

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 a dozen core staff, three dozen associates and a number of visiting fellows.

What we do...

CSGR engages in high-quality, 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

Greetings from CSGR/Warwick as the Centre comes to the end of its seventh year. The past six months have brought numerous important events and achievements.

As highlighted below, CSGR has emerged as the hub of a major new EU-funded research initiative on globalisation and regionalisation. Negotiations are opening with the European Commission to launch a Framework 6 Network of Excellence on 'Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU' (GARNET), with offices based at CSGR. Many congratulations to Richard Higgott for coordinating a top-rated international application.

During the past half-year CSGR has also played a leading role in the initiation of a new Globalization Studies Network (GSN). In August some 150 people representing over 100 organisations from 44 countries gathered at Warwick for the inaugural conference of the GSN. A month earlier CSGR hosted its seventh Annual Conference, on the theme of 'Southern Voices and Global Order'. Meanwhile Richard Higgott and Eleni Tsingou played leading parts in organising the recently convened Fifth Pan-European International Relations Conference, on the theme of 'Constructing World Orders'. In addition, the Centre has in past months sponsored workshops on 'Academia, Activism and Postanarchism in (Anti-) Globalisation

Politics' (coordinated by Sian Sullivan), 'Cosmopolitan Strategic Culture in a Globalising World' (coordinated by Graeme Cheeseman and Lorraine Elliott), 'Globalisation and Political Violence' (coordinated by Chris Hughes), 'Globalisation and Trust' (coordinated by Gianluca Grimalda), and 'Gender, Governance and Globalisation' (coordinated by Shirin Rai – report will follow in Issue 13 of the newsletter). In June CSGR hosted sixth formers from Coventry and Warwickshire for a day conference on globalisation.

At the same time day-to-day work at the Centre continues to produce high-quality scholarly output. This newsletter includes reports on research by Steve Broadberry on globalisation in historical perspective, Carlo Perroni on trade, Sayantan Ghosal and Marcus Miller on finance, and Jeff Round on poverty. Visiting fellows Dunja Speiser, Grahame Thompson, Nicola Yeates and Saeid Zahed also describe their recent work at the Centre. In addition, Michela Redoano reports on progress in compiling the CSGR Globalisation Index. An entry by me gives further details of CSGR's successful bid for the editorship of the journal *Global Governance*.

During the spring consultations among Centre staff and associates, including at a well-attended away day, generated a consensus statement of CSGR's approach to globalisation and regionalisation. This declaration has been posted on the (recently revamped) CSGR website.

In terms of staff movements Dr Toby Dodge has recently left CSGR to take up a permanent lectureship at Queen Mary, University of London. We congratulate Toby on this excellent appointment. We are also pleased to announce that Dr Peter Newell will join CSGR as a new Senior Research Fellow in early 2005. In addition, under a recently announced award, three new five-year fellowships from the Research Councils UK will be dedicated to globalisation issues at CSGR/Warwick starting in 2005 and 2006.

Finally, we celebrate the fact that Denise Hewlett has marked her fifth anniversary at CSGR. Anyone who has dealt with the Centre since 1999 will know that Denise's unfailing cheer and efficiency is an essential ingredient to our whole operation.

**Jan Aart Scholte
Acting Director**

EU Network of Excellence

The European Commission has invited CSGR and 43 institutional partners across Europe to open negotiations for a Network of Excellence on 'Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU' (GARNET). The application, coordinated by Professor Richard Higgott of CSGR, received a rating of 24.5 out of a maximum possible score of 25. Further details on this prospective five-year 5.4mn euro project will follow in Newsletter 13.

Conferences

CSGR Annual Conference: Southern Voices And Global Order 7-9 July 2004

This summer CSGR convened its seventh annual conference, with a focus on 'Southern Voices and Global Order'. The proceedings examined how poorer and weaker countries and peoples have and have not had a say in shaping contemporary globalisation, and also considered ways that Southern inputs might be strengthened.

The conference opened with a plenary address by Bill Brett, a member of the World Commission on the Social Dimensions of Globalisation. Lord Brett gave an engaging account of both the process and content of the Commission's recently released report on 'A Fair Globalisation'.

The ensuing two days saw the presentation of over 50 papers in 18 panels. Reflecting the multidisciplinary character of CSGR, the contributions came from researchers in Anthropology, Business Studies, Economics, Law, Philosophy, Politics, and Sociology. Reinforcing the global span of CSGR's networks, the speakers heralded from 20 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australasia and Europe. Furthering CSGR's commitment to interchange between academics and practitioners, the conference included participation from several multilateral institutions and NGOs.

Brief mention of a sample of the papers illustrates the richness of the dialogue. For example, Stephen Mutula of the University of

Botswana offered a critical perspective on the digital divide in Africa. Mehdi Shafaeddin of UNCTAD examined the global trading system. Rosalba Icaza, a Warwick PhD candidate, presented her work on civil society and regionalisation in Mexico.

Makoto Sato of Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto spoke on international migration in Japan. Natasha Primo of Women's Net South Africa analysed the World Summit on the Information Society. Jörg Dürrschmidt of Kassel University considered peripheralisation within European integration.

CSGR Associate Dennis Leech convened a highly stimulating double panel on voting power in the Bretton Woods

institutions. He and his colleagues Jan-Erik Lane (University of Geneva), Iain McLean (University of Oxford), David Rapkin (University of Nebraska) and Jonathan Strand (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

made the compelling case that voting weights in global and regional governance are not the same thing as voting power. They reflected in this light on the possible consequences of different proposed reforms of the IMF and the World Bank.

Responding to these ideas from practitioner circles were Aziz Ali Mohammed, former Director of the



Group of 24, and Jeff Powell, Director of the Bretton Woods Project.



The seventh CSGR annual conference was held in conjunction with the

Global Studies Association of the UK (GSA), an interdisciplinary professional academic organisation founded in 2000. Several panels addressed wider GSA concerns with globalisation theory and practice. In this vein, for example, Victor

Roudometof of the University of Cyprus compared secular and religious globalisation projects, while Elizabeth Grierson of the Auckland University of Technology addressed globalisation and identity in the South Pacific. In addition, Robin Cohen of CSGR gave a lively GSA presidential address on 'Hegemon Blues: Challenges to US Power in the New Millennium'.

All said, then, the 2004 CSGR annual conference was a most stimulating event. Huge thanks go to the CSGR fellows and associates who acted as chairs and discussants, to Denise Hewlett and Domenica Scinaldi for their ever-solid administrative backup, to Eleni Tsingou for assembling the programme, and to Liz Thompson and Marcelo Saguier for handling the complex conference logistics.



Full conference details are available on the CSGR website. Various conference contributions will appear as CSGR working papers.

Conferences

CSGR Hosts Inaugural Conference Of The Globalization Studies Network 18-21 August 2004

In August CSGR hosted a conference to found the Globalisation Studies Network (GSN). The meeting attracted some 150 delegates from over 100 organisations in 44 countries. As such it was the largest gathering ever of centres and programmes that undertake research on globalisation.



The GSN initiative developed from preliminary meetings in Washington and Ottawa during 2003 to explore the concept. These exploratory consultations concluded that it would be helpful to have a framework of communication and collaboration that linked the proliferating programmes around the world that study globalisation. CSGR offered to host the inaugural conference and was fortunate to obtain supplementary grants from the Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to support the participation of delegates from the East and the South.

The conference proceedings included several inspiring plenary sessions. An opening speech came from James

Rosenau of the George Washington University, who first proposed the establishment of a worldwide consortium of globalisation research centres. Rosenau exhorted the assembled founders of the GSN to make the new grouping daring and imaginative in its investigations of the complexities and transformations of a more global world. In another plenary talk David Held of the London School of Economics advocated a reorientation of globalisation policies from Washington-centred economic and security strategies to a human security agenda and a global covenant based on social-democratic reform. In addition, and reflecting the GSN aim of fostering practitioner-researcher interchange, a further plenary session heard a panel of academics and officials discuss the recently released report of the World Commission on the Social Dimensions of Globalisation.



