

LA REVUE DE L'INSTITUT | THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE REVIEW

GLOBE

N07 Printemps | Spring 2011

| CAMPUS DE LA PAIX
| PERSPECTIVES ON
THE GLOBAL CRISIS



THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES ÉTUDES
INTERNATIONALES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



Editeur: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement
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Rédaction: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement,
CP 136, 1211 Genève 21 – Suisse Tél: +41 22 908 57 00 | <http://graduateinstitute.ch>

Photos couverture: JAPAN, Tokyo, 2 November 2007: An investor gazes at a share prices board in Tokyo. AFP/Yoshikazu TSUNO.
Maison de la paix. Eric Ott, IPAS Architectes SA.

Conception et réalisation graphique: Bontron & Co | Impression: Courvoisier
© The Graduate Institute, Geneva, February 2011 | ISSN: 1662-8497

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UNE NOUVELLE ÉTAPE

NEXT STEPS

Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director



Philippe Burrin

En ce début de 2011, deux changements marquants méritent d'être soulignés. Le premier est le départ du président de notre Conseil de fondation, Roger de Weck, appelé à la tête de la Société suisse de radiodiffusion et télévision (SRG SSR). Après des années de collaboration étroite, c'est avec chaleur que je lui exprime ma gratitude pour son écoute, son entregent et pour les conseils avisés qu'il nous a constamment prodigués. Je me réjouis de continuer cette expérience avec son successeur, Jacques Forster, qui, pendant ses années de vice-présidence, a été d'une aide très précieuse ; avec Isabelle Werenfels, qui l'épaulera efficacement comme vice-présidente ; et avec un Conseil de fondation en partie renouvelé, dont le soutien a été essentiel au cours des dernières années. La nomination d'Elisabeth Prügl comme directrice adjointe, en remplacement de Michel Carton, parti à la retraite, vient compléter avec bonheur une modification de gouvernance qui soutiendra l'essor de l'Institut.

Le second changement concerne les programmes d'études qui ont été revus pour mieux répondre aux attentes de formation des étudiants et favoriser leurs débouchés professionnels. Nous avons ainsi choisi de remplacer le doctorat pluridisciplinaire en études du développement par un doctorat en économie du développement ainsi qu'un master et un doctorat en anthropologie et sociologie du développement. Cette réforme permettra de satisfaire une demande croissante de spécialisation, tout en encourageant l'interdisciplinarité par la possibilité de faire des thèses bidisciplinaires, avec une majeure et une mineure. Nous avons également introduit une filière accélérée master-doctorat qui permettra d'obtenir les deux diplômes en cinq ans au lieu de six actuellement. Si l'on y ajoute le resserrement de l'encadrement des doctorants, des conditions favorables sont ainsi réunies pour la production de recherches qui porteront plus haut et plus loin la réputation de l'Institut.

As 2011 gets underway, two important developments at the Institute deserve to be highlighted. The first is the departure of the President of our Foundation Board, Roger de Weck, who is leaving us to take up his new position as the head of Swiss Radio and Television (SRG SSR). After years of close collaboration it is with tremendous gratitude that I extend my thanks to him for his availability, his interpersonal skills and the valuable advice that he always imparted to us. I look forward to developing a similar relationship with his successor, Jacques Forster, whose assistance during his many years as Vice-Chair has also been invaluable, with Isabelle Werenfels who will support him in her new capacity as Vice-Chair, and with a Foundation Board that has welcomed several new members and whose support has been essential over the last few years. The appointment of Elisabeth Prügl to the position of Deputy Director, to replace Michel Carton who has retired, is a welcome addition to a new governance structure which will make a vital contribution to supporting the ongoing development of the Institute.

The second development relates to changes to our study programmes which have been revised to better respond to the expectations of our students and to enhance their professional opportunities. Thus, we have decided to replace our multidisciplinary PhD in Development Studies with three new programmes, a PhD in Development Economics along with a Master and PhD in Anthropology and Sociology of Development. These reforms will help us to satisfy the growing demand for specialisation, while at the same time encouraging interdisciplinary study by offering students the chance to produce bi-disciplinary theses with a major and a minor. We have also introduced a Master-PhD fast track which will enable candidates to obtain both qualifications in five years rather than in the current six years. Thanks to these developments and the greater levels of support now offered to PhD candidates, we now have in place the necessary conditions to produce research which will serve to enhance the reputation of the Institute far and wide.

NOTRE GOUVERNANCE

UNE NOUVELLE COMPOSITION

M. Roger de Weck quitte ses fonctions de président et de membre du Conseil de fondation pour assumer la direction de la SRG SSR.

M. Jacques Forster prend sa succession et est lui-même remplacé, comme vice-président, par Mme Isabelle Werenfels. Le Conseil s'élargit à deux nouvelles personnalités: MM. Jacques Marcovitch, ancien recteur de l'Université de São Paulo, et Rolf Soiron, membre du

Conseil du CICR et président des conseils d'administration de Holcim et Lonza.

L'Institut remercie vivement M. Roger de Weck pour l'appui inestimable qu'il lui a apporté au cours des dernières années. Il adresse ses meilleurs vœux à la nouvelle présidence du Conseil et à ses nouveaux membres, qui apporteront le fruit de leur expérience et la chaleur de leur bienveillance.



Jacques Forster
Président

Jusqu'en 2010, Jacques Forster a été membre du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge, dont il a été vice-président de 1999 à 2007. De 2007 à 2010, il a été vice-président du Conseil de fondation de l'Institut et, de 1977 à 2006, professeur à l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED) dont il fut directeur de 1980 à 1992. Titulaire d'un doctorat en sciences économiques de l'Université de Neuchâtel (Suisse), Jacques Forster a collaboré pendant dix ans au sein de la coopération suisse au développement. Il est l'auteur de publications sur les relations Nord/Sud et la coopération internationale au développement.



Isabelle Werenfels
Vice-président

Isabelle Werenfels is a senior researcher at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, SWP) in Berlin, and lectures at the Freie Universität Berlin. Before joining the SWP in 2001, she headed the Swiss Delegation to the "Temporary International Presence in the City of Hebron". Prior to that, she worked as an editor for Swiss Radio DRS2. She has written widely on a variety of topics including political and economic transformation processes in North Africa, Islamist movements, and Euro-Mediterranean co-operation. From 2008 to 2010, she co-chaired the Euro-Mediterranean Study Commission. Ms Werenfels holds an MSc from the School of Oriental and African Studies in London and a PhD in Political Science from Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.



