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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Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation

E·S·R·C Economic & Social Research Council

The University of Warwick

Introduction

Welcome to CSGR's Newsletter 16. The first half of our ninth year of operations has generated a large number of projects, events, and publications.

As noted in the last Newsletter, Jan Aart Scholte is currently on study leave from August to July 2007 as Olof Palme Visiting Professor at the University of Gothenburg. I am currently filling in for Jan Aart as the Acting Co-Director.

The following pages of the Newsletter detail a very full programme of CSGR activities. The CSGR co-sponsored conferences on the themes of Translation in Global News, and on Corporate Social Responsibility. The CSGR also co-sponsored workshops on the World Bank held in Singapore, and on Globalisation, Cooperation and Trust held in South Carolina. The CSGR has continued its very full weekly seminar programme organised by Dwijen Rangnekar.

The Newsletter carries reports on three of the CSGR's current research projects. Gianluca Grimalda introduces a new project INEQ; Michela Redoano provides an update of findings from the CSGR Globalisation Index; and Eleni Tsingou gives an activity report for the GARNET network, coordinated through CSGR.

CSGR continues to produce a high volume of research publications. CSGR produced a further eight working papers in the last half year, bringing the total number to 213. The Newsletter also provides details on two new edited books by CSGR researchers on the themes of the World Bank and Governance, and on Rights, Resources and Accountability.

Further sections of the Newsletter cover CSGR's Visiting Fellows programme; two new Research Assistants, Elena Meschi and Marcelo Saguier; our returning Marie Curie Fellow, Paola Robotti; and a new Warwick Faculty Research Associate, Kenneth Amaeshi. They have come to us from Argentina, Italy, Poland, Taiwan, The Netherlands, and the UK. As ever they reflect the CSGR's diverse research strengths in the governance of trade, regionalisation and global finance, globalisation and business, globalisation and agriculture, globalisation and health, and the conceptualisation of globalisation.

The Newsletter also provides information on future CSGR conferences and workshops. We are especially pleased to announce the CSGR 10th Anniversary Conference-GARNET 2nd Annual Meeting, to be held at the University of Warwick on 17-19 September 2007. The conference theme is Pathways to Legitimacy: The Future of Global and Regional Governance. The CSGR plans to make this its largest, most international, and most multidisciplinary CSGR conference to date. We have already secured three prominent keynote speakers: Robert Keohane (Princeton University); Kishore Mahbubani (National University of Singapore); and Patrick O'Brien (LSE). We very much hope that readers of the Newsletter will look to join us at the conference.

In regard to staff movements, *Global Governance* Co-Managing Editor Mette Ekeroth has left CSGR to look after her son Oskar, and Eliza Gaffney has taken up the position of sole Co-Managing Editor. Our thanks go to Mette for her hard work for the journal. CSGR boosted its personnel over the half year with the arrival in August of Louise Griffiths as the CSGR Secretary. CSGR strengthened its research staff through welcoming James Brassett as the new RCUK Fellow in International Political Economy from September, and Niko Wolf as the new RCUK Fellow in Economics from October.

Finally, CSGR has been privileged to receive the appointment of Professor Andrew Sentance from November onwards. Andrew holds his position at CSGR concurrently with his membership of the Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee, and his research agenda will focus on the political economy of climate change.

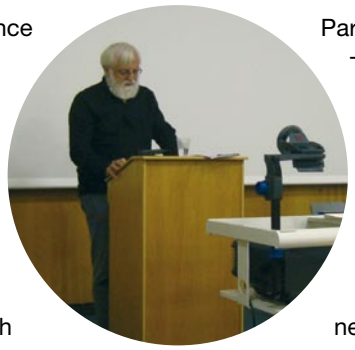
Chris Hughes
Acting Co-Director

Conferences and Workshops

TRANSLATION IN GLOBAL NEWS

23 June 2006, University of Warwick

Esperança Bielsa



This one day conference – organised as part of a series for the AHRC funded project of the same name – focused on news translation, a largely unexplored area which falls in between academic disciplines. Leading scholars and practitioners were invited to discuss the role of translation in news production and to explore translation practices, texts and narratives in different media.

Translation Studies has traditionally ignored a field in which the process of interlingual transfer is performed by journalists and not translators, while Media Studies has remained largely monolingual in its approach and blind to the crucial intervention of translation in news production. In this context, the project Translation in Global News assesses the influence of translation on the production and circulation of global news texts and aims to promote new interdisciplinary research in the area.

The morning session was opened by Susan Bassnett, Project Director, while Yves Gambier, Research Partner and Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Turku, offered the first keynote address of the day with an intervention on the subject of transformation and transfer in international news. In his address, he focused on how the comparative study of national newspapers can contribute to an understanding of how translators help to reproduce or change the dominant discourse in their societies, and pointed to new challenges for research posed by the appearance of on-line newspapers and the emergence of new genres such as the newsbyte. Inter Press Service's World Editor in Chief, Miren Gutiérrez, addressed the new possibilities opened up by the use of digital technologies, which facilitate the bridging of linguistic divides between audiences that may have limited access to global news. The alternative news agency IPS accomplishes this through offering news services in 19 languages, including European and Third World minority languages such as Dutch, Finnish, Khmer and Nepali. Moreover, as Miren Gutiérrez pointed out, IPS investment in languages runs parallel to internet growth, from 300,000 page-views per month in 2002 to fifteen million in 2006. Martin Montgomery, reader in Journalism Studies at the University of Strathclyde, examined how "war" emerged as a key term in news discourse after immediately appearing in President Bush's address to the nation on the evening of 9/11, and examined what he characterised as the protean elasticity of the term, which includes the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, but also detention without trial and new forms of electronic surveillance, underpinning US hegemonic discourse on the "War on Terror" to this day.

During the conference, a further 15 papers were presented in four different panels. Themes included the institutional embedding of translation in news organisations, translation in global news agencies, interpreting

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in the television newsroom, a case study of a correspondent's work, identity and ideology in the translation of political news, translation as intercultural mediation and/or political manipulation, as well as empirical analyses of English, Italian, French and Chinese media translations. Participants came from a wide variety of academic and professional backgrounds and countries, and included a significant number of doctoral students as well as more experienced scholars.

An online publication of a selection of papers presented at the conference will be available soon at the following address: http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/ctccs/research/tgn/.

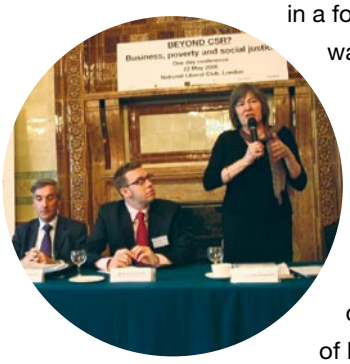
The Translation in Global News project has recently been extended until March 2007 and information about a forthcoming symposium to be held at Aston University will be published on the project's website.

