

centre for the study of globalisation and regionalisation

newsletter

issue 13
may 2005

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, four 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.

Contents

- Page 2 Introduction
- Page 3 EU Network of Excellence: GARNET
- Page 4 Workshops
- Page 9 Research Reports
- Page 15 CSGR Globalisation Index
- Page 16 Research Fellows & Associates
- Page 19 CSGR Seminar Series - Summer 2005
- Page 20 CSGR Working Paper Series
- Page 22 Annual Conference 2005
- Page 23 Future Events
- Page 24 CSGR Staff and Contact Information

Introduction

Welcome to CSGR's Newsletter 13. As ever, this biannual update looks both back and ahead to a high quantity and quality of research and dissemination activities.

First of all, the past sixth months have seen major progress towards the start of GARNET, the large EU-funded research network on 'Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation: The Role of the EU', based at CSGR. The office, directed by Richard Higgott, will open at Warwick on 1st July 2005. Further details about this path-breaking initiative are given in the opening article of this newsletter.

Subsequent articles cover five workshops that CSGR has (co-) sponsored during the past half-year. Further research reports present five major books recently released by CSGR staff and associates, as well as Dennis Leech's important project on voting arrangements in the Bretton Woods institutions. In addition, our newly arrived Senior Research Fellow, Peter Newell, outlines his work plans at CSGR, while Glenn Morgan and Omano Edigheji describe their respective secondment and visit to the Centre.

This newsletter moreover includes an update on the CSGR

Globalisation Index, which had its web launch in February. Readers are encouraged to visit the Centre home page (www.csgr.org) to view what is arguably the most rigorous statistical measurement of globalisation available. Many congratulations to Ben Lockwood and Michela Redoano for successfully completing this major project and designing such a user-friendly web presentation.

For the rest, Newsletter 13 surveys CSGR's ongoing outputs of seminars and working papers, as well as future visitors, workshops and conferences. Of particular note in this regard is the eighth CSGR Annual Conference, to be held at Warwick on 26-28 October in conjunction with the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and the United Nations University Programme on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS). We hope to see many of you there.

On the personnel front, we are very pleased that Mette Ekeroth and

Eliza Gaffney have accepted appointments as joint managing editors of the journal *Global Governance* whose office comes to CSGR in July. A new administrator and secretary will be appointed shortly for the GARNET office. Domenica Scinaldi and Denise Hewlett will continue to provide the administrative support for other CSGR operations. The appointment process is currently underway for two RCUK Academic Fellowships on globalisation starting in 2005/6.

Finally, given the great expansion of CSGR activities represented by GARNET, it has been decided to institute a Co-Director arrangement for the management of the Centre with effect from 1st January 2005. Richard Higgott is now Co-Director with day-to-day focus on GARNET. Jan Aart Scholte shifts from Acting Director to Co-Director with day-to-day executive authority for other CSGR work.

*Jan Aart Scholte
Co-Director*

EU Network of Excellence: GARNET

CSGR to lead new EU Network of Excellence on Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation

CSGR has been a major winner in the 2004 EU Framework 6 Competition to establish and lead a **Network of Excellence on Global Governance, Regionalisation and Regulation** (GARNET). Our bid was ranked 1st in a very large and competitive field of applications from all over Europe with respect to 'Priority 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society'. The international evaluation panel called it a 'world class' project and scored it at 24.5/25. With a budget of 5.4 million euro it secured the largest award of any social science application. GARNET will also receive additional support from the ESRC giving it an initial budget approaching 6 million.

Aims

The general aim of the Framework 6 Programme is to mobilise 'social science communities across Europe to address major socio-economic challenges for the EU'. GARNET will come into formal existence in July 2005. Its challenge is to help overcome fragmentation and weak coordination among European researchers, analysts and practitioners with interests and expertise in the areas of global and regional governance and the EU's role as an actor in the systems of global governance.

There is an avowedly normative component to GARNET's agenda. The scholarly community in Europe, in contrast to that in the USA for example, speaks with more plural voices on

issues of governance and regulation. GARNET aspires to harness and consolidate this pluralist vitality on a continent-wide scale in order to build a stronger, more self-consciously European research community on global governance. This is seen as a necessary precursor to improving scholarly presentation and representation, with all the downstream implications for policy making that such improvements in the communication and transfer of knowledge would imply.

The programme will create a community of academics undertaking scholarly and policy-oriented research into the theory and practice of governance and regulation across a range of policy areas. The key themes of the Network over the first five years of its life are:

- The theory and practice of regionalism and regionalisation and especially the relationship between regionalisation and multilateralism in collective action problem solving in international relations in a global era.
- Particular attention will be given to the role of the EU in the advancement of theoretical analysis and policy implementation in the following areas:
 - trade and finance
 - security
 - environment
 - development
 - social reproduction and gender inequality

Structure and membership

GARNET has 42 institutional partners from 21 countries. In addition to CSGR at Warwick, major partners include research groups from the LSE, Essex, Exeter and Sheffield (UK); the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (France); the Universities of Amsterdam, Leiden and the Institute of Social Studies from the Netherlands; the Copenhagen Business School and Aarhus University (Denmark); The University of Oslo (Norway); The Free University of Brussels and the United Nations University Centre for Integration Studies (Belgium); the Free University of Berlin and the Universities of Bielefeld, Bremen and Muenster (Germany); the Central European University and Corvinus University (Hungary); Wroclaw University (Poland); Göteborg University (Sweden); The University of Florence and La Sapienza University (Italy); and the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia).

GARNET is a major multi-disciplinary exercise. Its primary focus is on the global and regional political economy and the need to enhance interaction between economics and political science in the study of global governance and regulation. But the other major social science disciplines are also well represented in the Network. Disciplines represented include:

- Political Science and International Relations (100+ researchers)
- Economics and Political Economy/IPE (80 researchers)

EU Network of Excellence: GARNET

- Law (30 researchers)
- Sociology and Anthropology (27 researchers)
- History and Philosophy (20+ researchers)

GARNET will be directed from CSGR by Professor Richard Higgott and an Administrative Team. The network will be governed by a Management Committee of senior partners reporting annually to a General Assembly of the whole network. The network has a strong gender action plan to augment the number of senior women scientists working in the area of governance, regionalisation and regulation. The percentage breakdown of senior male to senior female researchers at the start of the Network's life is 69/31%. But the breakdown of junior male to female researchers is 51/49%. This holds out the strong prospect for moving towards a greater equalisation of female to male senior researchers over the life of the network.

