggested that the West must learn from the South in human rights. Just as the World Social Forum constituted a counter-hegemonic response to globalisation, 'Political Islam' constituted another form of counter-hegemony.

Jane Kelsey of the University of Auckland raised the issue of the limitations of counter-hegemonic paradigms in the context of global trade negotiations and the weakening of state structures in the South. She suggested that the limitations of activist networks such as the 'NGO Olympics' of the World Social Forum can only be transcended by the transformative potential of people themselves.

Shirin Rai of Warwick developed a gender perspective on human rights and globalisation and suggested that neither international financial institutions nor alternative networks such as the World Social Forum provided friendly spaces for women. Patrick Bond of the South African Centre for Civil Society considered the role of global agencies and activist responses on the issue of the right to water.

The following two days of the conference involved the presentation of 37 papers on themes including the nature of human rights; globalisation and the market in human rights; global identities; development and global commons; recognition; redistribution; values and voices of social justice; social, political and gender activism; labour, gender and society; care, justice and family systems.



# Annual Conference 2006



Upendra Baxi's rigorous critique of Amartya Sen's 'Elements of a Theory of Human Rights' best illustrated the overall disquiet with the nature of dominant human rights discourses in suggesting that Sen's fundamental state-centrism ignored the roles and responsibilities of corporations and international agencies on the one hand and the voices of suffering on the other.

The philosophical roots of the disquiet were considered by Peter Fitzpatrick, who suggested that 'universal' human rights was a present instantiation of Nietzsche's response to the death of God; by Alan Norrie, who considered the ideas of Arendt and Jaspers; and by Robert Fine's historical exploration of cosmopolitanism.

The issue of the compatibility between human rights and global trade and market discourses was developed in a number of presentations including Picciotto, Kelsey, Woodiwiss, Pahuja, de Feyter, Harrington and Okafor; in the context of family life (Shee and Kao and Kamchedzera); and in the context of intellectual property by Paliwala and Rangnekar. A number

of options were suggested, including Picciotto's democratisation of economic governance and de Feyter's localisation of human rights. The increasing significance of identity was also explored from a number of perspectives: the absence of a shared community undermining social justice in the Sudan (McAuslan); Eastern Europe (Pogany); British Moslem women (Bano); the feminisation of global governance through the politics of care (Stewart, Rai); and Lovell's ultimately optimistic synthesis of the views of Fraser and Bourdieu.

The theme of the potential for action and activism was explored by a number of presenters from both academic and activist backgrounds. Gender activist papers explored grounded action strategies (Bhatia, Patel, Mehra). The theme of counter-hegemony and subaltern activism was shared by a number of presenters including Santos, Bond, Okafor and Rajagopal, with the latter urging reconsideration of past tactics and goals. Paliwala suggested that in the context of digital divides, the real tussle was between market-friendly legal regimes and forms of legal and extra-legal resistance, including those



of so-called 'pirates'. Phil Shiner made an eloquent case for traditional court-based legal activism in the context of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, while Andrew Williams raised the issue of our 'personal' responsibility for human rights implementation.

A subtext of the conference, alluded to in many presentations, was the tribute to the academic and activist contributions of Upendra Baxi to human rights, global social justice, and the International Development Law and Human Rights programme at Warwick. It was therefore fitting that William Twining, a doyen of British Law Teachers, discussed his research on four voices of the South including Baxi.



*The Conference was organised by CSGR Associates Abdul Paliwala and Celine Tan with the assistance of an organising group consisting of Upendra Baxi, Shirin Rai, Ann Stewart and Andy Williams.*

# Conferences and Workshops

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ACADEMY (AJA) II: GLOBALISATION, REGIONALISATION AND NATIONAL POLICY SYSTEMS

6 -12 January 2006, Scarman House, University of Warwick

*Chris Hughes*

The objective of the AJA-II, hosted by CSGR, was to contribute to the creation of a UK-Japan inter-generational and bi-national research community, and the joint study of UK and Japanese responses to globalisation and regionalisation. The project was co-organised by the Universities of Warwick, Tokyo, Sheffield and Kobe. Generous funding was provided by the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation, CSGR, and the University of Tokyo.

The week-long programme was very full. Highlights included:

- Participation by a range of Japan and UK-based researchers, from a number of universities, including Warwick, Sheffield, LSE, LSHTM, Tokyo, Kobe, Rikkyo, and Tokyo Metropolitan.

- Keynote addresses dealing with Anglo-Japanese ties from Professor Ishii Shiro (University of Tokyo) and Professor Ian Nish (LSE).
- A public symposium and roundtable seminar comparing regionalisation and globalisation developments in the UK, Europe and East Asia. The roundtable participants were Professor Andrew Gamble (Sheffield), Chris Hughes (CSGR), Endo Ken (Hokkaido University), Hugo Dobson (Sheffield), Kan Hideki (Seinan University), Glenn Hook (Sheffield), and Yoshida Toru (University of Tokyo).
- Special presentations on the role of the media from Mr Sotooka Hidetoshi (European Editor of *Asahi Shimbun*) and Professor Taniguchi Masaaki (Tokyo).
- Research training sessions for PhD students on presenting papers, publishing research, research supervision, and the development of higher education in Japan and the UK.
- Presentations by the PhD students of their research projects.
- Close interaction amongst UK and Japanese academics and

PhD students, enabling frank exchanges of opinions, building of mutual trust, consideration of future research collaborations.

All of the AJA-II participants greatly enjoyed the conference. The content of the sessions was intellectually challenging, and the PhD students in particular benefited from the training sessions and presentation of their work. For many Japanese students it was the first time to present in English and also the first time that they received such direct feedback on their work. Many of their professors also learned a great deal about UK-style research and education. Conversely, the UK students benefited a great deal from building up links with their Japanese peers. The final proceedings of the conference will be published shortly by the University of Tokyo.



# Conferences and Workshops

## CAN GLOBALISATION MAKE POVERTY HISTORY? ANSWERS FROM A CSGR WORKSHOP

7 March 2006, University of Warwick

*Gianluca Grimalda and Cathy Wattebot*



The issue of poverty has taken centre stage in globalisation debates during the last few years. The Make

Poverty History campaign in 2005 marked a unique effort by citizens to take action against intolerable disparities in the global distribution of income. Perhaps as an effect of, or in any case in conjunction with, this strong demand, both policy-makers and the academic community have increasingly engaged in trying to give a solution to these issues. The workshop “Can Globalisation Make Poverty History?” was organized by CSGR, in collaboration with the World Development Movement (WDM), in March 2006, with the aim of bringing together activists and academics to exchange views on the issue of globalisation and poverty. An enthusiastic audience, including more than a hundred students, academics and local people, heard a variety of views from a panel of five speakers.