BEYOND CSR? BUSINESS, POVERTY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Monday 22 May 2006

National Liberal Club, London

How far can CSR initiatives help to address poverty, social exclusion and other development challenges? What is the balance of responsibilities between state, market and civil society in addressing these problems and meeting the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)? What new tools, strategies and methodologies are required to harness the positive potential contribution of business to development and deter corporate irresponsibility?



These were among the questions discussed at a high-profile conference at the National Liberal Club sponsored by CSGR and Middlesex University Business School in association with the *International Research Network on Business, Development and Society*. The conference brought together a dynamic mix of academics, development and business practitioners to address these themes in a focussed and innovative way. 120 people attended from countries including Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Kenya, South Africa and the US. Speakers came from institutions as diverse as the Institute of Development Studies, Shanghai Municipal Development Research Centre in China, Christian Aid and the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development.

The conference examined the following themes:

- *CSR and International Development: Will CSR initiatives help achieve the MDGs?*
- *Impacts of CSR initiatives: Who benefits?*
- *Governance dimensions of CSR: What role for the state?*
- *Globalisation and CSR: From Responsibility to Accountability?*
- *Power and Participation in CSR: New voices, new approaches?*
- *Beyond the Business Case: Towards a Poverty-Focussed CSR Agenda?*

Rt Hon Clare Short MP and Rt Hon John Redwood MP were keynote speakers at the conference. After the conference Clare Short said; "Growth is key to addressing poverty and business is central to growth creation. But while we know that businesses can help to tackle poverty, it can also behave destructively. This conference helped to clarify ways to ensure that business is development friendly."

The organizers, Peter Newell and George Frynas, are editing a special issue of the journal *Third World Quarterly* drawing on a selection of papers presented at the conference.

Conferences and Workshops

THE SECOND RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON THE WORLD BANK, LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

18 September 2006

Celine Tan, School of Law, University of Warwick and
Christopher Wright, London School of Economics

The Research Workshop on the World Bank (aka Budapest+1) brought together research students from all over the world to present and discuss papers on the World Bank's policies and activities. The one-day workshop also benefited from the attendance of staff members from various World Bank divisions, CSGR staff, research students and established academics from the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy and elsewhere in Singapore, a parliamentarian from Senegal, and a representative of the Bretton Woods Project.

This was the second workshop convened jointly by CSGR and the World Bank, following on from the inaugural workshop held at the Central European University, Budapest, in April 2005. This latest workshop was also organised in collaboration with the External Affairs Vice Presidency of the World Bank, the Researcher's Alliance on Development and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy. The workshop was timed to coincide with the Annual Meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund hosted in Singapore on 13-20 September 2006. The Annual Meetings of the World Bank and IMF were held around one year into the start of the Presidency of Paul Wolfowitz, and attracted controversy surrounding the issue of civil society access to and representation at meetings of the World Bank and IMF. Inevitably the issue of civil society participation, and the consequent restrictive handling of civil society groups at the meetings by the Singaporean authorities – deemed authoritarian by Wolfowitz – became a central focus of discussion for the workshop participants.

The workshop was particularly timely in a sense that almost ten years have elapsed since Wolfensohn elaborated his famous Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF). This quickly became the focal point for the consolidation of new thinking about development policy and practice, not only within the World Bank, but in the wider 'international development' community. Sufficient data is therefore now available for theoretical and empirical scholarship on the impact of such changes, not only on the World Bank's engagement with its constituencies – its client governments and other shareholding member states, other international development agencies and the international financial community, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society groups, and the recipient communities of its programmes – but also on the World Bank's internal organisational culture.

Taken together, the workshop papers sketched a broad map of paradigmatic transition in World Bank discourse and practice. Three out of the four substantive plenary discussions focused on the World Bank's policy processes in the context of its shifting discourses on development. Here, panelists reviewed the World Bank's

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operational experience in the context of its revised normative framework, situated either within its own internal language of the CDF or related approaches, or the shifts in thinking within the wider political economy, such as the ideology of the post-Washington Consensus. In most cases, the papers highlighted the discomfiture between the World Bank's rhetoric and its work on the ground.

Presenters covered a wide cross-section of World Bank operations, ranging from the policy implications of the World Bank's activities to its evolving knowledge agenda. At the forefront was a topical focus on the impact of the World Bank's conceptual and operational shifts of the past decade under what many observers have termed 'the new architecture of aid'. In particular, almost all workshop presentations considered, to varying degrees, the World Bank's implementation of 'participation' and 'ownership', which have formed central planks in the World Bank's most recent policy initiatives. Especially where such concepts have won the contest of principles in the new paradigm of development policy and practice, many paper presenters and participants felt the imperative to examine not only the World Bank's intellectual commitment to these normative priorities, but also the diffusion of these norms in the World Bank's everyday engagements with its stakeholders.

The discussions following each set of presentations benefited from the participation of senior World Bank staffers, NGO representatives and parliamentarians, which enabled a frank exchange of views between the researchers and practitioners and between practitioners and observers. For the researchers, it was an interesting exercise to gather feedback on their work from World Bank staff and to engage in discussions on the nature of its operations with these practitioners.

The workshop also provided an opportunity to discuss the World Bank's research culture from both the internal and external perspective. Alan Gelb, Director of the Development Policy Division who gave the keynote address, and Jean-Christophe Bas, Manager of Development Policy Dialogue who contributed to the introductory plenary session, both provided an insight into the form and substance of research conducted within the walls of the organisation as well as the impact of such research on World Bank programmes.

The workshop concluded with a session launching the outcome of last year's workshop, a collection of papers from the conference edited by Diane Stone and Christopher Wright, participants of both workshops. The book, entitled The World Bank and Governance: A Decade of Reform and Reaction was discussed by Stone and Wright and two other contributors, M. Ramesh and Celine Tan.

2006 Singapore Workshop Programme and Papers:
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/activitiesnews/workshops/2006ws/world_bank/

2005 Budapest Workshop Programme and Papers:
http://cps.ceu.hu/worldbankworkshop.php

Researchers Alliance for Development:
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/PARTNERS/EXTRAD/0,, menuPK:551961~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:551955,00.html

Research Projects

RESEARCH PROJECT: 'INEQUALITY: MECHANISM, EFFECTS AND POLICIES'

The research project 'Inequality: Mechanism, Effects and Policies' (INEQ) has begun its activities at CSGR with the start of the new academic year. The project brings together a consortium of seven European universities and research centres, under the co-ordination of CRISS (Centre for Research on the Welfare State, based in Italy)*. The project has received funding from the European Commission under the Framework 6, Priority 7, programme.

The project has three general objectives:

a. to investigate the economic and social mechanisms that are producing polarisation and inequality within European countries, and within EU neighbouring countries;

b. to investigate the effects that inequality has in societies, and its relations with economic performance and social integration;

c. to identify actual and possible policies - at the national, EU, and global levels.

Globalisation and the process of European integration are seen as the major driving forces of such changes. Accordingly, the mechanisms that the project identifies as key in causing inequality include the diffusion of technological change, global trade, and capital movements. These factors will be integrated into a general economic modelling for EU countries that will permit the simulation of the inequality impact of different policies.