Many other conference activities took place in the context of smaller thematic panels. In these sessions over 90 participants described the work of their institute or programme on some aspect of globalisation. Panels addressed substantive topics such as global trade, globalisation and

culture, globalisation theory, and global cities. In addition, several panels considered institutional matters such as building centres of globalisation studies, developing global studies curricula, constructing research centre websites, and running journals concerned with globalisation issues.



Along with these oral presentations almost all of the participating centres and programmes also submitted a written profile of their institution. These summaries cover information such as founding date, objectives, main projects concerning globalisation, outputs, staff, funders, and contact details. The assembled profiles, printed in the conference programme, provide a handy reference to sites of globalisation studies around the world.

As well as informing delegates about the state of research on globalisation, the conference was also meant to foster collaborative research projects among prospective GSN members.



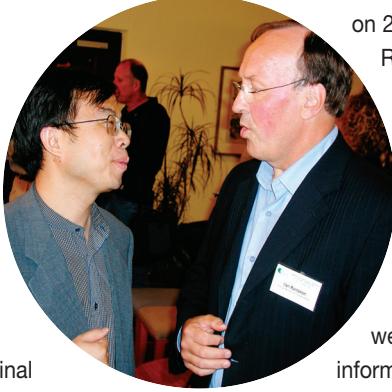
Even within the short period of this meeting a number of potential joint projects were explored, on subjects such as global governance, globalisation and

Conferences



regionalisation, social movement engagement of globalisation, global social policy, and globalisation and insecurity.

With these many positive results of exchanges, delegates did not hesitate to welcome the official launch of the GSN on the final morning of the conference. The final plenary session approved a framework document to govern the network and also agreed the membership of an enlarged steering committee that will coordinate the GSN until its next gathering. That second annual conference will be held in Dakar, Senegal



on 29-31 August 2005. Readers can find the conference programme and a full report of the inaugural conference proceedings on the CSGR website. More information on the GSN, including the text of the framework document and a list of members, is available on the GSN website: www.gstudynet.com. Those interested in joining the GSN can contact Jan Aart Scholte at CSGR:

scholte@warwick.ac.uk. Those interested in participating in the Dakar meeting can contact Adebayo Olukoshi of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa: adebayo.olukoshi@codesria.sn



Fifth Pan-European International Relations Conference Standing Group on International Relations, The Hague 9-11 September 2004

The Standing Group on International Relations (SGIR) of the European Consortium for Political Science Research organised its fifth pan-European conference on the theme 'Constructing World Orders'. The conference brought together approximately 700 participants from 46 different countries presenting 600 papers in 40 thematic sections. The Hague provided an appropriate setting for a series of panels on International Law, while the recent enlargement of the

European Union was the subject of several sessions on European integration. Further sections included work on global governance in theory and practice; global and regional security governance; globalisation and power; global transformations, transnational decision-making authorities and human security; international political economy and the construction of world orders; transnational politics; states, regions and regional word orders. The conference benefited from high quality papers on

this wide range of topics and offered important opportunities for a pan-European dialogue thanks to the presence of a large number of academics from Central and Eastern Europe. The conference was convened by Richard Higgott and Eleni Tsingou of CSGR and Jaap de Wilde of the University of Twente. More information on SGIR as well as a paper archive can be found at www.sgir.org.



Workshops

The Languages Of Global News, an international, interdisciplinary symposium 23 April 2004

Transnational media networks and the worldwide circulation of information to an unprecedented degree are constitutive features of global modernity. Metaphors that emphasise the speed of communication such as the notion of global flows and of the information superhighway have become commonplace. However, they obscure how existing spatial and cultural distances are actually overcome. Global information flows take place in a world that is characterised by social and linguistic diversity. Translation is here a key factor, as a precondition for the transnational circulation of texts and also in shaping the nature of intercultural communication. With the consolidation of global information networks the significance of translation has dramatically increased, yet its role in the negotiation of linguistic and cultural difference continues to be largely ignored.

The aim of this international symposium, which brought together academics from various disciplines,

professional translators and journalists, was to explore the role of translation in the production of global news, with an emphasis on actual practices in news agencies, television and newspapers. Thus, Eric Wishart, Editor-in-Chief of Agence France Presse, and Anthony Williams, Treasury News Editor at Reuters, discussed the importance of translation in the processes of information gathering and communication. They also described how translation practices are organised and explained why journalists and not translators are in charge of rewriting and adapting texts for audiences across the world. Mario Lubetkin, Director General of Inter Press Service, addressed the importance of language for the aim of global inclusion in an alternative news agency that focuses especially on the views of civil society and the South. Anne Wallace, a financial and business news translator, provided an insider's view on the translation of news, stressing the translator's responsibility and the impact his or her decisions can have. The academic interventions

brought attention to issues of language, ideology and cultural transfer. From the discipline of media studies, Daya Thussu, Goldsmiths College, University of London, also a former journalist, focused on the dominance of the Western communication giants and the transfer of their values, ideologies and world views to Indian television. Michael Cronin, Dublin City University, approached, from a translation studies perspective, the issue of language and translation in the era of globalisation.

This international symposium was organised in the context of the AHRB funded project *Translation in Global News*, which investigates the role of translation in global media and promotes interdisciplinary research in this area. For a full report of the symposium and more information about the research project please visit the website:

<http://www.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/BCS/research/AHRB.html>



Workshops

Cosmopolitan Strategic Culture *Lorraine Elliott and Graeme Cheeseman, 24-25 June 2004*

In June, the Centre hosted a workshop on cosmopolitan strategic culture in a globalising world followed by a half-day conference on the United Nations and the use of force. The workshop and conference were organised by Lorraine Elliott, University of Warwick and Graeme Cheeseman, Visiting Fellow at CSGR, under their Cosmopolitan Militaries project which is based at the Australian National University and funded by a grant from the United States Institute of Peace.

The June workshop followed two earlier events under this project. A workshop at Balliol College, Oxford, in July 2002, explored the theoretical and philosophical assumptions about deploying militaries for cosmopolitan or cosmopolitan-minded purposes involving the use of force to defend and protect those who are the victims of tyranny and the gross abuse of human rights. An international conference at the Australian National University in November 2002 examined operational themes and challenges through a number of institutional and country case studies. It became clear

at this conference that the strategic, political and social cultural context is central to how states understand their international role and their willingness to deploy force to protect distant strangers and the June workshop was convened to focus on this specific issue.

The workshop began with an explanation of the project and an introduction to the specific issues under discussion by Lorraine Elliott and Graeme Cheeseman. This was followed by a session on the concept of strategic culture and a presentation by Theo Farrell (University of Exeter) that emphasised a constructivist interpretation of culture as norms. The discussion drew attention to the distinctions and relationship between strategic culture and military culture. In the next session, Peter Lawler (University of Manchester), Terry Terriff (University of Birmingham) and Annika Bergman (University of Edinburgh) revisited the role of culture, and specifically strategic culture, in the case studies that they had presented at the November 2002 conference.

Peter Lawler's work on the concept of the good state provided the context for this discussion. Terry Terriff's analysis of both NATO and the EU and Annika Bergman's study on the Nordic states offered specific examples of the relationship between a culture influenced by an internationalist foreign policy (sometimes referred to as good international citizenship), the use of military force and the ways in which militaries undertake their missions. The first day finished with a session, led by Nick Wheeler, University of Wales Aberystwyth, on the concept of the 'cosmopolitan patriot'.

The half-day conference focused on the role of the United Nations in cosmopolitan-minded military deployments. Tori Holt, from the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington DC, drew on her recent co-authored book to talk about the future of peace operations under UN auspices. Trevor Findlay, from the verification NGO, VERTIC, reported on the major findings of his book on the United Nations and the use of force.