Benedict Southworth, Director of WDM, began the line-up, arguing that the established model of ‘globalisation’ is imposed by transnational corporations and neo-liberal governments and institutions. This makes it extremely difficult to advocate the case of the world’s poor. In fact, because of the conviction that market forces will ‘automatically’ improve standards of living, poverty

remains low on governments’ agenda. Southworth called instead for an alternative globalisation and argued that civil society action is crucial in giving a voice to people who would otherwise remain unheard.

Kofi Mawuli Klu, from the Pan-African Task Force for Internationalist Dialogue, gave an outspoken representation of how Africa’s poor view their situation. He forcefully argued that Africa does not want aid intended as ‘charity’ from the rich to the poor world, but rather as a ‘redress’ for past injustices and exploitation suffered by African people.

Jan Aart Scholte, Co-Director of CSGR, analyzed the impact on poverty eradication of different possible policy strategies for governing globalisation. These included the currently dominant neoliberal view, which seems only to accentuate poverty, and the opposite view of protectionism. More effective strategies seem to come from global social market and global social democracy models. In particular, the latter model provides global institutions with tools to tackle global poverty, such as taxes on international financial transactions.

Marcus Miller, Associate Director of CSGR, illustrated the case for foreign aid intervention put forward by many economists. Such arguments also inform the Millennium Development Goals agenda. On this account, countries find themselves in endemic poverty because they lack a minimum amount of savings needed to start up

productive activities. Such a ‘poverty trap’ may be reversed by increasing a country’s physical capital, which is made possible by measures such as foreign aid or debt cancellation. The ensuing process of economic growth would be beneficial to the poor.

Kannika Thampanishvong, former CSGR Student Associate, criticised this model, pointing out that, in countries with underdeveloped institutions, powerful elites may simply capture the additional resources made available by debt cancellation or foreign aid. Thampanishvong suggested instead to link foreign aid to the provision of public goods – such as basic education – to the lower social strata of a developing country.

The presentations were followed by a lively debate, in which the audience introduced various other topics and perspectives. The large number of people attending, as well as their enthusiasm, made it clear that many people share a profound willingness to be informed and to engage in discussions and actions. It is thus hoped that the sharing, and the occasional clash of ideas made possible by this workshop has helped everyone to gain a better understanding of the issue of world poverty, and will perhaps prompt people to engage even more actively in taking action against it.



# Conferences and Workshops

## METAPHORS OF GLOBALIZATION

19 – 20 March 2006, University of Toronto

*Nisha Shah*

The workshop on 'Metaphors of Globalization: Mirrors, Magicians and Mutinies' was held at the Munk Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto on March 19-20, 2006. Co-sponsored by CSGR and the Munk Centre, this graduate student initiative brought together North American and European scholars from diverse disciplines. In particular, the efforts of Markus Kornprobst, Nisha Shah, Ruben Zaiotti and Vincent Pouliot, from the University of Toronto and the involvement of James Brassett, Sian Sullivan and Andre Spicer from Warwick made the event a joint venture between the two institutions.

After a lively conference dinner on 19 March, the conference got off to an early start on 20 March with a presentation of the theoretical framework that tied the project together. Specifically, the focus on metaphors of globalization highlights, in a unique way, the discursive dimensions of globalization. Markus, Nisha, Ruben and Vincent elaborated on the different roles that metaphors play in dynamics of globalization.



'Mirrors' examined the way metaphors reflect various processes of globalization and papers presented in this section raised questions for this perspective, asking whether metaphors reflected without instantiating the reality they project.



Picking up on this theme, a series of papers demonstrated how metaphors shape understandings of 'global' space and inform and determine political dynamics. In a word, how metaphors as 'magicians' conjure global 'realities'.

Picking up on the mutinies theme, a more critical set of papers probed the deeper normative assumptions of metaphors. Deconstructing various literatures in globalization studies, they not only demonstrated how metaphors construct globalization but do so with particular political agendas.

The session ended with lively debate over the ways in which the categories had been challenged and/or reinforced by the day's discussion. Discussions are currently underway to publish the proceedings as an edited collection. The organizers would like to acknowledge the guiding support of Jan Aart Scholte and Louis Pauly and the additional financial support of McMaster University's Institute on Globalization and the Human Condition and the University of Toronto's Faculty of Arts and Science and Department of Political Science. Information and papers are available at: [individual.utoronto.ca/nishashah/Images/Site/Welcome.html](http://individual.utoronto.ca/nishashah/Images/Site/Welcome.html).



# Conferences and Workshops

## MANAGING THE AMERICAN MEDUSA: JAPAN-US ALLIANCE TIES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

29-31 March 2006, Scarman House, University of Warwick

*Chris Hughes*

The objective of the 'Medusa project' is to examine the current and future prospects of the Japan-US alliance relationship in responding to global and regional issues of political economy, security, and governance. This project is also carried out in comparative perspective with the US' key alliances with the UK, Germany and more generally the European Union. The aim is to uncover common frictions in the US' alliances with Japan and Europe and what responses key allies have utilised in order to manage the American Medusa, especially in regard to the use of region-building as a means to channel and dissipate US power, and in what ways these alliances contribute to global stability.

The Medusa project occurs across three stages and workshops. The first workshop was held at the University of Warwick in March 2006 and dealt with issues of global and regional political economy. The second workshop, on security issues, will be held in Japan in August 2006. The third workshop, on global governance, will be held in Berlin in 2007. The co-organisers of the project are Chris Hughes (CSGR), Ellis Krauss (University of California San Diego) and Verena Blechinger (Free University of Berlin).