Not only does the project deal with economic factors, but social processes are also taken into account. In particular, aspects related to gender and immigration leading to social polarisation and inequality will be addressed in the case of EU countries. The social dynamics related to non-state actors and collective mobilisation reacting to national and global inequalities, and challenging current policies, will also be addressed.

Finally, a variety of policies that affect inequality within Europe will be analysed, showing how public decision affects the mechanisms leading to inequality and their effects. The policies that will be analysed have a focus that is both economic - for instance, taxation, expenditure, and welfare reform - and social - namely, those concerning gender, immigrants, and social rights. A policy blueprint will be prepared with detailed recommendations on how national and EU policies could contribute to reduce inequalities.

CSGR co-ordinates one of the nine research programmes within the project, titled 'Globalisation and regional integration: their impacts on employment and inequality in EU neighbouring countries'. The focus is here on countries in the North African, Middle East, Eastern Europe and Western Asia regions. This set of countries have all, though at different degrees, been involved in a process of globalisation and economic and political integration with the EU. The aim of this programme is to investigate the economic and social impact that these processes have brought about, also taking into account possible feedback to the EU in terms of migration, brain drain and remittances. It does so by combining theoretical, empirical, and policy approaches.

In particular, the theoretical part of the programme allows it to reconstruct the impact of economic globalisation – through increased trade and imported labour-saving and skill-biased technologies – on income inequality, labour market dynamics, and structural change in developing economies. The framework that will be developed seeks to unearth several possible mechanisms of this process, and in particular the incentives provided to capital-owners and the workforce to upgrade their skills by the importation of skill-intensive technologies and trade. These factors may engender contrasting consequences for employment and domestic inequality. The theoretical framework aims to understand the nature of these trade-offs, as well as the feedback on the EU in terms of labour flows and trade.

The empirical analysis starts from the investigation of the role of globalisation and regionalisation in explaining within-country income inequality in a selected sample of EUNDCs. The econometric analysis will verify whether the import of capital-embodied technology and capital inflows from richer countries (and specifically EU countries) plays a significant role in affecting the labour markets in the receiving countries, along the lines provided by the theoretical

model described above. A comparison among countries at different stages of their integration process with the EU will also be developed.

Finally, policy analysis will take into account both EU and EUNDCs, addressing issues of economic and political integration, as well as those concerning migration flows.
It is hoped to present some of the results of the analysis developed in this research programme at the CSGR 10th Annual Conference 'Pathways to Legitimacy?' in September 2007. More information on the project may be found at the following web sites: http://go.warwick.ac.uk/ineq, and http://www.criss-ineq.org/.

*Other research centres participating in the project in addition to CSGR are: CEPN - Centre d'Economie de l'Universitè de Paris Nord (University of Paris-Nord), ICEI - Instituto Complutense de Estudio Internacionales (Universidad Complutense de Madrid), Institute for the World Economy (Kiel University), TIGER - Transformation Integration and Globalization Economic Research (University of Warsaw), UNRISD - United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

WORKSHOP ON GLOBALISATION, CO-OPERATION AND TRUST UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (US)

18-20 November 2006

Gianluca Grimalda

Nearly two years after its launch, the Globalisation, Co-operation and Trust (GCT) project is starting to reap some of the fruits of the patient work of its research team. As illustrated in Newsletter 14, the general aim of the project is to increase the understanding of how globalisation influences individual propensity to co-operate and trust other people, be these residents of the same locality, of the same country, or of other countries. The methodology that has been followed is experimental; that is, individual attitudes to co-operate are measured by recording individual actions in 'controlled' situations of social interaction. Information on the degree of 'connectedness' of an individual on the local, national, and international scales are then gathered through a questionnaire that individuals are asked to complete at the end of the research session. In this way, the attitudinal measures collected through the experimental behaviour can be matched with the connectedness measure derived from the questionnaire, in order to assess the relationship between the two.

Thanks to a grant received from the US-based National Science Foundation, and continuous support from CSGR, the research team completed its fieldwork this last summer in six countries that are arguably at different points of the globalisation, as well as the cultural, economic, and political, scale. These are Iran, South Africa, Argentina, Russia, Italy, and the United States. Around 200 people have been surveyed in each country, and the resulting sample is balanced across the categories of gender, age, and socio-economic status as much as local conditions allowed. The analysis of the data has now just started, and some preliminary results were presented and discussed in a workshop held at the University of South Carolina on 18-20 November 2006, under the joint sponsorship of CSGR and South Carolina University. More definite results should be presented during the CSGR 10th Annual Conference "Pathways to Legitimacy" in September 2007.

Research Projects

GOVERNANCE AND HIV/AIDS RESPONSES

Franklyn Lisk

CSGR has been contracted by the HIV/AIDS Group, Bureau of Development Planning of the UNDP, New York, to collaborate in carrying out policy-oriented research and in providing technical advisory services to countries on the theme of 'governance and HIV/AIDS response'. As a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNDP has launched a programme to assist countries in combating HIV/AIDS as a development challenge. Governance of HIV/AIDS responses is one of the three key focus areas of the UNDP's HIV/AIDS programme; the others are 'HIV/AIDS and human development' and 'Human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS'. UNDP is also committed to integrating HIV/AIDS into national development and poverty reduction strategies and programmes where applicable, as well as helping to develop national capacity to address HIV/AIDS.

The first phase of the joint UNDP/Warwick Governance and HIV/AIDS project (September – December 2006) involved: (a) the elaboration of conceptual and methodological issues which underline the two-way relationship between good governance and effective AIDS response at global, regional and national levels – (1) the effects of HIV/AIDS on governance capacities and (2) governance structures and mechanisms required for effective HIV/AIDS response; and (b) the preparation of the following three 'framework' papers under the auspices of CSGR:

1. National governance and AIDS response: This paper examined the strategies and requirements of governance at national level for an effective response to the AIDS crisis, focusing on key actors and institutional structures; requirements of political/ democratic governance for AIDS response – participation, legitimacy, accountability and transparency; decentralization of authority and accountability; human rights and gender equality; capacity-building and sustainability; AIDS financing and budgetary oversight; donor coordination; integrating AIDS into development planning and poverty reduction.
2. Global governance and AIDS response: This paper critically looked at the role and functions of specific global institutions and specialised multilateral agencies, whose mandates and governance arrangements influence resource flows and capacity to respond to AIDS at country level. It addressed the question of the [in]adequacy of existing international structures and levels of support to achieve sustainable development in the face if the challenges of the global AIDS crisis, and relevant reform agenda. The main areas of focus are trade liberalisation and access to AIDS drugs; international financial flows, aid and debt reduction and AIDS financing; international human rights standards and equity considerations; global sovereignty and the need for collective action; global public goods; multilateralism and global partnerships; mutual benefits of regional integration and harmonisation of AIDS strategies, policies and action programmes.
3. Operational and policy implementation framework for AIDS response: This paper dealt with the practical applicability of governance to country-level implementation of AIDS prevention, treatment, care and mitigation policies and programmes, in accordance with the recommendations and major commitments by the UN system and partners. It focused on action to reduce the 'governance deficit/gap' – strategies, systems and programmes for addressing governance as an ethical issue and a technical and managerial problem; ensuring the 'continuum of governance' – strategies and arrangements which continue to allow for greater participation by all stakeholders including civil society actors, and increased capabilities of civil society, over time; reform agenda at global level; coordination of regional efforts.

