

Centre for
**Global
Cooperation
Research**

Global Cooperation – Re:search 2012/13

Annual Report 1



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Centre for Global Cooperation Research
KHK/GCR21

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Greeting »Käte«

Welcome to the Centre



Prof. Dr. Tobias Debiel



Prof. Dr. Dirk Messner



Prof. Dr. Claus Leggewie



Dr. Markus Böckenförde

Dear readers,

how could insights on cooperativeness in small groups and communities be transferred to the macro-level of global governance? Do cultural and ideological divergences among global players work as catalysts or obstacles? How could power-political and institutional blockades obstructing cooperation in the world-wide context be dissolved? In how far is the secular process of democratic transformation a driving force or an obstacle for global cooperation? These were the core questions on global cooperation by which we started our journey slightly more than one year ago, being the youngest one of all Käte Hamburger Kollegs. The Annual Report 2012/2013 describes and illustrates the first steps on our way towards approaching these challenges. At the same time it points out to the road we intend to take in the next few months. Let us as well as our currently almost 20 fellows invite you to learn more about the possibilities (and limits) of the research on global cooperation.

Markus Böckenförde
Tobias Debiel
Claus Leggewie
Dirk Messner

The Perfect Location

The advent of this Centre is of very special significance for our University. The University of Duisburg-Essen is the latest to achieve the status of Volluniversität, or 'comprehensive university', and will be celebrating its first decade of activity this year. From the very outset – as is possible in a new foundation – we set about defining five main research areas. As well as Nanoscience, Biomedical Sciences, Empirical Research in Education, Urban Systems, these include investigation into the Transformation of Contemporary Societies. It is within this last core area that the Centre is situated. Twenty high-flying research projects applied to the Ministry for Education and Research for support to set up what is currently the latest of ten Käte Hamburger Collegia nation-wide. Duisburg won the grant and we are naturally very proud of this because it proves that humanities and social science research can also prosper at our University.



Professor Dr. Ulrich Radtke
Rector of the University of
Duisburg-Essen

The choice of location for the Centre – Duisburg's Inner Harbour – also sends a clear signal to the city, symbolically spanning the divide between city and university communities. The capacity for cooperation is, after all, needed at every level: not only global and local and between nations, but also between people of different nationalities in present-day urban spaces.

'Open-Minded' – so runs the motto of this University. As a research university, we work to understand new horizons; but at the same time we feel a particular commitment to society. Gerhard Mercator (1512–1594) – probably Duisburg's most famous son – made a major contribution to the measurement of the earth and its global depiction. Our task today is to gain an understanding of the interplay of human actions within a network of causal connections where linkages of a particular quality arise – linkages of global cooperation.

Hence our conclusion that this is the perfect location for the Centre. And after just one year, we are delighted to see that the Centre's activities are already gathering momentum in Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, and beyond. Our thanks go to all those committed to making it a success. You have the University at your side in this endeavour.

Professor Dr. Ulrich Radtke



Global Cooperation Outlook

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Global Cooperation in World Society – Research Pastures New



**Global five -
fellows at the Centre:**
Jan Aart Scholte, UK
Stephen Brown, Canada
Mathieu Rousselin, France
Meibo Huang, PR China
Esref Aksu, Turkey

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Is globalization proving too much for international organizations, for governments, and for ourselves as human beings? The crisis in the international financial markets provided dramatic proof of the limits of national regulatory systems and international institutions and yet we are unable even to create a properly functioning body to oversee European financial markets. After half a century of shared experience of cooperation, the eurozone crisis has brought the European Union to breaking-point. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has been at a standstill for over a decade. The negotiations on climate-change have spent years marking time and the Rio summit of June 2012 dashed many expectations. In short: the international system that emerged after the Second World War appears unequal to the challenges of the 21st century. What is currently on the increase in world politics is not global cooperation but national self-interest, conflict over resource-distribution, and power-play.

Cooperation as a mainspring of human development

When cooperation finds itself stymied at every turn in world politics, the theory of the inherently confronta-

tional 'nature' of human beings and their institutions undergoes a renaissance. And yet this theory does not tally with the current state of research. The biologist, ethnologist, and evolutionary researcher Frans de Waal has shown time and again in his works that human beings have been highly dependent on one another for survival from the time that homo sapiens first emerged, some 200,000 years ago. Throughout their lives – in youth, old age, and sickness – human beings have need of the support of others. The unique capacity for cooperation that evolved amongst our ancestors made it possible for them to advance into unexplored territory in the search for food and resources and, most critically, to coordinate the hunt for large animals. Cooperation to mutual advantage – in other words, reciprocity – is a basic building-block of human existence.

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Michael Tomasello, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, comes to similar conclusions. The unique status of human beings in the animal kingdom, he says, is due to their capacity for cooperation. Shared goals, shared knowledge, common beliefs, and the capacity for 'we intentionality' are the bases of the cultural success story of humankind. As human history advanced, cooperation proved an adaptive advantage.

That human beings have a capacity for cooperation was also demonstrated by the late Elinor Ostrom, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, who died in June 2012. In a whole series of studies of successful and unsuccessful attempts to safeguard common resources such as forests, fish-stocks, and water, she pinpointed the pre-conditions for cooperation. Communication, trust, reputation, reciprocal behaviour, adherence to jointly elaborated rule systems, evolving 'we identities', and instruments for sanctioning opportunistic behaviour are the bases of successful cooperation.

Cultural difference and paradoxes of cooperation in the 21st century

Having said all this, the realization that human beings are not just interdependent at the local level and in their national societies but that they constitute de facto a global risk community is a relatively new phenomenon in human history. Initially, the challenge made itself felt in the shadow of the post-World War II nuclear threat: two ideologically opposed blocs were ranged against each other; militarily they were armed to the teeth, and socio-economically their chosen social systems – capitalism and communism – were irreconcilable. But one goal united the two power-blocs: to prevent the Cold War from escalating into a nuclear conflict and thus ward off collective self-destruction.

Nowadays the paradox takes a completely different form. The world has become multi-polar and this has resulted in the emergence of new players in the power-game. In the medium term, the rise of major states in the South – China, India, Brazil, and South Africa, for example – will open up the opportunity to adopt new perspectives on global governance, perspectives

that call into question Western ideas of modernity and Western dominance. For the moment, however, the multi-polar constellation is resulting in a process of fragmentation: paradigms of order have become fluid, processes of coordination unintelligible. This has led to a contradictory situation: there is diagnostic consensus on particular problems (such as the financial crisis or climate change) and new norms are being developed (for example in regard to safeguards against grave human rights violations), yet all this is not resulting in concrete regulations and procedures for dealing with the problems.

Why is this? Are there insurmountable differences of interest? Do people view the international situation differently and come to differing conclusions about it? Are they guided by differing values? There is no doubt that there are differences of interest and that short-sighted maximization of advantage is hampering joint action directed towards enlightened long-term self-interest. But another key factor here is the manner in which actors and institutions deal with cultural difference. By 'culture' we mean not an indissoluble, virtually untransplantable entity. We mean, rather, highly diverse worlds of lived experience shaped by values, traditions, and practices. The question of how cooperation functions in large groups, in large-scale international organizations and indeed between different societies that are culturally distinct in one way or another (which, as we have said, is the norm) remains largely unresearched. Only rarely does anyone ask to what extent international negotiating forums constitute a diplomatic stage on which culturally blind power-politics are played out, or how far they are – to pursue the metaphor – a 'cultures of the world' show. What role does gift-exchange, with its creation of mutual obligations, play in transnational and international action? How do we explain the workings of altruistic actions and global acts of solidarity in epidemics, famines and other philanthropic endeavours? These compelling conundrums have yet to be resolved.

Global governance in the shadow of systemic crisis

In the midst of all this, international institutions are being put to the test. The need for cross-border – and

Spotlight: Legal Pluralism

For quite some time, legal pluralism was a special interest within the discipline of legal anthropology and sociology describing a situation in which two or more legal systems coexist in one social field. Only recently did the concept move into mainstream legal discourse and also became a topic in comparative law, international law, political science, and socio legal studies, thereby transcending the individual localized state towards the transnational sphere. Gaining popularity across a range of academic disciplines, “legal pluralism” has to struggle with different paradigms and knowledge bases adding more perspectives and approaches.

One project at the Centre attempts to capture those perspectives and approaches. It thereby identifies, measures, and categorizes the form and degrees of legal pluralities encompassing local, national, supra-national, and international levels. Through this categorization it supports a relevant aspect of the Centre’s work. It challenges an implicit picture that legal professionals, many citizens and perhaps even we at times carry around: the idea of a legal world that reflects a concept of unity, integration, and hierarchy.

As part of his substantive work at the Centre, **Dr. Markus Böckenförde** focuses on issues of post-conflict constitution building and of legal pluralism: His current research topics are ‘Categories of Legal Pluralities – Identifying and Classifying Sorts of Legal Pluralism’ and ‘Comparing Judicial Systems in West Africa’.

indeed global – directive action is steadily growing. The inter-connectedness of the international financial system is such that property bubbles at national level can quickly escalate into a global financial crisis. Climate-protection is a global good par excellence, given that every CO2 emission and reduction, wherever it may take place in the world, has global repercussions. The various UN bodies, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund are having great difficulty keeping pace with these challenges. Even the G20 has, in no time at all, lapsed in status from beacon of hope to cause for concern.

How can states, highly divergent as they are, and private actors – from international companies to formal representatives of civil society – work together in such a way that cross-border problems are not just addressed but actually resolved? And what can be done to ensure that agreements are implemented effectively in the absence of a global police-force and a global law-enforcer? We need to develop binding norms, but we also need to create a reliable set of expected outcomes for actors whose foreign policy activities are rooted in widely differing political cultures. Within such a set-up, penalties for infringement of the rules would in many cases be made to bite not in a ‘physical’ way but by ‘shaming’ the parties concerned for their uncooperative behaviour and thereby inflicting the kind of loss of reputation that is such a source of fear in international politics, not only to ‘global players’ but also to regional policy-shapers.

Problems of legitimation in a global society undergoing democratization

In an ever more complex world, we also need a new understanding of governance. Global directive action is tending less and less to follow specific models, structures, and pre-determined patterns of task-sharing. Instead, responsibility and competency themselves are increasingly becoming the object of negotiating processes. This intensifies the problem of legitimation associated with global governance. The attention of the world-wide public is constantly being aroused by civil society actors, only to founder on differences in political culture and language-barriers. National parlia-

ments can translate international debates into their own language, but often all they can actually do is endorse negotiating outcomes which their governments have brought home with them: in general they are scarcely in a position to reward their own governments for their efforts by stabbing them in the back.

Does this mean the solution to problems of global cooperation lies in technocratic arrangements, in which a small number of powerful actors sit down behind closed doors and work out the most effective ways of dealing with the problems? To adopt such a course would, in our view, be a grave mistake. This is because in order to achieve the desired effect, global agreements have to be implemented at national and, in many cases, local level. In addition, middle classes across the world, rendered more vocal by various processes of modernization, are increasingly demanding that their governments – often of authoritarian stamp – grant them a say in shaping affairs. In the medium term, this is also being reflected in calls for global justice, of the kind currently being made within the framework of the World Social Forums.

Intellectual exploration as a contribution to the solution of global problems

This paper has highlighted a number of pressing questions: What must be done to bring into being a model of global civilization that is founded on world-wide cooperation and has the capacity to contain conflicts? Can we design international organizations in such a way that cooperation is possible despite substantial material inequalities, widely diverging interests, and great cultural diversity? How can participation within

the framework of transnational and international cooperation be increased without compounding complexity and undermining effectiveness? What role might be played within this global transformation process by the middle classes now on the rise around the world and calling for changes in their societies? The Centre for Global Cooperation Research offers space for intellectual investigation and institutional creativity with a view to bringing some of these issues closer to a solution. The Centre is committed to four basic principles: rigorous inter-disciplinarity; the bringing-together of scholars from all over the world; interaction with practitioners from the field of international cooperation; and a global perspective as a basis for research.

Tobias Debiel is Professor of International Relations and Development Policy at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Director of the Institute for Development and Peace (Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden – INEF), and Managing Director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

Claus Leggewie is Professor of Political Science at the Justus Liebig University in Giessen, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities in Essen (Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut – KWI), and Co-director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

Dirk Messner is Professor of Political Science at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Director of the German Development Institute (Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik – DIE), and Co-director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

having the time and space poised to make significant original contributions pointing to how research and practice might meet in the future

Three senior fellows of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) met with students of a post-graduate course at the German Development Institute (DIE) in Bonn, one of the Centre's participating institutes. This was a lively discussion between generations about their motivations and about subjects in transition.



Jan Aart Scholte
University of Warwick, United Kingdom

Q: Prof. Scholte, thank you very much for being with us today. As we have just heard, you have dedicated a good part of your professional life to analysing and promoting the inclusiveness of the global governance system. What are your expectations in working at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research and where do you see a role for institutions like the Centre or comparable programmes in supporting more democratic global governance?

J.A. Scholte: The Centre in Duisburg is in a small company of academic research institutes worldwide that specifically highlight the opportunities and challenges for democracy in and through global governance. Contemporary globalisation has created many difficulties for democracy. Initiatives such as the KHK/GCR21 can play a vital role as incubators for innovations in principles and practices of 'global democracy'. In addition, the Centre is helpfully – and quite uniquely – placing a particular spotlight on the question of culture in relation to democratic global governance. For global democracy to be truly meaningful for all peoples across the planet, it has to address the issue of cultural diversity. The Centre is poised to make significant original contributions to thinking about the ethics and politics of a positive engagement with cultural diversity in global governance.

Q: Thank you for coming and thanks for returning to DIE – an institution that you know very well, as we have just heard. You've been with the World Bank for many years holding senior operational and corporate positions, before turning your attention more strongly towards research activities on governance issues in global food security. What makes KHK/GCR21 the perfect next step for you with regard to your research interest?

