

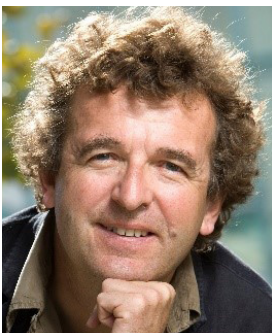


Leuven Centre
for Global
Governance Studies

Centre of Excellence Programme
'Global Governance and Democratic Government'

SPRING 2017 LECTURE SERIES

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO GLOBAL COMMONS AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS



OBJECTIVES

Both concepts of (global) commons and (global) public goods are increasingly being used, both as powerful rhetorical devices in the policy discourse of international organisations and the debates of civil society, and as analytical and normative frameworks in international legal scholarship, economics and political theory.

Since the landmark book *Governing the Commons* by Nobel Prize winner Elinor Ostrom, 'commons' have come to represent an alternative to both the market and the State. Social activists all across the world now use this term to say that the world is not for sale, that not all goods are meant to be commodified, and that some areas of social life should remain governed as commons – that is by the communities themselves, in an autonomous and collective fashion. With some resources domains being described as global commons, such as the high seas or the Antarctic, this begs the question of how to translate commons-based governance to the global level.

At the same time, since the publication of three books under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the term of 'global public goods' has enjoyed a spectacular success and permeated much of the international policy discourse. Global public goods refer to cross-border challenges like the fight against infectious diseases, international financial stability and climate change mitigation. In this age of globalisation, it cannot be denied that an increasing number of public goods transcend national boundaries and require collective action among States.

Why have these concepts become such buzzwords? How can we explain that so many scholars from various disciplines (from economics and history to law, philosophy and political science) have engaged in commons and public goods research? What difference does it make to express and frame policy challenges in the light of one concept or the other? What kind of cooperation and governance schemes do these concepts imply? Is it possible to extrapolate such schemes to the global level? Which democratic qualities and shortcomings in (global) decision-making processes do they reveal?

In the Spring of 2017, the Leuven Centre of Global Governance Studies' Centre of Excellence Research Programme on 'Global Governance and Democratic Government' organises a *high-level lecture series* with distinguished guest speakers who share their perspectives on these two new ideas. The Spring 2017 Lecture Series draws together leading academic voices from the fields of history, political theory, international law and political science under the same thematic focus. At play in these discussions is the role of both (global) commons and (global) public goods as new models of governance. All lectures are free and open to the public.

For more information and registration on-line, see <http://ghum.kuleuven.be/ggs/springlectures2017>

For any additional information, please contact Mr. Nils Vanstappen: nils.vanstappen@kuleuven.be

SCHEDULE

Lecture 1: From Local to Global: A History of the Commons

Prof. Dr. Tine De Moor (Institute for Collective Action, University of Utrecht)

Monday 13 March 2017, 18:00-20:00, Faculty of Law, Auditory DV1 91.56

Chair: Prof. Dr. Jan Wouters, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven



Tine de Moor is Professor of Economic and Social History at the Department of History and Art History at the University of Utrecht, where she teaches 'Institutions for Collective Action in Historical Perspective'. She is President of the International Association for the Study of the Commons (IASC) and co-founder of the peer-reviewed International Journal of the Commons. She has written extensively about the commons from a historical perspective.

Prof. de Moor will retrace the history of the term 'commons' from common pastures in the Middle Ages to open resources such as oceans and the atmosphere in today's language. She will also sketch the (contested) evolution from commons to global commons, by discussing to what extent and how the self-governance model of the commons based on communities can be translated to the global level. Is it possible to institutionalise commons-based practices at the global level? Should there be a limit to the expansion of commons research and the use of the term across so many disciplines?

Lecture 2: Commons and the State: Je T'Aime... Moi Non Plus?