Workshops

The Globalisation of Political Violence, Monash Prato Centre, Italy 28-30 June 2004

The precise nature of the relationship between globalisation and violence remains largely unstudied. While a great deal of attention has focused on the interface of states and markets, there has been less focus on the changing character and intensity of violence under conditions of globalisation. This workshop—organised by the CSGR in conjunction with Monash University's Institute for the Study of Global Movements—sought to examine this as yet underanalysed problem from a multidisciplinary perspective. The workshop comprised papers from the disciplines of politics, international relations, international political economy, economics, law, media studies, sociology, and criminology.

The workshop concentrated on six overlapping and broad areas enquiry: 1) states and war; 2) political order; 3) technology; 4) markets; 5) culture and mass media; and 6) legal and moral norms. The papers presented covered:

- post-conflict recovery and the global economy (Tony Addison, World Institute for Development Economics, Helsinki);
- conflict in African states and globalisation (Dunja Speiser, SWP/Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin);

- degenerate wars and cosmopolitanism (Peter Lawler, University of Manchester);
- the global media and reporting of conflict (Thomas Keenan; Bard College, New York);
- states and wars in narratives of globalisation (Mark Laffey, School of Oriental and African Studies);
- globalisation and policing against refugees (Sharon Pickering, Monash)
- new forms of terrorism and globalisation (Asta Maskaliunaite, Central European University, Hungary)

This workshop was part of the CSGR's larger overall project on globalisation and security, and the intention is to publish its findings as an edited volume. In addition to the papers presented at the workshop itself, other papers in the book by authors from Warwick and Monash will cover: globalisation and environmental insecurity; the policing of anti-globalisation movements; globalisation, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and developing legal frameworks; globalisation and the transformation of military structures; terrorism in Southeast Asia under conditions of globalisation; and globalisation and

state-building. The aim of the book, as of the workshop, will be to search for a deeper understanding of the interconnections between globalisation phenomena and violence. At this stage, it is clear that all participants have begun to rethink many of their assumptions about these two issues when studied together, and when studied from a multidisciplinary perspective.

The workshop itself was hailed by all participants and the organisers—Chris Hughes from the CSGR and Richard Devetak from Monash—as a great success. The organisers would particularly like to thank the Monash Institute for providing such a warm Australian and Tuscan welcome.





Workshops

Globalisation, Co-Operation And Trust Gianluca Grimalda, 1-3 July 2004

Trust, co-operation and social capital are now increasingly seen as key resources for a socio-economic system to progress. Thus far, the unit of analysis in most of the theoretical studies in this field has been local communities or nation-states. However, the rise of interest in the notion of global public goods, e.g. the environment, international justice, international financial stability as advocated for instance by the United Nations Development Programme, has brought to centre stage the relevance of transnational co-operation as a means to increase global prosperity.

The workshop on Globalisation, Co-operation and Trust held at CSGR, sought to take some steps in this direction by analysing the links between globalisation on one side, and individual attitudes toward co-operation and trust on the other. The focus on the individual as the key unit of analysis is buttressed by the theoretical conjecture that individual dispositions and motivations are key in accounting for the provision of public goods at the aggregate level. Moreover, the particular angle chosen to analyse the issue was empirical, or, more specifically, experimental. Simply stated, the experimental approach consists of studying a situation of interaction among individuals within a

'controlled' environment, similar to that of a laboratory for experiments in natural sciences. The experimental setting, despite its high level of abstraction, is generally constructed in such a way as to be reminiscent of real-life situations, so that the interpretation of the results and their practical implications in terms of policy analysis are often straightforward.

The workshop was organised in two main sessions. One was open to the public, and a group of researchers coming from a wide spectrum within the social sciences presented their more recent work on the theme. In particular, Nancy Buchan (University of Wisconsin – Madison) presented experimental results on how trust and expectations of trustworthiness vary in relation to culture and social distance; Rick Wilson (Russell Sage Foundation/Rice University) reported on his experiments conducted in Russia, and emphasised the presence of a significant intergenerational gap in terms of social norms of co-operation, the younger cohorts being more individualistic and less inclined to co-operation than the older ones. Syed Ahsan (Concordia University) illustrated his ongoing work on the influence of globalisation on social norms and values, and thereby on macroeconomic performance.

The second session of the workshop was devoted to the discussion of the project launched by CSGR under the co-ordination of Gianluca Grimalda and Nancy Buchan "An International Experimental Investigation into the Influence of Globalisation on Co-operation and Trust". The fruitful debate among the research group helped to define the main theoretical and practical aspects concerning the implementation of the project. Its main thrust is to replicate the same series of experimental situations, which are modelled on a Public Goods problem, in different nations, in different settings – rural vis-à-vis urban – and in different formats – one involving only compatriots and another one involving subjects coming from different nations – in order to provide empirical evidence on the link between globalisation and individual attitudes toward co-operation. On the grounds of these results, different institutional mechanisms may be studied and tested in a further phase of the project as devices to increase the level of international co-operation.

Notes:

1. The research project can be found at
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/research/projects/grimalda03_int_coop/

Workshops

Radical theory? Academics, activists and activist-academics talk shop Sian Sullivan

Academia, activism and post-anarchism: theory and practice in (anti-) globalisation politics is a CSGR-funded research initiative that began in March 2004. Focused around a series of four 3-day ‘talkshops’, this initiative brings together a range of people variously involved in both theoretical reflection and activist practices in and around the multifarious politics that critique current globalisation processes. To date, participants have hailed from disparate national backgrounds, including Britain, East and West Germany, Brazil, Israel, Uruguay and USA; draw on a diverse range of disciplinary backgrounds – from organisation studies to ecology, anthropology to political science, filmmaking to philosophy; have published books and articles in academic journals from *Science to Anarchist Studies*; and participate in a number of dynamic ‘affinity groups’ and collectives engaged in activist praxis, including Indymedia (www.indymedia.org.uk), Earth First! (www.earthfirst.org.uk), Reclaim the Streets (www.reclaimthestreets.net) and Rhythms of Resistance (www.rhythmsofresistance.co.uk). Our commonalities are our shared concerns with a contemporary global politics of structural inequality and

authoritarianism; our desires for social transformation; and a reflective orientation towards political participation that attempts to both understand and generate ‘radical theory’. By ‘radical theory’ I refer to frames for conceptualising global politics that are suggestive of both how and why things are constructed as they are, and of what might thereby constitute practices of living and political engagement that effect the changes we yearn for.

One of the main objectives has been to explore ways of sharing interests and producing academic work differently. The intention was to create a space that was not over-determined in terms of structure and agenda; participants are invited to initiate and loosely facilitate themed discussions around relevant concerns. Notes are taken during these conversations and these are forming the basis for a number of emerging discussion documents with working titles such as ‘Chaos, complexity, cosmogony – and capitalism’, ‘Academia ↔ activism: what can/do they offer each other re: radical politics?’ and ‘When we were winning, or: developing strategies after the death of neoliberalism’. The value of these perhaps is as a record of a

range of people trying to negotiate some sort of common understanding of both our agreements and disagreements. In pragmatic terms, the current form of the talkshops has us catering for ourselves – our conversations flow through the practical tasks of cooking and clearing-up, with food purchased primarily from an organic farm in north Oxfordshire. We communicate in between talkshops via an e-list set up with www.riseup.net, a voluntary web-hosting organisation that provides list-hosting services on a mutual aid basis to groups in the global activist community. And we have set up a ‘wiki’ – a cooperative website where users can edit anything on a page – as a virtual space where we can write collectively and collaboratively (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page for probably the best known online collaborative editing initiative; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki> provides more information about ‘wiki’ software).

We are about to venture into our third ‘talkshop’: future CSGR newsletters will report on progress and outcomes.

Other Events

CSGR Away Day, 16 April 2004

In April, three dozen CSGR staff, associates and visitors convened at the Woodside Conference Centre in Kenilworth for a full day's discussion of CSGR's research agenda.

The morning of the meeting was devoted to consideration of the Centre's general approach to globalisation and regionalisation. The resultant statement was subsequently further deliberated and refined in the CSGR Management Committee and

the CSGR Advisory Board. Readers can now find the text on the CSGR website under 'About'.

