

Taking the Initiative on Global Governance and Sustainable Development

Paris, 14-15 April 2003

Kléber International Conference Centre, 19 avenue Kléber, 75016 Paris

Programme

Between September 11 and the beginning of the war in Iraq, doubt has been cast on all of the scenarios dealing with the construction of a global order. The perception of international problems and their hierarchy have been unsettled by the return to the forefront of security issues.

And yet other global problems persist. Between the Millennium Summit and the Johannesburg Summit, the international community agreed upon a group of objectives concerning poverty reduction, guaranteeing basic rights, environmental protection, thus providing quantified and precise content for sustainable development on a global scale. However, although common objectives were defined, the means for putting them into practice remained vague. This lack of concrete commitments thus shows the varying perspectives of major national stakeholders concerning global governance. Two views co-exist. The institutionalist view advocates the definition of an international rule of law founded on an institutionalist architecture reflecting the various

objectives of sustainable development. This international rule of law would entail giving up sovereignty in certain fields and placing confidence in a system of international rules leading the various nations to cooperate. The realist view places priority on the sacred selfishness of countries and the defence of their own self-interests. The effectiveness of this defence lies on the balance and exercise of power, as institutions and their rules are only effective if they are backed by force.

These opposite views demonstrate the divergent collective preferences concerning international order. This divergence paralyses intergovernmental negotiations: while some defend multilateral action, the consolidation of agreements and institutions, others believe only in bilateral action, and criticise, in the name of effectiveness and sovereignty, the complex system of international agreements. The challenge is therefore to use practice as a basis for defining questions of governance and identifying their possible solutions.

What can be done if the global intergovernmental process is blocked? Several routes indicate ■■■ to be continued page 4

Conference organised by IDDRI, with the participation and support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Industry, and the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development.

Monday 14 April 2003

- 9:00 am Registration of participants, Kléber International Conference Centre.
- 9:30 am Presentation of the seminar: **Laurence Tubiana**, Director, IDDRI (France).
Opening remarks: **Jeffrey Sachs**, Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University (USA).

Multilateralism at Stake: Common Interests and Different Perspectives on Global Governance

9:40 am ROUNDTABLE 1

Chairperson: **Ernesto Zedillo**, Former President of Mexico, Yale University (USA).

Introduction: **Thomas C. Heller**, Shelton Chair Professor of International Legal Studies, Stanford University (USA).

Panel: **Gang Fan**, Director, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China); **Mary Kaldor**, Director, Center for the Study of Global Governance, London School of Economics (UK); **Stephen Krasner**, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University (USA); **Zaki Laïdi**, Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (France); **André Sapir**, European Commission; **Shujiro Yazawa**, Founder, Institute for the Study of Global Issues (Japan).

11:00 am Coffee break

11:30 am Open debate

12:50 pm Conclusion: **Lloyd Axworthy**, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs (Canada), Director, Liu Institute for Global Issues (Canada).

1:00 pm Lunch

Addressing the Challenges of Global Governance

CHALLENGE 1 ►

Involving Civil
Society in Governance
Networks

2:30 pm ROUNDTABLE 2

Chairperson: **Nicole Notat**, President, VIGEO (France).

Introduction: **Elie Cohen**, CNRS, IDDRI (France).

Panel: **Cândido Grzybowski**, General Director, Ibase (Brazil); **Peter Haas**, University of Massachusetts (USA); **Yuli Vorontsov**, Chairman of the Board, AIG Financial Services (Russian Federation).

3:10 pm Open debate

4:00 pm Conclusion: **Manuel Castells**, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (Spain).

4:15 pm Coffee break

CHALLENGE 2 ▶
Governing
Globalisation to
Promote Equity
and Social Justice

4:45 pm **ROUNDTABLE 3**

Chairperson: *Ghassan Salamé*, Minister of Culture (Lebanon).

Introduction: *Pierre Jacquet*, Executive Director in charge of strategy, AFD, and IDDRI (France).

Panel: *Isher Judge Ahluwalia*, School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland, President, IFPRI (USA); *Tony Atkinson*, Warden, Nuffield College, Oxford (UK); *Paul Collier*, Director, Development Research Group, World Bank; *Nader Fergany*, Director, Almishkat (Egypt).

5:30 pm Open debate

6:30 pm Conclusion: *Fernando Calderón Gutiérrez*, Regional Advisor, UNDP (Bolivia).

Tuesday 15 April 2003

CHALLENGE 3 ▶
Managing Global
Public Goods:
Environment and
Natural Resources

9:00 am **ROUNDTABLE 4**

Chairperson: *Georges Soros*, Chairman, Soros Fund Management (USA).

Introduction: *Claude Henry*, Ecole Polytechnique, IDDRI (France).

Panel: *Patrick Alley*, Executive Director and Founder of Global Witness (UK); *Sunita Narain*, Director, Centre for Science and Environment (India); *Mark Ritchie*, President, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (USA); *David Runnals*, President, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Canada).

9:50 am Open debate

10:35 am Conclusion: *Achim Steiner*, Director General, IUCN (Switzerland).

10:45 am Coffee break

Creating the New Momentum for Global Governance: New Steps

11:15 am **ROUNDTABLE 5**

Chairperson: *Craig Kennedy*, President, German Marshall Fund of the USA.

Introduction: *Jean Pisani-Ferry*, Université Paris-Dauphine, IDDRI (France).

Panel: *Jorge Castañeda*, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mexico), New York University (USA); *Jeremy Hobbs*, Executive Director, OXFAM International (UK); *Ahmedou Ould Abdallah*, Special Representative to the UN Secretary General for West Africa; *Jean-François Rischard*, Vice-President for Europe, World Bank.

12:00 am Open debate

12:50 pm Conclusion: *Jan Pronk*, Former Minister of Environment (Netherlands), Chair, International Institute for Environment and Development (UK).

4:15 pm Working session at the Presidential Palace, chaired by Mr. *Jacques Chirac*, President of the French Republic.

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■ ■ ■ real action that has already been set in motion: regional agreements and coalitions of the willing, which gather together countries that want to take action. The question is whether collective objectives can be attained through this type of action and whether they can lead the way to a new governance framework.

In response to Millennium objectives, nations have either explicitly or implicitly put part of their responsibility on private stakeholders, NGOs and local governments. These stakeholders work together, sometimes along with government bodies and international public institutions, sometimes without. They develop standards, undertake contractual obligations, and influence the formal negotiating process. Several issues must therefore be addressed, concerning the role to be attributed to new private standards, their interaction with the public standards production process and the respective roles that can be played by the various stakeholders in the definition, implementation and supervision of commitments.

Global stakeholder networks, and activist, professional and knowledge sharing networks are one answer. These networks provide one of the means of coordination existing today for dealing with global issues. The question is whether they can be an effective, legitimate and fair form of collective action.

The attainment of Millennium and Johannesburg objectives concerning development, access to water and to health care, food security, and environmental protection depends on coordinated response.

None of the major stakeholders of the international system currently offers a framework acceptable to their peers. A renewed transatlantic dialogue is necessary in order to reduce the divergences that are currently a major risk factor for the stability of the international system. Ultimately, the construction of a governance system capable of guaranteeing sustainable development must also incorporate the specific goals of developing countries.