The first phase of the project ended with the hosting by CSGR of a one-day technical consultation at the end of November, at which the framework papers were discussed and views exchanged with the UNDP on the practical application of issues addressed in the papers to UNDP's country and regional-level HIV/AIDS response and sustainable development projects in the next two years.

The joint UNDP/Warwick project, which is expected to go into a second phase in 2007, will contribute towards the goals of the overall UNDP programme on HIV/AIDS: "to foster policy dialogue among key actors and promote participation of multiple stakeholders including civil society; clarify multi-level structures, multi-sectoral implementation frameworks and decentralisation of democratic authority and accountability; and elaborate on the harmonisation of UN support to national responses, global partnerships and coordination of donor financing mechanisms". During the second phase of the project, CSGR will be involved in advising the UNDP on the operational aspects (policy and technical) of its governance and AIDS response programme, based on the analyses and conclusions of reports prepared by members of the CSGR project team, as well as participating in UNDP country missions. In addition, it is envisaged that UNDP and CSGR will join forces in 2007 to co-host a major conference on governance and HIV/AIDS with a book publication as the main output.

The project is managed by Franklyn Lisk, CSGR Visiting Fellow (f.lisk@warwick.ac.uk); other CSGR collaborators are Richard Higgott, Marcelo Saguier and Dwijen Rangnekar; and also Diane Stone, CSGR faculty associate, and Sophie Harman, PhD candidate, Manchester University.

Research Reports

WHICH IS THE MOST GLOBALISED COUNTRY?

By Michela Redoano

A new update of the CSGR Globalisation Index is now available on line at http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/index/. Three new years of data (2002, 2003 and 2004) have been added, for almost 200 countries. Here I give a brief outline of the index and present some results; but for a more comprehensive analysis and for downloading the data, please go to the index web page.

For those of you who are not yet familiar with the index, it is calculated from three sub-indices: the Economic Globalisation Index, the Social Globalisation Index, and the Political Globalisation Index.

The first is based on four variables: Trade, FDI, Portfolio Investments, and Income Payments and Receipts. The Social Globalisation Index captures both the international movement of people and circulation of ideas using the variables of: number of immigrants and of tourists in a country; amounts of worker remittances; trade in foreign books, newspapers and films; the size of international mail and telephone traffic, and the number of internet users. Political globalisation is identified by three variables: participation in UN peacekeeping operations; membership of international organisations; and the number of embassies in each country. Each variable enters in the construction of the index, after being normalised (such that they can be comparable) and corrected for country-specific geographical characteristics, with a statistically optimal weight.

The result is a number (a score), between zero and one, for each country and year, comparable over time and across countries. For each year, the country with the highest score is ranked 1; the one with the second highest score is ranked 2 and so on.

TABLE 1 - Top 10 countries in 2004

	Overall	Economic	Social	Political
1	**Singapore**	Luxembourg	Bermuda	France
2	**Belgium**	Netherlands Antilles	Singapore	United States
3	**Canada**	Singapore	Hong Kong, China	Russian Federation
4	**United Kingdom**	Hong Kong, China	Switzerland	China
5	**United States**	Ireland	New Zealand	United Kingdom
6	**Austria**	Malaysia	Austria	Canada
7	**Sweden**	Belgium	Canada	Belgium
8	**Switzerland**	Guyana	Netherlands Antilles	Egypt, Arab Rep.
9	**France**	Swaziland	Sweden	Germany
10	**Denmark**	Thailand	Denmark	Italy

As we can see from Table 1, Singapore is currently the overall most globalised country in the world, followed by Belgium, Canada, the UK and the US, making, at first glance, globalisation a club for the rich. This is also confirmed by looking at the bottom of the list, where we find countries like Albania and Sudan. Singapore was also the most globalised in the previous two years, overtaking Belgium in 2002.

Breaking down the overall index into the three sub indices, we can see that Singapore is top of the list because of its high ranking of Social (no. 2) and Economic (no. 3) Globalisation, it is interesting to note that Singapore is only no. 98 for Political Globalisation.

Belgium is the second most globalised country in 2004. Also it was number one for almost two decades, but it lost its lead in 2001 mainly because it became less socially globalised (it was no. 2 or no. 3 for most of the eighties and nineties for social globalisation and in 2004 it was only no. 14); it remains high on the scale for economic and political globalisation (in both cases it is no. 7).

Three big and wealthy countries follow the lead of Singapore and Belgium; they are Canada, the UK and the USA, and all three are members of the G7. Another member of the G7 appears in the top 10, France (no. 9). Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark complete the Top 10 list; they are all European, small, rich countries.

If we look at the results for the three sub indices (see columns 2, 3 and 4 of Table 1) we have a slightly different picture. Economic Globalisation is dominated by Luxembourg, Antilles and Singapore. We do not have here a particular geographical pattern, in the same way as for the overall index, but the common denominator seem to be small country size, even if we have corrected for geographical characteristics using residuals from regressions.

The opposite seems to happen for the political globalisation index where big countries seem to be more internationally politically engaged. This is due to the fact that joining international organisations or taking part in UN Missions is for countries a fixed cost that does not depend on their size, and therefore it easier for big ones to bear the burden. The ranking is here dominated by France, followed by US, China, Canada and UK. Belgium is no. 7, probably representing to some extent the concentration of the European Union institutions on its territory. The outlier here seems to be Egypt, but its political engagement is probably related to its peculiar geographical proximity to some of the most “hot spots” in the world. Germany and Italy are also among the Top 10, being no. 9 and no. 10 respectively.

It is also interesting to look at how countries have changed their relative position over time. Tables 2 and 3 below summarise country rankings over three decades, from the 1980s to the first decade of the new century.

CSGR Globalisation Index

TABLE 2 - Rank based on the average score for the top 15 countries, from the 1980s to the first decade of the new century

Rank	80s	90s	2000s
1	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
2	Switzerland	Canada	Singapore
3	Singapore	Switzerland	Canada
4	Canada	Singapore	Austria
5	France	USA	United Kingdom
6	United Kingdom	France	USA
7	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Switzerland
8	USA	Sweden	Sweden
9	Sweden	Ireland	Ireland
10	Denmark	Russia	France
11	Italy	Denmark	Denmark
12	Finland	Germany	Germany
13	Ireland	Netherlands	Italy

14	Australia	Finland	Finland
15	New Zealand	Italy	Netherlands

TABLE 3 - Rank based on the average score for the bottom 5 countries from the 1980s to the first decade of the new century. Numbers in brackets refer to the number of countries for which the index is available.