In the afternoon the 35 people attending broke into smaller groups around more specific research themes on globalisation and regionalisation, such as finance, governance, security, social dimensions, and trade. These cross-disciplinary discussions generated a number of suggestions regarding future CSGR projects, several

of which are now being actively planned.



Globalisation: For Good Or Ill? Day Conference for Coventry and Warwickshire Schools, 22 June 2004

In the context of the ESRC's Social Science Week (21-25 June 2004), CSGR held a one-day conference to introduce secondary school pupils to debates about globalisation. Around fifty Year 12 pupils from schools in Coventry and Warwickshire attended with their teachers.

Objectives of the day were: (a) to clarify ideas of globalisation; (b) to explore how globalisation played out in a number of important policy issues; (c) to help young people make more informed decisions about their global futures; and (d) to generate interest among sixth formers in university-based social science research.

The proceedings opened with an introductory lecture from Professor Jan Aart Scholte, Acting Director of CSGR. This talk reviewed various meanings assigned to 'globalisation' and illustrated the many ways that the trend has affected contemporary society. In

the question period pupils were especially interested to discuss the impacts of globalisation on culture and the degree to which globalisation is a tool of US power.

After the plenary lecture the pupils and their teachers broke into small groups for discussions with CSGR staff about a variety of specific issues connected with globalisation. Professor Robin Cohen led sessions concerning the challenges of global migration. Dr Gianluca Grimalda facilitated discussions on globalisation, poverty and inequality. Dr Toby Dodge talked with the local pupils about globalisation and security in Iraq, while Dr Sian Sullivan covered anti-globalisation politics. Dr Dwijen Rangnekar ran a workshop on the global future of

biotechnology, while Eleni Tsingou did a seminar on the politics of global business. Dr Michela Redoano introduced pupils to the statistics of measuring globalisation, while Professor Grahame Thompson led a group discussion on the meaning of frontiers in the context of globalisation. Two sessions of workshops (split by lunch and a campus tour) allowed pupils to address a couple of topics.

The day ended with a summary plenary and an evaluation. Completed questionnaires and a lively concluding discussion suggested that the pupils had enjoyed the day, found it well structured, and had learned a lot. Most of the participants had never before heard of the ESRC, so the research council's aim of raising public awareness of its work was certainly met at this CSGR contribution to Social Science Week.

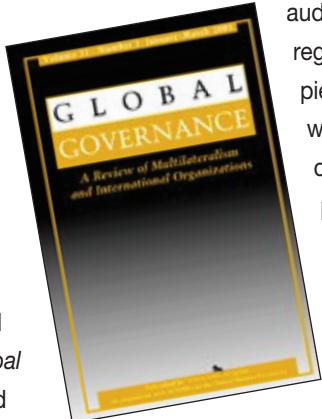


Journal

Global Governance Comes to CSGR Jan Aart Scholte

At the end of last June the Executive Board of the Academic Council of the United Nations System (ACUNS) endorsed the recommendation of the search committee that CSGR together with the Centre for Global Studies (CGS) at the University of Victoria, BC should provide the next editorial team for the journal *Global Governance* in the period 2005-2010. The editors will be Richard Higgott, Jan Aart Scholte and Diane Stone from CSGR and Barry Carin and Gordon Smith from CGS.

Global Governance was launched in 1995 and has become a key site of intellectual and policy debates about contemporary world order. It is a premier academic journal for



explorations of governance in a more global world, reaching widely across both scholarly and practitioner audiences. *Global Governance* regularly attracts widely cited pieces from leading theorists as well as thoughtful commentaries from prominent policy figures, including successive Secretary-Generals of the United Nations.

The CSGR/CGS team aims to retain and enhance this excellent reputation. In addition to sustaining the highest professional standards, our editorial philosophy will centre on pluralism: in terms of issues, regions, genders, disciplines, approaches, theories, and political persuasions. As regards policy relevance, we will seek further to raise the profile of *Global Governance* as a forum to delineate and advance the

field of global public policy. If successful, our editorship will generate publications that people 10-15 years hence will identify as having been influential catalysts to key policy developments in global governance.

The administration of *Global Governance* will be based at CSGR. A managing editor will be appointed in early 2005 to execute the day-to-day operations. The transfer of editorial offices to CSGR will be completed in July 2005. The first issue edited by the CSGR/CGS team will appear in early 2006. We thank the current editorial team (Andy Knight at the University of Alberta, Neil Macfarlane at Oxford University, Tom Weiss at City University of New York, and managing editor Tanya Casperson) for all the invaluable advice and assistance that they are providing during the transition period.

Research reports

Agriculture In The New Global Economy

**William Coleman (McMaster University), Wyn Grant (Warwick),
Tim Josling (Stanford), Edward Elgar, September 2004**

This new book, written by an agricultural economist and two political scientists, examines the extent to which the political economy of the food chain is being transformed by globalisation. The analysis covers the whole food chain from the farmer to the retailer. The original inspiration for the book came from two considerations:

1. Given the inherently local nature of land as a factor of production, if evidence could be found of globalisation processes in this sector, this would have a broader significance.
2. An exploration of why the food chain has emerged as a site of political resistance to globalisation.

The book highlights the important changes that have been taking place in agriculture and food processing and the spread of globalisation to this

traditionally local sector. The discussion is not confined just to economic globalisation, or even to technology, but places a considerable emphasis on the globalisation of ideas through an examination of the ways in which neo-liberal paradigms were transmitted into this traditionally protected sector.

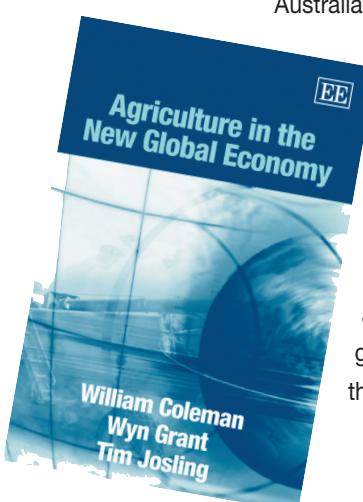
Four paradigms are identified that have characterised the governance of agriculture:

1. Traditional dependent-agriculture (subsidy and protection)
2. A neo-liberal competitive paradigm

3. A multifunctional paradigm that emphasises the role of agriculture apart from the production of food
4. What is still an emergent globalised-agriculture paradigm confined to particular commodities

The tensions among these paradigms are assessed in relation to evidence from the US and Canada, the EU, Australia, Japan and the Global South.

The book analyses the controversy over genetic modification of food crops, developments in trade policy at the multilateral and regional levels, changing national food policy systems and the international governance arrangements for the sector.



Research reports

Japan's Security Agenda: Military, Economic and Environmental Dimensions Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2004, Christopher W. Hughes

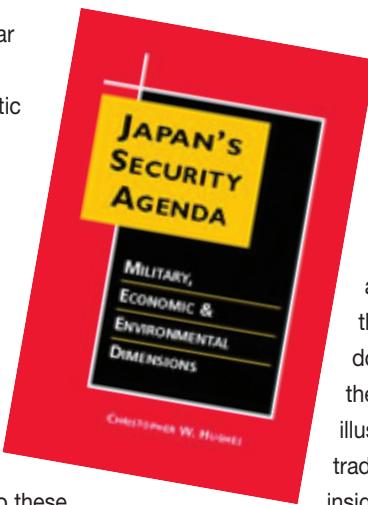
Japan, long constrained as a security actor by constitutional as well as external factors, is now increasingly called upon to play a greater role in stabilising both the Asia-Pacific region and the entire international system. *Japan's Security Agenda* explores the country's diplomatic, political, military, economic, and environmental concerns and security policies in the region within this new context.