M. Thalwitz: After many years of practical work at a global development institution where you make daily decisions that impact on other people's life, taking a deep breath, reconsidering what you have learned from theory, policy, experience, is a unique opportunity for new learning and sharing. The Centre offers this in an unprecedented way; with its focus on one of the most pressing and yet most difficult challenges, cooperation, it attracts scholars and experts across a wide array of disciplines from around the world. This is not only stimulating and enriching, it also points to how research and practice might meet in the future. Being part of the Centre is a rich and exciting experience.



Margret Thalwitz



David Chandler
University of Westminster, United Kingdom

Q: From your biography we saw that you have worked in several universities in the UK. How is it to work in Germany and in which way does your work at this Centre differ from working at a (British) university?

D. Chandler: It is nice to work at a research institute where you have less concerns with day-to-day teaching and administration and can work with colleagues in a more 'collegial' way, having the time and space to discuss and think about shared interests and aspirations. This has provided a very valuable learning experience for me. I think that this aspect has more to do with KHK/GCR21 itself as an institute than with any general differences between UK and German universities as institutions.



Debated Concepts and Experimental Encounters: First Research Experiences at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research

Prof. Dr. Tobias Debiel, Director

Our first move was to change the point of view and ask under which conditions a purposeful interaction is successful.

The first year of researching at the Käthe Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) has resulted in consolidating knowledge stocks while at the same time critically questioning traditional views and making first experiments on exploring the research field of global cooperation. One starting point of the Centre was the fact that attempts at cooperative solutions often become a failure at the level of human interaction and most of all at that of international diplomacy, but this has been widely known and is perhaps rather a paralysing insight. Against this background, our first move was to change the point of view and ask under which conditions a purposeful interaction is successful. For the evolutionary success story of the human species does not primarily indicate failure but rather a kind of natural disposition for cooperation – a predisposition which, however, may be used for destructive purposes.

That examples of success in the constructive sense can be identified has been demonstrated by a survey presenting 38 examples of learning. May it be mediating activities by non-state actors such as the community of laypeople “Saint Egidio” in Mozambique, may it be the Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer, or may it be new communications and cooperation projects in the Worldwide Net – again and again it is conspicuous how, at the transnational and international level, creativity, the ability to deal with conflict or readiness to compromise push through. One example, among others, is a large project on fighting malnutrition, the “Golden Rice Project”. In the context of this project, a public-private partnership develops a genetically modified kind of rice containing a clearly bigger amount of beta-carotene (Provitamin A) and thus possibly being suitable for fighting the deficiency in Vitamin A which is found precisely among marginalised classes in Asia. Even if both the green genetic engineering behind this and the structure of the consortium have attracted criticism, both this and other projects in the context of Research Unit 1 demonstrate: Cooperation on global public goods is possible – and not exclusively as a result of rational choice approaches but to a considerable degree also of those values as being predominant with social institutions. The fact that certain groups are more successful with this than others is also dependent on the way in which teams think and follow rules, that is on allegedly “soft factors”.

Questions of accountability and responsibility can no longer be derived from multi-level models or constitutional agreements alone but have become a constant element of negotiation processes.

However, not always there exist values and rules for groups coming from different social or cultural contexts – or their implementation is debated. Accordingly, often the issue of cooperation is connected to the way in which social order develops spontaneously – and what the art of improvisation may trigger off. One experiment on exploring this was made by Research Unit 2 in the context of the Ruhrtriennale 2012, which was on the exploration of practices of improvisation and artistic interaction. In this context, a cultural-scientific point of view towards cooperation deciphers mechanisms cooperation is based on, such as the exchange of gifts (Marcel Mauss), but also dominance relations as well as those narratives as legitimating them. Thus, also successful projects in the sign of global development cooperation may be a matter of critical reflection. During the first years of the Centre, this has particularly been done regarding humanitarianism as well as the religious ideologies it is based on, all of which are still influenced, among others, by the colonial dominance relations of the 19th century. That the religious factor is important still today and is often underestimated is demonstrated by current debates on the freedom of speech and its limits, as they are made a topic of discussion in the context of the demands for a ban on blasphemy. The public debate in Germany on this issue has considerably been a result of a workshop by KHK/GCR21 and KWI. At the global level, debated ideological views are reflected by deba-

tes on responsibility, legitimacy and justice in the world community which have considerably influenced the research of Unit 3, “Global Governance Revisited”. It has become obvious that the appropriate concepts are very much influenced by western Enlightenment and the thus connected kind of philosophy. To go beyond this, first approaches have been developed on the worldwide empirical recording of ideas of legitimacy and justice. Also, the Centre connects to the methodology of the Global Democracy Project which is influenced by Jan Aart Scholte and attempts to shape and stage discourses on transcultural constructions of global legitimacy along the principles of diversity and reflectivity, in cooperation with researchers from the most various contexts. A controversy which might be of interest in the coming years has developed on the question if responsibility for global problem-solving is primarily with political institutions or if also the citizens of a world society, in case of living in democratically constituted communities, have particular obligations. This controversy is of even more significance as both the normative foundations and the practices of democracy are in the midst of radical change, as it is worked out by Research Unit 4. The financial crises both at the European and the global level have revealed that questions of accountability and responsibility can no longer be derived from multi-level models or constitutional agreements alone but have become a constant element of negotiation processes, in the context of which the relation between citizens and state is changing. In this context, state actors increasingly close off some decision-making processes from transparency and control. At the same time, however, for solving urgent problems in the fields of work, economy, finances, education, environment etc. one moves away from top-down solutions via institutions while rather striving for the empowerment of the individual or demanding a co-responsibility of economic actors. What is still negotiated among transnational and national publics, where are politics simply shifted into the field of the individual’s “daily life” and self-responsibility? Post-national ideas of democracy pursue such questions – while thus bursting out of the legitimacy ideas of the classical frame of the Westphalian state.

Our Factory Report from the various fields shows: The Centre has made a thrilling and sometimes unexpectedly happy start. And: there are much more open and controversial questions in the field of global cooperation research than we had anticipated.



The (Im)Possibility
of Cooperation
Research Unit 1



Dr. Silke Weinlich
Head of Research Unit 1

Global We? New Insights about the Foundations of Global Cooperation

The research unit is concerned with the question of whether and how global cooperation can succeed. How can the classical social dilemma – individual rationality leads to collective irrationality – that is significantly more complex at the global level, be resolved in favour of addressing global problems in an effective and legitimate manner? Although the question is not new, it has become more pertinent: The increasing globalisation in most fields of policy makes the world grow more closely together, multiple global crises and problems demand coordinated global approaches. Maybe more than ever before, however, there is a lack of successful transnational political action, as apparent in recent UN climate conferences, but also in the work of new actors such as the G-20 which for many bore hopes for improvements. Against this background and based on the premise of radical multidisciplinary, our overall objective in Research Unit 1 is twofold.

First, we aim at gathering new insights about the foundations of global cooperation by systematically bringing together actor-centred and structural explanations of human cooperation and social behaviour from the social sciences, the humanities and the natural sciences. Building on this foundation, our aim is on the one hand to explore the interconnectedness of these and other core factors in a cross-disciplinary manner and understand their interaction. On the other hand, we want to fathom the specificities of global cooperation – what makes cooperation on global problems so difficult? Recent research from evolutionary anthropology provides reasons to believe that targeted, problem-oriented action based on common intentions is one of the main reasons for the evolutionary success story of human beings (see also box). Indeed, under certain conditions, humans are very well capable of solving problems such as the possible overexploitation of public goods. Yet another finding is that cooperation works very well within a social group if this group constitutes itself against another group. This social phenomenon is one of the reasons why cooperation at the global level is considerably more complex. There exist many others. We will investigate from different angles how exactly global cooperation differs from other forms of cooperation, and whether and how the findings from small group cooperation can be scaled up to the global level. In this regard, we see ourselves contributing to theories and concepts of world society.

Second, we want to translate our insights into practical approaches and eventually develop ideas about how more successful global cooperation could be brought about. We do not want to stop short with the diagnosis that currently global cooperation is not working well and that issues such as culture, complexity, or scale provide ample explanations for this. We want to use our insights to analyse the structure and functioning of the institutions that are set up to facilitate international cooperation, identify key problematic features or points of blockage, and eventually put forward design ideas for how institutions promoting international cooperation should look like.

In 2012 we mainly focused on two aspects of our research agenda. First, building on our existing strong networks in the fields of development policy, sustainability and international relations, we scrutinized selected patterns of deficient cooperation meant for solving global problems such as climate change, food security, or poverty alleviation. Secondly, we built the basis for a more interdisciplinary orientation by reaching out to experimental and institutional economists, anthropologists, or social psychologists. We engaged in a stocktaking exercise by analyzing the differing conceptualisations of ‘cooperation’ across disciplines and by distilling factors that stabilize or hinder cooperation.

Humans: A natural predisposition for cooperation?

Recent work on the behavioural and evolutionary foundations of cooperative behaviour suggests that human beings have a natural predisposition to cooperate. Three types of evidence suggest such a natural bias for cooperation. First, children often cooperate at a very young age, presumably emerging naturally without much adult intervention; this indicates that we are born with a predisposition for certain ways of cooperative behaviour. Studies have shown that previous to a long period of socialization and even before acquiring language children are inclined to help others who appear to be in trouble, to provide helpful information to others even when it is of no use to them, and to share food and other treats fairly with other children. Crucially, this helpfulness does not depend on being rewarded; in fact, rewards undermine this type of helpful behaviour. Second, some types of cooperation show up in humans but not in closely related primates such as chimpanzees; this suggests that humans are biologically endowed with the abilities necessary for cooperation. Despite some differences, other apemen also succeed in cooperative interactions, indicating a long evolutionary history of cooperative abilities in the human lineage. And third, there are types of cooperative behaviour that are common among many different human cultures and social settings; such universality would suggest that some forms of cooperation are part of human nature. Cooperative abilities and even similar strategies can be found in a large variety of human cultures, providing final evidence for human’s natural ability and inclination to cooperate.

Guarin/Haun/Messner Forthcoming 2013:
Behavioral dimensions of international cooperation



Cooperation is child’s play



Margret Thalwitz
Senior Expert Fellow

Global Cooperation in Providing Public Goods. The Story of Golden Rice

In her research project, former World Bank member Margret Thalwitz uses the example of the Golden Rice Project to analyse how global public goods such as global food security can be ensured in the context of a tangled web of public and private interests. Golden Rice is a genetically engineered product which synthesizes and stores provitamin A; as such, it has the potential to combat malnutrition. The “Golden Rice Project” is of particular interest for research on global cooperation because it offers a product that benefits the poor and disadvantaged producer and consumer while being of no interest for the consumer in rich countries. In the 25 years-long process of development, a plethora of different actors in research, economy, and politics have been involved and the project has transformed from being a public sector project to a public-private-partnership. Ms. Thalwitz analyses the interplay between public and private actors in order to shed light on the project’s implications for global cooperation as well as for the generation and use of life-saving knowledge as a global public good.



Prof. Dr. Bernd Lahno
Senior Fellow

Norms and Rules as a Foundation of Social Cooperation

Bernd Lahno, Professor of Philosophy and Quantitative Methods at the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management, joined the Centre in February 2013 for a one-year fellowship in Research Unit 1. Prof. Lahno’s research project on “Norms and Rules as a Foundation of Social Cooperation” is comprised of three projects of different character that all are clearly directed at understanding the behavioural foundation of cooperation. First, Prof. Lahno looks at strategic problems in information transmission. He employs Goldman’s concept of vertistic value in order to explore the impact of different social institutions and practices on the cooperative value of communication in terms of truth (as compared to the value in terms of individual utility, traditionally a typical feature of Rational Choice analyses). The second part of the project analyses team reasoning and rule-obeying behaviour, two fundamental elements of cooperation. The aim is to explore the common grounds and differences of team reasoning and rule obeying in order to see whether each of them can be refined in the light of the advantages of the other. The hope (justified by first analysis) is that a unified theory of cooperative behaviour can be found that includes both team reasoning and rule obeying as consistent and complementary parts. The third part of the project is an application of the previous, more abstract deliberation and touches upon one of the central issues in liberal theory, the question whether social order can emerge spontaneously or whether there need to be deliberate intentions. The opportunities and the limits of spontaneous order will be investigated more closely.

Survey: Successful Cases of (Global) Cooperation

Cooperation at the global level is prone to fail. Despite the human inclination to cooperate at the interpersonal level and in small groups, the more recent record of cooperation within the international community has been rather bleak; examples of successful cooperation are scarce. This assessment seems to be common amidst the crisis of global climate change negotiations, political rifts within the United Nations Security Council, competing visions of global politics between North and South, and a European Union threatened by disintegration.

But is the state of global cooperation really that gloomy? Our starting point for this project was the assumption that there must be cases of successful cooperation that are not well known. By a first explorative step we wanted to collect examples in order to investigate them in more detail. Dr. Andrea Licata, associate researcher at the Centre, conducted a survey among roughly 100 carefully selected individuals deeply familiar with global cooperation (research). Participants were asked for cases that were innovative in the sense of providing ideas and models that could serve as starting points for improving cooperation at the global level.

We received many positive reactions to our survey and collected roughly four dozens of examples of successful cooperation. The examples covered a wide field; they were taken from policy fields as diverse as environment, culture, education, economy, communication, or health. The sample showed a high degree of diversity in terms of actors involved, goals achieved as well as levels of action, ranging from the local to the global. Classical examples from the international realm included the reduction of CFC gases emission over a surprisingly short period of time by means of the Montreal Protocol, or the successful cooperation among state and non-state actors that lead to the Anti-

Personnel Mine Ban Convention. More recent cases included the way in which central banks used a network of temporary swap agreements to successfully prevent an even more severe financial crisis, or the global handling of the Bird Flu, or the global encyclopedia Wikipedia. In addition, cases were brought to our attention that were highly successful in terms of effective cooperation but in the end proved possibly rather detrimental to the greater global good. For instance, the cooperation among scientist in the context of the Manhattan Project led to the rapid deployment of two nuclear bombs which were dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

We continue our work on successful cooperation with a series of workshops. Here, we intend to further explore the concept of success in cooperation, and also investigate selected cases in more detail in order to better understand factors supporting or preventing cooperation.