The Warwick workshop brought together a number of paper-givers and commentators from the UK, Germany, Japan and the US. Multi-disciplinary insights were offered from International Relations, Economics, Law, Politics, Business Studies and Sociology. Duncan Matthews (Queen Mary, University of London, formerly

CSGR) assessed emerging divergences between Japan, the US and the EU on the implementation of TRIPS regulations for developing countries. Yoshimatsu Hidetaka (Ritsumeikan Asia-Pacific University, Japan) examined disputes amongst Japan, the US and the EU over steel imports and the WTO. He particularly considered the use of intra-regional and cross-regional coalitions of states and regional organisations as a means to manage US unilateralism. Mark Tilton (Purdue University, USA) demonstrated the increasing use by Japan and the EU of regional production alliances as a means to trump US power in telecommunications technologies and regulations. Steve McGuire (University of Bath, UK) pointed to the success of the EU in using regional production as a means to curb US dominance in civilian aerospace industries and in the Boeing-Airbus WTO disputes, whereas Japan appears to have preferred closer industrial alignment with the US on this issue. Shiroyama Hideaki (University of Tokyo, Japan) pointed to the means by which private industries have sought to ameliorate conflict with the US in the management of global environmental standards for automobiles. Harvey Feigenbaum (George Washington University, USA) looked at the means by which France had failed relative to Japan in managing imports of global culture, especially in the political economy of film and television. Miyajima Hideaki (Waseda University) and Greg Jackson (King's College, University of London) examined the growth of takeover activity in Japan and Europe and the means by which bureaucratic actors in Japan seek to manage the convergence of their

economy towards an Anglo-American model. Werner Pascha (Duisberg University, Germany) investigated how Japan and Europe have attempted to use regional financial arrangements as a mechanism to manage US dominance in the international financial architecture. Verena Blechinger's paper examined US-EU and US-Japan frictions over regional and national standards for genetically modified foods and beef exports. Paul Talcott (Max Planck Institute, Germany) then examined standards setting and exports with respect to medical equipment in US-Japan and US-EU relations. Commentary on the various papers and an integrated conceptual framework was provided by Davis Bobrow (University of Pittsburgh, USA).

From the workshop it is apparent that Japan and the EU utilise a number of strategies to address US behaviour in the global political economy. The particular strategy adopted depends on the sectoral characteristics of each industry, path dependency, normative values, the stage of regional cooperation, the stage of globalisation of an economic activity, domestic institutions, and relative economic and political power. One particularly interesting general conclusion was the rising importance of non-state actors and informal or self-regulatory frameworks in managing many political economy issues, and how these have defused what in the past might have developed into major intergovernmental conflicts. The next task for the co-organisers and paper givers is to systematise these findings and prepare them for publication in an edited volume.

# Conferences and Workshops

## GENDER IN GLOBAL AND REGIONAL TRADE POLICY: CONTRASTING VIEWS AND NEW RESEARCH

5-7 April 2006, Scarman House, University of Warwick

*Catherine Hoskyns*

Gender issues are increasingly being raised in the context of international trade but the links between the two concepts and policy areas are as yet insufficiently understood. The aim of this two-day CSGR workshop was to bring together officials, academics, and activists from a variety of geographical and other backgrounds in order to discuss problems of definition, the impact of new research, and future policy opportunities. Participants included independent researchers and activists from South Africa, Nicaragua and Colombia, representatives from a variety of involved NGOs, academics from the fields of Economics, Political Science and Law, and representatives from UK government departments, the Trades Union Congress, the Jamaican High Commission, the European Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The aim was to establish the field and set a framework rather than to narrow on the details of particular trade policy issues.

The workshop was organised in six sessions. The first two dealt with definitions and approaches. The starting point here was the contrast between the micro concerns of gender analysis and action, which works upwards from involvement with women's livelihoods and gender



relations towards an engagement with macro processes and regulation. In contrast one finds the detached and aggregate concerns of trade theory and trade policy, which have difficulty in directing attention down to the micro and in identifying and dealing with the consequences and outcomes of trade processes.

Two case studies illustrated this contrast. One examined the effects of trade liberalisation on women in the South African textile and clothing industry, where jobs have been destroyed or casualised by cheap imports. Another examined the cut flower export industry in Colombia, where women have jobs but in harsh conditions. These cases made clear the difficulties of, but also the need for, the linking of the macro and the micro.

Two important points emerged from these discussions. First, the abstract notion of winners and losers in the trade process appears quite differently on the ground, when the losers may be hard-pressed women whose work situation affects whole families and communities and for whom other opportunities may not be present. Second, one can not underestimate the degree of involvement of the local in the global. Significantly, the Colombian women did not want people to stop buying their flowers, but hoped that pressure from consumers and others could be combined with domestic action to improve their conditions and share of value added and to lessen the violence to which they are subjected in the workplace and elsewhere.

The third session of the workshop dealt with the state of research in the gender and trade field. It opened with a survey of what is currently known and what still needs to be known. This was followed by two more detailed accounts. One examined work being done to improve the measurement of women's informal work worldwide, particularly in global value chains. The other examined a detailed survey conducted in a number of states in India to measure the effects on women's livelihoods of opening the country to the global economy.

# Conferences and Workshops



gender equity and specific projects for women more likely to develop. Also in this session, representatives from the Commonwealth Secretariat discussed a training initiative which they are developing on gender and trade. This project brings together, on a regional basis, trade officials, women's advocates, NGO representatives, and women producers. The aim is to increase capacity and develop links across different policy areas.

The final session made clear that the policy areas of gender and trade are intimately interconnected. These links are becoming more apparent given the current concern with development in the trade process and the need for the multilateral trading system (MTS) to gain greater social legitimacy if it is to survive. At a minimum there needs to be more gender-sensitive monitoring of trade processes and outcomes. NGOs and activists represented at the workshop showed a clear willingness to become engaged with the ongoing process, rather than adopt a rejectionist stand.

This session illustrated clearly that prior assumptions are crucial in how research is conducted, evaluated and used. Even after two decades of pressure, adequate gender disaggregated statistics do not exist in many sectors and countries. As the scope of research expands, more complex data is required. The most advanced work seems now to be setting detailed studies in a comprehensive framework which enables the situation of women involved in international trade processes to be evaluated against other trends.

The fourth session on practical initiatives raised the issue of fair trade, and alternative trade strategies more generally. A study of coffee cooperatives in Nicaragua which sell to trade outlets suggested that the premium, combined with the democratic structure of the coops, created a 'space' which made both

The fifth workshop session dealt with the current negotiations between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to set up WTO-compliant Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The session raised interesting issues about participation and monitoring. However, it was clear that, despite the strong gender emphasis in the Cotonou Agreement, which set the general framework, gender issues were ignored in the detailed negotiations. The most important points to emerge concerned the loss of revenue to ACP states from the lowering of tariffs, the power imbalance in negotiations between the EU and the ACP, and the ambiguities involved in pursuing development through this framework. All of these issues have significant gender dimensions.