This book explores in detail the security issues facing Japanese policymakers generated by the overlapping processes of decolonisation, bipolarisation and globalisation. These issues include

remnants of Cold War conflicts, the proliferation of ballistic missiles and WMD, trans-national terrorism, organised crime, piracy, economic dislocation, financial crises, and environmental disasters. It then evaluates the response of Japan to these problems in the military, economic and environmental dimensions, and its utilisation of individual national, bilateral

US-Japan alliance, and multilateral security frameworks.

Japan's multidimensional and comprehensive approach to security policy offers an alternative paradigm to that of the traditional U.S. military-dominated model. This book's theoretical and empirical illustrations, drawing on both traditional IR as well as IPE insights, demonstrates the benefits and drawbacks to such an approach in an era of globalisation.



Must debt be the Achilles Heel of development? Argentine default and future global finance Marcus Miller

Emerging market economies tapping global capital markets to finance development have learned, from bitter experience, that issuing dollar-denominated liabilities leaves them highly vulnerable to shifts of market sentiment. When the peso collapsed at the end of 2001, for example, Argentina's foreign-currency sovereign bonds tripled in value, rising to about one and a half times annual output - a clearly unsustainable level of debt. The IMF had tabled a proposal for a Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism to handle such crises (see "The Global Financial Crisis: A CSGR Perspective" at www.csgr.org -

April 2002); but last year the Executive Board accepted that there was not enough political support for it to go ahead. With IMF plans in abeyance, the still-pending restructuring of Argentine debt will be an acid test of the market's capacity to carry out this task on a voluntary basis; and it is expected to set important precedents for the future of the international monetary system.

Why was the IMF's restructuring plan rejected? How will the negotiations to restructure the debt proceed? What will they imply for the future of the international financial system? These are

three of the issues I plan to investigate under the auspices of the ESRC Professorial Fellowship Scheme. As the website testifies, how to prevent and resolve International Financial Crises has been a lively area of research in the CSGR ever since its inception - and it was the subject of last year's Annual Conference (see CSGR Newsletter No. 10, September 2003). This project, with its fully funded Research Associate and linked PhD Studentship, will help to ensure that this research focus continues.



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In debt-restructuring, the objective is to achieve fair and sustainable 'burden sharing' among creditors and the debtor government; and it is planned to use a strategic analysis of the 'renegotiation game' now in progress. The classic 'alternating offers' game predicts prompt settlement, however, so it must be adapted to suit current circumstances -

by allowing for differences of beliefs about sanctions and for growth prospects which depend on the negotiations themselves, for example. Other issues, such as the credibility of 'growth bonds' and the risk of creditor coordination failure, need to be considered.

Hopefully the research will provide ideas for revising the original Washington Consensus outlined by John Williamson in 1989 as a policy guide for Latin American countries.

An introduction to the CSGR Globalisation Index *Michela Redoano*

One of the open issues in the study of globalisation is how to measure it. However, without a rigorous way of measuring globalisation, it is not possible to answer important questions such as: does globalisation promote growth? Or, has globalisation affected income inequality between and within countries or regions of the world?

The main reason why this has not yet been done is that globalisation is a multidisciplinary phenomenon, which can be analysed from very different angles: globalisation is often one thing for economists, another for political scientists or for sociologists (and so on). Moreover, several aspects of globalisation are mainly qualitative and difficult to identify in terms of a quantitative variable.

The "CSGR Globalisation Index" is an attempt to reconcile as many views as possible on globalisation and produce a globalisation index which takes into account different dimensions of

globalisation: the economic, social and political. It is constructed for over 200 countries and aggregated for the main regions of the world from a period that goes from 1970 up to the most recent available data (it will also be updated every year).

In particular, the CSGR Globalisation index is constructed from three sub-indexes: the Economic Globalisation Index, the Social Globalisation Index, and the Political Globalisation Index. The first one is based on four variables, which are regarded by economists as the main "outputs" of globalisation: trade, FDI, Portfolio Investments, and Income Payments and Receipts. The second one tries to capture two main social aspects of globalisation: movement of people (long and short term), and circulation of ideas. The variables we use for this purpose are: stock and flows of immigrants, number of tourists (arrival and departure), worker remittances, export and import of foreign books, newspapers, and foreign films, number

of international letters (sent and received), number of internet users, and international telephone traffic. Political globalisation is identified by four variables: participation to UN peacekeeping operations, membership in international organisations, number of embassies in each country, and aid transfers to other countries.

Each variable enters in the construction of the index, after being normalised (such that the variables can be comparable) and corrected for country-specific geographical characteristics, with statistically optimal weights. More technical details about the construction of the index will be available online soon.

We would like to encourage academics, students, international organisations, governments (etc) to use the CSGR Globalisation Index for their research; the full CSGR Globalisation Index Database will be soon available online at the CSGR webpage www.csgr.org

Research reports

Think Tank Traditions: Policy Research and the Politics of Ideas *Diane Stone and Andrew Denham*

In January 2004, Diane Stone moved to Hungary to become the foundation Marie Curie Chair at the Central European University. She was awarded 263,000 Euro under the Marie Curie actions - a new scheme of the European Commission FP6 "Structuring the European Research Area". She is being hosted by the Center for Policy Studies where she is professor and head of their new Master's programme in Public Policy (www.ceu.hu/mpp).

During her two-year secondment from the University of Warwick, Professor Stone will be continuing her research into transnational knowledge networks of universities, think tanks and foundations. Earlier this year, a book co-edited with Andrew Denham, 'Think

Tank Traditions: Policy Research and the Politics of Ideas' was published with Manchester University Press.

"Think Tank Traditions" looks at the historical role and contemporary significance of think tanks in the West, including Europe, the United States and Canada, as well as considering their activities in China, Eastern Europe and Argentina. In so doing, the book provides a broad-based and in-depth analysis of the role of think tanks in the processes of economic liberalisation and democratisation.



As well as analysing think tank activities on a country-by-country basis, three chapters focus on levels of think tank operation and activity above and beyond the nation-state, including the European Union, and, on a more general level, diplomatic relations and foreign policy.

The worldwide proliferation of think tanks is changing the policy environment for research and analysis at both a national and international level. Contributors reveal the many different styles in which think tanks inform policy and influence decision makers.

PhD Seminars on International Financial Crisis

For the past two terms research students and staff have convened a weekly seminar at CSGR on 'Globalisation, Finance and Macroeconomics'. The hour-long meetings have discussed papers especially concerning international

financial crises, sovereign debt restructuring and contagion effects. Illustrative paper titles include 'Argentina in Default: The Renegotiation Game' and 'Liquidity, Its Cost and Financial Intermediation'. Further workshops

have been planned for the next three university terms, through May 2005. More information on the series can be obtained from Kannika Thampanishvong: k.thampanishvong@warwick.ac.uk.

Research fellows & associates

The Origins Of The Great Divergence Of Productivity And Living Standards Between Europe And Asia

Stephen Broadberry, Department of Economics, Secondment

There is surprisingly little agreement on the most basic aspects of the "Great Divergence" of productivity and living standards between Europe and Asia. Together with Bishnupriya Gupta, I have been investigating the quantitative evidence on the origins of this Great Divergence. One part of the project considers the issue of timing, and challenges the recent claims of Pomeranz, Parthasarathi and other "world historians", that as late as 1800 there was no substantial difference in productivity and living standards between Europe and Asia. We argue that the prosperous parts of Asia between 1500 and 1800 look similar to the stagnating southern, central and eastern parts of Europe rather than the developing northwestern parts. In the advanced parts of India and China, grain wages were comparable to those in northwestern Europe, but silver

wages, which conferred purchasing power over tradable goods and services, were substantially lower. The high silver wages of northwestern Europe were not simply a monetary phenomenon, but reflected high productivity in the tradable sector. The "Great Divergence" between Europe and Asia was already well underway before 1800.