Jacques Marcovitch

Jacques Marcovitch is Professor of Management and International Affairs at the University of São Paulo (Brazil) and a member of the Global Agenda Council for the Future of Latin America at the World Economic Forum (Geneva). His past appointments include

Rector of the University of São Paulo, President of Electric Utilities of the State of São Paulo, and Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies, University of São Paulo. His research and publications focus on environmental challenges, entrepreneurship and Latin America.



Rolf Soiron

Swiss entrepreneur Rolf Soiron is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Holcim and Lonza. His international experience covers a wide range of industrial and financial sectors. He chaired the Council of Basel University for 10 years and has held several elected

political positions in Switzerland at communal and cantonal levels. He is a member of the Assembly of the International Committee of the Red Cross Council and chairs the Board of the think-tank Avenir Suisse.



Elisabeth Prügl, professeur de science politique, est nommée directrice adjointe

A la suite du départ à la retraite du professeur Michel Carton, le Conseil de fondation a nommé Mme Elisabeth Prügl directrice adjointe. Outre la suppléance

du directeur et la représentation de l'Institut auprès de ses partenaires et réseaux internationaux, Mme Prügl est responsable de la supervision des centres et programmes de recherche et de la mise en place du système d'évaluation périodique de l'enseignement et de la recherche.

Née en Allemagne et de nationalité américaine, Elisabeth Prügl est titulaire d'un doctorat de l'American

University à Washington. Avant son arrivée à l'Institut en 2009, elle a enseigné à la Florida International University de 1993 à 2009, où elle a codirigé le Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence.

Elle a également été directrice adjointe du Centre for Transnational and Comparative Studies de cette université et directrice d'études de son département des relations internationales. Ses activités d'enseignement et de recherche se concentrent principalement sur les politiques de genre dans la gouvernance mondiale, sur le féminisme dans les relations internationales ainsi que sur l'Union européenne.

THE VALUE OF NATURE

Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Member of the Institute's Foundation Board;
Director General, International Union for the Conservation of Nature



As global economy is slowly picking up, what lessons, if any, have we learned from the recent economic and financial crisis? Are the rich still getting richer, while the poor are getting poorer? And are we still throwing money out of the window by not properly valuing the benefits provided by nature? How can we rethink current economic models on the road to recovery and improve people's livelihoods without bankrupting our planet?

It may come as a surprise to many of us, but the losses from the recent economic and financial crisis fade in comparison with those sustained every year by our planet. 2010 was the year when we first started to realise the full economic impacts of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems – or simply what nature provides – and the significant value of conserving nature. This was the focus of a groundbreaking study known as TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity – initiated in 2008 and supported by a wide range of partners including IUCN.

The bottom line is, every year we are losing natural capital worth up to US\$ 4.5 trillion – far more than the one-off cost of the recent financial crisis! But in the case of nature, you do not see rescue packages and bailout plans being

pledged at an emergency summit called by the world's finance and economic ministers. The problem is that these dramatic losses are often invisible. They do not show on the balance sheets of companies, nor are they discussed in corporate boardrooms. They do not appear in national GDP statistics or drive governments' policy decisions.

And yet they are trillion-dollar assets that must be well-managed. TEEB made a strong case for policy makers, business people, local authorities and citizens worldwide why we should care about, and invest in, nature.

Take, for example, the humble honeybee. In Switzerland, bee colonies ensure a yearly agricultural production worth about US\$ 213 million by providing pollination, about five times value of honey production. The total economic value of insect pollination worldwide is estimated at US\$ 210 billion, representing nearly 10 per cent of world agricultural output.

All six and a half billion inhabitants of our planet, and especially the two billion of the world's poorest people, depend on nature for their very survival. But if current trends continue, many of the benefits of nature that we have been taking for granted and enjoyed for free up until now are at risk of running out.

For example, coral reefs provide food, storm protection, jobs, recreation and other income sources for more than 500 million people worldwide with an average annual value estimated at US\$ 172 billion. Yet 70 per cent of the world's coral reefs are threatened or destroyed.

2010 was declared by the United Nations as the International Year of Biodiversity; the global deadline for reversing the loss of nature. Despite some successes such as the growth of the world's national parks and protected areas or the



Photo B. Riche/G. Davila.

more effective control of wildlife trade, the global biodiversity target has not been met. Moreover, in some cases the situation now is worse than it was a decade ago. Current efforts to conserve the diversity of life on our planet are often undermined by conflicting policies.

For example, instead of continuing to subsidise industrial fishing fleets which currently drive most commercially valuable fish stocks to over-exploitation, we could redirect this money towards creating marine protected areas and fisheries nurseries, and improve the performance of global fisheries by an estimated US\$ 50 billion annually along the way. And imagine what can be done with the estimated US\$ 650 billion-a-year subsidies for oil and gas!