*Workshop papers and a list of participants can be found on the CSGR website. A fuller report is being written which will be circulated to participants and posted on the website. Comments are welcome to [c.hoskyns@coventry.ac.uk](mailto:c.hoskyns@coventry.ac.uk)*



# Research Reports



## NETWORK OF EXCELLENCE ON 'GLOBAL GOVERNANCE, REGIONALISATION AND REGULATION: THE ROLE OF THE EU'

### Activity Report

*Eleni Tsingou*

Garnet, the CSGR-hosted FP6 Network of Excellence on 'Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU' is now reaching the end of its first year. It has been a busy time of workshops, PhD Schools and policy briefings on research topics ranging from issues affecting the European project such as the failed constitutional referenda to the challenges facing the global trade community in trying to bring the Doha Multilateral Trade Round to fruition.

Since the last CSGR newsletter, Garnet's first PhD seminar was held at the European Studies Institute at the Free University of Brussels (ULB) in December 2005. It brought together 12 academics, 4 European Union policy makers and 32 PhD students from more than 25 countries for a week of high-level exchanges on the theme of the 'EU and Global Governance: Legitimacy and Efficiency'. Garnet's PhD seminars are addressing a key challenge in the



construction of a European Research Area: the setting up of transnational and multidisciplinary networks of young researchers, which Europe currently lacks, although such networks are one of the best ways to stimulate innovation.

Another Garnet format, travelling seminars, aims to bring policy-relevant themes to the foreground with the organisation of meetings in several locations, discussing specially commissioned policy briefs in front of an audience of policy-makers, media, academics and other relevant participants. The first travelling seminar took place in Budapest and Paris on the theme of European referenda and was based on a policy brief by Christian Lequesne (CERI, Sciences Po and CEFRES, Prague).

The Budapest seminar brought together speakers Christian Lequesne and Philippe Schmitter (European University Institute). Peter Balazs, the former Hungarian representative at the Convention and the Director of the Center for



EU Enlargement Studies, chaired the meeting. The discussion in Budapest focused on theoretical issues on the use of referenda and questions of representation, direct democracy and the legitimization of political outcomes. The Paris meeting, held in French and including among the participants the Head of the Policy Planning Unit of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the EU-NATO Desk Officer from the Ministry of Defence, and the Deputy Head of Mission of the EU delegation in France, brought together speakers Christian Lequesne and Paul Magnette, Director of the European Studies Institute of the ULB.

# Research Reports

The meeting was chaired by Gérard Grunberg, the Academic Dean of Sciences Po and a noted specialist on EU questions.

The discussion in Paris focused on the use of referenda as a tool in European integration as well as the avenues through which a revival of the debate on the Constitutional Treaty may take place. Both meetings were regarded as highly successful by participants, as demonstrated by the lively discussions and subsequent evaluation questionnaires.

The last few months have seen the organisation of a number of research workshops on the themes of 'Corporate Governance and the Global Regulatory Framework'

(7-8 January 2006, Exeter, UK, organised by David Armstrong and Stephen Wilks of the University of Exeter and Morten Ougaard of the Copenhagen Business School), 'Strategic Regionalisation: Images of Regions and Global Governance' (3-5 February 2006, Bielefeld, Germany, organised by Mathias Albert of the University of Bielefeld), 'Between Discord and Global Governance – The Future of the WTO' (9-11 March 2006, Berlin, Germany, organised by CSGR associate Heribert Dieter in cooperation with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the German Institute for International and Security Foundation), 'The Role of Civil Society in the Global Regulatory Framework' (11 March, Exeter, UK, organised by David Armstrong of the University

of Exeter), 'Governance and the Politics of Development' (6-7 April, The Hague, Netherlands, organised by Richard Robison of the Institute of Social Studies) and 'Political Identity and Legitimacy in the Politics of the European Union' (25-29 April, Nicosia, Cyprus, organised in the context of the ECPR Joint Sessions by Sonia Lucarelli of the University of Bologna and the Florence Forum on the Problems of Peace and War). Reports on the workshops can be found on the Garnet website.

*For more information on Garnet, including news of future events, the annual conference, the working paper series and the Garnet policy briefs, please visit the Garnet website, [www.garnet-eu.org](http://www.garnet-eu.org).*

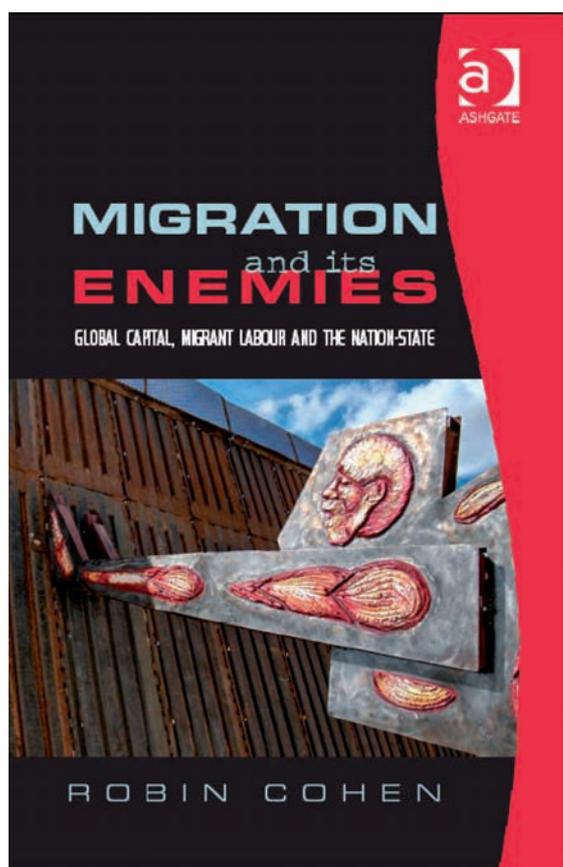


# Research Reports

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### Migration and Its Enemies: Global Capital, Migrant Labour and the Nation-State.

*By Robin Cohen. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2006.*



In accordance with neo-liberal doctrine, a free market in ideas, information, finance, goods and services gradually pervaded our lives from the 1970s. However, free market doctrine is notably absent in international migration policies. Here three major social actors are in play:

- Employers who often want to increase the supply of imported labourers, either because they cannot find suitable local workers or because they wish to reduce their labour costs.
- Migrants who are often stopped, but sometimes bypass border control illegally, through being trafficked or on their own initiative.
- Politicians who are under pressure, often from local workers and sometimes from extreme xenophobic elements, to restrict immigration.