Rank (last first)	80' (56)	90' (93)	2000' (103)
1	Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Samoa
2	Honduras	Dominica	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
3	Guatemala	Seychelles	Vanuatu
4	Salvador	Grenada	Albania
5	Bolivia	Belize	Togo

It is interesting to note that Belgium is on average the most globalised country in all three decades, even if, as we have seen before, it seems to have lost the lead in the most recent years. Note that for a country its shifting globalisation position over time is not necessarily related to an increase or decrease in its level of globalisation, but refers to its relative speed of globalisation with respect to the other countries. For example, Switzerland has gone down from being number two in the eighties to number seven in the new millennium. This does not mean that globalisation has decreased in Switzerland, instead it means that other countries are globalising faster. In order to see if a country is becoming more or less globalised, we have to compare the scores. For example, in the case of Switzerland, it has gone up from 0.37 in 1982 to 0.83 in 2004.

The broad picture that emerges from the table is that, on one hand, high income European and North American countries have been and are today overall the most globalised countries in the period taken into account (1982-2004), especially for political and social globalisation. On the other hand, the least globalised are generally poor countries located in the South Hemisphere; and this is also confirmed by aggregating country scores by regions, as Table 4 shows.

TABLE 4 - Region ranking in 2004. Countries are aggregated by geographical regions, using their GDP as the weighting.

Region Ranking in 2004	Overall	Economic	Social	Political
1	North America	West Europe	North America	North America
2	West Europe	South Asia	West Europe	West Europe
3	East Asia and Pacific	East Asia and Pacific	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia
4	South Asia	North America	Sub Sahara Africa	East Europe and Central Asia
5	East Europe and Central Asia	East Europe and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa	East Asia and Pacific
6	Middle East and North Africa	Sub Sahara Africa	East Europe and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa
7	Latin America and Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean
8	Sub Sahara Africa	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	Sub Sahara Africa

Research Reports

NETWORK OF EXCELLENCE ON 'GLOBAL GOVERNANCE, REGIONALISATION AND REGULATION: THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'

Activity Report

Eleni Tsingou

Nearly a year and half into the activities of the Garnet network, participants at the CSGR and in partner institutions have been involved in several network activities, including research workshops, seminars and PhD Schools. The highlight of the past few months was the first annual conference, held in Amsterdam on 27-29 September 2006, on the theme of 'Global Monetary and Financial Governance' and organised by Professor Geoffrey Underhill and his team at the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research. The centrepiece of the conference was an intellectually stimulating programme of scholarly workshops dealing with the many aspects of the wide-ranging theme; a high quality publication of selected papers is expected to follow. In addition, the conference was built around ongoing interaction between practitioners and scholars, advancing the cause of positive change across the levels of our multilateral system. There was a series of plenary panel discussions where the emphasis was on interaction between the audience and practitioners: one on the "Big Picture" in monetary and financial governance post-Singapore, a second on Europe in the world, and a third on north-south aspects of the conference theme. The conference wrap-up session saw four academics as reporters on what we had learned and where the policy debate should go. The conference benefited from the generous hospitality of De Nederlandsche Bank and the organisational capacity of the UvA Congresbureau, as well as some unseasonably warm weather. CSGR was active in proceedings, with papers by Marcus Miller and Dania Thomas, Eleni Tsingou and CSGR associate Heribert Dieter and interventions by Richard Higgott.

Annual Conference organisers: Daniel Mügge, Geoffrey Underhill, Jasper Blom

Other activities in recent months have included the second Garnet PhD School on the socio-economic modernisation of the EU and the globalising economy (Brussels, 6-9 June 2006). Feedback from participating PhD students (from within and beyond the Garnet network) indicates that this is a particularly successful Garnet activity, offering exposure to a large variety of high quality research work, valuable contacts both with leading academics and with fellow PhD students, an international and interdisciplinary dimension and an opportunity for the paper-givers to submit part of their work to the review of leading academics and their peers. The second seminar brought together contributions from eminent scholars in Europe (R. Boyer; S. Leibfried; L. Soete; M-J Rodrigues; A. Hemerijck; R. Higgott, J. Goetschy; L. Van Langenhove; H. V. Milner & M. Telò). Professor H.V. Milner's challenging contribution and the lively debate also confirmed the high quality of the participating students and the importance of these seminars as a venue for intra European as well as international dialogue.

September also saw the organisation of the second capacity building workshop, organised by Karine Zufferey of the Evian Group and hosted by the Kyiv-Mohyla Business Schhol (Kiev, 6-8 September 2006) in partnership with the IEDC Bled School of Management.

Research Reports

Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), June 2006: Participating PhD students at the 2nd Garnet PhD seminar with Prof Helen V. Milner from Princeton and the seminar's academic coordinators Professors Janine Goetschy & Mario Telò

The workshop focused on the theme of 'Governance and Society: The Role of the Private sector in the Transition to Democracy' and brought together fifty-two delegates from twenty different countries, including doctoral students, academics, civil society representatives, regional officials and business leaders (CSGR was represented through the participation of Richard Higgott, Diane Stone and Eleni Tsingou). Ukraine's turbulent post-independence economic and political history offered a challenging setting in which to debate the interaction between private sector developments and the democratic transition. The role of business education was discussed as well as credible perspectives on multilateral and regional integration. The extent to which Central Europe can provide lessons in this process was equally examined. Finally, a strong emphasis was put on the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in the relation between governance and society. Social entrepreneurs, new enterprise, private owners and foreign investors presented the stumbling blocks and opportunities of the Ukrainian transition in a globalising world. The aim of the workshop was to elaborate a set of suggestions on the dynamics of entrepreneurship, business education and democratic processes that would inform the broader policy sector, researchers from the Garnet consortium and business educators.

Opening high-level session: Viktor Pynzenyk (Former Minister of Finance, Ukraine), James Temerty (Northland Power), Jean-Pierre Lehmann (Evian Group), Richard Higgott (Warwick), Peter Balazs (CEU), Kateryna Maksyn (Kyiv Mohyla Academy)

A series of academic conferences and workshops also took place in this period. A conference was held on the theme of European norms in a globalising world (Paris, 23-24 June 2006) and workshops were organised on the themes of regional trade areas (Bruges 30 June- 1 July 2006), the 'Europeanisation' of the Enlarged European Union and its Neighbourhoods (Ljubljana, 6-7 July 2006), Gender in International Political Economy (Münster, 7-8 July 2006), Multilateralism and the UN (Bruges, 21-22 September 2006), Global and Regional Security Governance (Mallorca, 5-8 October 2006), Geopolitics and the Environment (Brussels, 5-7 October 2006), Regional Indicators and Databases (Göteborg, 20-21 October 2006), the Role of Civil Society and Non-State Actors in the Global Regulatory Framework (Sofia, 10-12 November 2006). Several CSGR researchers and associates, including Richard Higgott, Ben Rosamond, Marcelo Saguier and Eleni Tsingou participated in proceedings.