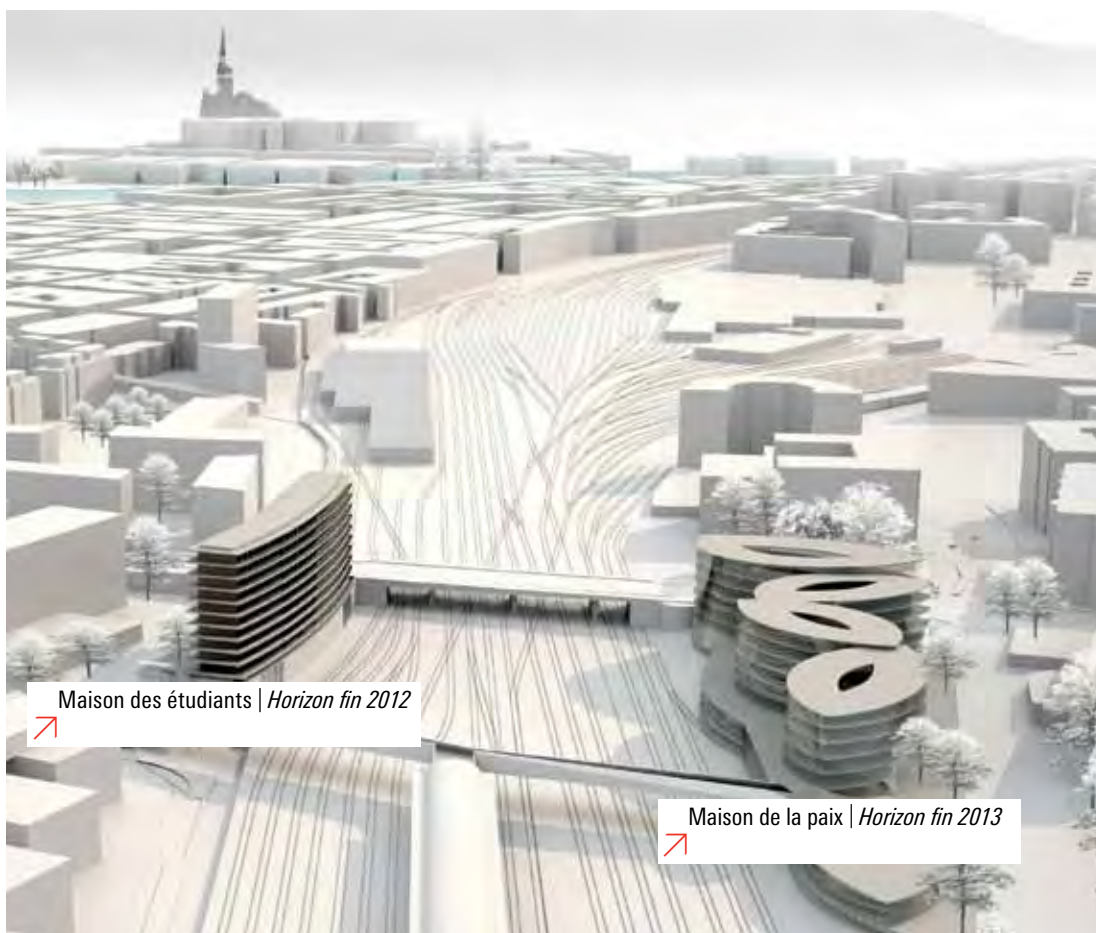
At the UN biodiversity summit in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010, nearly 200 governments renewed their political commitment to safeguard the diversity of life on our planet. And there is a growing understanding that in order to succeed this time, business as usual is no longer an option.

Already, India and Brazil lead the number of countries who are willing to draw on TEEB findings to make their economies more environment-friendly and effectively use the services of nature. By investing in their natural capital, these countries are making a wise investment in the future success of their economies, and the wealth and well-being of their people.

Nonetheless, a major shift needs to happen between now and 2020, the next global deadline for saving life on Earth. Imagine a G20 where participation is based on how well countries manage their natural capital, or a global market for biodiversity and ecosystem services that supports our planet's precious natural assets and those who look after them. Mind boggling? Perhaps, but it may well be the only way to secure our own future on this planet, our one and only home.

CAMPUS DE LA PAIX

LES PROJETS AVANCENT



D'ici 2013, l'Institut disposera pour ses différentes activités de plusieurs bâtiments dont l'ensemble constituera le Campus de la paix. Celui-ci comprendra des constructions nouvelles (Maison de la paix, Maison des étudiants, Portail des nations), des bâtiments rénovés (villa Moynier), à

rénover (villa Barton) ou à réaffecter (bâtiment de la rue Rothschild). Grâce au Campus de la paix, l'Institut sera installé au cœur du quartier des organisations internationales et renforcera son interaction avec les acteurs internationaux ayant leur siège à Genève et dans la région lémanique.

LA MAISON DES ÉTUDIANTS



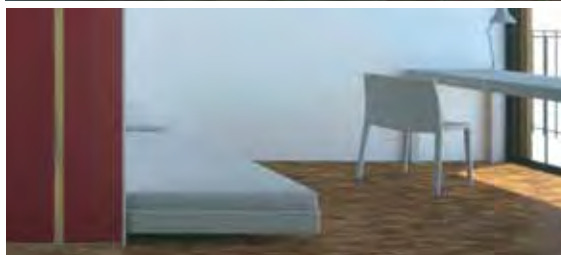
Vue générale du bâtiment depuis la Maison de la paix.
Photos Bureau Lacroix-Chessex.

Surface brute : 8000 m²
Niveaux : 10 (rez + 9)
135 logements, 243 lits dont
→ 72 studios (23,15 m²)
→ 9 appartements de 2 chambres (52,6 m²)
→ 18 appartements de 3 chambres (74,3 m²)
→ 18 appartements de 4 chambres (114,6 m²)
→ 9 appartements pour familles (75 m²)
→ 9 appartements pour professeurs invités (49 m²)
Début des travaux : été 2011
Fin des travaux : septembre 2012

Les projets ont progressé de manière très satisfaisante en 2010. L'autorisation de construire est aujourd'hui en force pour la Maison des étudiants. Les travaux débuteront en été 2011 et la fin de la construction est prévue pour septembre 2012. Nos étudiants piaffent d'impatience d'y emménager, et nous sommes sûrs que les nombreux voyageurs qui verront ce bâtiment depuis le train rêveront de s'y installer.

Pour la réalisation de cet immeuble, l'Institut a eu la chance de compter sur une contribution de deux millions de francs suisses de la Loterie romande et sur un magnifique don de 20 millions (la convention sera signée très prochainement). L'Institut manifesterà au généreux donateur toute sa reconnaissance lors d'une réception dans les prochains mois et en attribuant par la suite, chaque deux ans, un prix international portant son nom, d'un montant de 100 000 francs.

Studio type



Haut, coin cuisine | Bas, coin chambre

LA MAISON DE LA PAIX



Vue générale du bâtiment depuis l'avenue de la Paix – Photos Eric Ott, IPAS Architectes SA.

L'autorisation de construire est attendue d'ici le printemps. Les travaux débuteront en été 2011 et s'achèveront en été 2013. Pour le financement, les dons très généreux de la fondation Wilsdorf pour le terrain et de Mme Kathryn W. Davis, ancienne de l'Institut, pour la bibliothèque seront complétés par un emprunt contracté par l'Institut.

Surface brute: 35 000 m²

Niveaux: 7 ou 8 selon les parties du bâtiment,
15 salles de cours + une aula de 600 places,
10 salles de séminaire et de travail

Bibliothèque: 4500 m² sur deux niveaux

Cafétéria: 170 places + une terrasse de 80 places

Début des travaux: juillet 2011

Fin des travaux: septembre 2013



La grande aula d'une capacité de 600 places.