Activities

GARNET's work agenda over the first five years of funding is threefold:

1. The development of a series of Integrating Activities. These include:
 - The development of a Virtual Network and electronic workspace.
 - The mobility of researchers, with up to 30 individual movements between partners in any one year.
2. Activities to 'Spread Excellence and Transfer Knowledge' within and beyond the Network. Activities to include:
 - Annual capacity building workshops and training programmes on issues in global governance and regulation.
 - Systematic dissemination to and interaction with the European and extra-European policy communities—both public and private.
 - Working paper series, book series, possibly a new journal.
 - Travelling Seminars.
 - Annual international conferences of scholars and practitioners.
3. Jointly Executed Research Projects in 3 main areas:
 - *Key Policy Issues in Global Governance*
 - Governance of the Global Environment
 - Global/Regional Security Governance: Threats and Institutional Responses
 - Governance of Infectious Diseases
 - Gender and the International Political Economy
 - North South Development Issues and the Global Regulatory Framework
 - Technology, Innovation and Governance

- *The Regulatory Framework of Global Governance: Theory and Practice*
 - Normative Issues in Regional and Global Governance
 - International Law Sovereignty and Global Governance
 - The UN, EU and Multilateral Governance
 - Global Economic Governance and the Regulatory Framework
 - Gender, Space and Global Governance
 - Non State Actors, Civil Society and the Global Regulatory framework
- *Regionalism and Regionalisation*
 - Europe as a model of global governance?
 - Comparative, thematic, issue specific analyses of regionalism and inter-regionalism (Europe, the Americas, Asia and Africa)

Workshops

Gender, Governance and Globalisation, 17-18 September 2004 Shirin M. Rai (CSGR) & Georgina Waylen (University of Sheffield)

In September, CSGR funded an international workshop on Gender, Governance and Globalisation, hosted at the University of Warwick. The workshop aimed to outline ways in which to provide a gendered analysis of global governance.

Workshop Themes

1. After some discussion about the utility of the concept of governance, the consensus seemed to be that it did have some value and should not be rejected entirely. It was felt to be preferable to a number of other approaches such as regulation theory, which are more specific in their focus and identified more closely with a particular literature and set of ideas. However it was agreed that a more narrow and focused definition of governance than many that are commonly used in much of the literature is needed. This definition also has to re-politicise the concept and recognise the continuing centrality of the state.

Therefore, an issue that needs to be addressed is whether state-capital relations on the one hand and regime theory on the other, capture the gamut of rules, regulations, institutions and organisations that are governing us today. If we wish to take seriously the role being played by institutions which might be state

legitimated but could also be seen as mediating between state and capital at an international level (a supra-state organisation – the WTO? – that regulates in the interests of global instead of national capital regimes for instance) then the concept of governance seems a valid one. We thus need to consider how the non-gendered and somewhat depoliticised nature of governance theorisation leads us into political cul de sacs.

2. It is necessary to historicize the contemporary situation by showing how:
 - the state has been reconfigured under globalisation/neoliberalism;
 - the role of international organisations has changed.
3. It is also necessary to demonstrate the gendered links between different international regimes/organisations/institutions, for example, of trade, finance and production; the role of money, and the ways in which different gender regimes are tied to the state; the role of knowledge and discourse. It should thus be possible to show the complexity and specificity of processes involved and to highlight the links between structural/systemic factors, contingency/agency and the global and the local. Once these

tasks are accomplished, it is possible to use these more sophisticated analyses to inform the goals and strategies that are/can be used in attempts to transform global governance.

4. There was some discussion as to the range of possible goals – these ranged from pre-figurative ones at one (more strategic?) end of the spectrum and more specific (practical?) goals at the other. One example was the series of discussions about the meaning and content of different forms of democracy – cosmopolitanism at the international level, fiscal democracy, and economic democracy.
5. Strategies were also discussed, such as the nature of different entry points and the potentially different roles of advocacy and knowledge networks in achieving change (but there was wariness about over-dichotomising the differences between the two). There was a more general concern with the overall limits and opportunities for change provided by the contemporary context.

It was agreed that the organisers would put together a book proposal that will build on these discussions. The tentative title of the book is: 'Analysing and Transforming Global Governance: a Feminist Perspective'.

Workshops

Global Migration Futures 10 December 2004, St Antony's College, Oxford Robin Cohen

This workshop was convened at the invitation of the Head of the Policy and Research Division of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), a new body established by the UN Secretary General in early 2004. The mandate of the Commission is to place international migration on the global agenda, analyse gaps in current policy approaches to migration and examine inter-linkages with other issue-areas. It will present recommendations to the United Nations Secretary-General and other stakeholders in 2005.

CSGR was invited, along with the Refugee Studies Centre and our sister ESRC Centre on Migration Policy and Society (both at Oxford) to arrange a workshop, bringing together policy makers, international agencies and academics on the theme of 'Migration Futures'. About 28-30 invited participants attended. The Global Commission is particularly interested in the CSGR's work on global governance, where GSGR has established interests, *inter alia*, in the governance of financial institutions and international and regional political

institutions. Though all involved were all clear that there are no easy comparisons with migration, there are nonetheless useful lessons to be learnt.

As Jeff Crisp, the Head of Research and Policy at GCIM explained, the focus of the workshop was on three questions:

- what will be the driving forces of international migration?
- what impact will new mobilities and diversities have on society?
and
- what will be the shape of politics, policy and governance in respect to international migration?

Opening presentations were given by Robin Cohen (Warwick) on the first question, by Steve Vertovec (Oxford) on the second and Stephen Castles (Oxford) on the final question. The presentations and a summary of the wide-ranging, intense and animated discussion that followed can be found on the GSGR website

<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/activitiesnews/workshops/>

The conclusions of the workshop were summarised by Ali Rogers:

"In summary, it was agreed that migration futures can only be successfully addressed in a wide context, taking into account more than just demography for example. But this larger context is precisely what makes migration governance so hard to figure. Perhaps it spills beyond the mandate of GCIM. Perhaps today's discussion would have benefited from the contribution of more experts in fields other than migration, including representatives of civil society. In any case, by continuing to talk and think about 'governance' we are acknowledging that there is more involved than just controlling people."

For those who wish to follow the work of the Global Commission, here are some contact details:

GCIM Secretariat,
Rue Richard-Wagner 1
1202 Geneva
Switzerland <http://www.gcim.org/en/>

Workshops

'The Globalisation of Agricultural Biotechnology: Multi-disciplinary views from the South' 11-13 March 2005, Dwijen Rangnekar

Biotechnology, in general, and agricultural biotechnology in particular, presents itself as a pertinent site for a cross-disciplinary analysis of the relationship between technological systems and institutions and how this relationship is historically and spatially configured. Much like the Green Revolution, though with distinct socio-political and techno-economic differences, this is a technological system that is being simultaneously globalised and resisted. Underlying these contestations are questions concerning the nature and direction of techno-economic change; equity and access; and participation in and governance of technologies.

In March, the Centre hosted a workshop to deliberate on these issues. With the aim to change the frames of reference, the workshop brought together individuals from a variety of epistemological perspectives (social anthropology, law, economics, technology studies, politics and international relations, etc.), practices (academia, the public sector, civil society and multilateral institutions) and geographical regions.