Global Cultural Conflicts and
Transcultural Cooperation
Research Unit 2



PD Dr. Alexandra Przyrembel
Head of Research Unit 2

In cooperation with fellows, Alexandra Przyrembel pursues her own research project „Global Aid Cultures“. This project analyses the impact of nineteenth-century European religious organizations and philanthropic associations on the development of global aid cultures in the Modern Age. The aim of the research project is to tackle the interrelationship between moral sentiments and humanitarian action.

Global – Local: Cooperation as Cultural Practice

Research Unit 2 “Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation” attempts to understand why and how cultural and religious differences may facilitate or obstruct global cooperation. In other words, terms and languages of global cooperation are entangled with different concepts of culture. These concepts carry specific ideological implications (e.g. the “Western” narrative, the postcolonial perspective). One of the goals is to disentangle the concept of “culture” from those ideological connotations by critically examining established terms, narratives as well as practices of cooperation. While taking different religious interpretations of the world serious, the research unit “Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation” addresses the impact of religious vs. secular motivations for global cooperation in the 21st century. Based on these assumptions, the following questions will be addressed: What are the implications of cooperation as cultural practices? In which respect do (inter)religious and secular concepts and debates influence conceptions of cooperation? What is the impact of the “global” vs. the “local” on practices of cooperation?

To pursue these questions, in the course of the next few years we will concentrate on the following research fields.

(1) Cooperation as a Cultural Practice

Cooperation is based on different cultural practices. Cooperative relations are not necessarily based on matching interests, sometimes they do not even follow any interests at all. Due to the increasing meaning of global networks, cooperation is also framed by technology.

(2) Global Aid Cultures and the Genealogy of Humanitarianism in the Modern Age

By analysing networks of global humanitarian action and practices of aid for people in need at home and abroad from the 19th to the 21st centuries, unit 2 contributes to an understanding of recent humanitarianism, its practices of aid and its narratives. Due to its focus on the entanglement of aid practices in former European colonies – in Africa, India – as well as in Western countries, we address the limits of current aid politics.

(3) Gift Cultures as Relations “in between”

In his essay “Sur le don” (1925), Marcel Mauss (1872-1950) developed the model of the gift which reflects non-utilitarian concepts of cooperation. As acts of giving are defined as acts of communication, they establish new forms of relations. These relations “in between” allow for a complex understanding of global cooperation.

Activities – initiating debates – Käte Hamburger Lecture

In 2012 the research unit initiated debates that addressed terms of artistic cooperation, the shift of free speech and the impact of religion on humanitarianism from the Modern Age to the 21st century. Three conferences, one workshop as well as the very successful call for application of fellowships (published in June 2012) confirm the impact of the chosen approach.

Free Speech

The first Käte Hamburger Lecture was held by Timothy Garton Ash, Professor for European Studies at the University of Oxford. Garton Ash explained how free speech could be guaranteed and how guaranteed free speech would eventually bring about global and cross-cultural cooperation.

The lecture was held within a workshop at the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI) under the title “Free Speech. Freedom of Opinion in a Multicultural World”. Claus Leggewie in his opening statement emphasized the importance of a “culture of respect” concerning the difficult debate about which “rules” or “norms” are important for free speech.

During the conference, the German writer and novelist Martin Mosebach made a provocative statement about the possible need for a blasphemy-jurisdiction. His speech was discussed controversial immediately but

found a wider audience in the following weeks when in different German-speaking newspapers (FAZ/FR/NZZ) authors like Robert Spaemann, Navid Kermani, Friedrich Wilhelm Graf and others gave their interpretations of Mosebach’s view. This debate will be published in the first volume of the Centre’s Global Dialogue Series.

Successful Cooperation

The workshop “Examples of Successful Cooperation – Artistic Practice and Improvisation”, organized together with KWI, was a cooperation with the Ruhrtriennale 2012 and focused on the modes of cooperation within different artist’s impressions. This innovative experiment, based on the procedure of a summer-school, tried to find coherences between certain aspects of cooperation and improvisation within artist` contexts and to transform these experiences into different scenarios and fields of scientific research.

Religion in the Age of Imperial Humanitarianism

PD Dr. Alexandra Przyrembel in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Harald Fischer-Tiné (ETH Zuerich) and Prof. Dr. Johannes Paulmann (Leibniz-Institut of European History, Mainz) organized the international conference Religion in the Age of Imperial Humanitarianism, 1850-1950 which took place in September 2012. The conference addressed terms of cooperation in the age of Imperialism and its entanglement with civilizing missions. A co-edited volume will be published in 2014.



PD Dr. Christian Meyer
Senior Fellow

The Future of Social Interaction

Christian Meyer, University of Bielefeld, Faculty for Sociology, is an expert for qualitative social research and works on anthropological fundamentals, culture formation and the limits of cooperative social practices. His recent publications include "Sozialität in Slow Motion. Theoretische und empirische Perspektiven" (Wiesbaden) from 2012 as well as "The Rhetorical Emergence of Culture" (Oxford) from 2011 as well as numerous articles.

Through different processes of societal hybridization, current forms of social change (globalization, socio-technical hybridization, ageing) produce new challenges for human conviviality. Everyday interaction with cultural strangers, with intelligent machines and computer devices as well as with persons with dementia confront our society ever more strongly with the limits of existent routines of social cooperation. This research project will, firstly, try to grasp these new socialities from a theoretical perspective, and secondly, assemble empirical studies that analyse new forms of hybrid interaction and cooperation in a detailed manner. Based on this groundwork, the project attempts at identifying tendencies as well as desiderata for the emergence of new cultures of cooperation and interaction in our future.

During his time at the Centre he organized a workshop titled "Global Collaboration and Negotiation: Case Studies in Cultural Difference" on December 11th 2012. He also pushed further the debate at the Centre on how 'culture' has to be recognized as an important factor of global cooperation.



Abdolkarim Soroush
Senior Fellow

Debating Islam

Abdolkarim Soroush is a philosopher from Iran and is known as one of today's major reform oriented thinkers of Islam. His work concerns various questions regarding religion and especially the philosophy of religion. His "Reason, Freedom and Democracy in Islam. Essential writings of Abdolkarim Soroush", edited by Mahmoud Sadri and Ahmad Sadri in 2000, seems to be of particular significance, especially when attempting to understand religious and cultural differences as facilitators or obstacles to global cooperation. Maybe more than most other fellows so far, Soroush used his stay at the Centre to present his research concerns through speeches. In December 2012 he held one on "Modern Islam and Modern West" at the German Development Institute in Bonn (repeated the following month at KWI in Essen) in which he introduced the audience to modern interpretations of Islam and the modern secular West. To the Centre's workshop on "Entangled Categories? Shame, moral sentiments and the visual" on 03/05/2013 Soroush contributed a speech titled "Shame and Responsibility". In this context he presented one of his major research fields at the Centre, "shame" as a cultural and philosophical concept. He focused on the differences in the understanding of shame between Islamic (in particular Iran) and Western countries and argued that important conclusions can be drawn from its meaning in terms of understanding the two cultures, the religious as well as the secular one. Soroush intends this research to culminate in a book in the near future. During his stay Soroush attracted media attention to the Centre when he was interviewed by Frankfurter Rundschau, first in October 2012 on Islam and democracy, and then together with Nigerian Archbishop Ignatius Ayau Kaigama in February 2013 (see next page).

and



Bishop Kaigama of Jos
Nigeria

'Our religion does not teach us to do this'

In February an exchange between the Archbishop of the city of Jos in central Nigeria, Ignatius Ayau Kaigama, and Abdolkarim Soroush was initiated by Research Unit 2. Archbishop Kaigama dedicates much of his work to the dialogue with Muslim authorities concerning a peaceful co-existence in Central Nigeria where there happen bloody conflicts between Christians and Muslims as well as terrorist attacks by the Islamistic sect Boko Haram which, over the past few years, have been widely covered by the media.

Central to the exchange, that first of all took place in the form of a double interview for Frankfurter Rundschau, was among others the question of a relation between religion and violence as well as the challenges to a dialogue between the religions. The interview was spontaneously followed by an open discussion which was also attended by further guests. Particularly crucial for the exchange of thoughts were the two following excerpts, the first one of which comes from the interview published on 02/13/2013 in FR, and the second one goes back to the open discussion:

Asked whether religion was the distinguishing factor in violent conflicts and whether a tendency to violence was inherited within religion through the religious claim for truth, Soroush answered:

"Well, let me put it in a philosophical jargon: Religion is not the cause, sometimes it is a reason for conflict. I think religion has got its role, but it is being abused. Let me give you an example from Rumi, the poet, the Persian mystic. He says that religion is like a rope. It doesn't have any particular direction. You may take

a rope to go to the bottom of the well or you may take the rope in order to come out of the well. So it is your own decision.

Being religious or non-religious, there is bestiality in us. Religions are very powerful tools in order to spare bestiality. All prophets were brothers, but the followers of the prophets are sometimes not brothers, and this is because of the religious leaders. They would have to convince the followers that they should be brothers."

Asked by Soroush whether he himself had been cooperating with Muslim leaders, archbishop Kaigama stated:

"Yes, we have. Quite a lot! Maybe that is what I am trying to say: If we were beating the drum of war right now, whole Nigeria would have gone like that. Even when my church was attacked and over 50 people were killed and the whole church burned, I still went in the midst of the people. The young people were wild, they wanted to fight anybody. And I said: 'Stop it! Our religion does not teach us to do this.' Some people think it's cowardice. But I can talk to any Muslim leader in Nigeria and they listen to me. I can talk to the highest Christian leaders in Nigeria, they listen to me. That is my goal! Some people would like me to come out saying: Christians are being persecuted. That is not my mission. My mission is to tell the truth about the situation and seek for other solutions. Where there is hatred, I bring love. Some people don't like it."



Global
Governance Revisited
Research Unit 3



Dr. Rainer Baumann
Head of Research Unit 3

Global Governance between De- and Renationalization

Research Unit 3 “Global Governance Revisited”, explores governance beyond the nation state in both its analytical and normative dimensions by analysing the implications of nascent processes of global change for the prospects of cooperation. The concept of governance is used in this context because authoritative decision-making that influences the behaviour of actors does not necessarily presuppose the existence of a government capable of hierarchical steering. It also allows for addressing the empirical questions of which governance structures do exist or are emerging, as well as for pondering normative problems of which structures and procedures of governance are legitimate and which policies could be considered just and fair.

In particular, we are interested in the effects of two developments in global governance. The first one refers to the inclusion of non-Western perspectives on global order. After several centuries of global dominance by European or North American powers, the rise of China, India, but also Brazil and other countries has attracted growing public attention. Its implications for global governance, however, are insufficiently understood so far. What happens to the patterns of interaction in a system long since dominated by Western countries if non-Western countries continuously gain in economic and political power? And which impact does this trend have on the actors themselves?

The second trend we can identify lies in the growing participation of non-state actors in international negotiations. Transnational NGOs have gained access to negotiation arenas that for a long time had been the exclusive terrain of states. Multinational corporations are a force to be reckoned with in many policy fields, and the power of private rating agencies can be witnessed in the current financial crisis. But does the growing importance of such non-state actors really put an end to the Westphalian inter-state system? And, instead of changing them, will activists moving from the grassroots level to the diplomatic floor not be socialized by the existing governance structures?

It is noteworthy to see that these two developments do not necessarily form a clear-cut, uniform trend of denationalization and de-Westernization. This is, among others, due to the fact that in many respects emerging powers like China, India and Brazil are quite sensitive to the

loss of state sovereignty. Whether the denationalizing effects of globalization or the renationalizing aspirations of pro-Westphalian non-Western countries will carry the day is an open question at this point. Studying both trends in conjunction, thus turns our attention to a set of questions that is of crucial importance for the future development of world politics.

Research Unit 3 analyses these issues from three different perspectives. We ask, first, which structures and processes of global governance have evolved or are emerging; what would be necessary to address problems of global concern; and how can emerging institutions be normatively evaluated? This is the macro-perspective which will be accompanied by a micro-perspective on the role of political cultures and professional cultures in international negotiations. Finally, micro and macro will be combined under a dynamic perspective on if and how new modes of cooperation can emerge from these trends.

In the year 2012 the focus was mostly, if not exclusively, on the first perspective. Stock-taking of the structures, processes and policies of global governance and reflection on its normative requirements was exemplified in the work of our first fellow, Dirk Peters, on conceptions of legitimacy in international organizations and their relevance for the prospects of international cooperation. Similarly, our fellow Jan Aart Scholte reflected on the possibilities of making global governance more inclusive and democratic. He also made preparations for a workshop on legitimacy seen through transcultural prisms, which will bring together people with diverse professional and cultural backgrounds from all major world regions and will take place in Duisburg in autumn 2013. Issues of global justice were pondered by Thomas Pogge in his Käte Hamburger Lecture in December 2012 as well as by him and a group of the Centre’s fel-

lows and invited guests on notions of justice in global cooperation, in a workshop that preceded the lecture. Fellow Herbert Wulf studied Indian conceptions of global governance as well as Indian aspirations in world politics. Rainer Baumann, head of the research unit, completed articles and book chapters on a constructivist account of denationalization processes of security policy, on the denationalization of governance (co-authored by Klaus Dingwerth, Bremen) and on the role of non-state actors in foreign policy (co-authored by Frank Stengel, Bremen). He also made first empirical explorations with a newly compiled data-set on the inclusion of non-state actors in state delegations at climate change conferences.

The macro-perspective on global governance will reach into the second year, but it will increasingly be accompanied by the micro-perspective on international negotiations.



Dr. Dirk Peters
Fellow

Global Governance and Contested Conceptions of Legitimate Order: A State of the Art

Dr. Dirk Peters, Senior Researcher at the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, joined the Centre from 15 May to 15 November 2012 and, as a Fellow in Research Unit 3, worked on his research project titled “Global Governance and Contested Conceptions of Legitimate Order: A State of the Art”.