In this book, Robin Cohen shows how the preferences, interests and actions of global capital, migrant labour and national politicians intersect and often contradict each other. Does capital require subordinated labour? Is it possible for capital to move to labour rather than labour to capital? Can trade substitute for migration?

Cohen explores how nation-states segment the 'insiders' from the 'outsiders' and how politically powerless migrants relate to more privileged migrants and the national citizenry, discussing the functions and effects of social exclusion and deportations. He asks whether politicians can effectively control national borders even if they wish to do so.

These important questions are addressed in a wide-ranging, lucid and accessible narrative, offering readers a compelling account of the historical origins and contemporary dynamics of global migration.

# Research Reports

## Assessment and Measurement of Regional Integration

*Edited by Philippe De Lombaerde, London: Routledge, 2006.*

This book in the CSGR/Warwick Studies of Globalisation series explores how regional integration can be quantified, evaluated and monitored. Using an interdisciplinary approach, the book investigates the methodological problems involved in designing monitoring tools for regional integration, and makes suggestions for designing and organising systems of indicators of regional integration.

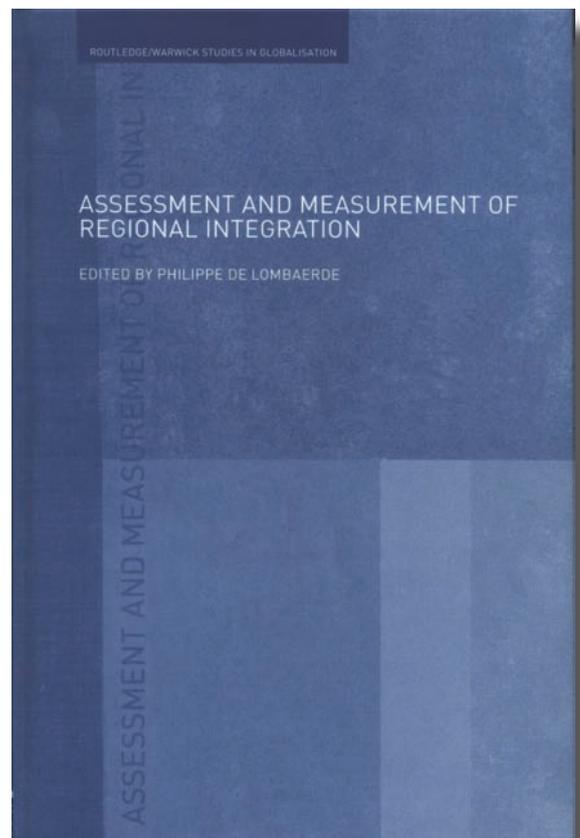
The volume is organised into three sections:

- Part I discusses general theoretical and methodological aspects of building indicator systems;
- Part II focuses on the measurement of regional economic integration and interdependence;
- Part III explores the possibility for monitoring political integration, regional governance and conflict.

The book is the result of work undertaken at the United Nations University – Comparative Regional Integration Studies Programme (UNU-CRIS) in Bruges, Belgium.

UNU-CRIS is working on establishing a public database with quantitative and qualitative data on regional integration schemes across the world. The book presents the results of a Virtual Workshop on Indicators of Regional Integration, in which academics and practitioners from all over the world participated. The work is edited by Philippe De Lombaerde, an economist and Research Fellow at UNU-CRIS.

The book will be of interest to students and researchers of international relations and economics as well as policy-makers and professionals within international and regional organisations.



# Research Reports

## Democratisation, Governance and Regionalism in East and Southeast Asia

*Edited by Ian Marsh Routledge / Warwick Studies in Globalisation, 2006.*

This new collection of essays explores comparatively the development of central institutions of governance in the emerging democracies of East and Southeast Asia.

Seven key countries are covered: Taiwan, Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Except for Singapore and Malaysia, all have experienced democratic transitions over the past decade. This scholarly work:

- Includes the first comparative assessment of political culture in the seven states and a detailed empirical assessment of the 'Asian values' debate.

- Offers chapters covering political elites, bureaucracies and the impacts of regionalism on domestic politics.
- Considers the impacts of democratisation on economic governance and contrasts the approaches of different states to this central activity.
- Looks at the waning influence of Japan and (more briefly) the roles of legislatures, the incidence and roles of NGOs, and the impacts of all these varied developments on state capacity.

This study offers an original assessment of regional political

cultures and a pioneering evaluation of regional political parties. It will be of key interest to students of politics, IPE and Asian Studies.

Ian Marsh is Professor in the Graduate School of Government at the University of Sydney, Australia. His current research focuses on neo-liberalism and democratic decline in western states and innovation and economic governance.



## International Business Fourth Edition,

*By Simon Collinson and Alan M Rugman, Financial Times: Prentice Hall, 2006.*

Simon Collinson, CSGR Associate and Reader in International Business at the Warwick Business School, has co-authored the new edition of this textbook which will appeal to anyone studying international business as

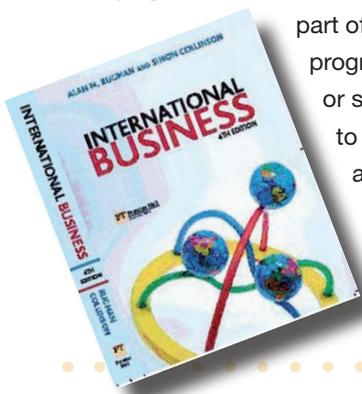
part of a degree programme or seeking to develop a thorough

understanding of the topic. Professor Alan Rugman, also a co-author, gave a seminar at CSGR in May outlining the regional approach adopted in the book, which challenges some of the underlying assumptions behind globalisation. The new edition includes a strong focus on both the dominant economies in the EU, North America and Asia as well as emerging markets, such as Brazil, India and China.

The book contains over 100 up to date case studies on organisations such as Amazon and Kodak as well

as a detailed exploration of culture, corporate responsibility and the natural environment. Outsourcing, emerging economies and environmental impacts are examined together with many other key issues, offering a comprehensive account of the realities of international business today.