Finally, this term has seen the arrival of the first Garnet mobility fellows at CSGR, Mathias Kussin from the University of Bielefeld, Katharina Paul from the University of Amsterdam and Marek Wroblewski from the University of Wroclaw; additional fellows later in the academic year will include Elena Acuti from the University of Florence, Nicole Lindstrom from the Central European University and Amandine Bled from IEP Bordeaux. In the opposite direction, CSGR associates Ben Clift and Diane Stone will be undertaking mobility fellowships in partner institutions (CERI, Sciences Po and the Central European University respectively) in 2007.

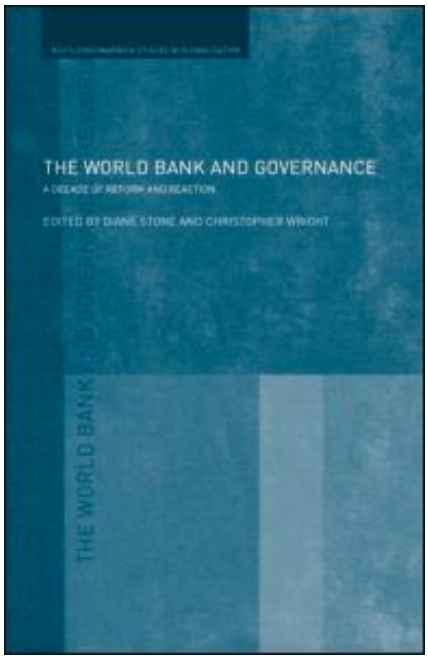
For more information on Garnet events, as well as a full programme of working papers and policy briefs, please visit the Garnet website www.garnet-eu.org.

Workshop participants

Research Reports

NEW BOOK: THE WORLD BANK AND GOVERNANCE
A decade of reform and reaction (Routledge, 2006)

Edited by Diane Stone, University of Warwick, UK and Christopher Wright, LSE, UK



This timely book offers the first critical retrospective of World Bank policy reforms and initiatives during the past decade.

The World Bank Group is viewed as one of the most powerful international organisations of our time. The authors critically analyse the influence of World Bank policy and engagement during the past decade in a variety of issue areas, including human rights, domestic reform, and the environment.
This book delves into the bowels of the World Bank, by exploring its organizational structure, professional culture and bureaucratic procedures, and illustrates how these shape its engagement with an increasingly complex, diverse and challenging operational environment. The book includes chapters on two under-researched divisions of the World Bank Group; the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. Several illuminating country studies are also included, analysing the World Bank's activities in Argentina, Bolivia, Lebanon and Vietnam.

The collected authors seek to widen our understanding of the changing role and influence of the World Bank in the age of globalization. Students and scholars of International Relations, Development, Politics and Economics will find this volume to be of strong interest.

Contents

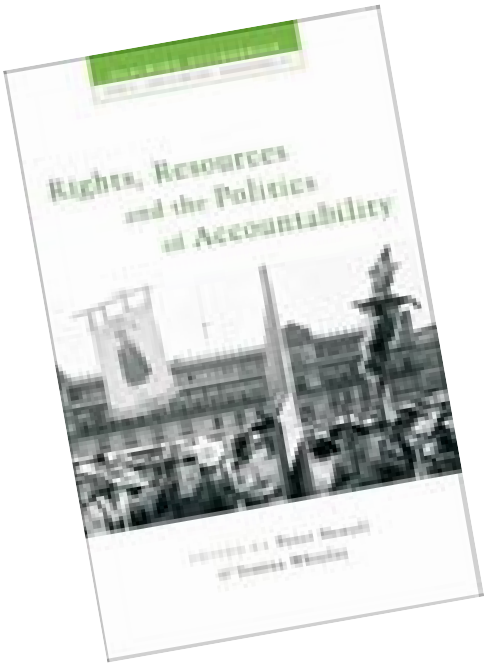
Research Reports

NEW BOOK: RIGHTS, RESOURCES AND THE POLITICS OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Edited by Peter Newell and Joanna Wheeler, (Zed press, 2006).

Many conflicts in development are about struggles by the poor to hold the powerful to account. They reflect contests over the rights and responsibilities of actors in development, and are increasing in intensity amid conflicts between the promotion of rights-based approaches to development and market-based notions of access and entitlement to resources. Understanding how the poor claim their rights and demand accountability for the realisation of those rights is critical.

This book contributes to such an understanding by exploring the conditions in which poorer groups mobilise around rights in a diversity of settings and employing a broad range of strategies to do so. It looks at a range of exciting and imaginative ways in which poorer groups mobilise to claim their rights and construct mechanisms of accountability with the state, the private sector, international institutions and within civil society itself. They do this in order to realize rights to water, housing or a living wage or to contest the impacts upon their livelihoods of projects carried out in the name of development. Conflicts with the oil and chemical industries and contests over the location of hazardous production in communities of colour are explored alongside struggles to improve working conditions in the garment industry. Insights from the global North and South are combined to generate key insights into who mobilises and how and when this makes a difference to the lives of the poor.



The book is based on a five year research programme on rights and accountabilities that brought together researchers and activists from Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, the United States and the UK. Amid the diversity of regions covered and the breadth of strategies examined, a series of overarching themes emerge which address key questions about how and when the poor are able to improve the accountability of powerful actors in development for their actions and inactions. The book will therefore be essential reading for development practitioners, activists and academics alike.

Research Fellows and Associates

Paola Robotti returns to the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR) to conclude her Marie Curie fellowship. She spent the first year of her fellowship at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego. Her research deals with the politics of financial market regulation with specific reference to the case of hedge funds.

Paola Robotti obtained her Ph.D from the Department of Politics and International Studies with a thesis on the political economy of hedge funds.

Elena Meschi received her B.Sc. in Economics from Bocconi University, Milan, in 2004 with a final dissertation on the impact of FDI on economic growth in Middle East and North Africa countries.

In 2005, she attained an M.Sc. in Economics from University of Ancona, where she is currently a PhD student. She visited the Birkbeck College, University of London, from September 2005 to July 2006. In October 2006 she joined CSGR as a Research Assistant involved in the EU-funded INEQ project.

Her research interests include development, labour and international economics and applied microeconometrics.

In particular, she is working on the impact of globalisation on within-country income inequality in EU neighbouring developing countries.

Marcelo I. Saguier has recently submitted a PhD thesis at the Department of Politics and International Studies. Previously, he studied at Queen's University, Canada, and at the London School of Economics, where he obtained a B.A. (Honours) in Philosophy and an M.Sc. in International Relations. His research interests concern the role of transnational coalitions of trade unions and social movements in the formation of new agendas for trade integration and development in the Americas as alternatives to the neo-liberal paradigm. Since September 2006 he has been working as a Research Assistant in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - CSGR Joint Research and Publication Activities on Governance of HIV/AIDS Responses Project. In this project, led by Franklyn Lisk, he focuses on the policy debates and implications of the current global governance of HIV/AIDS - particularly in relation to its institutions, financial structure, trade rules and human rights. The main objective is to analyse the conditions in existing structures of global governance which prevent an effective eradication of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Marcelo is also involved in a research project supported by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex and the CSGR on Civil Society and Trade Policy in Latin America (jointly with Peter Newell and Rosalba Icaza).