The workshop began with a panel on emergent institutional forms of the innovation system in ag-biotech. Carl-Gustaf Thornström, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and Member



of the CGIAR Genetic Resources Policy Committee, discussed the challenges facing public research in the context of proprietary science and noted the possible need for an international treaty on maintaining certain basic resources in the public domain. John Komen, International Food Policy Research Institute, reviewed progress in the development of genetically modified crops that are directed at the needs of agricultural communities in the global south. He noted that while promising innovations exist there are greater hurdles in bringing these products into use that include, though not limited to, regulatory issues. Another panel consisted of two papers on Bt-cotton. Esha Shah, Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development, Bangalore, examined the diffusion of 'illegal' Bt-cotton seeds in Gujarat (India). Based on extensive fieldwork, her paper critiques myths of the modus operandi of technology transfer and democratisation by demonstrating the processes through which 'smuggled' seeds have been appropriated, modified,



multiplied and then diffused. David Wafula, African Centre for Technology Studies, used the case of Bt-cotton to explore the institutional and technological challenge of harnessing this innovation by smallholder farmers in Kenya. He emphasised the limits to adapting technologies and the importance of the context to enable adoption. This was followed by a panel that focused on intellectual property issues that raised questions related to biopiracy and indigenous peoples' rights. Thus, Michael Blakeney, Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute, drew attention to the different multilateral treaties concerning the use of genetic resources that are held *ex situ* and differentiated between a narrow legal perspective on 'bio-piracy' and the morality of this misappropriation. Priscilla Settee, Indigenous Peoples Programme at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, emphasised that contemporary technological developments deepen the misappropriation of indigenous peoples' knowledge. The next session was based on a paper by Hannington Odame, Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, which focused on Kenya and explored how innovation systems adapt and evolve in the context of technological change and policy challenges. The last panel was devoted to issues relating to food and nutrition. Prakash Shetty, Food and

Workshops

Agriculture Organisation, critically evaluated the innovation pipeline of emergent 'bio-fortified' crops and suggested a judicious approach that would involve a mix of biotechnology and classical breeding approaches. Kathy McAfee, University of California (Berkeley), outlining the geographies of difference between agriculture in the global north and global south, emphasised the need for a place-specific

and farm-centred approach to resolving issues of food sovereignty and nutrition.

Each session was accompanied by a rich discussion that was facilitated by the following: Muriel Lightbourne (Queen Mary Intellectual Property Research Institute), Shiv Visvanathan (Centre for Cultural Studies, Goldsmiths College, UK), Philippe Cullet (School of Oriental and African Studies), Joanna Chattaway (Open

University) and Tom Macmillan (Food Ethics Council).

The workshop was organised by a team involving Upendra Baxi (Law), Elizabeth Dowler (Sociology), Wyn Grant (PAIS) and Dwijen Rangnekar (CSGR). Papers and discussant notes are available at the CSGR website.

World Social Forum Workshop, 21 March 2005 Jan Aart Scholte

In keeping with CSGR's concerns with civil society and social movement engagement of globalisation and regionalisation, the Centre in mid-March hosted a one-day workshop to assess the past record and future prospects of the World Social Forum (WSF) process. This event followed on from a similar discussion day in March 2004 (see Newsletter 11). The previous workshop reflected particularly on the fourth WSF, held in Mumbai, India, while the more recent meeting followed the fifth WSF, held in Porto Alegre, Brazil on 26-31 January 2005. Several CSGR staff attended both global gatherings.

The 2005 workshop was very fortunate to have the participation of Sergio Haddad (*pictured right*), the coordinator of the WSF administrative office in São Paulo, and one of the



foremost initiators of the WSF process. Sergio presented an insider's history of the WSF experiment as well as critical reflections on its future course.

Other participants in the workshop facilitated discussions of power in the WSF process (Steffen Boehm, University of Sussex), citizen activism in the WSF (Vanessa Andreotti, University of Nottingham), gender issues and the WSF (Emma Dowling, former coordinator of ATTAC-UK), and autonomous spaces at the WSF (Rodrigo Nunes, Birkbeck College).

The lively discussions generated a broad consensus that the WSF has made important contributions to citizen action on globalisation and regionalisation. Over 150,000



people from 135 countries participated in thousands of events at Porto Alegre in January. These sessions produced a staggering array of information, visions and proposals regarding contemporary social change.

The WSF process has arguably been one of the principal forces undermining the so-called 'Washington Consensus' with more pluralistic debate about globalisation.

However, the WSF faces numerous challenges for the future. Among other things, the process could lose momentum as the global gatherings become biennial and move outside Brazil. The workshop furthermore agreed that continuing efforts are also required to promote wider participation from women, youth and other marginalized circles.

Research Reports

Research Bank on the World Bank 1-2 April 2005, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary Diane Stone

With the imminent departure of Jim Wolfensohn as President, the World Bank Group is at a critical point in its policy development. A group of fifty people met in Budapest over the first weekend of April, the day after the nomination of the Paul Wolfowitz as new President, to reflect on past operations, policies and programmes alongside future directions of the World Bank.



Lajos Bokros (CEU), Diane Stone (CEU-Warwick), Jean-Jacques (World Bank)

internal research, concentrating on the role of the Development Economics Research Group under the Chief Economist.

Jean-Christophe Bas opened the second plenary session and outlined the shift towards openness and inclusiveness which emerged during Wolfensohn's presidency. He stressed that research is crucially important for the World Bank, and that having researchers in the World Bank and

outside of it working on the same issues will benefit World Bank policies and their implementation. Nevertheless, this process of shifting the paradigm is at the



Mishra el Ghaziri, Nicky Pouw, Pascale Hatcher (all from the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague)

This was a unique event. Participants were advanced doctoral students writing their dissertations focused on aspects of World Bank activity. Indeed, the workshop was designed to provide a networking opportunity to meet other doctoral students and post-docs working in this field. Students and junior researchers were joined by a few senior academics as well as staff from the World Bank who provided feedback on their research.

Most debate took place in three plenary sessions. In the first plenary, an introduction to the workshop, Jean-Jacques Dethier provided an overview of



Final plenary: Ralf Leteritz (LSE), Maria Pia Riggiozzi (Warwick), Diane Stone (CEU-Warwick), Odd-Helge Feldstad (Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway), Jean-Christophe Bas (World Bank)

very beginning and needs more support and recognition within the World Bank.

The plenary continued with lively discussion of the World Bank's research culture, especially the dominance of the economics discipline in defining development problems and setting policy agendas. Alice Sindzingre from CNRS/SOAS – someone who has a foot in academia, and a foot in the Bank when working on the WDR – outlined the conflicting pressures on bank researchers to meet academic standards while also being relevant to the needs of staff in operations. In her view,

Research Reports

research often did not make a difference 'on the ground' in developing countries.