Dr. Pierre Sauvêtre (Sophiapol, Paris X)

Wednesday 29 March 2017, 16:00-18:00, Higher Institute for Philosophy, HIW 0020 – Aula A

Chair: Prof. Dr. Antoon Braeckman, Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, KU Leuven



Pierre Sauvêtre is Assistant Professor in Sociology at the University of Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense and permanent member of the interdisciplinary research center Sophiapol (Paris X). He has published numerous articles on, among others, the historical mutations of the state, the politics of the common and the welfare state. He is the author of two forthcoming books on Michel Foucault titled *Foucault* (Paris, Ellipses) and *Foucault, la Gouvernamentalité et l'Etat* (Paris, Presses de Sciences Po).

Throughout history the relations between commons and the State have been tenuous at best. However, this difficult relationship is not always accounted for in theories of the commons. The latter often point to the differences between the logic of the State and the logic of the commons, yet fail to see the dynamic nature of their power relations. Pierre Sauvêtre will tackle this subject in his lecture: What is the difference between the governmentality of the common and the governmentality of the neoliberal State? Will the ascendance of commons lead to a relativisation of the State? And will this make the commons-State relation more antagonistic?

SCHEDULE

Lecture 3: Francqui Lecture: The Rudiments of Political Community: European Public Goods and the European Public Good

Co-organized by the Faculty of Law and the Higher Institute of Philosophy of KU Leuven in the framework of the award to professor Neil Walker of the Francqui Chair

Prof. Dr. Neil Walker (Regius Chair of Public Law and the Law of Nature and Nations at the University of Edinburgh)

Tuesday 18 April 2017, 13:00-14:30, Faculty of Law, DV1 91.56

Chair: Dr. Emmanuel Slautsky, Centre de Droit Public, ULB



Neil Walker holds the Regius Chair of Public Law and the Law of Nature and Nations at the University of Edinburgh. His main area of expertise is constitutional theory, in particular in a postnational era. He currently holds the Francqui Chair from the KU Leuven Faculty of Law and Higher Institute of Philosophy. This lecture forms part of the lecture series connected to the Francqui Chair and digs deeper into the interaction between European Public Goods and the European Public Good.

To register for this specific lecture, see <https://ghum.kuleuven.be/EN/francqui-neilwalker>

Lecture 4: Global Commons and International Law: Common Areas, Common Heritage, Common Concern or Something More?

Prof. Dr. Jutta Brunnée (Faculty of Law, University of Toronto)

Tuesday 2 May 2017, 18:00-20:00, Faculty of Law, Auditory DV1 91.54

Chair: Prof. Dr. Jan Wouters, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven



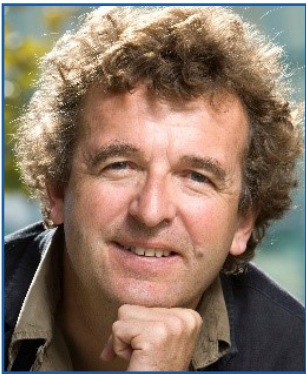
Jutta Brunnée is Professor of Law and Metcalf Chair in Environmental Law at the University of Toronto. She is the co-editor of the Oxford Handbook of International Environmental Law (Oxford University Press 2007), for which she provided a chapter on 'common areas, common heritage and common concern'.

In the international legal language, the term of 'global commons' has been used in (at least) three different senses: first, to refer to common areas, areas over which no state has exclusive, territorial jurisdiction; second, to refer to the idea that certain areas and resources are part of the common heritage (of mankind); finally, to refer to anything which is of common concern to the international community. When all these definitions of the concept are taken together, the global commons might hint at deeper and more thorough developments in the international legal system. Are global commons (and maybe global public goods) evidence of an evolution from a simple law of co-existence between States to a law of co-operation between States, as Wolfgang Friedman famously argued? In her lecture, Jutta Brunnée will shed light on these issues, and help us understand what is behind the legal notion of global commons.

SCHEDULE

Lecture 5: The Ecology of International Law: Towards an International Legal System in Tune with Nature and Community?

Prof. Dr. Ugo Mattei (Hastings College of Law, University of California and University of Turin)
Thursday 4 May 2017, 18:00-20:00, Faculty of Law, Auditory DV1 01.56
Chair: Prof. Dr. Geertrui Van Overwalle, Centre for IT&IP Law (CiTiP), KU Leuven



Ugo Mattei is Professor of International and Comparative Law at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, in San Francisco, and full Professor of Civil Law at the University of Turin. He has been a lead promoter of the Italian referendum against privatisation of water with more than 27 million votes mobilized around the idea 'water is a common'. He is the Coordinator of the International University College of Turin, whose main focus is the multidisciplinary study of the commons.