Research Fellows and Associates

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Kenneth Amaeshi is a Research Fellow at Warwick Business School. His research focuses on commercialization of intellectual property assets; governance of global innovation networks; R&D partnerships; sustainable innovation; multinational corporations and corporate social responsibility in developing economies. Prior to joining the academia, he worked as a management consultant to multinational corporations in oil and gas, financial services, telecommunication and aviation industries in Africa and Europe. He has recently completed a research project on The Dynamics of Networked Innovation: Barriers to Knowledge Transfer, which compared the US and UK institutional contexts of scientific entrepreneurship and financing of early stage science. The research project was jointly funded by the Cambridge-MIT Institute (http://www.cambridge-mit.org) and the ESRC. He is currently studying the exploitation strategy of an EU aerospace R&D network (www.vivaceproject.com/) in conjunction with the Warwick Manufacturing Group.

VISITORS TO CSGR

Huei-Chih Niu
Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
August – December 2006

Dr Huei-Chih Niu is an Associate Professor at the Institute of Law for Science and Technology, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan. His core research concerns human health and environment sustainability. In connection with this theme, many of his publications and research projects in Taiwan have focused on a variety of WTO legal controversies (especially 'Trade and environment', SPS, TBT, 'TRIPS and public health'), infectious diseases control and International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), precautionary principle and risk management, genetically modified organisms (GMO), gene therapy and human subject research.

While visiting CSGR, Dr. Niu will concentrate on the legal and political rationale of the labeling scheme of GMO in EU law, and conflicts between these labeling regulations and WTO free trade rules. The result of this research will be the final part of his new book – 'The WTO and Biotechnology', scheduled for completion in 2007. Part of the research results were presented at the CSGR seminar titled 'Only for Precaution and Information? The Function of the GMO Labeling Scheme in Light of Market Access in the WTO Free Trade Regime'.

Dr Marek Wróblewski
Institute of International Studies
University of Wrocław, Poland

Dr Marek Wróblewski is Deputy Director and Research Fellow at the Institute of International Studies, Wrocław University. His main area of academic interest concentrates on international trade and finance as well as globalisation and regional cooperation. During his visit at the CSGR, he is working on two research projects: Financial crises in the global economy: The role and significance of international financial organizations; and EU – Eastern Europe: cooperation or competition? The major objective of his first project is to analyse and assess the role of the main institutional players in the world economy, the activities of which should strengthen the stability of the global financial system. The second project focuses on current economic relations between EU and Eastern Europe. The results of his research will appear in a forthcoming CSGR Working Paper.

Research Fellows and Associates

Katharina T. Paul
University of Amsterdam

Katharina T. Paul is a PhD candidate at the University of Amsterdam (Amsterdam School for Social Science Research). Her research project Food for Thought is funded by the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and examines food safety governance from a poststructuralist perspective in four regulatory nodes: Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the level of the EU.

In her research, Katharina looks at how a set of food scares in the past decade have challenged and re-politicised sedimented policymaking practices; how hegemonic understandings of 'food safety' have been contested; and how these developments relate to a growing transnational policy discourse.

Her stay at CSGR is made possible by the EU GARNET programme and allows her to engage in academic exchange with scholars at the CSGR and PAIS and to work on her UK case study. In addition, she participates in the RELU research group with Professor Wyn Grant.

Rev'd Dr Michael Moynagh
Tomorrow Project

Mike Moynagh is a Visiting Fellow at the Centre from September 2006 to September 2007.

Based at Templeton College, Oxford, he is Co-Director of the Tomorrow Project, an educational charity that seeks to help organisations and individuals think insightfully about the future. In partnership with the ESRC, the Project is preparing a book on the 'Future of Globalisation'. Written from a UK perspective, the book will be aimed at a senior audience in business, government and civil society. It will address a dozen or so topics, in each case asking, 'Where have we come from?', 'What will drive the future?', 'What do we need to think about?'. Topics will range from prospects for global economic growth, to migration, to the future of organised crime.

The book will follow a similar format to the Tomorrow Project's 'Working in the Twenty-First Century', which the ESRC published last year. It will seek to add value to the best academic research by placing the latter in a 'futures' context. In so doing, it will contribute to the ESRC's knowledge transfer programme.

Mike's term as a Visiting Fellow at the Centre is designed to assist him with this project.

Mike has written extensively about emerging and future trends, including the future of the countryside, the future of learning and skills, the future of retirement and the future of the church.

An ordained minister, Mike also works part-time for 'Fresh Expressions', a team set up by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in collaboration with the Methodist Church, to promote new and different forms of church. He is married with two adult children.

The Tomorrow Project is supported by a number of Government departments and agencies, companies, and professional and voluntary bodies.

The Project's work involves:

- research into emerging and future social trends, including the development of an online 'GLIMPSES' database of trends;
- assisting organisations with the development of strategy, including the use of scenarios;
- disseminating the results of 'futures' research, for example through a network of over 2,500 people from a wide variety of backgrounds.

More about the Project and its database of trends can be found on www.tomorrowproject.net, including an invitation to join the Tomorrow Network.

CSGR Working Paper Series

206/06
T. Huw Edwards
Measuring Global and Regional Trade Integration in terms of Concentration of Access

207/06
Dilip Das
Development, Developing Economies and the Doha Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

208/06
Alla Glinchikova
A New Challenge for Civic National Integration: A Perspective from Russia

209/06
Celine Tan
Who's 'Free Riding'? A Critique of the World Bank's Approach to Non-Concessional Borrowing in Low-Income Countries

210/06
Richard Higgott
International Political Economy (IPE) and the Demand for Political Philosophy in an Era of Globalisation

211/06
Peter Waterman
Union Organisations, Social Movements and the Augean Stables of Global Governance

212/06
Peter Waterman
The Bamako Appeal of Samir Amin: A Post-Modern Janus?

213/06
Marcus Miller, Javier García-Fronti and Lei Zhang
Supply Shocks and Currency Crises: The Policy Dilemma Reconsidered

Diary of Future Events

November 2006
18 - 20 November - **Workshop** - An International Experimental Study of Globalisation, Co-operation and Trust - Coordinated by ***Gianluca Grimalda*** - Joint event with the University of South Carolina (US)

December 2006
December - **Workshop** - Civil Society and Trade Policy in Latin America: A Critical Review - Coordinated by ***Peter Newell***, Rosalba Icaza Garza and Marcelo Saguier

May 2007
17 - 19 May - **Conference** - Multi Level Governance and Systems of Economic Organisation - Coordinated by ***Glenn Morgan***

June 2007
13 - 15 June - **Workshop** - Civil Society and Global Accountability - Coordinated by ***Jan Aart Scholte*** at the University of Gothenburg

July 2007
13 - 15 July - **Conference** - Sovereign Debt Restructuring: Clauses, Committees and the Courts - Coordinated by ***Dania Thomas*** and Marcus Miller

September 2007
17 - 19 September - **Conference** and **2nd Annual Meeting of the GARNET Network** - Pathways to Legitimacy? The Future of Global and Regional Governance: CSGR Tenth Anniversary Conference.