This session also canvassed the ethics of research engagement with the World Bank and the extent to which conflicts of interest might arise researching the Bank and at the same time receiving some support from the Bank. Workshop participants were fiercely independent in asserting their caution of potential constraints on their academic independence, regardless of whether such pressures come from international organisations, within academia or from civil society.

The closing plenary considered future activities and possibilities for improved research access and dialogue between researchers and Bank staff.

Participants acknowledged that not all research on the World Bank is targeted at the World Bank, but cooperation with



Michele Alacevich (Milan), Chris Wright (LSE)

World Bank and consultations for it are a must for future research and development. The idea of a summer school with more professionals from the World Bank was suggested from the researchers' side as a follow up and continuation of this unique project. At the same time there was mutual agreement that participation of researchers from developing countries and strengthening the research in developing countries has to be encouraged and promoted. External Affairs of the World Bank has invited participants to join the Researchers Alliance for

Development, and one simple but effective idea is to establish a basic database of doctoral dissertations on the World Bank. Plans are in place to develop an edited volume in the CSGR Routledge Globalisation series. 30 papers were presented and can be found on the CPS website at: http://www.ceu.hu/cps/eve/eve_wbank_program.htm. The conference was a joint initiative of CSGR, the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University and the European Vice Presidency of the World Bank. It was organised by Diane Stone, currently on leave from Warwick as the European Commission's Marie Curie Chair at CEU. Following on from the 2001 Globalisation conference, this is the second event at CEU that CSGR has helped convene.

Development, and one simple but effective idea is to establish a basic database of doctoral dissertations on the World Bank.

Plans are in place to develop an edited volume in the CSGR Routledge Globalisation series. 30 papers were presented and can be found on the CPS website at: http://www.ceu.hu/cps/eve/eve_wbank_program.htm.

The conference was a joint initiative of CSGR, the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University and the European Vice Presidency of the World Bank. It was organised by Diane Stone, currently on leave from Warwick as the European Commission's Marie Curie Chair at CEU.

Following on from the 2001 Globalisation conference, this is the second event at CEU that CSGR has helped convene.



Fernanda Tuozzo (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Richard Higgott (Warwick), Maria Pia Riggiozzi (Warwick)

Research Reports

Japan's Re-emergence as a 'Normal' Military Power?

Christopher W. Hughes, *Adelphi Paper 368, Oxford University Press, 2004*

Is Japan re-emerging as a great, or 'normal', military power in regional and global security affairs? Japan's decisions about whether to continue strengthening its bilateral alliance with the US; to seek an enhanced role in multilateral security frameworks; or, to carve out a more autonomous defence role, will have a crucial influence upon security affairs in East Asia and beyond. This Adelphi Paper seeks to assess the overall trajectory of Japan's security policy over the last decade including the reaction to the 'war on terror' and the impact of a changing Japanese military posture on the stability of East Asia. The paper examines Japan's evolving security debate in the context of a shifting international strategic environment and domestic policy-making system. It investigates the status of Japan's national military capabilities, doctrines, and constitutional prohibitions;



developments in the US-Japan alliance post-Cold War and post-9/11; and Japan's role in multilateral regional security dialogue, UN PKO, and US-led 'coalitions of the willing' in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The conclusion of this paper is that, undoubtedly, Japan is becoming a more assertive military power and that this trend has accelerated post-9/11. Japan is

poised to undertake new and expanded military responsibilities but it is unlikely to channel its military power through significantly different frameworks than at present. Japan will opt for the enhanced, and probably inextricable, integration of its military capabilities into the US-Japan alliance rather than pursuing options for greater autonomy or multilateralism. Japan's strengthened role as the defensive shield for the offensive sword of US power projection will only serve to bolster US military hegemony in East Asia and the globalisation of alliance functions. The converse effect is the failure of Japanese attempts to promote regionalisation through the creation of East Asian security frameworks. This book has featured heavily in reports on East Asian regionalism in *The Guardian* and East Asian media.

The Politics of International Trade in the Twenty-First Century Dominic Kelly and Wyn Grant (eds), Palgrave, 2005

Trade policy continues to be at the centre of the international economic policy agenda. It is an arena of conflict between governments, multinational corporations and non-governmental organisations. It is a major source of tension between the United States and the European Union. Trade policy has been criticised for operating in a way that damages hopes for economic development



in the Global South. As a global governance agency, the World Trade Organisation has been simultaneously criticised for being too ineffective and too powerful. This authoritative collection written by acknowledged experts provides a comprehensive overview of these

crucial issues. Globalisation, regionalisation and the role of anti-globalisation movements are themes that resonate throughout the book. Apart from the editors (both at the University of Warwick), a number of contributors have CSGR links: Shaun Breslin has contributed a chapter on China's trade policy and Peter Newell has written on the political economy of international trade and the environment. In addition, former Susan Strange PhD scholar Mills Soko wrote the chapter on the political economy of South African Trade.



Research Reports

A Single EU Seat Would Make the IMF's Voting System Fairer

Dennis Leech

The development of the EU has created pressure for changes in the way that European countries are represented in the IMF. This is because of the arithmetic of the weighted voting system used by the IMF and World Bank which gives the 25 EU member countries together a combined voting strength much bigger than the USA, even though the economies of the EU and USA are similar in size. The USA has called for a reduction in European voting weight.

Developing countries have called for a reduction in the votes of the 12 countries that have adopted the euro on the grounds that trade between members of the eurozone cannot create payments problems and therefore should not count in the formula that determines quotas and votes. The effect of this adjustment would be to reduce the combined voting weight of the eurozone members and therefore to increase the relative votes of developing countries (and all other countries).

Greater policy coordination in the EU will lead inevitably to some kind of combined representation. If the constitution is ratified there will be a combined foreign policy based on majority voting and it seems likely that this will lead to the replacement of separate governors by a single European governor, in the same way as already in the WTO. Europe will then have a large bloc vote and the geometry of IMF governance will be transformed.

At present the distribution of the votes in the IMF has a unipolar structure dominated by the USA whose bloc vote is

more than twice the size of any other country which gives it disproportionately greater power. A bipolar structure with a large EU bloc of comparable size alongside the USA will create a much more equitable voting system that will give more power to other countries including the smaller developing countries. This structure could also enhance the voting power of European countries, too. A country giving up its seat to join the European bloc will not necessarily lose voting power: the large European bloc will be very powerful and if the country has enough influence within Europe, it could well gain power, indirectly through majority voting, by joining.

Currently the 25 member countries have almost 32 percent of the votes on the IMF board of governors in contrast to the USA's just over 17 percent; the votes of the EU outnumber those of the USA by 87 percent. If the EU countries agreed a coordinated policy and to vote for it in every ballot, they would obviously be dominant. However such a policy could not be politically justified since the EU has an economy about the same size as the USA – 31.1 percent of world GDP compared with 29.3 percent for the USA and therefore it would be reasonable to expect the two to have similar numbers of votes.