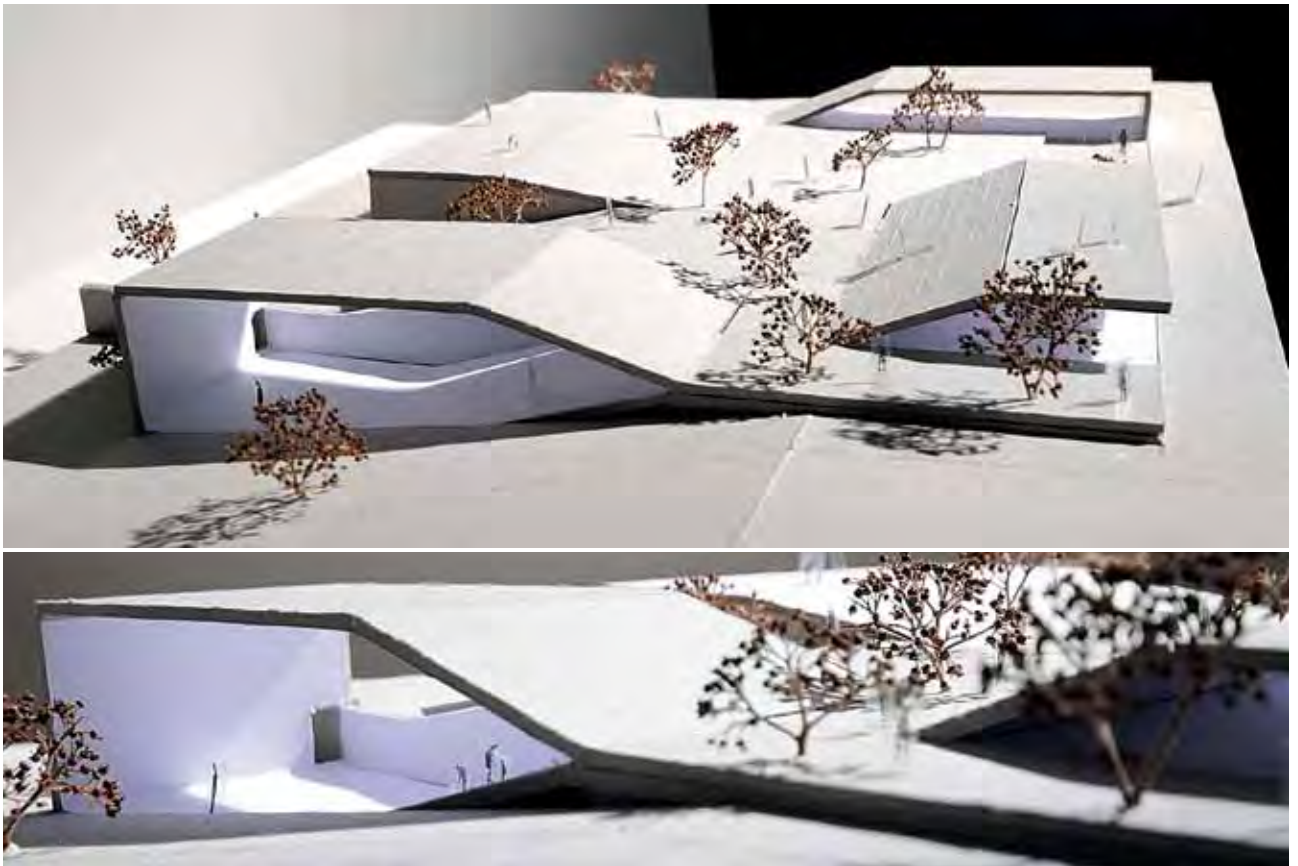


Foyer, entrée de la bibliothèque.



La nouvelle bibliothèque.

LE PORTAIL DES NATIONS



Maquette et photos Charles Pictet Architectes FAS | SIA.

Le Portail des nations bénéficie du soutien de la fondation Pictet créée grâce à la générosité d'Ivan Pictet. La demande de renseignement est en cours et devrait s'achever dans quelques semaines.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/campus-paix>



LA GENÈVE INTERNATIONALE INTERNATIONAL GENEVA

INTERVIEW WITH FRANCIS GURRY

Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)



Francis Gurry at the Graduate Institute.

In an interview with the Institute in December 2010, Francis Gurry, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), reflects on what he calls “a crisis in multilateralism” and shares his thoughts on Intellectual Property (IP) in a rapidly changing world. This interview was given ahead of a conference delivered at the Institute on 14 December 2010 on the *Changing International Landscape of Innovation and Intellectual Property*.

There is a proliferation of IP regimes throughout the world and discussions about IP rights are increasingly debated in fora other than WIPO (e.g. the WTO). How does WIPO position itself in relation to this evolution?

There is a crisis in multilateralism. Our capacity as an international community to reach agreements in a timely fashion has been reduced across the board, not simply in the area of IP. But the issues will not go away. As a result,

states start looking for alternative ways to reach agreements. This is why we are witnessing a proliferation of bilateral and regional free trade agreements with IP as a major component. It is also why we are seeing plurilateral accords like the anti-counterfeiting trade agreement (ACTA), not to mention the proliferation of Gs (G20, G8). Our challenge is to find ways to reconcile all these activities.

There is a substantive shift in patent filing, especially among emerging economies, which reflects shifts in the global economy. How will this change the political dynamics of IP?

We are already witnessing changes in the International Patent system. A case in point is China, which files more international patent applications than France or the UK, for example. This year China may overtake Korea, itself a relative newcomer in this area. If we take international patent applications as a measure of technology production, the top five are the US, Japan, Germany, Korea and China. Three of the first five are in Asia and at least one, China, is an emerging economy. India and Brazil have not yet reached this level, but this will almost certainly change in the future. This means that our post-war political architecture is now out of kilter with economic reality. It is too simplistic to look at the world in terms of developing and industrialised countries.

How is WIPO looking to deal with diversity of informational, cultural and knowledge systems? Does it wish to maintain this diversity or are uniformity and universality more important?

We live in a globalised world, so to some extent we need a certain functional standardisation across the world. Let us take the example of the mobile telephone. The latest generation of telephones includes more than 5,000 patents belonging to 50 enterprises around the world. Yet, we all expect to

be able to use our mobile telephones wherever we are in the world. This is only possible with international cooperation because each of those 5,000 patents has a separate territorial title. This demands some degree of functional standardisation internationally and a convergence of standards. At the same time we need to ensure respect for each country's own capacity to deal with its own public policies.