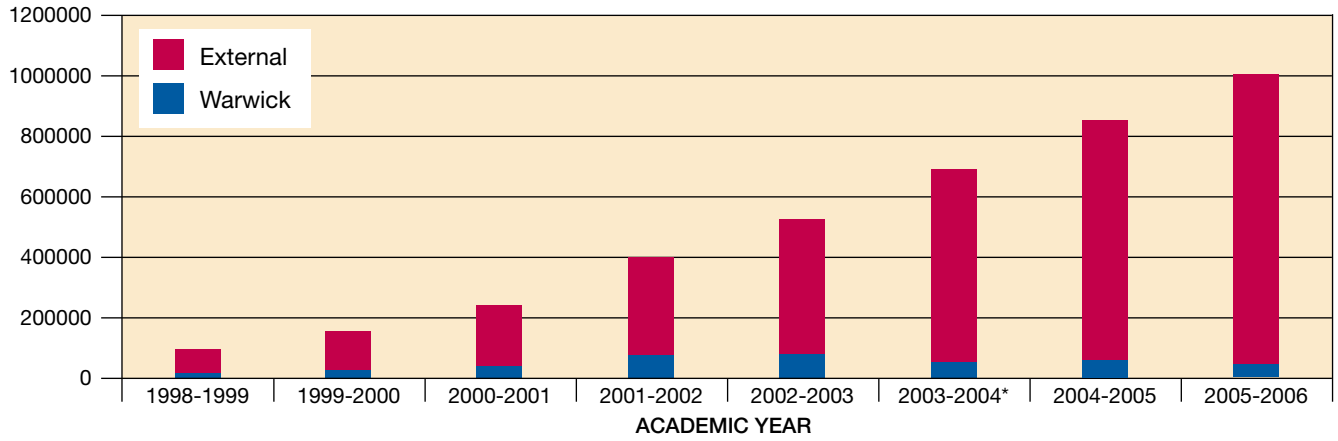
CSGR Working Paper Series

CSGR WEB SITE STATISTICS

Total Accesses to CSGR Web Site

Period	WARWICK	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
10/98-9/99	14,836	65,596	80,432
10/99-9/00	16,534	139,465	155,999
10/00-09/01	56,053	217,637	273,690
10/01-09/02	74,994	327,446	402,440
10/02-09/03	78,342	444,825	523,167
10/03-09/04*	34,326	659,201	693,527
10/04-09/05	53,370	795,640	849,010
10/05-09/06	42,594	968,066	1,010,660
TOTAL 10/98-12/06	**382,874**	**3,823,493**	**4,206,367**

Chart 1: Total Accesses to CSGR Web Site per Academic Year



Total Downloads of CSGR Research Papers

Period	WORKING PAPERS	DISCUSSION PAPERS	TOTAL
10/98-9/99	13,364	5,522	18,886
10/99-9/00	33,043	7,890	40,933
10/00-09/01	60,671	10,855	71,526
10/01-09/02	90,921	14,635	105,556
10/02-09/03	150,262	39,702	189,964
10/03-09/04*	178,954	49,225	228,178
10/04-09/05	176,267	60,163	236,430
10/05-09/06	202,521	56,138	258,659
TOTAL 10/98-12/06	**946,334**	**253,242**	**1,199,575**

CSGR Seminar Series

Autumn 2006

Unless otherwise stated seminars are held on Mondays at 1.00pm in the CSGR Seminar room S1.50 (1st Floor Social Studies Building)

9th October	**Chi Lo** Grosvenor Ltd, Hong Kong	*'China's Shadow Banking System: Impact on the Economy and Lessons for Policy and Financial Reform'*
16th October	**Robert Fine** Sociology, University of Warwick	*'What is Cosmopolitan Social Theory?'*
23rd October	**Paola Robotti** CSGR, University of Warwick	*'Recent developments in US capital market regulation: some implications for legitimacy'*
30th October	**Ben Clift** PAIS, University of Warwick	*'Capital Mobility, Credibility and Economic Policy Autonomy: A diachronic analysis of the UK case'*
6th November	**Huei-Chih Niu** National Tsing Hua University	*'Only for Precaution and Information? The Function of the GMO Labeling Scheme in Light of Market Access in the WTO Free Trade Regime'*
13th November	**Jacqui True** University of Auckland	*'Global Governance and Transnational Feminist Publics: Comparing Trade and Security Regimes'*
20th November	**Donna Lee** University of Birmingham	*'The Africa Group in the WTO Doha Round'*
27th November	**James Brassett** CSGR, University of Warwick	*'The Politics of Global Ethics'*
4th December	**Suma Athreye** Brunel University	*'Creating Competition? Globalisation and the emergence of new technology producers'*

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CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBALISATION AND REGIONALISATION

E·S·R·C ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Pathways to Legitimacy?

The Future of Global and Regional Governance:

CSGR/GARNET Conference

Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of CSGR and the 2nd Annual Meeting of the GARNET network

Scarman House, The University of Warwick, United Kingdom

17-19 September 2007

To mark its first decade of path-breaking work the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR) is convening a major international conference on building legitimate authority in global and regional governance, held in cooperation with GARNET, the EU-funded Network of Excellence on Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU. The more globalised and regionalised world of the twenty-first century clearly needs substantial elements of global and regional regulation. However, shortfalls in the legitimacy of these institutions have become ever more apparent, to the point of challenging their long-term viability.

How might global and regional governance be made more legitimate? How should we conceive of legitimacy when it comes to regulation beyond the state? What types of indicators and measures could allow us to assess the legitimacy of global and regional authorities? What sorts of institutional reforms could promote greater legitimacy in global and regional governance agencies? What kinds of political campaigns and strategies could achieve more legitimate global and regional arrangements?

The **CSGR/GARNET Conference** will explore these themes in relation to intergovernmental institutions, transgovernmental arrangements, interregional and regional frameworks, and private global and regional regulation. Papers are invited on problems of legitimate global and regional governance as they relate inter alia to issues of communications, development, environment, finance, gender, health, inequality, investment, migration, security, social and cultural change, and trade.

Contributions are invited from multiple disciplines, including Business Studies, Economics, Geography, History, International Relations, Law, Philosophy, Politics, and Sociology. Participation is welcomed from all continents and from academic researchers, and practitioners in official, civil society and business circles.

Confirmed conference keynote speakers include:

- **Robert Keohane**
  (Princeton University)
- **Kishore Mahbubani**
  (Lee Kwan Yew School of Public Policy,
  National University of Singapore)
- **Patrick O'Brien**
  (London School of Economics)

Please submit paper and panel abstracts (maximum 300 words) together with full contact details to CSGRgarnet@warwick.ac.uk by 30 April 2007. Conference support funds may be available for some paper presenters. Please indicate in your submission whether you wish to be considered for such support.

CSGR: www.csgr.org,

GARNET: www.garnet-eu.org

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