He carried out a review of current global governance research that explores how the normative and analytical strands of this literature could be brought into dialogue. Also he linked the global governance literature in IR with the literature on global justice in Political Theory. When negotiating about international cooperation, actors negotiate against the backdrop of more fundamental conceptions of what they consider a legitimate and just political order. When these conceptions diverge or clash, actors will be hard pressed to find avenues for successful cooperation. The project laid the groundwork for research into this empirical side of the problem. It aimed at (1) conceptually clarifying what “notions of legitimate and just order” are and how they can be empirically identified; (2) it reviewed current debates about global governance in order to identify and classify notions of just and legitimate orders that are evoked in these debates; (3) it devised preliminary hypotheses about how such notions, their convergence or divergence, affect the creation, design, and success of global governance institutions. The results of Peters’ research will be published in an issue of the Centre’s Dialogue Series.



Prof. Dr. Jan Aart Scholte
Senior Fellow

Explorations in Global Democracy

Jan Aart Scholte, Professor of Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick, joined the Centre from 1 November 2012 to 31 March 2013 to work as a Senior Fellow in Research Unit 3.

Scholte’s work at the Centre comprised a research project on “Explorations in Global Democracy”. Since 2008 he has coordinated a major international programme on ‘Building Global Democracy’ together with co-conveners across ten world regions. The programme asks how democracy can be conceptualized and practised on global/planetary scales.

During his fellowship Professor Scholte completed an article on ‘Democratising Global Studies? Reflections on the Building Global Democracy Programme’, which assesses the experience of the BGD initiative in developing a methodology around principles of diversity, reflectivity and practice. He also completed several writings on civil society and global democracy. In addition, he prepares a workshop to be held at the Centre in November 2013 on ‘Transcultural Constructions of Global Legitimacy’. His current book project, “Building Global Democracy: Perspectives and Proposals from Around the World”, collects the general findings and case study summaries of four earlier BGD projects plus contributions to the Centre’s workshop in November. In addition, Professor Scholte will give a Käte Hamburger Lecture on 5 June 2013 on the topic of “World Financial Crisis and Civil Society: Implications for Global Democracy”.

Workshop on “Notions of Justice in Global Cooperation” with Thomas Pogge



At the end of the year 2012, Research Unit 3 invited researchers from different backgrounds who have been working on global justice and/or global cooperation to a workshop on “Notions of Justice in Global Cooperation” with Professor Thomas Pogge (Yale University).

The workshop, held on 6 December, took place at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research and started with a session on “Justice in a Culturally Diverse World” with two brief inputs by Professor Corinna Mieth (Ruhr University, Bochum) and Abdolkarim Soroush (senior fellow, KHK/GCR21). In her statement Professor Mieth highlighted two main thoughts from Thomas Pogge’s work on global justice: Poverty is a problem of justice, and richer citizens from the West are responsible for this injustice. Soroush focused on the ethics concept of justice and the idea of responsibility as a concept of rights and that justice can be based on responsibility. The participants furthermore discussed the western dominance in the discourse about justice and the constitution of international law. In the context of cultural relativism, the universality of justice and human rights was debated and the discussion focused also on the relation between rights and responsibilities/duties. The second session focused on the question: “Justice and Cooperation beyond the Nation State: Do Good Things Go Together?” It started with brief inputs by Matthias Goldmann (Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public

Law and International Law, Heidelberg) and Professor David Chandler (Senior Fellow, KHK/GCR21). Goldmann addressed the correlation between the financial crisis and the crisis of democracy, while Chandler focused on the clash between justice and democracy. Initiated by a comment by Thomas Pogge, the participants debated problems of sovereignty with regard to the utilisation of resources. Focusing on the correlation between global justice and global democracy, Pogge emphasized the need for a democratization of the articulation of interests and inclusion within global institutions. The issue of paternalism was raised and questions about the conditions of sovereignty were discussed. At the end of the session the debate focused on the financial crisis and its influence on the international system. As a conclusion, Rainer Baumann (Head of Research Unit 3, KHK/GCR21) summarized some of the main elements of the two sessions and thanked the participants for a lively, fruitful and stimulating discussion.

The workshop was followed by a Käte Hamburger Lecture “Beyond 2015: Getting Serious about Global Justice” given by Professor Pogge, moderated by Prof. Thomas Spitzley (University of Duisburg-Essen) and commented on by Margret Thalwitz and Professor Jan Aart Scholte (both senior fellows at KHK/GCR21). A “cherry on the cake”! See report on page 54.



Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratisation
Research Unit 4



Dr. des. Frank Gadinger
Head of Research Unit 4

Legitimacy Claims Coming Along with Normative Imaginations

(1) Research Objectives

Research Unit 4 “Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratisation” deals with the relationship between democracy and global cooperation. The research programme focuses on how to theorize the ambiguous concept of democracy and its relations to global cooperation in the face of a plurality of cultural meanings as well as the possibility for new institutional practices of global governance.

In light of multiple kinds of actors beyond the nation state on the international stage, transnational problems in world politics and emerging forms of global governance, it is necessary to ask if the conventional understanding of liberal democracy – rooted in the nation state – is still working as a normative concept to legitimize political power as well as a mode of governance practice. The research objective is to combine normative reflections with the development of analytical frameworks to study this challenging question by way of empirical research. Understanding the different perceptions and cultural imaginations of democracy requires an analysis of the politics of legitimation – the interplay between justification and critique in political life – in transnational conflicts of global cooperation. The underlying premise is that global politics can be understood as a struggle for legitimacy claims in different cultural contexts. The researchers in the unit investigate the politics of legitimation in focusing on three transnational policy issue areas: 1) the global financial crisis/the European sovereign debt crisis, 2) climate policy and 3) Western interventionism. The research is organized by two guiding questions:

- Which role does democracy play as a normative concept as well as a mode of governance practice in the field of global cooperation?
- Which normative patterns, cultural narratives and practices of justification can be observed in these highly controversial policy fields?

The research programme follows the contemporary debates in political science and other social science disciplines to avoid essentialist understandings of both democracy and culture. In our understanding, thinking within a framework of transnational politics requires the overcoming of the traditionally assumed causal relationship between nation states and cultural homogeneity. While the paradigm of

modernization theory has interpreted democracy and democratisation as the main driving forces for political progress and cooperation, current social science scholars in nearly all disciplines are more sceptical and stress the ambiguous character of democracy, which is seen as an unclear concept of political order open for many usages to justify completely different political actions. Consequently, democracy does not automatically promote cooperation and in fact may even exacerbate conflicts. The unintended consequences of democratic wars and failed democratization efforts are exemplary cases for these paradoxical effects. Researchers and political practitioners therefore struggle with a dilemma: on the one hand, many actors believe that cooperation between democratic sovereigns guarantees more sustainable results because of common political practices (diplomatic negotiations), mutual trust and similar cultural backgrounds. Accordingly, the key to enable global cooperation would require improving the quality of democratic institutions (EU). On the other hand the persistence of international negotiation struggles (e.g. climate policy) and Western intervention policies demonstrate that in many cases democratic governments neglect mutual agreements and interpret rules of international law according to their own ideas. Furthermore, the resistance of authoritarian regimes to democratize, in a way Western governments would prefer it, can even intensify the problems of global cooperation.

In a nutshell, the main argument of the research unit is that the reconstruction of legitimacy claims in a culturally differentiated world uncovers the ambiguity of the concept of democracy. To tackle these questions in a theoretically and methodologically adequate way, researchers have to take this into consideration. Nevertheless, the concept of democracy remains a crucial category for studying cooperation problems in world politics. While democracy as a mode of governance practice is rather a technical question of public administration and organi-

zational forms and, thus, less contested, the dimension of democracy as a normative idea fundamentally touches the moral sense of what is a good world to live in and what a legitimate political order should look like. The concept of democracy is inextricably linked to normative imaginations of the people and their daily translations of democracy in a culturally diverging world. In other words, the vision and perception of democracy and the practice of democracy may widely diverge. The Western liberal understanding of democracy is therefore only one interpretation whose practical implementation may be used to justify Western politics in »problematic situations« of global cooperation, thus becoming an obstacle instead of a solution.

Research Dimensions

The research unit will analyse these core questions by focusing on the following three interlinked research dimensions:

- 1) Post-national Democracy and Politics of Legitimation
- 2) Narratives of Democratisation in a Culturally Diverging World
- 3) Democratic Interventionism and Local Legitimacy



Prof. David Chandler (PhD)
Senior Fellow



Dr. Hung-Jen Wang
Postdoc Fellow

Democracy and the Shift to the Social

44 David Chandler, Professor of International Relations at the University of Westminster, joined the Centre in October 2012 as Senior Fellow. His fellowship in Research Unit 4 will last nine months until June 2013. Chandler's work is dedicated to discovering in a broad perspective the mere essentials of democracy and democratization with respect to the specific challenges of globalization and the 21st century. His research project is entitled "Democracy and the Shift to the Social". This change from understanding democracy as a formal political attribute to considering it a social or societal attribute shifts the problem of democracy to the social level. As a social problem the resolution seems to be much more problematic, as social processes are less transparent and less open to direct policy intervention. In effect, the problem of democracy becomes dematerialized, reduced to internal, invisible, non-measurable relations and attributes or civic ethos. To study this shift to the social, David Chandler proposed three analytical frameworks focusing on the shift from top-down institutionalism, on globalization and reflections of domestic political understandings of democracy and on issues of participation, empowerment and a world without political goals. During his fellowship Chandler finished two articles on "Post-Humanist Challenges to Freedom and Necessity" and "Peacebuilding and the Politics of Non-Linearity" and two working papers on changes of the public and on "Responsibility and Judgment in a World of Complexity". Furthermore he held the third Käte Hamburger Lecture on "Democracy, Visibility and Resistance" on February 6th and will host a two-day workshop on "Rethinking Governance in a World of Complexity" in June.

Chinese Perspectives on Global Governance Concepts

Dr. Hung-Jen Wang joined Research Unit 4 in September 2012 as a Postdoc Fellow, after finishing his PhD at the European Research Centre on Contemporary Taiwan at the University of Tübingen. His fellowship will last for one year until the end of August 2013. During his fellowship at the Centre Wang's research focuses on China's rising role in world politics under two aspects: (1) Chinese perspectives on global governance concepts; and (2) Chinese legitimacy strategies in justifying their rule of order. Wang analyses examples, such as the conflict between the Chinese government's claims that it is pursuing the goal of universal harmony versus its actual policies regarding Sudan, North Korea, Libya, and Myanmar. He addresses inconsistencies from a Chinese perspective, including questions regarding Chinese policies in light of the logic of power politics and analysing why the country is not being more proactive as a "responsible" leader in global affairs. Hung-Jen Wang's project of a detailed analysis of China's current approach, perspective, and global governance style makes an important contribution to the work of Research Unit 4 on "Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization". As a Postdoc Fellow at the Centre, Wang has published two articles on "Liberalism and National Identity in Taiwan" and on the issue of a Chinese International Relations Theory. In addition, he presented a working paper on "China's Rise and Global Governance" and finished a second working paper on "Implications of China's Call for 'Discourse Power'".

Workshop "Rethinking the Westphalian Frame: The Changing Nature of Claims to Legitimacy and Justice in Transnational Politics"



On February 7, 2013 Research Unit 4 "Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization" in cooperation with Research Unit 3 "Global Governance Revisited" hosted an international workshop that discussed new theoretical developments and key empirical issues regarding the legitimacy and justice of global politics. Staff members and fellows of the Centre, joined by researchers of the University of Duisburg-Essen and international guests, participated in the workshop that took place at the Centre.

Current political science debates are influenced by a paradigm shift which may be called a "rethinking of the Westphalian frame". A growing fragmentation and pluralisation of politics since the second half of the 20th century, often described by the term 'globalisation', has led to a critical reflection of this Westphalian mindset of politics. In addition to the growing variety of relevant actors in global politics besides states (for example NGOs, international organisations like UN and WTO, private corporations etc.), there also seems to be a change of the basic views and norms by which we understand and evaluate global politics and, related to that, a change in how legitimacy claims are made in global politics.

After Daniel Gaus (Fellow, KHK/GCR21) and Frank Gadinger (Head of Research Unit 4, KHK/GCR21) introduced the topic of the workshop the first session discussed the issue of how to research legitimacy in today's international relations, based on a paper presented by Dirk

Peters (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt). At the second session this methodologically oriented debate was followed by a conceptual reflection on how to understand democratic legitimacy in terms of procedural performance. In this regard, Daniel Gaus and Christopher Lord (ARENA, Oslo) focused on the usefulness of the distinction between input and output-legitimacy regarding the idea of transnational democracy. At the third session Holger Niemann (University of Duisburg-Essen) presented a hermeneutical empirical analysis of the nature of legitimacy claims in the context of UN Security Council meetings. In the afternoon, at the fourth session Christopher Bickerton (SciencesPo, Paris) elaborated on the changing nature of states in a globalizing world, from nation-states to member-states. In his view, growing involvement in transnational relations transforms the character of formerly sovereign nation-states into states as mutually controlling members of inter- and transnational regimes. Finally at the fifth session, David Chandler (Senior Fellow, KHK/GCR21) reflected upon a changed understanding of responsibility in the context of intervention policies that he described as a new form of paternalism in global governance.

The workshop was closed by a joint discussion.



Cherries on the Cake: Selected Events



Chances for Global Cooperation in the 21st Century

Inauguration Ceremony of Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research
30 October 2012, Museum Küppersmühle, Duisburg



First KHK / GCR21 Conference:
broad spectrum - public awareness

For its opening ceremony, the Centre for Global Cooperation Research chose as its main theme the question that lies at the heart of its investigative activity: How do we achieve global cooperation in dealing with the central challenges of the 21st century? Prominent figures from academia, politics, and government were invited to give their views on this complex, multi-faceted issue.