We have studied the implications for voting power of making this assumption. In a system of weighted voting such as the IMF the different numbers of votes the various member countries possess, each member's power does not correspond to its votes, and this can cause biases in the

distribution of voting power. We have analysed each country's voting power after the assumed change and compared it with the existing status quo. This requires computer simulation of all possible voting outcomes that the voting rules permit. The results show that the change would be likely to improve the quality of governance.

The present governing body has a single large bloc, the USA, with 17.1 percent of the votes, much greater than any other member: the next largest are Japan with 6.13 percent, Germany, 5.99, France and the UK with 4.95 each. The distribution of voting power in this unipolar situation gives the USA more power than its nominal share of the votes: 24.5 percent; and all other countries lose out as a result. Thus the current allocation of votes is undemocratic if one believes the USA should have 17.1 percent of the voting power. The arrangement effectively works as if to give the USA additional votes to enhance its already very large bloc.

We compare this status quo with a situation with a single EU bloc that has the same number of votes as the USA, where Germany, UK, France, etc have given up their seats (or no longer vote independently of each other). Now the analysis shows that all non-EU countries, with the exception of the USA, would gain voting power, in both relative and absolute terms. The relative voting power of the USA, whose share of the votes would have risen to 20.1 percent, would fall to 16.7 percent (the same as the EU). The biggest gainer would be Japan whose share of the votes would have

Research Reports

increased from 6.13 to 7.20, but whose share of the power would have increased from 5.46 to 9.42 percent. The same pattern of results is seen for all other non-EU countries.

What is particularly interesting is that the relationship between the distribution of voting power and votes changes fundamentally so that all non-EU countries other than the US go from having less power than weight to more power than weight. The change from a unipolar to a bipolar distribution situation would make the power distribution more equitable.

The important question remaining is: what happens to the voting power of the EU members? If they lose influence they are unlikely to support the change to a unified representation. However we find that this depends on the method of voting that is used to reach the common EU position among the 25 member countries. It may benefit a country to join a big bloc with a lot of voting power if it has enough influence over the policies that are agreed by the bloc members. We formally compute these indirect voting powers and find that under some possible voting systems, all could be better off. This would be the case if the current IMF

weights were used internally for majority voting. However other possible voting systems, such as Nice, the draft Constitution, GDP weights and population weights would benefit some but disadvantage other countries.

Full Paper: "Voting Power Implications of a Unified European Representation at the IMF" by Dennis Leech and Robert Leech, CSGR Working paper 15605, January 2005.

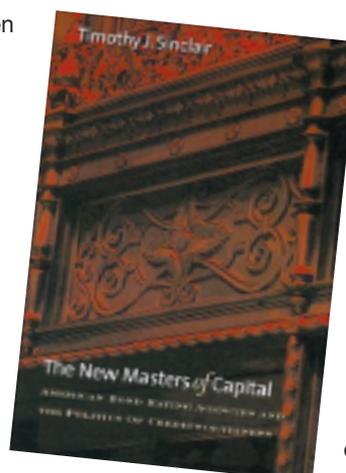
The New Masters of Capital: American Bond Rating Agencies and the Politics of Creditworthiness

Timothy J. Sinclair, Cornell Studies in Political Economy, 2005

In *The New Masters of Capital*, Timothy J. Sinclair examines a key aspect of the global economy—the rating agencies. In the global economy, trust is formalised in the daily operations of such firms as Moody's and Standard & Poor's, which continuously monitor the financial health of bond-issuers ranging from private corporations to local and national governments. Their judgments affect unimaginably large sums, approximately \$30 trillion in outstanding debt issues, according to a recent Moody's estimate. The difference between an AA and a BB rating may cost millions of dollars in interest payments or determine if a corporation

or government can even issue bonds.

Without bond rating agencies, there would be no standard means to compare risks in the global economy, and international investment would be problematic. Most observers assume that the agencies are neutral and scientific, and that they interpret their role in narrowly economic terms. But these agencies, by their nature, wield



extraordinary power and exert massive influence over public policy. Sinclair offers a highly accessible account of these institutions, their origins, and the rating processes they use to judge creditworthiness. Illustrated with a wide range of cases, this book offers a fresh assessment of the role of an often-overlooked institution in the dynamics of modern global capitalism.

Research Reports

Global Knowledge Networks and International Development: Bridges Across Boundaries *Diane Stone (CSGR) and Simon Maxwell (Overseas Development Institute) (eds), Routledge, 2005*

Making ideas count in policy has become a key issue for both researchers and policy-makers, in both developed and developing countries. This volume provides a coherent examination of how, why and to what extent research informs policy in the field of international development.

Drawn from think-tanks, academia and development agencies, the contributors provide case histories of how research has informed local, national and global policy. They investigate how development agencies have promoted the development potential of research, and outline various methods and techniques of policy entrepreneurship.

The book has three key elements:

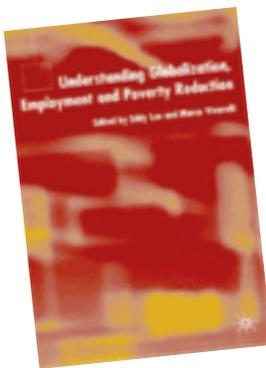
- It provides an authoritative overview of the concepts and theories associated with the complex link between research and development.
- It illustrates the complexity with case studies of projects bridging research and policy-making from all over the world. These are provided by individual researchers from Africa, South Asia and Eastern Europe, and also by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Canada, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), based in Washington DC.

- It offers practical guidance to researchers and policy-makers. The book contains the foundation for a manual on policy entrepreneurship in international development.

“Global Knowledge Networks and International Development” was launched at the annual conference of the UK Development Studies Association in November 2004. The theme of this conference was organised around those of the book. The DSA conference itself was sold out and with the largest attendance seen in its history.

Lee, E. – Vivarelli, M. (2004) (eds), *Understanding Globalisation, Employment and Poverty Reduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York.

Current debate on globalisation is characterised by an acrimonious dispute between advocates and critics. While this is true even as regards the employment and income distribution effects within the developed world, positions diverge more sharply over the impact on Developing Countries (DCs). The UK Department for International Development (DFID) funded the economic



research carried out at the International Labour Office, whose results are collected in this book. In a nutshell, three key messages emerge from the different theoretical and empirical chapters of the book.

- Contrary to the optimistic prediction of mainstream economic theory, the employment impact of globalisation may be positive or negative and crucially depends on the technological absorptive capacities and the institutional context of the different DCs.
- Globalisation does not appear to be the main culprit of the distributional deterioration which has occurred in

most of DCs in the last twenty years. However, increasing trade makes possible for the “skill-biased technological change” to trickle down to the DCs; in turn, this may imply wider wage differentials and result into increasing within country income inequality in DCs.

- The relationship between globalisation and poverty is country-specific; however, in the majority of developing countries increasing trade has implied an increase in economic growth and an overall decrease in absolute poverty.