See Further <http://www.pearsoned.co.uk/HigherEducation/Booksby/RugmanCollinson/>



# Research Fellows and Associates

## DR NIKOLAUS WOLF



*Dr Nikolaus Wolf will join CSGR as a newly appointed RCUK Academic Fellow in October 2006. Before coming to Warwick he was an Assistant Professor of Economic History in the Department of Economics at the Free University Berlin, Germany. He received his PhD in Economics from Humboldt University Berlin in 2003 and holds an MA degree in Modern History from the Free University Berlin. In 2003 Dr Wolf was a post-doctoral research fellow at the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics (LSE). In 2005 he was awarded the Gino-Luzzatto Prize for the best dissertation on European economic history 2003-2005.*

Dr Wolf's research focuses on the economics of borders and economic geography in a long-run perspective, including international trade, migration and global financial markets. Currently he runs two major research projects. The first is joint work with Dr Max-Stephan Schulze

(LSE) - funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation - on the trade network of Central Europe 1850 – 1939. The aim is to analyse the emergence of new borders and the dissolution of old ones across the continent in both price dynamics and trade flow data and to assess their respective impact

on economic activities. The study merges the dramatic disintegration of the Habsburg monarchy in the wake of the First World War with the integration of the various Polish territories, and the various changes of Germany's borders. In contrast to most research on border effects, this



# Research Fellows and Associates

work relies on geographically highly disaggregated data, which allows very close tracking of changes in borders over time. A central question is the interaction between social or cultural networks, political borders, and economic relations, especially the issue of endogenous borders and the persistence of borders. Recent work on macroeconomic ‘border puzzles’ points out that social networks help to explain a good deal of intra-national ‘border’ effects. The dissolution of the Habsburg monarchy can be used as a case study to test this hypothesis. Next, the study will investigate the history of German-Polish trade relations to shed light on the treatment effect of new political borders. To this end the research analyses the degree of integration between Western Poland, Upper Silesia, and Alsace-Lorraine and the German Empire before and after the First World War. Finally, the study explores the persistent effects of former political borders on trade and price dynamics.

A second project is joint work with Dr Daniel Sturm (Ludwig-Maximilian University, Munich) on the ‘Impact of Division and Unification on the Economic Geography of Germany’ – funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. A central idea of new economic geography models is that there may be multiple equilibria in industrial location. The spatial distribution of economic activity in these models is not

uniquely determined by economic fundamentals but depends instead on historical accident and chance. The reason is that if one region gains an initial advantage, sunk costs and agglomeration forces ensure that this initial advantage is locked in and reinforced over time. Despite the prominence of multiple equilibria in theoretical research, there has been little analysis of their empirical relevance. The project will use German data to investigate the empirical importance of multiple equilibria. Germany is an ideal testing ground for these ideas, since we can exploit the combination of Germany’s division after the Second World War and the reunification of East and West Germany. If economic activity is pinned down by fundamentals, the impact of division should be temporary, and after reunification the economy should gradually return to equilibrium similar to that prevailed prior to the war. In contrast, if sunk costs and agglomeration forces are important, there is the potential for division to permanently shift the distribution of economic activity between multiple equilibria. The first focus of the project will be to follow particular industries and services over time where sunk costs and agglomeration forces are particularly important. Here, special attention will be paid on the history of air transportation and banking in Germany since the 1920s. The second focus of

the project will be an analysis of the impact of the division and reunification of Berlin, where a wealth of detailed historical data are available.

Dr Wolf has written several articles on border changes and economic integration in European history, including work on the effects of currency unions on trade flows and the evolution of labour market integration. His next projects include work on aggregate growth in Europe during the inter-war years (jointly with Joan Roses, Universitat Pompeu Fabra), a study on the growth effects of major immigration waves based on Germany’s post-war experience, and a book project on ‘Borders and Growth’ in European history. The main focus here will be on the nexus between Europe’s growth experience and the varying degree of political and institutional fragmentation. Based on the pioneering theoretical work by Alesina and co-authors, the first aim of the study is to analyse patterns in the formation and realignment of state borders. How do they interact with social networks, natural geography, and other institutional settings? Building on this, the second aim is to investigate a possible nexus between borders and economic performance. To what extent did political borders limit economic growth and to what extent did they contribute to a ‘European miracle’?

# Research Fellows and Associates

## VISITORS TO CSGR

*As ever, CSGR has welcomed a number of visiting scholars during past months. Reports on the interests and activities of several who have finished or nearly completed their stays at Warwick follow.*



**Catherine Hoskyns**  
**Professor Emerita Coventry University**  
*April 2003 - September 2007*

Professor Hoskyns has a long-standing interest in gender equality in the European Union and published in 1996 *Integrating Gender – Women, Law and Politics in the EU*. Since coming to the CSGR, she has been examining the extent to which a gender perspective can, or could be, integrated into macroeconomic policy, and possible ways forward. In 2004 Catherine, together with Professor Shirin Rai, published a CSGR Working Paper entitled 'Gendering International Political Economy'. She currently has a research grant from the British Academy to examine gender mainstreaming in the macro-economic policy of the EU, looking mainly at tax, trade and broad economic planning. Catherine has recently organised the CSGR workshop on gender and trade policy, discussed in detail in this newsletter.

**Professor Paul Close**  
**Ritsumeikan University, Japan**  
*September 2005 – July 2006*

Professor Close's visit to CSGR has been primarily to conduct work in connection with his project, Challenging International Relations in East Asia: Regionalisation and Globalisation in the New World Order (CIREA). In addition, he has completed *The Beijing Olympiad: The Political Economy of a Sporting Mega-Event*, to be published by Routledge in



2006-7. He has also worked on a project concerning A Comparative Study of the Relationship between Higher Education and Workplace Competency in Japan and Europe, as conducted by an international team of specialist researchers centred in Japan on Kyushu University. The project is being funded in Japan by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the Japan Institute of Labour (JIL) and in Europe by the European Commission.

**Dania Thomas**  
**University of Manchester**  
*October 2005 – September 2007*

Dania is a contract lawyer and practised as such in the Supreme Court of India until 1999. Thereafter she undertook doctoral studies at Keele University and has taught contract law, tort and legal method at Keele and the University of Manchester. In her thesis, Dania shows that presumptions about identity in English Common Law can have significant economic consequences. She uses a critical legal method to examine doctrinal contract law and reveals the limitations of contract theory.

As a visiting fellow at CSGR, Dania is working with Professor Marcus Miller on sovereign debt crises. Her main research examines the current modalities of Argentine debt restructuring initiatives. She critically analyses the judicial responses (mainly judgements of the US District and second circuit Appellate Courts) that legitimate variations in the debt contracts between Argentina and its creditors. Judicial responses to the present Argentine default may have implications for future debt restructuring initiatives. These issues are explored in a co-authored paper to the CSGR Working Paper series on, 'Sovereign Debt Restructuring: The Judge, the Vultures and Creditor Rights' is paper 202/06 in the series and was released in April 2006.