In his introductory remarks, the President of the University of Duisburg-Essen, Professor Ulrich Radtke underlined the Centre's importance to the University, particularly as a forum for international research that embodied the University motto: 'Open-Minded'. Ulrich Schüller, Head of Science Systems at the German Ministry of Education and Research, spoke of the Centre's success in coming through an ambitious selection-round and topping a list of twenty candidates in the 'Freedom for Research in the Humanities' programme – an initiative that supports interdisciplinary research and the internationalization of humanities-research in Germany. Helmut Dockter, Secretary of State for Innovation, Science and Research in North Rhine-Westphalia, also welcomed the advent of the Centre as an innovative, interdisciplinary body, and underlined the importance of its research in the face of global challenges that could only be resolved through cooperation. Secretary of State Dockter concluded his remarks by pointing to the fact that, having secured support for a total of four Käte Hamburger Kollegs, North Rhine-Westphalia was now a considerable magnet for international research. Last to speak in the introductory round was Sören Link, Mayor of Duisburg. Global crises, he said, also manifested themselves at local level. Research into global cooperation was therefore of

significance for Duisburg as well as for the wider world. The Centre, he said, was a beacon for the city, with its population drawn from 140 different nations.

Following the welcoming addresses, three keynote speakers outlined the work of the Centre, from its basic research through to the practical implications of its findings in the context of political-cultural difference.

In Keynote Speech I, working from a cognitive-science perspective, Dr Daniel Haun of the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics and Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, considered to what extent collaborative action is intrinsic to human beings. He conceded that humans were selfish and power-hungry but, drawing on various studies into apes and children, offered his audience vivid proof of the way in which cooperative behaviour is also deeply rooted in human nature. Given that this was so, it made sense to ask under what conditions global cooperation fails.

Dr Gunter Pleuger, President of the European University Viadrina, drew on his experience as former German ambassador to the United Nations to argue, in Keynote Speech II, that global challenges call for cooperation and that the 21st century might even be called the century of cooperation. Taking a practitioner's point of view, he asked at what point particular interests can turn the idea of cooperation into actual commitment in diplomatic practice and how



this kind of behaviour can be honed and incorporated into relevant processes.

In Keynote Speech III, renowned contemporary legal scholar Professor Upendra Baxi discussed the changing global world order and the perspective from India, underlining in particular the importance of justice.

The ceremony concluded with two round-table discussions focusing on selected problems of global cooperation. Participants included Centre directors and international guests. Round Table I compared the concept of civil society as it exists in Western traditions with socio-political developments in the Near and Middle East. Those taking part were: Professor Claus Leggewie, Co-director of the Centre; Abdolkarim Soroush, philosopher and leading Iranian liberal thinker; and Dr Navid Kermani, writer and orientalist. Taking part in Round Table II was Professor Angelika Nußberger, judge at the European Court of Human Rights. The debate focused on the role of international justice in 'the community of states and the realm of societies'. In discussion with Professor Dirk Messner, Co-director of the Centre, and Professor Debiel, Professor Nußberger clarified various judgments delivered by the international courts and described their impact on the development of national law. She explained that the Court, comprising 27 member countries with populations totalling around 800 million, could provide direction on human rights development but that acceptance of its standards by member states varied. The participants also discussed how the administration of justice could promote or hamper the solution of global problems.

Cooperation for a Green Transformation

In cooperation with the Desertec Foundation
28 June 2012, Duisburger Hof, Duisburg

The aims of the workshop were to explore the need for intensified cooperation on low-carbon development in the key areas of energy and food-production, to identify the strategies and options for realizing such cooperation, and to clarify patterns of action that might accelerate overall transformation towards sustainability.

Opening the workshop, Professor Dirk Messner, Co-director of KHK/GCR21, pointed to the fact that this new 'Great Transformation' challenged common thinking about wealth-creation within planetary boundaries and about the relationships between local, national, regional, and global levels. The difficulties of achieving a global agenda for a green transformation have been exemplified during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro.

In his introductory remarks, Dr Gerhard Knies (Desertec Foundation) gave an account of the 'Desertec Concept'. He stressed the need to move beyond the paradigm of national sovereignty and towards an over-arching concept of what he termed 'humankind security'. Supra-national organizations should establish appropriate long-term strategies, he said, and the creation of new alliances was crucial for enhancing global cooperation.

Panel 1: Low-carbon energy solutions: Cooperation between Europe and Africa

Solar energy is one of the most promising of the renewables, particularly when harnessed in the deserts. This was the central argument advanced by Professor Michael Düren (Desertec Foundation and the University of Gießen) on the first workshop-panel, which brought together perspectives from economics, physics, development policy, and the private sector. Professor Düren outlined the potential benefits of the Desertec initiative, not just in terms of low-carbon energy-solutions, but also for the prospects it offered of cooperation between Europe and the MENA (Middle East and North African) region. He also pointed to the advantages it would bring in terms of moving global cooperation on from the sort of power-play that had so far been exhibited in cooperation on nuclear energy. Professor Yomn El-Hamaki (Economic Committee of Egypt) underlined the potential of renewable energies to become catalysts for development and regional cooperation. At the same time, she said, the Desertec initiative was strongly donor-driven and true win-win situations had therefore yet to be fostered. Dr Georgeta Vidican (German Development Institute)

agreed that new approaches needed to be instituted at several levels so that those concerned could acquire the capabilities necessary to manage the transformation. Cooperation between Europe and the MENA region could, she said, benefit from policy-dialogues of the kind which the European Union had set up between China and India.

Responding to audience scepticism regarding the ability of politics to foster green transformation, Professor El-Hamaki said she believed it would be global investors who would lead the way to low-carbon energy-solutions. Both the panel and the members of the audience pointed to the need for new thinking on the demand-side of the energy-market – where, they said, awareness had still to be raised and people had yet to be convinced to pay more for renewable energy. During the discussion, it also became clear that the Desertec initiative's objectives, which in some cases are potentially conflicting, are not always clearly delineated.

Panel 2: Green food production for a growing world population

The second panel, introduced by Professor Joachim von Braun (Centre for Development Research, ZEF), examined the role of the agricultural sector in the water-food-security-energy 'nexus'. Dr Annette Freibauer (Von Thünen Institute, vTI) identified two different narratives in the discourse on global food security: the 'productivity narrative', focusing on growth on the supply-side; and the 'sufficiency narrative', focusing more on the demand-side. The panel broadly agreed that the issue of food security could not be tackled from the supply side alone, but Professor von Braun challenged this consensus, pointing out that low levels of agricultural production in developing countries was a major factor in food shortages. EU agricultural subsidies were felt by the panel to be a major obstacle to the new global agenda on food production and Martin Kaiser (Greenpeace) pointed out that current patterns of consumption were reinforced by the availability of heavily subsidized products. Summing up, Dr Margret Thalwitz (Oxford University and the German Development Institute) asked whether it was at all possible to base a comprehensive approach to green transformation on current governance-structures, particularly as the traditional understanding of productivity was no longer sufficient to address today's pressing global challenges and highly complex structures.

Panel 3: Envisioning the global green transformation

The last panel addressed the challenges for global cooperation in managing the Great Transformation that lay ahead. The conditions and processes involved in bringing about societal transformation towards sustainability were outlined by Professor John Grin (Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, AISSR). Although some of

the solutions needed for green transformation were already available, he said, their implementation was blocked by resistance at various societal and political levels. Professor Claus Leggewie, Co-director of KHK/GCR21, considered the issues from a Gramscian perspective: we were observing a process in which the old world was fading and a new world has yet to be established, but that old world was still exerting its power (discourse) on current societal and political processes. What might be done to accelerate transformation-processes? Professor Grins argued for a process of continual 'small steps' involving the small-scale implementation of 'promising practices' that would eventually lead to large-scale global transformation. The identification of 'promising practices' and the problem of how to implement them proved a major topic of discussion amongst participants. Professor Grins thought that 'pivotal players' and 'agents of change' would initiate the transformation by addressing the demands of society. Dr Knies and Professor Leggewie pointed out that the Desertec initiative could serve as just such a 'pivotal player', in its present area of operations and elsewhere, moving beyond the paradigm of national sovereignty. Professor Leggewie also considered the role of Desertec and the cooperation between the EU and MENA in the context of the overall role of sub-global alliances and urged support for a new, broadly based 'Peace and Development Project' for the Mediterranean, centring on common (inter-)regional problems. Professor El-Hamaki, meanwhile, observed that despite this promising vision, conflicting interests within the EU dampened prospects for inter-regional cooperation.



An international KHK/GCR21
Workshop to identify fields
of a global agenda

Cases of Successful Cooperation (1) – Artistic Practice and Improvisation

In cooperation with Ruhrtriennale 2012
Essen, Bochum and Duisburg – 21–25 August 2012

Moderation: Claus Leggewie, Alexandra Przyrembel,
Sibylle Peters, Jörg Bergmann

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A KHK/GCR21 Workshop negotiating non-academic practice

The workshop 'Cases of Successful Cooperation (1) – Artistic Practice and Improvisation' was a summer-school-style event hosted by the Centre for Global Cooperation Research in conjunction with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI). Using an innovative experimental approach, participants attended various forms of artistic presentation occurring within the framework of the Ruhrtriennale – an annual arts and music festival with a three-year thematic cycle – analysed them for cooperative content, and looked for ways of transferring various forms of artistic cooperation and improvisation to specific scenarios and fields of academic research. The workshop brought together a large number of the Centre's staff and fellows, enabling the Centre's main focus – cooperation – to be subjected to interdisciplinary analysis, with extremely valuable input from theatre-studies scholars such as: Sybille Peters (head of the 'Research Theatre' programme at the Fundus Theatre in Hamburg and associate member of the Center for Media and Interactivity at the Justus Liebig University, Giessen); Kai van Eikels (Institute for Theatre Studies, Free University of Berlin); and Annemarie Matzke (Professor of Experimental Forms of Contemporary Theatre at the University of Hildesheim).

The workshop's first outing, on 21 August, was to a performance of John Cage's opera 'Europas 1 and 2' at the Jahrhunderthalle in Bochum. This provided the group with a wealth of inspiration and illustrative material. Staged by the Ruhrtriennale's chief artistic director, Heiner Goebbels, the Bochum production juxtaposed the various elements and levels of European opera, seen from different perspectives and in time-lapse-like sequence. This created the impression of having every facet of European opera – scenery, chorus



and soloists, make-up artists, orchestra, and all the behind-the-scenes helpers – present throughout the whole performance. A classical opera was systematically deconstructed. Cage and Goebbels had provided the workshop-participants with a cue for their future deliberations – one for which Claus Leggewie, Director of the KWI and Co-director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, later coined the term 'community of practice'. 'Only through a permanent reappraisal of the situational can we come to an understanding of the bigger picture and at the same time identify the points at which there is enough give to permit change', said Leggewie. In a broader sweep, Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute and Co-director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, drew a comparison with the climate change negotiations in Rio and said it was a challenge to try to minimize what were often morally charged discourses about general issues by adopting a phenomenological and anthropological perspective. 'Such an approach is needed in order to deconstruct the problem of all-pervasive culturalism', he said. The different levels represented in Cage's opera pointed up 'processes of order-formation' that were relevant in this regard, as well as allowing us a glimpse of 'structural principles that would otherwise remain hidden'.

A visit to the '12 Rooms' exhibition at the Folkwang Museum in Essen on 22 August was equally productive. Awaiting the visitor in twelve individual rooms were twelve conceptual artworks featuring as their central object live human beings. For the visitor, this brought a fundamental change in role and perspective, breaking down as it did the usual rigid, passive attitude of the observer. Because the familiar observer-perspective was disrupted, the visitor was forced to re-evaluate the familiar surroundings of the museum, whilst art-object and observer were placed in what amounted to a cooperative relationship with one another. This triggered an automatic process of self-positioning and 'object-conscious behaviour' which, given that the observed object might at any time turn towards the observer and require a reaction, intensified the observer's experience of, and reflection on, their own emotional perceptions. This reciprocally referential situation created – at least in the observer – a cooperative attitude towards the (art-)object of a kind that he or she could not have towards, for example, a picture. This suggests that such forms of 'disruption' of familiar modes of perception may be viewed as productive and as tending to modify individual behaviour. This proved of interest in relation to international negotiations such as those on climate, given that the 'alien' factor – in other words culturally divergent ap-



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proaches to particular issues – could be experienced as productive when viewed from this perspective.

In a very practical session of the programme on 23 August, workshop participants were given access to rehearsals for the opera 'Prometheus' and were thus able to appreciate what the daily operations associated with a large-scale project of this kind involve. Participants were able to observe the daily realities – not only, and most obviously, of all the individual elements that made up the whole, but also, as previously, of the 'community of practice'. 'Substructures came to light as result of minor disruptions [of a kind that would not be tolerated in many areas of life]', commented sociologists Jörg Bergmann and Jörg Potthast: 'Disruptions are usually normalized out of existence', they said, and yet these very disruptions can trigger new ways of finding meaning. Most importantly, however, they provide insights into the overall nature and substance of the matter at issue.

Beyond 2015: Getting Serious about Global Justice

2nd Käte Hamburger Lecture with Prof. Thomas Pogge,
6 December 2012, Duisburger Hof, Duisburg

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will not expire until 2015, but consultations on them have already begun. In the second Käte Hamburger Lecture, organized jointly by the Centre for Global Cooperation Research and the Development and Peace Foundation (SEF), Professor Thomas Pogge spoke about new approaches for achieving global justice beyond 2015.



A Käte Hamburger Lecture:
Presenting outstanding views and
results to the broader public

There are currently over 7 billion people living in the world. Many of them are suffering acute deprivation as a result of poverty. Over the last few years, attention has often focused on the relative level of this deprivation. In Thomas Pogge's view, this is morally irrelevant. What really matters is whether the deprivation is avoidable. The fight against global poverty, he believes, would make better progress if, instead of striving for global growth, we made efforts to reduce the growing gap in incomes. This was one of the key messages put forward by Professor Pogge, Leitner Professor of Philosophy and International Affairs at Yale University, in his lecture. Addressing a distinguished and highly motivated audience, Pogge gave an account of the unequal distribution of the world's income. From 1988 to 2005, he said, worldwide growth in income had been concentrated amongst the wealthiest 5 per cent of the global population, who together commanded an income greater than that of half the world's population put together.