A second part of the project re-examines the shift of comparative advantage in cotton textiles from India to Britain, which was one of the key episodes in the Great Divergence. India was the world's major producer of cotton textiles before the Industrial Revolution, but was supplanted by Britain, first in world markets, then even in the Indian market. We offer a new, quantitative perspective on this pivotal development, centred on the

interactions between the two countries. The growth of cotton textile imports into Britain from India via the East India Company opened up new opportunities for import substitution as the new cloths, patterns and designs became increasingly fashionable. However, high silver wages in Britain as a result of high productivity in other tradable goods and services, meant that British producers of cotton textiles could not use labour-intensive Indian production methods. The growth in British labour productivity that resulted from the search for labour-saving technical progress meant that unit labour costs became lower than in India despite the much higher wages in Britain. However, the full effects of the change in comparative unit labour costs were delayed until after the Napoleonic Wars by a temporary rise in the price of raw cotton in Britain.

Co-ordination, Bargaining and Sovereign Debt Crisis

Sayantan Ghosal, Department of Economics, Secondment

During my secondment to CSGR, I wrote a paper "Co-ordination, bargaining and sovereign debt crisis" (with K. Thampanishvong). What follows is a brief description of the model studied in the paper and its main results.

In the paper, we study a sovereign who embarks on a bond-financed project which lasts for two periods. All the finance is supplied by a group of private creditors. The bond contracts promise a stream of returns over the two periods to these private creditors. If the project continues to maturity, the

sovereign debtor obtains a non-contractible payoff. We begin our analysis at the point where following an exogenous and unanticipated shock, the sovereign debtor is unable to fulfil the terms of the debt contract in the first period when payment is due to a group of private creditors.

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This leads to a technical default, making the debts callable and exposing the sovereign to the risk of a debt crisis. Conditional on default, each private creditor receives a noisy, privately observed signal of the future net worth of the project. In addition, the debtor obtains privately observed information about her non-contractible benefit if the project continues to the next period. Each private creditor decides whether or not to accelerate her claim. Simultaneously, the debtor makes an offer, a transfer of her non-contractible continuation payoff to private creditors. When the proportion of creditors who choose to reject the debtor's offer exceeds an exogenous and critical threshold, the project is terminated. We begin by demonstrating the existence of multiple Bayesian equilibria in

threshold strategies. These multiple equilibria are driven by creditor coordination failure and moreover, relative to a first best benchmark, are all inefficient. We then discuss the effect of strengthening Collective Action Clauses (hereafter CACs) in the sovereign bond contract. We find that, on one hand, CACs are effective in coordinating private creditors thus easing the sovereign debt restructuring process. On the other hand, following an introduction of CACs, the probability of default might rise as the sovereign debtor's discipline diminishes. Therefore, the overall impact of strengthening CACs is ambiguous.

So far, in our analysis, we assumed that there was a positive probability of default. A possible criticism is that if

creditors anticipate this eventuality, they will alter their lending behaviour so that default doesn't occur with positive probability. Next, we extend the analysis to demonstrate the existence of creditor moral hazard in the market for sovereign debt which results in an endogenously derived (positive) probability of default in the market for sovereign debt and therefore, excessive lending.

Finally, we discuss the efficacy of a variety of policy options in mitigating the inefficiencies identified by us. We show that policy interventions like IMF intervention and an international bankruptcy procedure may end up increasing the probability of default by encouraging creditor moral hazard.

The Economics of Special and Differential Treatment in International Trade

Carlo Perroni, Department of Economics, Secondment

This study, co-authored by Paola Conconi and Carlo Perroni, with support from CSGR, examines the theoretical rationale for the granting of temporary Special and Differential (S&D) treatment to developing countries under the WTO.

The WTO agreements contain a number of provisions that grant less developed countries special rights and privileges and allow developed countries to give them preferential trade concessions. The wording of the relevant WTO articles suggests that

S&D rules do not just reflect a passive acknowledgement of special needs: one of the stated objectives of S&D rules is to "ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with their needs" (Preamble of Marrakesh Agreement.) S&D provisions thus appear to be intended as an integral part of a deliberate strategy for encouraging trade liberalisation in developing countries. Yet, S&D rules have been criticised precisely on the ground that

they do not produce trade liberalisation incentives. In particular, it has been argued that by formally recognising the *status quo*, S&D provisions do not encourage trade policy reform in developing countries; on the contrary, they violate the principle of reciprocity—which requires countries to lower their trade barriers together—and thus release developing countries from GATT obligations.

The study shows that seemingly non-reciprocal, limited-duration S&D treatment can be rationalised as a

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transitional equilibrium feature of a self-enforcing agreement between a large developed and a small developing country, where concessions are indeed reciprocal but non-simultaneous, and where the two sides have a joint interest in helping the developing country to overcome a policy commitment problem—with the

large country offering temporary preferences in exchange for future market access, and the small country's determination to disentangle itself from its commitment problem being shored up by the prospect of facing future punishment by the large country for failing to succeed.

This interpretation manages to reconcile observed S&D provisions with their stated objectives: temporary S&D treatment can indeed help developing countries to overcome their internal institutional problems, and can therefore be instrumental to achieving multilateral trade liberalisation.

Globalisation and Poverty: Channels and Policies *Jeffery Round, Department of Economics, Secondment*

During the last two decades, donor policy advice to developing countries has been conditioned by a perception of greater market openness and more integration into the global economy. Broadly speaking, therefore, advice has been predicated on two major assumptions; first, that outward-oriented economies are not only more efficient and less prone to resource waste, but also appear to have performed well in terms of overall development; and second, that raising average incomes is generally beneficial to most groups. However, the validity of these assumptions is being challenged in some quarters, and there are doubts and uncertainties about the effects some policies might have on poverty in a globalising world.

During this term of leave work has progressed in editing a volume of

contributed papers all dealing with a series of practical questions: what are the main channels through which globalisation affects poverty; are these impacts negative or positive; what is the intensity of the impact; and how do these channels operate? A variety of analytical techniques and approaches are used in the papers. Most of the papers represent *ex ante* analyses, and most are based on computable general equilibrium (CGE) and numerical simulation methods. The papers are a selection from those prepared under an earlier CSGR project directed by John Whalley and financed by DFID under the Globalisation and Poverty Programme, and from a one-day seminar organised by the OECD Development Centre, Paris.

One of the papers, co-authored by Jeff Round and Maurizio Bussolo (World Bank), deals with the potential general equilibrium effects of income transfers to the poor in Ghana, was also revised during this term. The paper examines the consequences of budget-neutral income transfers in Ghana. The outcomes are shown to be sensitive to model closure rules, financing rules, and the method of computing poverty ratios. A proposed new decomposition method also adds transparency to interpreting the results. The simulations demonstrate that poverty is not eradicated via redistributive income transfers, and may even increase, especially in the short run, after taking into account secondary effects. The paper was presented to a modellers' workshop in Senegal (June) and a symposium in Ghana (July).

Research fellows & associates

Dr. Torsten Strulik, University of Bielefeld Visiting Fellow, May – July 2004



One of my current research objectives as a Heisenberg Fellow of the German National Science Foundation

(DFG) is to identify and analyse forms of governance which contribute to an 'intelligent' management of global risks. In this regard, visiting the CSGR and working together with scholars of different disciplines provides outstanding opportunities to realise an interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional approach. Empirically, my research is focusing on the field of banking regulation and particularly the new capital adequacy framework commonly known as Basel II. Whereas the Basel Concordat of 1975 and the

Basel Accord of 1988 were milestones towards reconfiguring banking regulation in accordance with the process of globalisation, Basel II seems to be an important step in adapting to the increasing knowledge-intensity and innovation dynamics of the global financial system. What is visible, is a more qualitative approach and a shift from a predominantly normative to a predominantly cognitive mode of regulation. The Basel Committee recommends to emphasise the process of risk management in banking supervision and to refine regulation techniques in accordance with the size, the risk structure and the potential liability of the banking institute. Accordingly, the new supervisory regime requires that national supervisors work considerably closer with banks in the future.