M Vivarelli is a CSGR Associate.

Research Reports

CSGR Globalisation Index Goes Live

As foreseen in Newsletter 12, the CSGR Globalisation Index has become publicly available on the Centre website with a launch in February. It can be accessed via the CSGR home page by clicking on relevant box in the navigation bar. The layout of the index page is pictured below.

Spanning the years 1982 to 2001, the CSGR Globalisation Index covers more than 200 countries and, uniquely, also calculates scores for regions and the world as a whole. The Index gives

empirical confirmation to arguments that contemporary history has witnessed a major expansion of global relations. According to the masses of data synthesised in the CSGR Index, the world has seen a striking increase in global economic, political and social connections from a level of 0.18 in 1982 to 0.40 in 2001.

The CSGR Globalisation Index has been carefully prepared over a period of several years. Lead researchers on the project have been Professor Ben

Lockwood and Dr Michela Redoano. The project has had important interdisciplinary inputs through half a dozen CSGR seminars where colleagues from Anthropology, Economics, Law, Political Science and Sociology commented on the various stages of the development of the index.

Readers are invited to visit the website to satisfy both casual curiosities and technical research needs about levels of globalisation in today's world.

The screenshot shows the Warwick University CSGR Globalisation Index website. The browser address bar displays 'http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/csgr/index/'. The page features a navigation bar with 'WARWICK' and 'CSGR >> Globalisation Index'. A search bar is located in the top right. The main content area is titled 'The CSGR Globalisation Index' and includes an introduction, a search box, and a 'Guide to the CSGR Globalisation Index' with links to 'Steps in the calculation', 'Variables in the Index', 'Sources of data for the variables', 'Normalisation', 'Weighting', 'Controlling for country characteristics', 'Missing values', 'Arise - weighting (technical)', and 'How to cite the Index'. A sidebar on the right contains 'Hotfiles' (The top 20, The bottom 20), 'Download Index', and 'Download Guide'. A logo for 'THE CSGR GLOBALISATION INDEX' is also visible. The footer indicates 'Page number' and 'Last revised: Thu, Apr 7, 2006'.

Research Fellows & Associates

Peter Newell Senior Research Fellow

Dr. Peter Newell joined CSGR as Senior Research Fellow in Governance in April 2005. Before coming to Warwick he was a Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex U.K, where he worked with the Environment Group. During 2004 he was based at FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales) Argentina as a Visiting Researcher with the Programme on International Economic Institutions. Before coming to IDS, he was lecturer in International Political Economy at the University of Warwick in the Department of Politics and International Studies. He has also worked in the NGO sector for *Climate Network Europe* in Brussels and *Friends of the Earth* London as a researcher and lobbyist.

He has conducted consultancy and policy work for the United Nations Development Programme, the Global Environment Facility, Climate Action Network, The Earth Council, the British Council and the Swedish and UK governments (Cabinet Office, Foreign Office and Department for International Development as well as giving evidence at the House of Commons Development Select Committee).

He is author of *Climate for Change: Non-State Actors and the Global*



Politics of the Greenhouse (CUP, 2000), co-author of *The Effectiveness of EU Environmental Policy* (Macmillan, 2000), and co-editor of *Development and the Challenge of Globalisation* (ITDG 2002) and *The Business of Global Environmental Governance* (MIT 2005). He wrote his PhD dissertation on the international politics of climate change focusing on the role and political influence of a range of non-state actors. He is author of many journal articles and book chapters on the political economy of environmental politics covering climate change, agricultural biotechnology and corporate regulation and accountability. He has published in journals such as *Review of International Political Economy*, *Global Environmental Politics*, *Environmental Politics*, *Journal of International Development* and *Development in Practice* and has served as referee for numerous other

journals, publishers and research funding organisations. He has also undertaken a wide variety of media work including press, television and radio in the UK and overseas.

His key research interests centre on the political economy of global environmental governance. In different contexts he has worked on the relationship between trade, finance, production and the environment. Building on previous work on the politics of global climate change, recent work has explored the politics of biotechnology regulation in the developing world, particularly in relation to the private sector. This has evolved into a broader interest in the forms and implications of the 'marketisation' of environmental governance. Another strand of his current research agenda explores questions of corporate social and environmental responsibility, regulation and accountability in the developing world. He is interested in the ability of both civil society organisations and poorer communities to advance social and environmental justice claims around the rights and obligations of corporations. Increasingly this interest is focused on Latin America.

Research Fellows & Associates

Glenn Morgan

The internationalisation of law firms in the era of globalisation Glenn Morgan, Warwick Business School, Secondment

The last decade has seen a tremendous expansion in the internationalisation of legal services. Primarily this process is part of a competitive struggle to serve large corporate clients in their dealings across the world. Traditionally law firms have been locally embedded. Indeed in many countries until recently, lawyers have only been allowed to practice in one local court and they have been restricted in the degree to which they could form 'national' partnerships. As their clients became more multinational and the advice which they required more multi-jurisdictional, law firms themselves have initiated change at a variety of levels. These changes are the subject of an ongoing research project being conducted by CSGR Associate Fellow, Professor Glenn Morgan in collaboration with Dr. Sigrid Quack at the Wissenschaftszentrum in Berlin.

The main themes of this research which concentrates particularly on law firms from the UK, the USA and Germany, concern:

- **Patterns of internationalisation amongst law firms.** For example, US outward FDI stock in legal services grew 30 times from \$27m in 1988 to \$918m in 2002 with FDI outflows increasing from \$6m to a peak of \$297m at its peak in 1999. This reflects the internationalisation of the largest US law firms in this period as they sought to establish a presence in Europe and Asia. In the UK, a number of the top law firms also grew international in their scope through merger processes particularly



in Europe. One of the most important elements in this was the series of mergers which were undertaken by London-based firms with German firms. As a result, in companies such as Freshfields, turnover in Germany is now 23% of the global turnover. In two of the other large law firms, Linklaters and Lovells, the German office is the second largest in terms of turnover. The largest US, UK and German law firms are continuing to expand, increasingly into Eastern and Central Europe and China as the next most important markets. Smaller law firms have tended to adapt to this by creating international networks that enable them to offer their clients legal advice in other countries through referral networks.

- **Patterns of organisational restructuring.** In most countries law firms remain organised along partnership lines and careers are developed inside particular countries. As a result, even where mergers occur or offices are set up overseas, the rewards to partners are primarily determined by revenues within their own national partnership. This creates difficulties in terms of sharing clients, exchanging knowledge and

coordinating work on international projects. This is reflected in the increasing tendency of partners and lawyers to move between firms in an effort to improve their position. The growth of lateral hiring also has implications for the sort of long-term commitment which traditionally bound lawyers together inside partnership structures.