# Research Fellows and Associates

## Simon Perrault

University of Quebec at Montreal  
(UQAM)

November 2005 - July 2006

Simon Perrault, is a doctoral candidate working in the CSGR thematic area of civil society and social movement engagement of globalisation.

During his visit, Simon has attended the CSGR Annual Conference, where he presented a co-authored paper entitled 'The Internationalization of Social Forums and the Regionalization of Global Protest.'

He also presented a CSGR seminar on 'Politics from a Globalist Perspective: Mapping the Discourse of the World Forums, Economic and Social.'

The paper concerned his doctoral dissertation research, [the World Social Forum and the World Economic Forum] a comparative discursive analysis focusing on their political representations, values, ideals and projects.

A paper on the same topic will appear in the CSGR Working Paper Series.



## Katsuhiko Sasuga

Tokai University, Japan

February 2006

Dr. Katsuhiko Sasuga is Assistant Professor in the Department of International Studies, School of Humanities and Cultures, Tokai University (Kanagawa, Japan).

His research interests are in international political economy, with a focus on globalisation and regionalisation in East Asia; theories of new regionalism, the issues of governance; government-business relations; and cross-border production networks in East Asia.

His visit gave him the opportunity to work with academics from both CSGR and the wider Warwick faculty on questions of East Asian Regionalism



## Alla G. Glinchikova

Institute for Globalisation Studies  
(IPIROG) and Institute of Philosophy,  
Russian Academy of Sciences  
(Moscow).

February - March 2006

During her stay at CSGR Dr Glinchikova worked on the introduction to her book '*Russia and Europe: Two Ways to Modernity*', devoted to the problems of globalizing modernity and due to be published in 2007. The book touches upon a new aspect of globalization – the relationship between western and non-western types of modernity. The comparative analysis of modern western literature in this field was an essential final step in this investigation. Dr Glinchikova also worked on developing a specialized course for undergraduate students on 'Modern Theories of Globalization' at the Moscow Institute of International Relations. The seminar, 'Globalization and the Problem of New National Identity in Russia', which she delivered at CSGR gave an opportunity to share ideas with colleagues from different departments of Warwick University, and to feel the 'burning points' of their interests and get acquainted with their argumentation.

The results of her investigations will appear in a forthcoming CSGR Working Paper.



# Research Fellows and Associates



**Mustafizur Rahman**  
**Research Director**  
**Centre for Policy**  
**Dialogue, Dhaka,**  
**Bangladesh**  
*April – August 2006*

Dr. Rahman is Research Director at the CPD and also a Professor at the Faculty of Business Studies at the University of Dhaka. During his affiliation with CSGR Professor Rahman, whose major research interest concerns trade, regional cooperation and globalisation, is conducting a study of Advancing Regional Economic Cooperation: Learning from the European Union, Lessons for South Asia. In this study, he examines the phasing and sequencing of economic cooperation in the EU and the incentives and mechanisms that were put in place to promote intraregional trade and investment among the EU member countries. The major objective of this research is to draw lessons from the European experience with a view to advancing regional integration in South Asia. The seven South Asian countries, following years of a preferential trading arrangement, have recently signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). Professor Rahman's research is geared to provide policy inputs towards mutually rewarding economic cooperation under the SAFTA. He plans to write a monograph based on his research at CSGR.



**Gorbachev**  
**Foundation, Moscow**  
*April – May 2006*

Professor Kuvaldin is the Executive Director of the Round Table 'Expertise' at the Gorbachev Foundation, Moscow, Russia. He is also a Professor at the Moscow School of Economics at the Moscow State University and a Professor at the Faculty of International Relations, Moscow State University of International Relations (attached to the Ministry of Foreign Relations). During his visit to CSGR Professor Kuvaldin has conducted a study of Globalisation and World Politics, as part of a research project underway at the Gorbachev Foundation. Preparing for the management of this project, he is exploring new trends in economic and political globalisation at the beginning of the twenty-first century. He is also interested in evolving patterns of international relations, especially among the major states. The Gorbachev Foundation is planning to write a special report on this subject. Professor Kuvaldin's analysis of globalisation studies in Russia will appear shortly as a CSGR Working Paper.

## Other Visitors to CSGR

<b>Franklyn Lisk</b>	Stellenbosch University	<i>October 2005 – February 2009</i>
<b>Victor Klagsbrunn</b>	Universidade Federal, Fluminense	<i>April 2006</i>
<b>Paola Robotti</b>	Marie Curie Visiting Fellow	<i>August 2006 – January 2007</i>
<b>Huei-Chi Niu</b>	National Tsing Hua University	<i>September 2006 – February 2007</i>
<b>Marek Wroblewski</b>	University of Wroclaw	<i>September 2006 – January 2007</i>
<b>Katharina Paul</b>	University of Amsterdam	<i>October – December 2006</i>
<b>Matthias Kussin</b>	University of Bielefeld	<i>October – December 2006</i>
<b>Nicole Lindstrom</b>	Central European University	<i>January – June 2007</i>
<b>Vanessa Weyrauch</b>	CIPPEC, Argentina	<i>January 2007</i>
<b>Terence Casey</b>	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	<i>July 2007</i>