Equally, we can look at this from an emerging regimes perspective. In the past, we had one patent system that applied to everything from agricultural machinery to molecular biology. As the knowledge component in production expands to become more important and economically valuable we will see a more sophisticated system of knowledge rights emerge.

For example, patent reform discussions conducted in the US showed differences of opinion between the IT industry and the pharmaceutical industry. At one stage, the IT industry was arguing that injunction (halting use of an invention) should not be used as a remedy for patent infringement because in our networked society an injunction in one area could bring down technologies further along the value chain. Therefore, they argued, an injunction was too powerful. The pharmaceutical industry argued however that the injunction forms the essence of its protection and that without it the industry would have nothing. Perhaps, both sectors have a point. The answer may well lie in sector differentiation in the patent system and in IP and knowledge rights in the future. This will be especially important as the knowledge economy becomes more sophisticated.

How do you assess public support for IP protection?

I think it is a difficult challenge because what IP offers is a long-term advantage in return for a short-term disadvantage. The long-term advantage we seek is a dynamic culture – in the case of copyright or innovation – and to satisfy all our social and economic needs – in the case of technology. The short-term disadvantage is that this comes at a price. We need to ensure that artists, performers,

musicians and composers, and writers, have the means to earn a decent living. Similarly, we have to recognise the need for decent compensation for the huge investments in research and development. This need for the incentives which IP provides is not necessarily well understood among the general public. The system also needs to be balanced and knowledge shared. Perhaps the challenge of the moment is to ensure that we get that balance right.

Technology and business models evolve much faster than legislation, how is WIPO addressing this?

This comes back to our problem of multilateralism. At present, we have terribly cumbersome, slow, multilateral processes for reaching agreements. And while we are trying to come to agreement, the world moves on at an ever faster pace. This is not just a multilateral problem; it is also a problem for national legislatures. They are trying to legislate for a moving target. Going forward, I think we will be relying increasingly on practical initiatives as vehicles for international cooperation.

In the past, treaties were the sacred vehicles for international cooperation. While there is nothing wrong with treaties, they take a very long time to conclude – sometimes as long as 20 years. With a global medium like the Internet, that is too slow. Collaborative platforms may become more important than treaties. Look at Twitter, Facebook, and other social media. The social changes that they have operated could not have been brought about by a treaty. Rather, technology has enabled an international change in behaviour. Whether that behaviour is good or bad is a different question but the method has been a collaborative platform. I think we will see more of this in the future with an increased number of public-private partnerships using platforms to try to achieve policy outcomes where once we might have used treaties.

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The full video of the interview is available at
<http://graduateinstitute.ch/video/gurry>

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PERSPECTIVES ON THE GLOBAL CRISIS

17 March 2008: Stock traders negotiate in the future dollar pit after Brazil's stock market index dropped amid fears that the global credit crisis that sank the Bear Stearns investment bank would spread/ AFP/Mauricio LIMA.



THE WEST AND THE REST AFTER THE CURRENT CRISIS

Gopalan Balachandran, Professor of International History and Politics



CHINA, Hefei, 22 January 2008 : A man reacts to the listings index board at a stock exchange as Chinese share prices closed sharply lower amid growing fears of a US recession and mounting concern that the subprime mortgages crisis in the United States might spread to China and the region. AFP/ CHINA OUT GETTY OUT/STR.

Two puzzles strike me about the present crisis.

The first is that this crisis still lacks an encompassing name. Like a slave passing from one owner to another, it has laboured under several names in its short career: sub-prime crisis, banking crisis, financial crisis, global saving / spending or supply / demand imbalance, "Great Recession", "Eurozone crisis", to name a few.

These labels help uncover narratives for a troubled period. One of them might run as follows: a global saving / spending imbalance fed a speculative bubble that led in some sequence to the first three crises named above, and then to the "Great Recession". Now it is washing up on some shores as a sovereign debt / currency crisis.

There is a problem however with such narratives: they tell the story like J.K.

Galbraith rather than, say, Ben Bernanke. To the policy sciences that have long been shot of this style of narration, they are a frustrating reminder that parsimony can sometimes be an unattainable luxury.

Beyond mutating story lines, none of these labels manages to capture the true dimensions of the current crisis. Whether we consider duration or magnitude, "Great Recession" better describes the experiences of the US and UK than say that of Germany, not to mention China or India, none of which however escaped the wider crisis. Even in the US, which has now been officially out of the recession for nearly as long as it was in it (i.e. six quarters), stubbornly high unemployment rates have opened up a yawning gap between the conventional definition of recession and how its victims experienced this "Great Recession".

It may appear unfair to expect a definitive label for a crisis that is still in our midst. As a term for the 1930s the "Great Depression" was in all likelihood a retrospective label, not as far as I am aware a contemporary one. But since then the policy sciences have advanced and grown in influence. One result of this has been to shrink the lag between a phenomenon and its naming. "Globalisation", for

“There is inevitable speculation about the impact of this crisis on global power relations. My guess is that the West’s inability to confront the crisis may eventually come to matter as much as growth rate differentials.”

example, was named and celebrated (or lamented) in academic circles and beyond even as it was thought to be happening. During the 1997 Asian financial crisis “crony capitalism” became in no time at all the diagnosis of the crisis and of everything wrong with the region.

Post-positivists caution that labels may be ontologically prior to the phenomena they describe. Naming may be constitutive of a phenomenon, ushering it at least into coherent view if not into existence. In this view “globalisation” might be regarded as an ex-ante ontological imaginary, not an ex-post description of a prior reality.

Names may also probably help usher out of view a recalcitrant event resisting burial. As an attempt to find an encompassing label for a crisis that takes ever new forms and refuses to go away, “Great Recession” might for instance serve perfectly to bracket and contain the crisis in the past, and to fragment and scatter its “residuals” in the present.

Failure to name this crisis may be related to the failure to nail it. Labelling fragments but not the whole may likewise reflect a preference to address the crisis piece-meal.

This leads to my second puzzle: the refusal or inability of Western governments to deploy the full arsenal of policy instruments available to them.

The glib explanation for this failure in the US is that its ability to pursue fiscal policies is hampered by resistance from the right. But this begs a further question. What explains the right’s successful resistance to “big government” despite the economic and moral failures of deregulated capitalism having left the US at the mercy of a providence less divine than Confucian?