- **Patterns of international institutional formation.** International law firms are increasingly influential in the creation of public and private law at the transnational level. A central debate here concerns the influence which US and UK law firms have on the construction of rules that favour liberal market economic regimes as opposed to systems based more on the so-called continental model of coordinated capitalism. The struggle over international rule making in institutions such as the WTO and the EU reveals these tensions. A particular interest of the research has been in the development of competition law in the EU and its impact particularly on cross-national mergers and acquisitions where the differences between US and EU judgement criteria has led to significant conflict.

Law firms are significant actors in the construction of globalisation yet their visibility has been low in most discussions of this process. This research project aims to rectify that gap and reveal how they are organising and how they are influencing the construction of international rules in the current period.

For further information, contact Professor Glenn Morgan, Warwick Business School
glenn.morgan@warwick.ac.uk

Research Fellows & Associates

Omano Edigheji

Omano Edigheji, Centre for Policy Studies, Johannesburg, South Africa. CSGR Visitor, August – November 2004

One subject that has received extensive treatment in the academic literature is the role of the state in the context of globalisation. One strand of the debate focuses on the weakening of state capacity and its limited role in socio-economic transformation. The other strand emphasises the transformative capacity of the state under globalisation. In particular, from the late 1980s, the revisionist institutionalist school has emerged to reassert the centrality of the state to economic transformation in a more global world. The major thrust of the approach is that a country's ability to take advantage of the opportunities flowing from economic globalisation depends on the state's capacity. A number of state capacity theories have been advanced to explain variations in national economic outcomes among developing countries. Despite these various attempts, we lack a comprehensive state-capacity theory. Furthermore, most of the existing explanations rely on a hodgepodge of case studies and are not comparative in nature. Although these case studies are valuable for their mastery of details, they fail to operationalise how differences in state institutions lead to variations in national economic outcomes. Furthermore, none provide measurable

indicators for state-society relations as important domestic institutions.

This is the subject of my PhD research that I pursued as a Visiting Fellow at CSGR between August and November 2004. During my stay at the Centre, I generated data on state-society for 12 developing countries. The data is based on an experts' survey. With this data in hand, as well as additional data on state autonomy, I am able to test the two main hypotheses of my study, namely (a) that successful economic performance (high economic growth combined with low inequality) is highly associated with autonomous state institutions that are synergistically tied to its socio-economic partners, and (b) that a country's institutional attributes determine its capacity to effectively engage with the globalisation process.

CSGR provided a suitable institutional environment to carry out research of this nature. The Centre is one of the leading institutions to devote itself to carrying out research on globalisation and is multidisciplinary. I was able to present a seminar on the topic, '*Globalisation, Governance and Development in the new South Africa: Complementarities or Disjunctures?*' in the CSGR series of weekly seminars and also presented my work at the Centre for Global Ethics of the University of Birmingham. These

presentations were based on my other research work, which has resulted in a co-edited book, *Governance in the New South Africa: The Challenges of Globalisation*. In both seminars, I came away with the impression that academics in other parts of the world are keenly following events in the new South Africa. Just like within South Africa, there is apprehension that policies located within market fundamentalism could undermine the developmental potentials of the democratic South Africa. In fact, there is a general sense that the negative effects of globalisation could entrench existing racial and gender inequalities in South Africa.

In the course of my stay at the Centre, I interacted and exchanged ideas with a number of staff and students who were undertaking research on various aspects of globalisation, as well as staff and students from other departments, particularly political science and economics. These interactions were of immense benefit to me. The CSGR is also blessed with two capable administrative staff, Domenica Scinaldi and Denise Hewlett, who readily assisted me with all my requests. They made all the necessary arrangements to make my time at the CSGR worthwhile.

CSGR Seminar Series Summer 2005

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

Date: 18th April

Speaker: Atreyi Mazumdar
(University of Delhi)

Title: Likely Impact of
globalization on India's
unemployment problem
and migration

Date: 25th April

Speaker: Sian Sullivan
(CSGR,
University of Warwick)

Title: Three years, three themes:
researching resistance at
CSGR

Date: 9th May

Speaker: Pedro Roffe
(Programme Director,
UNCTAD-ICTSD Capacity
Building Project on IPRs)

Title: TBC

Date: 11th May
4.30pm, S0.18

Speaker: Elmar Altvater
(Free University Berlin)

Title: Global Public Goods and
Human Security

Date: 16th May

Room S0.19

Speaker: Brian Ilbery
(University of Coventry)
Title: Relocalisation and
alternative food networks

Date: 18th May

4.30pm, S0.18

Speaker: Lynn Mytelka, Director, UN
University (Institute for
New Technologies)
Title: NEPAD: Raising the Profile
of Innovation in African

Date: 23rd May

Speaker: Glenn Morgan
(Warwick Business School)

Title: The globalization of law
firms: markets, hierarchies
and networks

Date: 6th June

Speaker: Jiro Yamaguchi
(Hokkaido University)

Title: Decline of Japanese-style
social democracy in the
age of globalisation

Date: 13th June

Speaker: Prof Jerome Sgard
(CEPII)

Title: IMF in Theory: Sovereign
Debts, Judicialisation and
Multilateralsim

Date: 15th June

Speaker: Eleni Tsingou
(University of Warwick)

Title: Researching Global
Financial Governance at
CSGR

Date: 20th June

Speaker: Peter Newell (CSGR,
University of Warwick)

Title: The Political Economy of
Global Environment
Governance

Date: 6th July

Speaker: Sean Kay (Department of
Politics and Government at
Ohio Wesleyan University)

Title: Globalization and Security

CSGR Working Paper Series

147/04, October

M P Devereaux, B Lockwood & M Redoano

Horizontal and Vertical Indirect Tax Competition: Theory and Some Evidence from the USA

148/04, October

M Besfamille & B Lockwood

Are Hard Budget Constraints for Sub-National Governments Always Efficient?

149/04, October

P S Martins

Do Foreign Firms Really Pay Higher Wages? Evidence from Different Estimators

150/04, October

R Icaza

Civil Society in Mexico and Regionalisation A Framework for Analysis on Transborder Civic Activism

151/04, November

G Grimalda

A Game-Theoretic Framework to Study the Influence of Globalisation on Social Norms of Co-operation

152/04, October

M Caselli

Some Reflections on Globalization, Development and the Less Developed Countries

153/04, November

D Leech & R Leech

Voting Power and Voting Blocs

154/04, November

D Leech & R Leech

Voting Power in the Bretton Woods Institutions

155/05

B Lockwood & M Redoano

The CSGR Globalisation Index website

156/05, January

D Leech & R Leech

Voting Power implications of a Unified European Representation at the IMF

157/05, February

H Nesadurai

Conceptualising Economic Security in an Era of Globalisation: What Does the East Asian Experience Reveal?