Pogge argued that, because of globalization and the rapid emergence of a supranational architecture of rules and regulations that place a question mark over human rights, we now find ourselves at a stage where a lack of democracy, transparency, and accountability has made effective lobbying an easy task for the strongest contenders. The main supranational institutional constraints affecting the poor, he said, were:

- protectionism (in the form of subsidies)
- rules on pollution (absence of)
- pharmaceuticals (unaffordable, unobtainable)
- illicit financial flows
- labour standards (absence of at the global level)
- privileges
- the arms trade (which keep oppressive regimes in power)

Although the Millennium Development Goals had focused attention on the acute deprivation that continued to be suffered by poor people worldwide, their impact had been diminished by a lack of clearly assigned tasks and responsibilities. Pogge said he saw the goals more as a free-floating wish-list in which there was no clear allocation of responsibilities and in which the poorest countries bore the greatest burdens. The successors to the MDGs when they expire in 2015 should, said Pogge, ensure that the affluent and powerful countries are allotted more responsibilities of a kind that entail specific obligations.

As goals for institutional reform post-2015, Professor Pogge suggested the following:

1. Abolition of/compensation for protectionist trade-barriers
2. Compensation for those most vulnerable to pollution and climate change
3. At the very least (given the probable impossibility of abolishing them) charges/taxes on arms-exports to developing countries
4. Minimum levels of tax on profits for all multinational corporations
5. Abolition of secret bank-accounts
6. Freedom from liability for populations in cases

where rulers accrue large debts for purposes not approved by, or beneficial to, that population

7. Mechanisms to ensure that massive outflows of natural resources benefit the population
8. Measures to make pharmaceutical innovation affordable and establishment of a Health Impact Fund

Responding to Pogge's explicit criticisms of World Bank strategy, Margret Thalwitz, Senior Fellow at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research and long-time member of the World Bank staff, said she took these on board and asked how the new global taxes and global institutions set up to deliver the required revenues could be protected against the kinds of influences that had prevailed in the institutions we have today. The same capitalist market-system would, after all, be in place. Pogge proposed new approaches in other areas as well. A conference he was organizing in China aimed, he said, to avoid the usual denunciation of the government and instead ask what China could contribute, in its own voice, to the global moral discourse.

Professor Jan Aart Scholte, Senior Fellow at the Centre and probably the leading expert of the day on matters concerning the democratic structuring of globalization, suggested that what might cause the global discourse about the implementation of democratic structures to fail was not so much a lack of willingness to sit round a table at international conferences but rather prior decisions about the rules which discussions were to follow at such conferences.



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Documentation

Events*

Preparation Workshops

In preparation for the launch of the Centre, the three participating institutions – the German Development Institute (DIE), the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF), and the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI) – organized a series of workshops, supported by the main research area 'Transformation of Contemporary Societies' of the University of Duisburg-Essen. The aim of the workshops was to bring together internationally renowned experts, colleagues from the three participating institutions and the University, and other partners, in order to discuss selected areas of the Centre's research agenda.

**Is the World the Limit?
Human Cooperative Bias and the
Possibilities for Global Cooperation**

13 September 2011
Bonn, DIE

**Culture, Cooperation, Creativity:
On Global Cultural Conflicts and
Transcultural Cooperation**

11 October 2011
Essen, KWI

**Global Governance revisited:
Normative-Cultural Claims and
Problems of Legitimacy in International
Negotiation Arenas**

5–6 December 2011
Duisburg, Gerhard-Mercator-Haus

Conferences

The first of three conferences to mark the inaugural, mid-term, and concluding stages of the programme took place in October 2012. These conferences are aimed at international research fellows, the academic community as a whole, and interested members of the public.

Inaugural Conference of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/
Centre for Global Cooperation Research
Chances for Global Cooperation in the 21st Century
30 October 2012
Duisburg, Museum Küppersmühle

** reporting period February 2012 to March 2013
(Preparation Workshops excepted)
Unless otherwise specified, all events are organized by the
Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation
Research*

Käte Hamburger Lectures

The Centre seeks to communicate its findings to, and promote discussion within, the academic community and the wider public. In addition to the 'Käte Hamburger Dialogues', it sponsors the 'Käte Hamburger Lectures', a series of public lectures given by renowned research fellows from the Centre and other outstanding academics. These forums give interested audiences the opportunity to discuss the Centre's key research areas in depth with experts.

1st Käte Hamburger Lecture:
Timothy Garton Ash
**Can (and Should) There Be Global Norms
for Freedom of Expression?**
11 June 2012
Essen, KWI

2nd Käte Hamburger Lecture:
Thomas Pogge
**Beyond 2015: Getting Serious about
Global Justice**
6 December 2012
Duisburg, Grand City Hotel Duisburger Hof

3rd Käte Hamburger Lecture:
David Chandler
Democracy, Visibility and Resistance
6 February 2013
Duisburg, Gerhard-Mercator-Haus

Workshops

The Centre's international workshops provide platforms at which guest speakers, panellists, and interested academics and practitioners can engage in intensive discussion of particular research topics. The workshops offer participants vital opportunities to strengthen networks within their research areas.

**Free Speech in a Multicultural World:
Law, the Internet and Civil Self-regulation
of Dissent**
11–12 June 2012
Essen, KWI

Cooperation for a Green Transformation
28 June 2012
Duisburg, Grand City Hotel Duisburger Hof
Organized in cooperation with the Desertec Foundation

**Examples of Successful Cooperation (1) –
Artistic Practice and Improvisation**
21–25 August 2012
Essen, Bochum and Duisburg
Organized in cooperation with the KWI and the Ruhrtriennale

InHouse & Guests

'InHouse & Guests' workshops are organized by the Centre's research units and fellows. They tie in particularly closely with the central aims of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg as a whole, affording individuals the freedom to engage in research and supporting in-depth exchange and interdisciplinary discussion among fellows and (inter)national experts on particular issues in their field.

Notions of Justice in Global Cooperation

A Workshop with Thomas Pogge
6 December 2012
Organized by Research Unit 3

Global Collaboration and Negotiations: Case Studies in Cultural Difference

11 December 2012
Organized by PD Dr Christian Meyer and Research Unit 2

Responsibility and Judgement in a World of Complexity

4 February 2013
Organized by Research Unit 4 in cooperation with the INEF

Rethinking the Westphalian Frame

7 February 2013
Organized by Dr Daniel Gaus and Research Unit 4

Concepts of Culture

20 February 2013
Organized by PD Dr Christian Meyer and Dr. des. Frank Gadinger, Head of Research Unit 4

Entangled Categories? Shame, Moral Sentiments and the Visual

5 March 2013
Organized by PD Dr Christian Meyer, PD Dr Alexandra Przyrembel, Head of Research Unit 2, and Dr. des. Frank Gadinger, Head of Research Unit 4

Research Colloquium

The research colloquium is the intellectual meeting point where fellows and colleagues of the Centre present and discuss current research projects, papers, and findings in a productive, interdisciplinary environment. The topic for each session falls under one of three key rubrics of the Centre's research programme:

- Cooperation/Culture/Gift exchange (coop)
- Legitimacy/Democracy/Justice (legi)
- Global Governance/Case studies/Other perspectives (glob)

Legitimacy and Justice in Global Governance (legi)

9 October 2012
Dr Dirk Peters

Seizing Power or Ducking for Cover – Emerging Powers at the UN (coop)

23 October 2012
Dr Silke Weinlich (co-authored with Thomas Fues)

Global Governance vs. Empire – Heterarchy and Hierarchy in World Politics (glob)

13 November 2012
Dr Rainer Baumann (co-authored with Klaus Dingwerth)

Latin American Perspectives on Global Governance (glob)

27 November 2012
Prof. Enrique Saravia

Democracy and the Shift to the Social (legi)

11 December 2012
Prof. David Chandler

From Dusk till Dawn: Habermas's Account of Democracy and the Post-national Constellation (legi)

18 December 2012
Dr Daniel Gaus

Transcultural Constructions of Global Legitimacy (legi/glob)

8 January 2013
Prof. Jan Aart Scholte

The Basis of India's Foreign and Security Policy – A Messy but Resilient Melting-pot (glob)

22 January 2013
Prof. Herbert Wulf

Democracy in its 'Third Transformation' – Exploring the Meaning, Scope and Limits of Democracy and Democratization in a Pluri-cultural World (legi)

5 February 2013
Dr Peter Thiery

Chinese Perspectives on Global Governance (glob)

19 February 2013
Dr Hung-Jen Wang

The Future of Social Interaction: Globalization, Artificial Intelligence and Dementia Society (coop)

26 February 2013
PD Dr Christian Meyer

Modern Communications Technologies and the Extension of the Territory of Struggle: Conceptualizing Tunisia's Jasmine Revolution (glob)

12 March 2013
Mathieu Rousselin

The Rule of the Project: Practices of Justification in Times of Global Economic Crisis (legi)

19 March 2013
Dr. des. Frank Gadinger/Taylan Yildiz

Other Events

Especially in its early phase, there is a great interest at the Centre to link it with other institutions and establish networks with other stakeholders in the respective area of expertise. Being involved in the organization of some events with relevant other institutions supports the Centre's radiance.

Presidential War Power

Lecture and discussion with Louis Fisher
14 May 2012
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen
Organized in cooperation with Amerika Haus Nordrhein-Westfalen

Improving the EU's Capabilities to Prevent Mass Atrocities

19 November 2012
Berlin, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)
Organized in cooperation with the INEF, the SWP, and the Foundation for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities

Political Narratives

23 November 2012
Duisburg, NRW School of Governance
Organized in cooperation with the NRW School of Governance and supported by the main research area 'Transformation of Contemporary Societies', Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen

Planned Event-Formats

Käte Hamburger Dialogues
Masterclass Retreats
Practitioner Seminars

Publications*

A

- Ahlert, Marlies 2013: Gerechtigkeit beim Verteilen knapper Gesundheitsressourcen – Gesundheitsökonomische Perspektive, in: Duttge, Gunnar/Zimmermann-Acklin, Markus (Eds.): Gerecht sorgen – Verständigungsprozesse über den Einsatz knapper Ressourcen bei Patienten am Lebensende, Göttingen, 77–90.
- Ahlert, Marlies/Breyer, Friedrich/Schwettmann, Lars 2013: What You Ask is What You Get: Willingness-to-Pay for a QALY in Germany (CESifo: Working Papers).
- Ahlert, Marlies/Funke, Katja/Schwettmann, Lars 2013: Thresholds, Productivity and Context: An Experimental Study on Determinants of Distributive Behavior, in: Social Choice and Welfare 40, 957–984.
- Ahlert, Marlies/Kliemt, Hartmut 2013: Unverrechenbare Werte, verrechnende Prioritäten, in: Schmitz-Luhn, Björn/Bohmeier, André (Eds.): Priorisierung in der Medizin, 231–243.

B

- Baumann, Rainer forthcoming 2013: Konstruktivismus, in: Fischer-Lescano, Andreas/Mayer, Peter (Eds.): Transformation von Recht und Politik globaler Sicherheit, Frankfurt am Main; New York.
- Baumann, Rainer/Debiel, Tobias 2012: Cooperation in World Society – Effective and Legitimate? (German Development Institute: The Current Column of 23 April 2012), Bonn; Duisburg.
- Baumann, Rainer/Dingwerth, Klaus 2012: Global Governance vs Empire. Assessing Claims on Heterarchy and Hierarchy in World Order. Working Paper presented at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research on 13 November 2012, Duisburg.
- Baumann, Rainer/Stengel, Frank forthcoming 2013: Foreign Policy Analysis, Globalisation, and Non-State Actors: State-Centric after all?, in: Journal of International Relations and Development.
- Böckenförde, Markus 2012: Die Einbindung der Bevölkerung in Verfassungsänderungsprozessen – ein Überblick, in: Hestermeyer, Holger P. (Ed.): Coexistence, Cooperation and Solidarity, Leiden, 1107–1123.
- Böckenförde, Markus 2012: Legal Pluralism and Constitutional Reform Processes: Challenges for Mozambique: State and Non-State Public Safety and Justice Provisions – The Dynamics of Legal Pluralism in Mozambique (CESAB, Maputo), 50–65.
- Böckenförde, Markus 2012: Prozesse fördern, nicht nur Produkte fordern: Demokratie und Menschenrechte in der deutschen Außenpolitik, in: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte 10, 40–46.

** reporting period 2/2012 – 3/2013, published or accepted for publication, related to current projects at the Centre*

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- Böckenförde, Markus/Sabsay, Daniel A. 2013: Supranational Organizations and their Impact on National Constitutions, in: Tushnet, Mark/Fleiner, Thomas/Saunders, Cheryl (Eds.): Routledge Handbook of Constitutional Law, Oxford, 469–483.
- Brassett, James/Harrison, James/MacDonald, Malcolm/Rethel, Lena/Scholte, Jan A. 2013: Global Rules, Local Rulers: Reflections and Suggestions for the Carnegie UK Trust, Dunfermline.
- Brown, Stephen 2013: Democracy Promotion in Africa, in: Cheeseman, Nic/Anderson, David M./Scheibler, Andrea (Eds.): Routledge Handbook of African Politics, London.
- Brown, Stephen 2013: Still a Bumpy Road: The Multiple Challenges of External Democracy Promotion (Development and Peace Foundation; Global Governance Spotlight), Bonn.
- Brown, Stephen 2013: Killing CIDA: The Wrong Solution to Real Problems (Blog of the Centre for International Policy Studies, University of Ottawa, 25 March 2013), Ottawa.
- Brown, Stephen forthcoming 2013: Canadian Aid to Africa, in: Samy, Yiagadeesen/Medhora, Rohinton (Eds.): Canada Among Nations 2013 – Canada-Africa Relations: Looking Back, Looking Ahead, Waterloo.