The Eurozone’s ironies deserve the talents of a Swift or a Hašek. Here institutional constraints shaped by Germany’s fears of other European governments resorting to ante-dated “reparation” claims on it to finance their profligacy – picture Germany here as a giant “labour camp” where people toil long and hard to finance leisurely lifestyles in sunnier European climes they are only allowed to glimpse for a few weeks each year – have led to an arresting stalemate between Europe’s

political leadership and international bond markets. It is hard to see how this can be resolved except by yielding to the caprices of the bond market. In years to come Europe will probably hear as much about “international bond-buyers” strikes as it now does about French transport strikes.

There is inevitable speculation about the impact of this crisis on global power relations. My guess is that the West’s inability to confront the crisis may eventually come to matter as much as growth rate differentials. Indeed we may already be glimpsing some historical role reversals. The West appears burdened with problems it can neither name nor nail. Meanwhile all the neatly packaged and labelled prescriptions – Brasília Consensus, Beijing Consensus, Mumbai Consensus, São Paulo Consensus, etc. – seem for what they are worth to come from some place else.

Brussels sprouts consensus with the regularity of a cuckoo-clock. It is a small if telling detail that nobody has thought yet to name one for it. •

THE “GREAT RECESSION” AND BEYOND IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Gareth Austin, Professor of International History and Politics

Sub-Saharan Africa is widely perceived as a basket case. Yet, it had achieved a dozen years of reasonably fast economic growth when the financial crisis of 2007-8 launched what the IMF calls the “Great Recession”. How has Africa been affected, and what are the prospects for its post-recession development, especially long-term?

“The first countries in Africa to feel the effect of the financial recession were generally the more prosperous ones, because they were the more closely integrated into global financial markets...”

Having started in the US, and specifically in the financial markets, the recession was relatively slow to hit African countries. However, most of the latter

had already been hurt by the steep rise in global prices for energy and food that began in 2007. The first countries in Africa to feel the effect of the financial recession were generally the more prosperous ones, because they were the more closely integrated into global financial markets – and had become more so during the preceding era of “financial globalisation”. Unlike their poorer neighbours, they had been able to borrow on Western sovereign bond markets. In due course the credit crunch affected them: according to the IMF, African countries borrowed US\$ 800 million in 2007; nil in 2008. The poorer majority of sub-Saharan economies were impacted rather by the traditional mechanism of falls in the prices of their export commodities. Africa in general suffered a fall in remittances from Africans working overseas, though this seems to have been relatively slight so far. African countries face likely reductions in foreign aid, while future growth of remittances may be trimmed by tighter immigration controls in recession-hit Western countries, reducing the number of Africans who can migrate to richer countries for work.

Within African economies, the pain has been felt most visibly through redundancies, starting in the mining sector in southern and central Africa. Overall, about a million jobs were lost during

the downturn in South Africa. Reduced formal-sector earnings restrict the amount spent on buying domestically-grown food crops and on products of the urban informal sector. But not all the recent woes are attributable to recession. Food prices on the world market, according to the World Food Programme, peaked in June 2008, but have, with fluctuations, remained relatively high since. The combination of reduced incomes and higher food prices, in a region in which a high proportion of rural as well as urban households relies on markets for at least part of its food supplies, tends to promote higher infant mortality – though it is too soon to be clear about the scale of any such effect in this instance.

The shocks were cushioned – to a degree which, like the shocks themselves, varied across the region – by several positive influences, internal and external. Because of the preceding growth, and the more fiscally orthodox policies that many countries have followed since Structural Adjustment in the 1980s, on average African economies entered this recession with better fiscal and trade balances than those with which they had faced earlier recessions, at least in the half-century since most sub-Saharan countries gained independence from colonial rule. Also, this time African



ZIMBABWE, Mutare, 18 December 2010: A villager selling wild mushrooms on the roadside taking home 6 dollars a day. Shops are now full of food and drink but most families are wondering how to pay for it. AFP/ DESMOND Kwande.

governments continued to allow their currencies to float, rather than trying to resist downward pressure by making the official exchange rate artificially high, and therefore effectively non-convertible on legal markets, as many African oil-importing countries outside the franc zone did in the face of the oil shocks of the 1970s, setting off spirals of price controls and black market growth. At the same time, some governments adopted counter-cyclical policies. They were even encouraged to do so by the IMF, which used some additional money from OECD countries specifically to support counter-cyclical measures, such as helping Senegal maintain public investment. Last but not least, China and India began to recover from the “Great Recession” early. Just as Asian — especially Chinese — demand for commodities led

the African boom up to 2008, so the revival of that demand helped African economies out of recession.

In aggregate, per capita output in sub-Saharan Africa, which had grown at an average of 4.3% per year during 2004–8, seems to have actually fallen in late 2008 and much of 2009. Indeed, the latest IMF *Regional Economic Outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa* (October 2010) estimates average real per capita income at US\$2 less in the 2009 calendar year than in 2008, even though some data points to a rise of 0.3%. Given the great uncertainty of estimates of informal activity, it is unclear whether output per capita fell at all; or, on the other hand, whether it fell by considerably more than the combined national accounts allow. What is pretty clear is that the recession in Africa seems on

average to have been brief, the decline in output — as opposed to the rate of growth — lasting only about a year, though recovery may take longer, especially if Western markets remain weak. It is very clear that, predictably, the impact of the recession varied greatly between countries. South Africa suffered a drop in real GDP per head of 3% in 2009, the first annual fall since the end of apartheid. Meanwhile Botswana, hit by lower diamond prices, experienced its first annual fall (–4.9%) since independence. In contrast (again according to the IMF), Nigeria enjoyed growth of 4.1% in the same year, with agriculture apparently outpacing oil.