158/05, February

S Sullivan

'Viva Nihilism!' On militancy and machismo in (anti-)globalisation protest

159/05, March

S Ghosal & K Thampanishvong

Sovereign Debt Crisis: Coordination, Bargaining and Moral Hazard

160/05, May

R Cohen

The free movement of money and people: debates before and after '9/11'

161/05, May

E Tsingou

Global governance and transnational financial crime: opportunities and tensions in the global anti-money laundering regime

162/05, May

S. Zahed

'Iranian National Identity in the Context of Globalization: dialogue or resistance?'

163/05, May

E. Bielsa

'Globalisation as Translation: An Approximation to the Key but Invisible Role of Translation in Globalisation'

164/05, May

J. Faundez

'The rule of law enterprise – towards a dialogue between practitioners and academics'

165/05, May

M. Perkmann

'The construction of new scales: a framework and case study of the EUREGIO cross-border region'

166/05, May

M. Perkmann

'Cross-border co-operation as policy entrepreneurship: explaining the variable success of European cross-border regions'

CSGR Working Paper Series

167/05, May

G. Morgan

'Transnational Actors, Transnational Institutions, Transnational spaces: The role of law firms in the internationalisation of competition regulation'



168/05, May

G. Morgan, A. Sturdy and S. Quack

'The Globalization of Management Consultancy Firms: Constraints and Limitations'



169/05, May

G. Morgan and S. Quack

'Institutional legacies and firm dynamics: The growth and internationalisation of British and German law firms'



Who's Visiting CSGR

Jiro Yamaguichi, 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*

Elmar Altvater, Free University Berlin, *May 2005*

Hidetaka Yoshimatsu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, *July – September 2005*

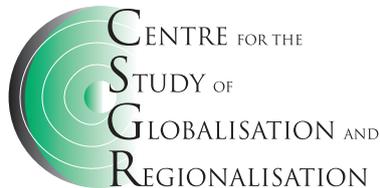
Paola Robotti, Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellow, *August 2006 – February 2007*

Xie Junjie, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *September 2005 – September 2006*

Franklyn Lisk, Stellenbosch University, *October – December 2005*

Barrie Axford, Oxford Brookes University, *October 2005 – January 2006*

Annual Conference 2005



REGIONALISATION AND THE TAMING OF GLOBALISATION?

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, SECURITY, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Scarman House, University of Warwick, UK

26 - 28 October 2005

Call For Papers

The University of Warwick's ESRC Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR) (UK), in conjunction with the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada) and UNU-Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU CRIS) (Belgium), will host a major international conference on the theme of 'Regionalisation and the Taming of Globalisation'.

As globalisation proceeds apace, so does the emergence of demands for innovative forms of governance to ameliorate its impact. The objective of this conference is to examine the role of regionalisation/regionalism as a mediating level and strategy for the governance of globalisation.

The conference seeks to address the theme of regionalisation and the governance of globalisation in a number of **functional issue areas**; across a **range of regions** (Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia, Asia-Pacific); and encompassing a **variety of actors** (supra-state, state, sub-state, non-state, civil society). The conference aims to be a **multidisciplinary** exercise, and welcomes contributions from Economics, International Relations, International Political Economy, Political Science, Sociology, International Law, Geography, Business Studies, History and other related disciplines.

Four principal areas of focus have been identified for conference panels and papers:

- **Conceptualising the interrelationship between regionalisation and globalisation**
- **Regionalisation and global governance (1): economic, political, social, environmental and legal issues**
- **Regionalisation and global governance (2): traditional and non-traditional security**
- **Regionalisation, multilateral institutions, and the shaping of the global polity**

Paper And Panel Submission Details

- **Deadline for submission of abstracts: 30 June 2005**
- **Notification of acceptance of abstracts: 30 July 2005**
- **If possible, we would like to have full papers submitted by 30 September 2005 for password posting and accessing on the CSGR web site**

Please note the following guidelines in submitting proposals and papers:

- Abstracts should be approximately 300 words
- Abstracts should include author's name, affiliation and full contact details (email, telephone, fax, and postal address)
- Abstracts should be submitted electronically (in a Word format) to the CSGR and Denise Hewlett: denise.hewlett@warwick.ac.uk

Any informal enquiries to the organisers regarding papers, panels and conference organisation should also be sent to Denise Hewlett and will be passed on to the organisers.

If submitting a panel proposal, please submit all the paper abstracts together. Conference support funds may be available for some paper presenters. Indicate in your proposal whether you wish to be considered for such support.

Some papers may be invited to form part of a publication on regionalisation and global governance.

For the full 'Call for Papers' visit:

www.csgr.org





Future Events

***CSGR Annual Conference On “Regionalisation And The Taming Of Globalisation?
Economic, Political, Security, Social And Governance Issues”***

Scarman House, University of Warwick, UK, 26-28 October 2005

Globalization Studies Network (GSN)

Second Annual Conference, Dakar, Senegal, 29-31 August 2005

Ethics in World Politics: Cosmopolitanism and Beyond?

Coordinated by James Brassett and Dan Bulley 24 May 2005

Globalising Party-based Democracy

Coordinated by Peter Burnell, 7-8 July 2005

***Voting Power Analysis with Reference to Institutions of Global Governance: the Fourth
VVP Workshop***

Coordinated by Dennis Leech, 20-22 July 2005

Translating Terror: Globalisation And The New Planetary Wars

11th November 2005, University of Warwick, UK. Organised by Dr. Esperança Bielsa (CTCCS) and Dr. Chris Hughes (CSGR).

Global Justice through Force

Coordinated by Robert Fine and Will Smith, Liverpool, November 2005

Pensions and the Global Economy: Welfare Effects and Regulatory Issues

Coordinated by Linda Luckhaus

CSGR staff and contact information



Robin Cohen
Senior Research Fellow
E r.cohen@warwick.ac.uk



Dwijen Rangnekar
Senior Research Fellow
E d.rangnekar@warwick.ac.uk



Gianluca Grimalda
Research Fellow
E g.f.grimalda@warwick.ac.uk



Michela Redoano
Research Fellow
E michela.redoano@warwick.ac.uk



Denise Hewlett
Secretary
E denise.hewlett@warwick.ac.uk



Jan Aart Scholte
Co-Director
E scholte@warwick.ac.uk



Richard Higgott
Co-Director
E richard.higgott@warwick.ac.uk



Domenica Scinaldi
Administrator
E d.scinaldi@warwick.ac.uk



Chris Hughes
Deputy Director
E c.w.hughes@warwick.ac.uk



Sian Sullivan
Research Fellow
E s.sullivan@warwick.ac.uk



Peter Newell
Senior Research Fellow
E p.j.newell@warwick.ac.uk



Eleni Tsingou
Research Fellow
E e.tsingou@warwick.ac.uk



Marcus Miller
Associate Director
E marcus.miller@warwick.ac.uk

Contact Information

Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation The University of Warwick Coventry CV4 7AL United Kingdom

T +44 (0)24 7657 2533 F +44 (0)24 7657 2548 E csgr@warwick.ac.uk W <http://www.csgr.org>