C

- Chandler, David 2013: Peacebuilding and the Politics of Non-Linearity: Rethinking “Hidden” Agency and “Resistance”, in: Peacebuilding 1: 1, 17–32.
- Chandler, David forthcoming 2013: The World of Attachment? The Post-Humanist Challenge to Freedom and Necessity, in: Millennium: Journal of International Studies 41, Special Issue: Materialism and World Politics.
- Debiel, Tobias 2012: Prekäre Schutzversprechen – Wie normative Fortschritte zu politischen Fallstricken werden können, in: Brzoska, Michael/Debiel, Tobias/Mehler, Andreas/Haedrich, Martina (Eds.): Interventionen zum Schutz der Zivilbevölkerung? Herausforderungen und Dilemmata in Zeiten der Responsibility to Protect (RtoP). Parliamentary Evening of the German Foundation for Peace Research on 20 September 2011 in Berlin, Osnabrück.

D

- Debiel, Tobias/Hippler, Jochen/Roth, Michèle (Eds.) 2012: Global Trends 2013. Peace, Development, Environment (translated by Hillary Crowe), Bonn.
- Debiel, Tobias/Roth, Michèle/Ulbert, Cornelia 2012: Global Governance Under Pressure: Trends and Outlook, in: Debiel, Tobias/Hippler, Jochen/Roth, Michèle (Eds.): Global Trends 2013. Peace, Development, Environment, (translated by Hillary Crowe), Bonn, 11–23.

G

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- Gadinger, Frank/Büger, Christian forthcoming 2013: Die Formalisierung der Informalität. Praxistheoretische Überlegungen, in: Bröckler, Stephan/Grunden, Timo (Hrsg.): Informelle Politik. Konzepte, Akteure und Prozesse, Wiesbaden.
- Gadinger, Frank/Yildiz, Taylan 2012: Unruhige Legitimität. Die Finanzkrise aus Sicht der pragmatischen Soziologie der Kritik, in: Daase, Christopher/Geis, Anna/Nullmeier, Frank (Eds.): Der Aufstieg der Legitimitätspolitik : Rechtfertigung und Kritik politisch-ökonomischer Ordnungen, Baden-Baden, 302–318.
- Gaus, Daniel 2012: Die Dezentrierung der Demokratie. Neuere Beiträge zur Demokratietheorie, in: Zeitschrift für Politische Theorie 3: 2, 298–306.
- Gaus, Daniel forthcoming 2013: Qualität statt Partizipation und Gleichheit? Eine Bemerkung zum epistemischen Sinn von Demokratie, in: Leviathan.
- Gaus, Daniel forthcoming 2013: Zwei Kontexte der Rekonstruktion in politischer Theorie, in: Politische Vierteljahresschrift.
- Guarin, Alejandro/Messner, Dirk/Weinlich, Silke 2012: Cooperation is the Mother of all Things: What is stopping us from solving Globalisation Problems? (German Development Institute: The Current Column of 04 June 2012). Bonn; Duisburg.

J

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K

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L

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- Leggewie, Claus 2012: Zukunft im Süden. Wie die Mittelmeerunion Europa wiederbeleben kann, Hamburg.
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M

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- Messner, Dirk 2012: Globale Ressourcenknappheiten und Erdsystemgrenzen im Anthropozän. Treiber, Lösungsansätze und Ambitionsniveaus der Transformation zur Nachhaltigkeit, in: Reder, Michael/Pfeifer, Hanna (Eds.): Kampf um Ressourcen: Weltordnung zwischen Konkurrenz und Kooperation, Stuttgart, 138–158.
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- Messner, Dirk 2012: Reconfiguring the World: A Look Back to the Future (German Development Institute: The Current Column of 09 January 2012), Bonn.
- Messner, Dirk 2012: Rio+20 will soon be forgotten: But not the Paradigm of Sustainability (German Development Institute: The Current Column of 02 July 2012), Bonn.
- Messner, Dirk 2012: Tektonische Machtverschiebungen: globaler Umweltwandel als Herausforderung für die Außenpolitik, in: Intern AA – Mitarbeiterzeitschrift des Auswärtigen Amtes 10, 19.
- Messner, Dirk 2012: How to move on from Rio? – Strengthening Investments in the Global Energy Turnaround (Meinungsforum Entwicklungspolitik 9).
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 - Przyrembel, Alexandra/Eckert, Andreas (Eds.) 2012: sichtbar/verborgen. Diskurse über Rasse und Sexualität im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (Werkstatt Geschichte 59).
 - Przyrembel, Alexandra 2013: The Emotional Bond of Brotherliness. Protestant Masculinity and the Local and Global Networks among Religious in the Nineteenth Century, in: German History 31: 2, 157–180.

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R

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- Rousselin, Mathieu forthcoming 2013: Turkish Soap Power: International Perspectives and Domestic Paradoxes, in: Euxeinos.

S

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- Saravia, Enrique 2012: Captação de recursos e parcerias. Programa de capacitação em gestão de equipamentos públicos para as Praças dos Esportes e da Cultura – PEC, [Fundraising and Partnerships. Program on Public Facilities Management for the Sport and Culture Squares], Rio de Janeiro; Brasília.
- Saravia, Enrique 2012: Gestão cultural e cidade contemporânea [Cultural Management and the Contemporary City], Rio de Janeiro.
- Saravia, Enrique 2012: Uma visão inovadora da organização administrativa brasileira. [An innovative View of the Brazilian Administration], in: Guerra, Sergio (Eds.): Agências Reguladoras. Da Organização Administrativa Piramidal à Governança em Rede, [Regulatory Agencies. From pyramidal administrative Organization to Network Governance], Belo Horizonte.
- Saravia, Enrique forthcoming 2013: Del gobierno municipal al gobierno global. Las políticas públicas en un contexto de gobernanza multinivel, [From Local to Global Government. Public Policies in a Context of Multi-level Governance], Buenos Aires; Paris.
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- Saravia, Enrique forthcoming 2013: Public Administrators Training in a Context of Regional Integration. The Experience of the Inter-American School of Public Administration (EIAP), Getulio Vargas Foundation, in: Journal of Public Affairs Education.
- Saravia, Enrique/Figale, Juliana/Pimenta, Roberto d. C. forthcoming 2013: Multi-Level Partnership in Cultural Management Training: A Case Study from Brazil, Bogotá.
- Saravia, Enrique/Lobato, Lenaura 2013: Gestão compartilhada do espaço público. Programa de capacitação em gestão de equipamentos públicos para as Praças dos Esportes e da Cultura – PEC, [Public Space Shared Management. Program on Public Facilities Management for the Sports and Culture Squares], Rio de Janeiro; Brasília.
- Scholte, Jan A. 2013: Civil Society and Financial Markets: What Is Not Happening and Why, in: Journal of Civil Society 9: 2.
- Scholte, Jan A. forthcoming 2013: Civil Society and Financial Markets: What Is Not Happening and Why, in: Fioramonti, Lorenzo/Thümler, Ekkehard (Eds.): Citizens versus Markets, Abingdon.
- Scholte, Jan A. forthcoming 2013: Civil Society and NGOs, in: Weiss, T.G/Wilkinson, R. (Eds.): International Organization and Global Governance, Abingdon.

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- Wang, Dong 2013: *The United States and China. A History from the Eighteenth Century to the Present*, Lanham.
- Wang, Dong 2013: U.S.-China Economic Relations, in: *Asia-Pacific Journal* 11.
- Wang, Dong 2013: *China and the World, 1900–1949*, in: Wright, Tim (Ed.): *Oxford Bibliographies in Chinese Studies*, New York.
- Wang, Dong 2013: *The Character of U.S.-China Relations*, in: *The Montréal Review of March*, in: <http://www.themontrealreview.com/2009/The-Character-of-U-S-China-Relations.php>.
- Wang, Dong 2013: *Is China Seeking Military Hegemony in the Pacific? One View of U.S.-China Relations*, in: *Asia-Pacific Journal* 11.
- Wang, Hung-jen forthcoming 2013: *Implications of China's Call for 'Discourse Power' – Contrasting Epistemological Positions on China's Emerging Role*.
- Wang, Hung-jen 2013: *China's Rise and Global Governance: A Theoretical Investigation*. Working Paper presented at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research on 19 February 2013, Duisburg.

- Wang, Hung-jen 2012: *Liberalism and National Identity in Taiwan: Four Orientations toward Democratization*, in: *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs* 41: 3, 93–116.
- Wang, Hung-jen 2013: *Being Uniquely Universal: Building Chinese International Relations Theory*, in: *Journal of Contemporary China* 22: 81, 1–17.
- Wang, Hung-jen forthcoming 2013: *The Rise of China and Chinese International Relations (IR) Scholarship*, Lanham, MD.
- Weinlich, Silke 2012: *Die Entwicklungszusammenarbeit der Vereinten Nationen: Reformbedarf und aktuelle Reformansätze*, in: Öhlschläger, Rainer/Sangmeister, Hartmut (Eds.): *Neue Formen und Instrumente der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*, Baden-Baden, 157–170.
- Weinlich, Silke 2012: *(Re)generating Peacekeeping Authority: The Brahimi Process*, in: *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 6: 3, 257–277.
- Weinlich, Silke forthcoming 2013: *Aktuelle Dynamiken in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit im System der Vereinten Nationen*, in: Ihne, Harmut/Wilhelm, Jürgen (Eds.): *Einführung in die Entwicklungspolitik*, Hamburg.
- Weinlich, Silke/Bauer, Steffen 2012: *Rio+20 and the Future of the UN Sustainability Architecture: What can we expect?* (German Development Institute: Briefing Paper 6), Bonn.
- Weinlich, Silke/Beisheim, Marianne 2012: *Vereinte Nationen: Globale Entwicklungsziele – Umsetzung und Perspektiven*, in: Braml, Josef/Mair, Stefan/Sandschneider, Eberhard (Eds.): *Außenpolitik in der Wirtschafts- und Finanzkrise*, München, 348–356.

- Weinlich, Silke/Fues, Thomas forthcoming 2013: *Seizing Power or Ducking for Cover: Aufstrebende Schwellenmächte bei den Vereinten Nationen*, in: Nölke, Andreas/May, Christian/Claar, Simone (Eds.): *Der Aufstieg der großen Schwellenländer in der Weltwirtschaft. Ein Handbuch*, Wiesbaden.
- Weinlich, Silke/Guarin, Alejandro/Scholz, Imme/Furness, Mark forthcoming 2013: *Wiederholt sich die Geschichte? Die wirtschaftlichen, politischen und sozialen Auswirkungen des Aufstiegs neuer Mittelschichten*, in: Nölke, Andreas/May, Christian/Claar, Simone (Eds.): *Der Aufstieg der großen Schwellenländer in der Weltwirtschaft. Ein Handbuch*, Wiesbaden.
- Weinlich, Silke/Zollinger, Urs 2012: *Lessons from Delivering as One: Options for UN Member States* (German Development Institute: Briefing Paper 13), Bonn.
- Wulf, Herbert 2012: *Review of David M. Malone, Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*, in: *Wissenschaft und Frieden* 30: 3, 64.
- Wulf, Herbert 2012: *Review of Andreas Heinemann-Grüder, Föderalismus als Konfliktregelung. Indien, Russland, Spanien und Nigeria im Vergleich*, in: *Sicherheit und Frieden* 8: 3, 175–176.
- Wulf, Herbert 2012: *Libyen: Land voller Waffen*, in: Becker, Johannes M./Sommer, Gert (Eds.): *Der Libyen-Krieg*, Berlin, 237–255.
- Wulf, Herbert 2012: *Waffenhandel außer Kontrolle?*, in: *Wissenschaft und Frieden* 71: 4, 2–3.
- Wulf, Herbert 2013: *India's Aspirations in Global Politics. Competing Ideas and Amorphous Practices* (Report of Institute for Development and Peace 107), Duisburg.

Fellows

Research Unit 1 “The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation”



Enrique Saravia
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- Senior Fellow, September – December 2012
- Project: A Latin American Perspective on Global Governance and International Technical Cooperation
- Research areas: Public policies, strategies and development; cultural policies and management; state reform in Latin America; global governance
- 2011–: Visiting Professor, Graduate Programme in Public Policy, Strategies and Development, Institute of Economics, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
- 2011–: Member of the Task Force on Latin America 2050, Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, Boston University, USA
- 2010–: Project Co-ordinator, Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Brazil
- 2007–: Visiting Professor, Andean University Simon Bolivar (UASB), Ecuador
- 1987–2012: Consultant to the Presidency in various ministries and government institutions of the Federative Republic of Brazil
- 2005: Ph.D. in Law and Public Administration, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)
- Various positions as consultant and expert-advisor, e.g.: UN government consultant on Costa Rica, Brazil and Ecuador; consultant to the Organization of American States (OAS); consultant to the World Bank; advisor to UN bodies and projects



Margret Thalwitz

- Senior Expert Fellow, October – December 2012
- Project: The Golden Rice Project and the Global Governance of Food
- Research areas: Public goods, global governance, food security
- Spent most of her professional career at the World Bank, where she held senior positions
- Has been a consultant to the World Bank, UNICEF, and the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation
- Research Associate with the University of Oxford's Global Economic Governance Programme and with the German Development Institute, Bonn
- Masters in Economics from the University of Freiburg/Breisgau, Germany
- Alumna of the German Development Institute's postgraduate programme



Dong Wang
University of Turku, Finland

- Senior Fellow, March 2013 – February 2014
- Project: Chinese Conceptions of Effective and Just Global Governance (with special reference to intellectual property rights)
- Research areas: US–China relations, Chinese foreign relations, modern and contemporary Chinese history, the interaction of China with the outside world
- Professor of Contemporary Chinese History and Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, University of Turku
- Research Associate, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University
- 2002–2009: Professor of Chinese History and Executive Director of the East-West Institute of International Studies, Gordon College, USA
- Publications on contemporary Chinese history and foreign relations, with particular emphasis on interaction between China and the outside world as exhibited in the fields of: international organizations, nationalism, international law, charities, the environment, urban development, heritage, religion, art, the economy, and US–China relations

In its first year, the Centre attracted 19 fellows from institutions based in 11 countries. Fellows' research projects fall within the ambit of one or other of the Centre's four research units, but their work is conducted independently within the Centre.