Where Africa will be when the next international recession — and the one after the one after that — strikes depends crucially on whether it can

achieve sustained growth in manufacturing. The traditional distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been eroded by the increasing contribution of advanced technologies to value-added in each sector. Yet the Asian “miracles” have been based on industrialisation, and it is hard to see how Africa’s population can achieve similar average living standards to those increasingly found in Asian countries without the industrialisation of at least several of the larger African economies. Historically, sub-Saharan Africa was short of labour as well as capital. That has been changing, especially with the sustained growth of population that began around the 1920s and accelerated after 1945. Despite HIV / Aids, Africa’s basic problem is now often seen as Malthusian. But this comes with an opportunity for governments and private investors, domestic and foreign, to take advantage of the long-term downward trend in the relative cost of African labour. This has been combined with a huge improvement in education standards: perhaps the biggest achievement of African governments since independence. Widespread Chinese involvement has been the biggest novelty in recent African economic history. But so far the Chinese contribution to African economic growth has been principally

“Where Africa will be when the next international recession – and the one after the one after that – strikes depends crucially on whether it can achieve sustained growth in manufacturing.”

through demand for primary products, and its investments have been mainly in facilitating their outflow. The question is whether Chinese – and Western, and not least African – firms can find profitable ways of investing in African manufacturing, especially when (perhaps) China’s own success leads it to vacate the kinds of markets that can be supplied by labour-intensive manufacturing. But that also depends on greater willingness than has yet been shown by European and other rich countries to build on the precedent created by the US African Growth and Opportunity Act by opening their markets to African manufactured goods. •

POLITIQUES DE RÉFORME FINANCIÈRE

LES LEÇONS DU NEW DEAL

Marc Flandreau, professeur d'économie internationale et d'histoire et politique internationales



ÉTATS-UNIS, New York, 25 septembre 2008 : Des manifestants appartenant à différents groupes d'activistes protestent contre la proposition de renflouage de Wall Street d'un montant de 700 milliards de dollars et contre le système capitaliste, Wall Street et l'administration du président George W. Bush. AFP/Nicholas ROBERTS.

Le *Financial Reform Bill* qui a été adopté aux Etats-Unis au début de l'été manque un peu de dents. Ce roman-fleuve de 2319 pages (gros caractères et grands espaces il est vrai) a d'abord été présenté comme étant la révision la plus profonde des règles du jeu en matière financière depuis des générations. Il a ensuite été critiqué par de nombreux observateurs : trop touffu, trop lourd, trop captif des lobbies qui ont camouflé dans sa jungle toutes sortes de provisions intéressées. S'il est trop tôt pour juger de la portée du *bill*, une mise en perspective historique permet d'éclairer

quelques aspects importants de l'économie politique de la réforme.

Certains économistes se sont amusés à superposer les courbes de la crise de 1929 (*Great Depression*) et de la crise des subprimes (*Great Recession*), et ont trouvé que nous allions un peu moins mal aujourd'hui, peut-être grâce aux politiques macroéconomiques très agressives qui ont été adoptées soit activement pour lutter contre la récession, soit passivement parce qu'il est dans la nature des comptes publics de se dégrader dans les récessions. Il est intéressant de se

livrer au même jeu, mais en termes politiques cette fois.

La partie jouée dans les années 1930 a eu comme point focal les banquiers, baptisés *banksters*, et en particulier les banquiers internationaux (*international bankers*), expression qui désignait principalement l'édifice d'origination et de distribution de titres américains et internationaux, dont la pièce maîtresse est la banque privée J.P. Morgan ainsi que ses alliés comme Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (dont Lehman Brothers est un descendant), et les activités d'investissement conduites par les grandes banques commerciales (National City Bank, Guaranty Trust).

Au moment de l'élection de Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), ces banquiers concentrent une grande force politique et diplomatique. Ils ont joué un rôle clé dans la construction du capitalisme américain. A partir du lendemain de la Première Guerre mondiale, ils sont étroitement associés à l'effort financier de reconstruction, en commençant avec la présidence (républicaine) de Harding et en partenariat avec le secrétaire d'Etat au Commerce Herbert Hoover. Ils financent les campagnes républicaines. Quand la crise de 1929 a lieu, ils sont extrêmement proches du centre du pouvoir et leur accès à la Maison-Blanche est aisé.

« Les crises engendrent des recompositions violentes du paysage politique. »

L'hostilité des Démocrates à leur endroit ne laisse guère de doute : le biographe de la banque Morgan, Ron Chernow, raconte les termes dans lesquels FDR s'oppose à la venue de représentants de cette maison dans le nouveau gouvernement. Il déclare ne vouloir personne venant du « numéro 23 », à savoir le 23, Wall Street, qui est l'adresse de J.P. Morgan & Co. Plusieurs observateurs de l'époque décrivent que la banque Morgan est, lors de l'arrivée de la nouvelle administration, désorientée, et ses contacts avec l'exécutif fragilisés.

Mais l'opposition aux banques de Wall Street n'est pas limitée aux Démocrates et aux opposants du système capitaliste. C'est à cette époque que la dichotomie classique entre « Wall Street » et « Main Street » est institutionnalisée. L'opposition remonte avant la Première Guerre mondiale, aux investigations de la commission Pujo sur le « Money Trust » ainsi qu'aux articles et aux

publications de Louis Brandeis comme son célèbre *Other People's Money*, où il soutient que le capitalisme financier qui est en train de s'installer en Amérique a une nature aristocratique qui ne convient pas aux fondements constitutionnels du pays. En particulier, Brandeis dénonce le fait que les banquiers sont « serviteurs de deux maîtres » – leur propre intérêt et celui du client. Comment espérer que quelque chose de bon puisse ressortir d'une telle contradiction ? Si Brandeis est proche des Démocrates, son autorité morale et intellectuelle, son rôle de penseur de l'*antitrust*, confèrent à ses positions une grande autorité : il est nommé par Wilson à la Cour suprême en 1916. Lorsqu'éclate la crise de 1929 et que les agissements délinquants des banquiers commencent à être connus, un air de « Brandeis told you so » s'installe dans le débat public.

Face aux banques se trouvent alors alignées les forces du « populisme » américain. Certaines figures marquantes permettent de dessiner les contours de ce mouvement. Il y a par exemple le sénateur Hiram Johnson de Californie, un des leaders du mouvement « progressiste » américain qui se stabilise comme sensibilité distincte, plus proche des principes fondateurs de l'Amérique, au sein du

Parti républicain. Ainsi, Johnson affronte Harding dans les primaires républicaines pour l'élection de 1920. Pour autant, cette sensibilité ne se reconnaît pas dans les caciques républicains *blue blooded* de la côte Est. Un autre leader du mouvement anti-banquiers est le Père Coughlin de Detroit, au Michigan, qui lance dans les années 1920 ses programmes de radio sur des thèmes politiques. Ils ont un succès considérable. En 1931, il crée son propre réseau de diffusion radiophonique et ses émissions sont écoutées par des millions d'auditeurs. On peut aussi mentionner le magnat de la presse William Randolph Hearst dont l'empire, concentré sur l'Ouest (*San Francisco Chronicle*), s'étend aussi à la côte Est (*New York American*).