# CSGR Working Paper Series

181/05 November

*Jan-Erik Lane*

**'International Organisation Analysed with the Power Index Method'**

182/05 November

*Claudia M. Fabbri*

**'The Constructivist Promise and Regional Integration: An Answer to "Old" and "New" Puzzles: The South American Case'**

183/05 December

*Heribert Dieter*

**'Bilateral Trade Agreements in the Asia-Pacific: Wise or Foolish Policies?'**

184/05 December

*Gero Erdmann*

**'Hesitant Bedfellows: The German Stiftungen and Party Aid in Africa: Attempt at an Assessment'**

185/05 December

*Nicola Maaser and Stefan Napel*

**'Equal Representation in Two-Tier Voting Systems'**

186/05 December

*Gianluca Grimalda*

**'Can Labour Market Rigidity Lead to Economic Efficiency? The Technological Change Link'**

187/06 January

*Leonardo Ramos*

**'Collective Political Agency in the XXIst Century: Civil Society in an Age of Globalization'**

188/06, January

*Mustafizur Rahman and Wasel Bin Shadat*

**'NAMA Negotiations in the WTO and Preference Erosion: Concerns of Bangladesh and Other Regional LDCs'**

189/06, January

*Amrita Dhillon, Javier Garcia-Fronti,*

*Sayantan Ghosal and Marcus Miller*

**'Bargaining and Sustainability: The Argentine Debt Swap'**

190/06, January

*Marcus Miller, Javier Garcia-Fronti and*

*Lei Zhang*

**'Contractionary Devaluation and Credit Crunch: Analysing Argentina'**

191/06, January

*Wyn Grant*

**'Why It Won't Be Like This All The Time: The Shift from Duopoly to Oligopoly in Agricultural Trade'**

192/06, January

*Michael Keating*

**'Global Best Practice(s) and Electricity Sector Reform in Uganda'**

193/06 February

*Natalie Chen, Paola Conconi and Carlo*

*Perroni*

**'Does Migration Empower Married Women?'**

194/06 February

*Emanuel Kohlscheen*

**'Why Are There Serial Defaulters? Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Constitutions'**

195/06 March

*Torsten Strulik*

**'Knowledge Politics in the Field of Global Finance? The Emergence of a Cognitive Approach in Banking Supervision'**

196/06 March

*Mark Beeson and Hidetaka Yoshimatsu*

**'Asia's Odd Men Out: Australia, Japan, and the Politics of Regionalism'**

197/06 March

*Javier Garcia Fronti and Lei Zhang*

**'Political Instability and the Peso Problem'**

198/06 March

*Hidetaka Yoshimatsu*

**'Collective Action Problems and Regional Integration in ASEAN'**

199/06 March

*Eddy Lee and Marco Vivarelli*

**'The Social Impact of Globalisation in the Developing Countries'**

200/06 April

*Jan Aart Scholte*

**'Political Parties and Global Democracy'**

201/06 April

*Peter Newell*

**'Civil Society Participation in Trade Policy-Making in Latin America: The Case of the Environmental Movement'**

202/06 April

*Marcus Miller and Dania Thomas*

**'Sovereign Debt Restructuring: The Judge, the Vultures and Creditor Rights'**

203/06 April

*Fondo Sikod*

**'Globalisation and Rural Development in Africa: The Case of the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline'**

204/06 April

*Gilles Quentel*

**'The Translation of a Crucial Political Speech: G.W. Bush's State of the Union Address 2003 in Le Monde'**

205/06 April

*Paola Robotti*

**'Arbitrage and Short Selling: A Political Economy Approach'**



# CSGR Seminar Series

## Spring 2006

<b>16th January</b>	<b>Richard Higgott</b> CSGR	Global Public Goods and Global Governance: A Political Analysis of Economic Theory and Policy Practice
<b>23rd January</b>	<b>LIN Jue</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from Shanghai University of Finance and Economics	Sino-American Bilateral Trade Relationships
<b>30th January</b>	<b>Paul Close</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Kyoto	Out of Touch with Reality? A Class Analysis Approach to the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation
<b>6th February</b>	<b>Dania Thomas</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from Manchester University	Judge Griesa and the Vultures: The Transition to CACs
<b>13th February</b>	<b>Simon Perrault</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from University of Quebec, Montreal	Politics from a Globalist Perspective: Mapping the Discourse of the World Forums, Economic and Social
<b>20th February</b>	<b>Upendra Baxi</b> University of Warwick	New Approaches to Global Justice: Towards a Critique
<b>22nd February</b>	<b>Alla Glinchikova</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from the Institute for Globalisation Studies, Moscow	Globalization and the Search for New Russian Identity
<b>23rd February</b>	<b>Anand Kumar</b> Coordinator, Global Studies Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru University	Global Studies in India: Problems and Prospects
<b>27th February</b>	<b>Colin Jennings</b> University of Oxford	Leadership and Conflict
<b>6th March</b>	<b>Simon Reich</b> Director, Ford Institute for Human Security, University of Pittsburg	Resources, Institutions and Moral Entrepreneurs: American Power and Global Norms in the 21st Century

## Summer 2006

<b>24th April</b>	<b>Victor Hugo Klagsbrunn</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Brazil	Globalisation and Regionalisation: The Case of Mercosur
<b>3rd May</b>	<b>Leslie Sklair</b> London School of Economics	Globalisation and Inequality
<b>8th May</b>	<b>Mustafizur Rahman</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from the Centre for Policy Dialogue, Bangladesh	Establishing a Free Trade Area in South Asia: Progress and Challenges
<b>10th May</b>	<b>Victor Kuvardin</b> CSGR Visiting Fellow from the International Non-Governmental Foundation for Socio-Economics and Political Studies, The Gorbachev Foundation, Moscow	Globalisation: View from Moscow
<b>15th May</b>	<b>Alan Rugman</b> Indiana University, Kelley School of Business	The Regional Dimension of UK Multinationals
<b>24th May</b>	<b>Ngaire Woods</b> University of Oxford	The Globalizers: Is There a Future for the IMF and World Bank?



# Future Events

## Workshops and Conferences

- **‘Beyond CSR? Business, Poverty and Social Justice’**  
**22 May 2006 in London**  
Coordinated by Peter Newell (CSGR) and George Frynas (Middlesex University)  
Co-sponsored with Middlesex University
- **‘Translation in Global News’**  
**23 June 2006**  
Coordinated by Esperanca Bielsa Mialet
- **‘Workshop on the World Bank’**  
**18 September 2006, Singapore**  
Coordinated by Diane Stone (CSGR)
- **‘An International Experimental Study of Globalisation, Co-operation and Trust’**  
**October 2006**  
Coordinated by Gianluca Grimalda (CSGR)
- **‘World Summit on the Information Society’**  
**January 2007**  
Coordinated by Abdul Paliwala (CSGR)
- **‘Civil Society and Trade Policy in Latin America: A Critical Review’**  
**March 2007**  
Coordinated by Peter Newell, Rosalba Icaza Garza and Marcelo Saguier (CSGR)
- **‘Multi-Level Governance and Systems of Economic Organisation’**  
**17 – 19 May 2007**  
Coordinated by Glenn Morgan (CSGR)
- **‘Sovereign Debt Restructuring: Clauses, Committees and the Courts’**  
**Summer 2007**  
Coordinated by Marcus Miller and Dania Thomas (CSGR)
- **‘Civil Society and Global Accountability’**  
**13 – 15 June 2007, at the University of Gothenburg**  
Coordinated by Jan Aart Scholte (CSGR)
- **‘Pathways to Legitimacy? The Future of Global and Regional Governance’**  
**17 – 19 September 2007**  
CSGR Tenth Anniversary Conference

For further information, please see:

[www.csgr.org](http://www.csgr.org), following the links to forthcoming workshops and conferences.

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