Through a dialogue based 'Supervisory Review Process', which is one of the three pillars of Basel II, the supervisory agencies will not only evaluate the banks' own risk management activities, but will also stimulate and support innovations that might help to manage risks in the appropriate areas. In sum, Basel II seems to adapt to the increasing innovation dynamics and heterogeneity of the banking business. Exploring the emergence, implementation and consequences of the new 'cognitive regime' should not only allow to identify political and economical challenges under conditions of knowledge-based activities and globalisation, but also to derive valid propositions for constructing adequate governance regimes.

Professor Grahame Thompson, Open University Visiting Fellow, April – September 2004

I was particularly pleased to take up a visiting fellowship in March 2004 for six months. I had worked on the issues of globalisation with my late colleague Paul Hirst; we produced two editions of our book *Globalization in Question* during the second half of the 1990s and had worked closely together on other issues. But I felt it was time to start work on several new projects. In 2003 I published a book on networks

(Thompson 2003) which was critical of the trend to inflate the network metaphor to encompass ever more areas and activities. But the idea of 'global networks' was a compelling one, so I thought I would try to capitalise on this with two new areas of investigation. My visit to the CSGR has provided the perfect environment in which to start these.

The first of these projects concerns the notion of 'global corporate citizenship' (Thompson 2004a). The corporate world is not as homogeneous as is often claimed by the anti-globalisation activists. There are a set of what might be termed 'progressive capitalist' companies, many of who are claiming a new global citizenship. I want to investigate this claim, to look at the myriad of organisations and institutions

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that are promoting, monitoring and judging companies' activities in this area. This is a network of some influence and effect, I would suggest.

The second area is the one that I have concentrated on whilst at the CSGR. This involves an historical and contemporary investigation into what has happened to the notions of

territories, frontiers, borders, jurisdictions and the like, in the debates about globalisation, set within the framework of liberal forms of international governance. Are we seeing the advent of a de-territorialized set of practices, processes and actors, and if so what are the political consequences of these trends in the growth of extra-territoriality? These are

the issues I am working on, which I term 'the fate of territorial engineering' to indicate to the way I want to stress the role of definite practices of the construction of the notion (and reality) of territorial jurisdictions through a changing assemblage of material processes, instruments, discourse, expertise, skills and techniques (Thompson 2004b).

Thompson, G.F. (2003) *Between Hierarchies and Markets: The Logic and Limits of Network Forms of Organisation*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Thompson, G.F. (2004a) 'Global Corporate Citizenship: What Does it Mean?' Paper to the GSGR & GSA Annual Conference, Warwick University, July 7-9.

Thompson, G.F. (2004b) 'The Fate of Territorial Engineering: Blood, Soil and Post-Liberal forms of International Governance?' *CSGR Working Paper*, forthcoming, November.

Dr. Nicola Yeates, School of Sociology and Social Policy, Queen's University Belfast Visiting Fellow, February - July 2004

My research interests lie with the social dimensions of globalisation and regionalisation with reference to *regional governance* (the construction of global social policy through regional formations in Europe, Asia, America and Africa; social policy within trans-regional formations, especially the ASEM process); *governance of the global economy* (international cooperation and coordination in financial services, social protection and labour mobility policies with particular reference to the WTO/GATS) and *the social dimensions of global governance* (the construction of international markets in health and social care services and the effects of foreign (trade and labour) policies on the funding, organisation and delivery of public welfare services and the

impact on socio-economic security). Adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, and drawing in particular on international political economy and economic and political sociology, my research engages with the academic fields of social policy, migration studies, international relations, development studies and gender studies particularly as they intersect with 'globalisation studies'. My 'home field', social policy, naturally lends itself to policy-relevant research, and this is reflected in my engagement with academic and non-academic user communities notably social security, labour and trade policy makers, administrators, policy analysts and advocacy organisations, nationally and internationally, and my publications in policy-oriented academic journals.

My time at the CSGR has been productively spent developing my general approach to the social dimensions of globalisation and global governance as set out in *Globalisation and Social Policy* (Sage, 2001; published in Italian by Edizioni Erickson, 2004) in the context of three key areas. The first of these concerns building on my UNRISD Working Paper on the social dimension of regional formations published in 2004 through an examination of trans-regional social policy and governance in the context of the Asia-Europe Meeting that is being worked up for publication. The second area concerns the global governance of social protection, specifically the implications of the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services for social security (conceived

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of in a broad sense) and for income security policy development in a range of country contexts. This work has generated articles in peer-reviewed political economy, social security and social policy journals, conference and seminar papers in Britain and further afield, and generated opportunities to

extend this work through independent and collaborative research. The third area of research focuses on 'global care chain' analysis and I have completed articles for publication in *Feminist Review* and *International Feminist Journal of Politics* in summer 2004, led seminars in the CSGR and

other British Universities, convened a panel on the subject for the CSGR-hosted Global Studies Association annual conference and applied for funds to support future multi-disciplinary work in this area.

Dr. Saeid Zahed, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran Visiting Fellow, July - September 2004

One of the first activities I undertook as a visiting fellow of CSGR was attending the annual conference where I presented a paper on "Religious Democracy in Iran". I summarised the shared characteristics of twelve different types of democracies all over the world, categorised by David Held, and looked to Iranian contemporary history to see if Religious Democracy could be considered as a democratic political system or not. The conference was very motivating for me.

The questions raised in that session prompted me to shift my research project from "The Small Scale Enterprises Movement" to "Iranian Identity and Globalization". I worked on this subject and wrote a paper. I

recognised that the most important identity challenge for Iranians was how to combine different aspects of three civilisations (Persian, Islamic and modern) together, in the past two centuries. A new interpretation concluded from discussions under study.

I also worked on a project entitled "Cultural Globalization and Iran" undertaken for "Iran's National Globalization Studies Program (GSP)". I wrote the second draft of this project during my stay at CSGR. I also attended the Inaugural Conference of Globalization Studies Network (GSN) and presented the outline of the project. This was another very interesting and stimulating conference.

During my stay at CSGR I had the opportunity to use the University of Warwick's library facilities and electronic system, which enhanced my knowledge of globalisation and helped me to make my writings richer. The interaction with members of CSGR and participants of the two conferences I attended was also very valuable. I am indebted to Professor Jan Aart Scholte, who accepted me as a visiting fellow at CSGR and I would also like to thank the staff of the centre, especially Denise Hewlett and Dominica Scinaldi who facilitated my work and stay at the University of Warwick.

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Stefanie B. Hiß, Marie Curie Visiting Fellow, March – August 2004



From the beginning of my stay as a Marie Curie Visiting Fellow at the CSGR I was included in the activities of the

centre such as the Away Day, the Seminar Series, and CSGR Conferences. The possibility to hold a CSGR-seminar on "Corporate Social Responsibility – a Myth?" in June and to present a paper with the title "Multinational Firms Between Business Ethics and Economic Rationality – Why Corporate Social Responsibility?" at the Annual Conference in July gave me the chance to get a high level discussion on my own research and the developed theses. Besides, I found myself in a very collegial atmosphere at the CSGR. All this together helped me to work very intensively on my PhD thesis and articles.

I am a PhD candidate at the Doctoral Programme "Markets and Social

Systems in Europe" at the University of Bamberg, Germany. As part of my PhD Research I was also a DAAD Visiting Researcher at the Project "Global Responsibilities and the Practices of International Business in Developing Areas, supervised by Prof. Fred Bird, Concordia University Montreal, Canada, in summer 2003. I received my Masters Degree in Political Science, my Masters Degree in Economics, and my Bachelor Degree in Sociology from the University of Frankfurt, and a Certificate of South Asia Studies from the University of Heidelberg.