Commons attract more and more attention from legal scholars who try to rethink the links between communities, shared natural resources and property rights at the domestic level. In his latest book *The Ecology of Law: Toward a Legal System in Tune with Nature and Community*, Ugo Mattei calls for a paradigm shift in jurisprudence from the materialistic and extractive mentality of the Industrial Age to a new vision of the world as a network based on generative ecological principles. However, it remains unclear how international law can support the governance of commons. How can international law protect future generations through bottom-up commons-based institutions? Is an 'ecolegal revolution' also possible at the international level?

Lecture 6: Education as a global public good: what difference does it make?

Dr. Julian Culp (Leibniz Research Group in Transnational Justice, Goethe University, Frankfurt)
Monday 8 May 2017, 14:00-16:00, Higher Institute for Philosophy, Raadzaal, Leuven
Chair: Prof. Dr. Helder De Schutter, Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy, KU Leuven



Julian Culp is Research Associate at the Leibniz Research Group Transnational Justice at the University of Frankfurt. As Postdoctoral Fellow he has done research and taught at the Centre for Ethics of the University of Toronto. He is a political philosopher and theorist with research in issues of transnational justice, deliberative democracy, human development and democratic education. He is the author of *Global Justice and Development* (Macmillan, 2014), and serves as co-editor of the journal *Global Justice: Theory, Practice, Rhetoric*.

The concept of human development has gained much prominence in the last decades as part of the discussions on global justice. Together with health and nutrition, education is one of the goods considered as fundamental for human development, although it is usually tied to the domestic sphere. Considering the prominent role it plays for a person's life, Culp asks how education should be framed in our globalised world. Should we expand the obligations of the international community in order to include education as a global public good? If so, how should this be conceived and conceptualized?

SCHEDULE

Lecture 7: Climate Policies and Regulation as Global Public Goods: Does Effectiveness Trump Legitimacy?

Prof. Dr. Thomas Bernauer (ETH Zurich)

Monday 15 May 2017, 11:00-13:00, Faculty of Law, Auditory DV3 01.19

Chair: Prof. Dr. Jan Wouters, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven



Thomas Bernauer is Professor of Political Science at ETH Zurich. He and his research group are based at the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS), a joint institution of ETH Zurich and the University of Zurich, and at ETH Zurich's Institute of Science, Technology and Policy (ISTP). In his research and teaching, Thomas Bernauer focuses on how environmental, economic, and security problems that extend beyond national borders can or could be solved.

It is evident for all that the climate is changing and that man is largely responsible. We also have made technological advancements in renewable power and clean industries that make it feasible for us to reduce CO² emissions. Yet, although many international summits have been held, there are still no effective global climate policies. Bernauer will discuss these difficulties by framing climate mitigation (policies) as a global public good(s). He will address the following questions: Can we create policies that are effective and legitimate at the same time? How can we overcome collective action problems at the international level? And what role do democracy and (international) law play in achieving this?

Lecture 8: Global Commons and Global Public Goods: Two Models for Global Democracy?

Prof. Dr. Jan Aart Scholte (School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg)

Wednesday 24 May 2017, 18:00-20:00, Faculty of Law, Auditory DV1 91.54.

Chair: Prof. Dr. Jan Wouters, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven



Jan Aart Scholte holds the Faculty Chair in Peace and Development at the School of Global Studies at the University of Gothenburg. His current research concerns governing a more global world, with a particular emphasis on the democratisation of global processes. His most recent research concerns the role of civil society in democracy at the global level.

Global commons and global public goods represent different analytical and normative frameworks to view and engage with global governance. In this sense, what can both concepts teach us about the possibility of global democracy? Jan Aart Scholte will present his ideas on this question exactly. On the basis of his work on global democracy in general, and civil society engagement in global governance in particular, he will discuss the democratic credentials of both concepts and frameworks, and reflect on whether they can inform our ideas for building a global democratic system.