Fellows are the 'building-blocks' of the Centre's research programme, contributing to events, publications, and on-going interdisciplinary discussions. With its four levels of fellowship, the Centre offers a place for reflection and exchange open to international academics – renowned researchers and promising young academics from the humanities, the social and natural sciences and selected practitioners from the field.



Bernd Lahno

Frankfurt School of Finance & Management, Germany

- Senior Fellow, February 2013 – January 2014
- Project: Norms and Rules as a Foundation of Social Cooperation; including the sub-projects: (1) Strategic Problems in Information Transmission, (2) Team Reasoning as a Form of Rule-Following Behaviour, and (3) Can a Social Contract be Shaped by an Invisible Hand?
- Research areas: Trust and cooperation, choice theory, philosophy of economics, collective intentionality and team reasoning, rational-choice analysis of communication, rule-following behaviour, conceptual foundations of contract theory
- 2006–: Professor of Philosophy and Quantitative Methods, Department of Legal Studies and Ethics, Frankfurt School of Finance & Management
- 2001–2006: Research and Teaching Assistant, Department of Philosophy, University of Duisburg-Essen
- Founding/chief editor of 'Rationality, Markets and Morals' (RMM), an interdisciplinary open-access journal at the intersection of philosophy and economics



Lothar Brock

Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), Germany

- Senior Expert Fellow, February 2013 – January 2014
- Project: Cooperation in Conflict. Civilizing Difference?
- Research areas: International cooperation: institutional and normative aspects, legalization and the use of force at the international level, protecting people in conflict, democratic wars, dynamics of securitization, North-South relations
- 2006–: Visiting Professor, PRIF
- 1981–2005: Head, PRIF Research Groups on European Integration and 'The Antinomies of Democratic Peace'
- 2006–: Visiting Professor, PRIF
- 1979–2004: Professor of Political Science, Goethe University, Frankfurt, main focus on international relations
- 2003–2013: Member of the International Review Panel, National Centre of Competence in Research North-South, Bern
- 1994–: Member of the Advisory Board, Development and Peace Foundation (SEF), Bonn
- Consultancy work for various academic journals and for institutions such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)

Research Unit 2

"Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation"



Abdolkarim Soroush

Iranian philosopher

- Senior Fellow, September 2012 – March 2013
- Project: Debating Islam
- Research areas: Philosophy of science, philosophy of religion, the philosophical system of Moulana Rumi, comparative philosophy
- 2000–: Visiting Professor, Harvard University, teaching 'Islam and Democracy', Quranic studies, and the philosophy of Islamic law
- Visiting scholar, universities of Yale, Princeton, and Stanford, and the Institute for Advanced Study, Berlin
- Studied chemistry, history and philosophy in London
- Studied Islamic philosophy and mysticism in Iran
- Publications include: Reason, Freedom, and Democracy in Islam, Essential Writings of Abdolkarim Soroush, tr. and ed. Mahmoud and Ahmad Sadri, Oxford University Press, 2000



Christian Meyer
University of Bielefeld, Germany

- Senior Fellow, October 2012 – June 2013
- Project: The Future of Social Interaction
- Research areas: Anthropological bases, cultural shaping, and boundaries of cooperative social practices; changes in the forms and modalities of social interaction caused by globalization, artificial intelligence and dementia; local appropriations and vernacularizations of global discourses about 'the good life' in Senegal and beyond
- On-going: Various projects funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) at the University of Bielefeld, e.g. 'Microdynamics of Political Communication in World Society: The Social Life of Democracy in Two Islamic States', in collaboration with J. Pfaff-Czarnecka, E. Gerharz and S. Diop
- 2012–2016: Member of the Scientific Network on Multimodality and Embodied Interaction, Universities of Potsdam and Saarland (funded by the German Science Foundation)
- 2012: Visiting Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
- 2007–2012: Various teaching positions, Faculty of Sociology, University of Bielefeld
- 2004–2007 Research Fellow and Co-director of the project 'Persuasive Communication among the Wolof: The Interplay of Cultural and Linguistic Aspects', Department of Anthropology and African Studies, University of Mainz, Germany, in collaboration with Anna M. Diagne (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation)



Morgan Brigg
University of Queensland, Australia

- Senior Fellow, March – August 2013
- Project: Relational Difference and Universalism: Utilizing Culture as a Resource for Conflict Resolution and Global Cooperation
- Research areas: Conflict resolution, culture and the politics of difference, indigenous political philosophies and systems, peace-building and governance across difference, development studies, alternative and innovative methodologies
- 2012–: Senior Lecturer in Peace and Conflict Studies, School of Political Science and International Studies, University of Queensland
- Publications include: The New Politics of Conflict Resolution: Responding to Difference, Mediating across Difference: Oceanic and Asian Approaches to Conflict Resolution (co-edited with Roland Bleiker), University of Hawaii Press, 2011; Unsettling the Settler State: Creativity and Resistance in Indigenous Settler-State Governance (co-edited with Sarah Maddison), Routledge, 2011
- Extensive professional experience as a mediator and facilitator, including experience in conflict-resolution training in Aboriginal Australia, the Solomon Islands, and Indonesia

Research Unit 3 “Global Governance Revisited”



Dirk Peters
Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), Germany

- Fellow, May – November 2012
- Project: Global Governance and Contested Conceptions of Legitimate Order: A State of the Art
- Research areas: Legitimacy of international institutions, parliaments in international security policy, European Union security and defence policy
- 2007–: Research Associate, 'International Organisations and International Law' Research Department, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt
- 2008: Doctoral dissertation 'International Structure and Foreign Policy: Constrained Balancing in British and German Policies towards European Security and Defense Policy', Goethe University, Frankfurt
- 2000–2007: Research Associate, Institute of Political Science, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz
- 2003: Visiting researcher at: Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels; International Institute for Strategic Studies, London; Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), Berlin

First Fellow at the Centre



Herbert Wulf

Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), Germany

- Senior Expert Fellow, October 2012 – September 2013
- Project: India's Role in Global Affairs
- Research areas: Indian foreign and security policy, the defence industry (arms exports), peace-keeping and peace-building, global governance, arms control and disarmament, privatization in the armed forces, developing countries and aid
- 2001–: Senior Fellow (formerly Director), BICC
- Adjunct Senior Researcher (formerly Deputy Director), INEF, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- 2007, 2010: Visiting scholar, Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Queensland University, Brisbane, Australia
- Research as Project Leader at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg, Germany
- 2006: Peter Becker Prize for Peace and Conflict Studies, Philipps University of Marburg, Germany
- 2002: Professorship awarded by the government of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
- Consultant for various international organizations and institutes, e.g.: the KfW development bank, the GIZ, the UNDP, the International Peace Institute New York, and the European Commission



Jan Aart Scholte

University of Warwick, United Kingdom

- Senior Fellow, November 2012 – March 2013
- Project: Explorations in Global Democracy
- Research areas: World-historical-sociological perspectives on social change, globalization, governing a more global world, civil society and global politics, building global democracy, methodologies of global research
- 2011–: Professor, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Warwick
- 2011–: Co-ordinator, 'Global Research Priorities in Global Governance' programme, University of Warwick
- 2008–: Convener, international 'Building Global Democracy' programme
- 2005–2009: Lead editor 'Global Governance'; member of editorial boards of 11 other journals
- Various visiting positions in Germany, India, Russia, Sweden, Uganda, the UK, and the USA
- Member of advisory boards in 13 countries
- Extensive consultancy work for: national governments (e.g.: Canada, France, and Mexico); global/regional agencies (e.g.: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, EU, IMF, UN, UNESCO, WTO); civil-society associations across all continents; foundations and research programmes



Esref Aksu

Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

- Fellow, January – June 2013
- Project: Global Governance Reconsidered: A Conceptual Approach
- Research areas: Global governance, intellectual and conceptual history of international relations, cosmopolitanism
- 2012–: Non-resident Research Associate, Dipartimento di Studi Anglo-Germanici e dell'Europa Orientale, University of Bari, Italy
- 2004–2012: Lecturer in International Relations, Political Science and International Relations Programme, Victoria University of Wellington
- Further teaching and research positions at: Bilkent University, Turkey; University of Limerick, Ireland; La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia
- Publications on problems of global governance and international organizations



Mathieu Rousselin

Came from University of Sankt Gallen, Switzerland

- Associate Postdoc Fellow, January – December 2013
- Projects: (1) Legitimacy in Global Environmental Governance; (2) Territories and Resistance: Tunisia as Democratization Laboratory
- Research areas: European integration, the European Neighbourhood Policy and Euro-Mediterranean relations, Europeanization and European external governance, rule transfer and diffusion approaches, social movement theory, territories and territorialisation, Franco-German cooperation
- Associate Postdoc Fellowship with a grant by the Swiss National Science Foundation
- 2008–2012: Researcher, Centre for Governance and Culture in Europe, and Academic Assistant to the Chair of European Politics, both at the University of St. Gallen
- 2012: Doctoral thesis 'What's Behind the Choice for Europe? The Worldwide Transfer of European Rules, Standards and Policies', University of St. Gallen
- 2009–2011: Co-founder and academic co-ordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece
- 2007–2008: Tutor and Research Assistant, College of Europe, Brussels
- 2007: Master in European Advanced Interdisciplinary Studies, College of Europe, Poland



Stephen Brown
University of Ottawa, Canada

- Senior Fellow, January – June 2013
- Project: Global Cooperation and Development Policy Coherence
- Research areas: Foreign aid, democratization, African politics, political violence, peace-building and transitional justice
- 2006–: Associate Professor at the School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
- 2010: Professor, Centre de recherche et d'étude sur les pays d'Afrique orientale, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France
- 2009: Visiting Researcher, German Development Institute, Bonn
- 2000: Ph.D., Department of Politics, New York University
- 1990–1994: Programme Officer for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Muscat, Tegucigalpa and New York
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre



Meibo Huang
Xiamen University, People's Republic of China

- Senior Fellow, March – September 2013
- Project: China's Foreign Aid and Its Role in the International Aid Architecture
- Research areas: International monetary cooperation, East Asian monetary cooperation, macro-economic policy coordination, regional economic integration, the international development assistance system, the Chinese foreign aid system
- Professor of Economics, Xiamen University, and Director of China Institute for International Development
- Deputy Secretary General, China Society of World Economics
- 2010–2011: Global South Scholar in Residence, Faculty of International Economics, The Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2006–2007: Research associate, Global Economic Governance Programme, University of Oxford
- Member of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) expert group 'Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lenders and Borrowers'
- Consultancy work for the Chinese government in the areas of international development assistance and cross-strait economic integration

Research Unit 4 “Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratisation”



Daniel Gaus
Came from University of Oslo, Norway

- Fellow, July 2012 – June 2013
- Project: Cosmopolitanism, Deliberation, and the State – Three Conundrums of Post-national Democracy
- Research areas: Democratic theory, democracy in the European Union, legitimacy of international institutions, global governance, Habermasian discourse theory
- 2007–2012: Senior researcher on the 'RECON – Reconstituting Democracy in Europe' project, ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo
- 2001–2007: Research Associate, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
- 2006: Doctoral dissertation 'The Meaning of Democracy. An Analysis of Discourse on the Legitimacy of the European Union from the Perspective of Discourse Theory of Democracy', Technische Universität Darmstadt



David Chandler
University of Westminster, United Kingdom

- Senior Fellow, October 2012 – June 2013
- Project: *Democracy and the Shift to the Social*
- Research areas: Democracy and distributive agency; the shift from spatial to temporal understandings of conflict; resilience, agency and subjectivity; new materialism, freedom and necessity; biopolitics and the shift to the social
- 2005–: Professor of International Relations and Research Director of the Centre for the Study of Democracy, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster, UK
- 2002-2003: Teaching positions at Brunel University and the University of Nottingham, UK
- Founding editor of the new journal 'Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses' and of the 'Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding'
- Editor of the Routledge book series 'Studies in Intervention and Statebuilding' and a new series 'Advances in Democratic Theory'
- In addition to producing a number of monographs of his own, he has contributed well over 60 articles to peer-reviewed journals, as well as individual chapters to around 50 edited volumes



Peter Thiery
University of Heidelberg, Germany

- Fellow, September 2012 – February 2013
- Project: *Democracy in its 'Third Transformation'. Exploring the Meaning, Scope and Limits of Democracy and Democratization in a Pluri-cultural World*
- Research areas: Theory of/empirical research into democracy, the state, and the rule of law; formal and informal institutions; measuring democracy, the rule of law and governance; Latin America (Cono Sur, the Andes, Mexico)
- 2012–: Lecturer, Institute of Political Science, University of Heidelberg
- 2008–2012: Senior Researcher and Project Manager, 'The Rule of Law and Informal Institutions. Eastern Europe and Latin America in Comparative Perspective', research project sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG) at the Institute of Political Science, University of Würzburg, Germany
- 2002–2010: Senior Researcher, 'Transformation' project, Centre for Applied Policy Research (CAP), University of Munich, Germany
- 1999–2002: Senior Researcher and Project Manager, 'Defective Democracy' research project sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation at the Institute of Political Science, University of Heidelberg
- 1998: Doctoral thesis 'The State, Institutional Change, and Development in Chile (1973–1996)', University of Mainz, Germany



Hung-Jen Wang
Came from University of Tübingen, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2012 – August 2013
- Project: *China's Rising Power and Global Governance*
- Research areas: International relations theory, international security, global governance, democratization, comparative authoritarianism, Chinese foreign policy, cross-strait relations (China–Taiwan)
- 2012: Ph.D., European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan (ERCCT), University of Tübingen
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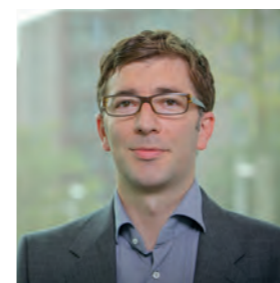
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