My PhD thesis has the working title: "Corporate Social Responsibility - a Myth? The Role of Social Capital for the Diffusion of Social Standards by Multinational Companies". Taking up the debate on the implementation of social standards, my doctoral thesis focuses on the voluntary instruments of multinational corporations (MNCs) to implement social standards. The

basic question of the thesis is why and how MNCs voluntarily engage in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Firstly, I develop a sociological perspective on the CSR debate as an alternative to the prevailing economic and business ethics theories. Working with theories of new institutionalism in sociology I discuss the question why and how MNCs develop voluntarily Codes of Conduct. Then, by showing the limits of this theoretical approach, I introduce the concept of social capital to enrich the new institutionalism in sociology and the CSR debate. This conceptual framework is then tied to empirical research through case studies of MNCs in the retail sector. In particular, I focus on a Public Private Partnership Project of the "Außenhandelsvereinigung des deutschen Einzelhandels" (AVE - the foreign trade association of the German retail trade) and its European extension as part of the "Foreign Trade Association" (FTA), and the German "Round Table Codes of Conduct".

Dunja Speiser Marie Curie Visiting Fellow, February – August 2004



I am a Ph.D. candidate and member of the Research Unit Middle East/Africa at the Stiftung

Wissenschaft und Politik, SWP/Institute for International and Security Affairs, in Berlin. Furthermore, I am a holder of an Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius Fellowship of the ZEIT-foundation, supervised by professor Ulf Engel of the Institute for Afrikanistik

at the University of Leipzig. The work of my doctoral thesis explores the implications of external intervention on the dysfunctionality of African states. Two questions are at the core of my research: Why do African states fail? Has direct external intervention added



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to the increase or decrease of the deterioration of state structures? Based on a concept of the state and a definition of state dysfunctionality, several endogenous and exogenous causes can be identified to explain fragile statehood. My assumption thereby is that the main reason lies with a very structural one, namely, the neopatrimonial character of domination in African states. My analysis concentrates on two West African countries, Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone, which are characterised by both a high level of foreign intervention and the gradual collapse of the state.

My time as a Marie Curie Visiting Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR) between February and August 2004, has given me an excellent opportunity to advance my academic work. This was not only due to the ideal working and research conditions, but also the very collegial, open-minded and discussion friendly atmosphere among the centre's staff, researchers, and the other Ph.D. candidates. The CSGR seminars provided a great opportunity to get in touch with colleagues and to learn about their diverse research areas. During my stay, I had the chance to present a paper at one of these

seminars as well as at an extremely interesting and fruitful workshop held in Italy. On both occasions, I gained useful input for my work's further development through the participants constructive and critical comments. Currently, I am in the process of writing a CSGR working paper as well as an article for the book which will evolve from the workshop's contributions. The attendance at the high-level annual conference was a perfect conclusion to my stay. Many thanks to all who facilitated these special and productive six months at Warwick University - definitely an invaluable experience that I will always treasure.

Who's Visiting CSGR

Omano Edigheji, Graduate School of Public and Development Management,
University of the Witwatersrand, *August – October 2004*

James Mittelman, American University of Washington, *October 2004*

Ellis Krauss, University of California, San Diego, *November 2004*

Jiro Yamaguchi, Hokkaido University, *March – June 2005*

Lin Jue, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, *March 2005 – March 2006*

Mark Beeson, University of Queensland, *May - September 2005*

CSGR Seminar Series

Autumn 2004

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

Date: 4th October	Date: 25th October	Date: 15th November
Speaker: Omanno Edighji Centre for Policy Studies, Johannesburg	Speaker: Prof Roy May Coventry University	Speaker: Marzia Fontana University of Sussex
Title: Globalisation, Governance And Development In The New South Africa: Complementarities Or Disjunctures?	Title: British Settlement in The Gambia	Title: Modelling the effects of trade on women, at work and at home
Date: 11th October	Date: 27th October, 4.30pm	Date: 22nd November
Speaker: Prof Jan Aart Scholte University of Warwick	Rm R0.03/04, Ramphal	Speaker: Dr Michela Redano University of Warwick
Title: What would global democracy look like?	Speaker: His Excellency Juan José Bremer Ambassador of Mexico	Title: Globalisation and Public Finance
Date: 18th October	Title: The Latin America- Europe Relationship	
Speaker: Dr Daniel Joyner University of Warwick		
Title: Restructuring the Multilateral Export Control Regime System		
Date: 20th October	Date: 1st November	Date: 29th November
Speaker: Prof James Mittelman American University of Washington	Speaker: Prof Marcus Miller University of Warwick	Speaker: Dr Bryan Mabee Oxford Brookes University
Title: Globalization and the Emergent Conflict over World Order	Title: World Finance and the US "New Economy": welfare efficiency and moral hazard	Title: The Globalisation of Security
	Date: 8th November	
	Speaker: Prof Ellis Krauss University of California, San Diego	
	Title: Beyond Bilateralism: U.S.- Japan Relations in the New Asia Pacific	

Latest CSGR Working Papers

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- 127/04, January
C W Hughes
Japan, the post-9/11 security agenda, Globalisation and the political economy of inequality and insecurity
 - 128/04, January
T H Edwards
An Economic Assessment of the Accession of the Central and Eastern European Countries to the EU Single Market
 - 129/04, January
T Taki
Globalisation, Labour Migration and State Transformation in Contemporary Japan
 - 130/04, February
J A Scholte
Globalization and Governance: From Statism to Polycentrism
 - 131/04, March
E Tsingou
Policy preferences in Financial Governance: Public – Private dynamics and the prevalence of market based arrangements in the banking industry
 - 132/04, June
D K Das
Financial Flows and Global Integration
 - 133/04, May
S Sullivan
We are heartbroken and furious! (#2) Violence and the (anti-)globalisation movement(s)
 - 134/04, May
R Higgott
Multilateralism and the Limits of Global Governance
 - 135/04, June
J A Scholte
Globalisation Studies Past and Future: A Dialogue of Diversity
 - 136/04, June
D Drache
The Political Economy of Dissent: Global Publics After Cancun
 - 137/04, June
M L Saguier
Convergence in the Making: Transnational Civil Society and the Free Trade Area of the Americas
 - 138/04, June
J Haselip
The Globalisation of Utilities Liberalisation: Impacts upon the poor in Latin America
 - 139/04, June
S Sullivan & D Brockington
Qualitative methods in globalisation studies: or saying something about the world without counting or inventing it.
 - 140/04, September
S Hiss
Corporate Social Responsibility: A Myth? The Example of the "Round Table Codes of Conduct" in Germany
 - 141/04, September
S Hiss
Does Corporate Social Responsibility need Social Capital? The Example of the „Sector Model Social Responsibility“ of the “Foreign Trade Association of the German Retail Trade (AVE)”, a Public Private Partnership Project
 - 142/04, October
G F Thompson
The Fate of Territorial Engineering: Mechanisms of Territorial Power and Post-Liberal Forms of International Governance



Future Events

143/04, October

P Conconi & C Perroni

The Economics of Special and Differential Trade Regimes

145//04, October

J Whalley

Rationality, Irrationality and Economic Cognition

147/04, October

S Zahed

Iranian identity and globalisation

144/04, October

G Grimalda & M Vivarelli

One or Many Kuznets Curves?

Short and Long Run Effects of the Impact of Skill-Biased

Technological Change on Income

Inequality

146/04, October

M Redoano

Does Centralization Affect the Number and Size of Lobbies?

148/04, October

M Caselli

Some reflections on globalization, development and the less developed countries.

***Migration futures workshop*, at St Anthony's College, Oxford, 10th December 2004**

***'Global Justice through Force'*, coordinated by Robert Fine and Will Smith, March 2005**

***'The Anti-Globalisation Movement'*, coordinated by Robin Cohen**

***'The Promise and Reality of Agricultural Biotechnology'*,**

coordinated by Dwijen Rangnekar, March 2005

***'Regulation, Liberalisation and the Prudence Principle'*, coordinated by Linda Luckhaus,**

March 2005

Globalization Studies Network (GSN), Second Annual Conference, Dakar, Senegal,

29-31 August 2005

CSGR Annual Conference on Regionalism as Strategic Response to Globalisation,

October 2005, co-ordinated by Chris Hughes and Michela Redoano. Call for papers coming soon.

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