Ces personnalités ont en commun de représenter l'Ouest ou le Mid-West et de s'être ralliées à FDR lors de la campagne de 1932. Le fameux discours de FDR sur les « marchands du temple » est le refrain que ces personnalités répéteront en chœur. Hiram Johnson poursuit les *international bankers* de ses questions lors de la Commission d'enquête sénatoriale sur les prêts aux Etats étrangers de 1931-32 (qui précède les auditions de Pecora). Le Père Coughlin les fustige dans ses émissions radiodiffusées. Quand à



ÉTATS-UNIS, New York, 22 avril 2010 : Le président Barack Obama après son discours sur la réforme de Wall Street et sur le projet de loi de réforme financière. AFP/Saul LOEB.

Hearst, il utilise sa presse tentaculaire pour répandre des rumeurs dénonçant leur pouvoir occulte.

Enfin, et c'est peut-être l'élément le plus important, ces personnalités ont en commun d'avoir toutes, entre 1934 et 1936, retiré leur soutien à FDR, motivant ce retrait par ce qu'ils caractérisent comme un interventionnisme trop fort du président Roosevelt dans la vie et la société américaines. Au moment où ce retrait a lieu, cependant, Roosevelt a en main un pouvoir accru et, surtout, il a réussi à faire adopter le train de réformes financières qui devaient

durablement changer les règles du jeu financier aux États-Unis.

Il est facile de voir quelles différences importantes existent entre cette situation et la situation présente. Les banquiers modernes n'ont pas mis tous leurs œufs dans le panier républicain et ont conservé leur accès à la présidence sous Obama. Ensuite, les Républicains semblent avoir compris avant les Démocrates que la crise constituerait un terrain à cultiver : il suffirait de transmuter la haine du banquier en haine de l'administration démocrate qui leur a prêté secours. Quant aux Démocrates, ils semblent

avoir pensé que les franges populistes de l'électorat ne constituaient pas un électorat de bon aloi. FDR n'avait à l'évidence pas les mêmes préventions — alors même que les sermons-fleuves du Père Coughlin, qui se mirent vite à tourner aux érucations antisémites, n'avaient rien à envier aux discours du *Tea Party* ou de Sarah Palin.

Les crises engendrent des recompositions violentes du paysage politique. La particularité du New Deal a été d'enrôler les populistes dans la réforme sociale. La crise des *subprimes* les a mis dans la main des Républicains. •

LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT

INSTITUTE NEWS

THE INSTITUTE LAUNCHES NEW CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES



Timothy Swanson,
Director of
the Centre.

The Graduate Institute recently launched its new Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES). Its first Director is Professor Timothy Swanson, André Hoffmann Chair for Environmental Economics, who joins the Institute from the UK where he has taught in the faculty of economics at Cambridge University and the faculties of economics and law at University College London. He has also been director of a research centre on the global environment.

The creation of the Centre is timely. It comes at a moment when international relations and development are increasingly being articulated around environmental issues. Although it is fair to say that the impetus was created by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development that took place in Rio in 1992, the momentum is now picking up pace. Indeed, climate change, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are figuring ever more prominently on the agendas of global policy makers. This trend is confirmed by the number and profile of international environmental conferences taking place: Copenhagen (December 2009), Nagoya (October 2010) and Cancún (November 2010), with Rio+20 planned for 2012. A keen understanding of these interactions on the part of future policy makers is therefore crucial.

Even the global financial situation is not immune to the environmental debate as the world comes to terms with the fact that the current global economic system, based as it is on use of finite resources, is unsustainable at

current rates of consumption. Similarly, several studies recently conducted as part of efforts to demonstrate the potential value to the global economy of currently undervalued natural resources (e.g. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study), are gaining credence among policy makers who are showing renewed interest in the role of the environment. Equally, the creation of instruments such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) – intended to aid developing countries through the provision of clean technology – are a testimony of the role of the environment in development. Likewise, interest in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) – using ecosystems and biodiversity themselves to adapt to climate change – serves to strengthen this further.

The new Centre will focus on all these and other issues. Professor Swanson, who will also head the Centre's Biodiversity Programme, will be joined by Programme Directors including Professors Liliana Andonova (Climate Change and Deputy Director), Jorge Viñuales (Sustainable Development), and Emily Meierding (Security). Together, they will work to develop a unique social science-based approach to the problems of global environmental governance that combines the disciplines of law, economics and politics.

In this, the Institute has an important competitive advantage. With its multidisciplinary approach, it has the expertise to integrate environmental issues into the wider debates



surrounding international relations and development studies. It will offer a holistic approach to the environment to complement the work of other organisations and academic institutions, first of all the University of Geneva, working in this all important field. Furthermore, one of the Institute's crucial advantages is its location at the heart of international Geneva, a key centre for international diplomacy. The region is home to several environmental organisations of global importance [see article by Julia Marton-Lefèvre, Director General of IUCN, on page 6]. The Centre plans to engage with these bodies; in this way, it will be able to offer key insights into environmental theory in practice.

Although still very new, the Centre has already begun research projects in several areas including climate adaptation (in particular, adaptation in the face of climate change-induced water shortages), international burden-sharing (in collaboration with the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration), and government intervention for economic growth (in collaboration with UNEP).

Going forward, the Centre plans to organise several regular events for both Institute and outside participants including The Geneva Dialogues and a series of regular academic seminars on international environmental problems. The

inaugural Geneva Dialogue, which marked the launch of the Centre, was delivered on 2 November 2010 by Robert Keohane, Professor of International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, who spoke on "The Regime Complex for Climate Change".

The establishment of the Centre follows the creation of the André Hoffmann Chair for Environmental Economics at the end of 2008 thanks to a 6 million Swiss francs endowment from Swiss industrialist and entrepreneur André Hoffmann. It is intended to make a major scientific contribution to the study of the impacts of global environmental changes and the finite nature of natural resources on individual societies and the international system as a whole. The Chair will stimulate global research and become a significant global resource – as a source of analysis, expertise, forward-looking thinking and executive education – for international policy and decision-makers. This will necessitate close interaction with the governments, international and non-governmental organisations and academic institutions working in this area.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/cies>

LES NOUVEAUX PROGRAMMES D'ÉTUDES



Soucieux d'adapter son offre de formation aux besoins de ses étudiants et de favoriser leurs débouchés professionnels, l'Institut a modifié en partie ses programmes d'études.

A partir de septembre 2011, il proposera deux masters interdisciplinaires, cinq masters et doctorats disciplinaires, plus un doctorat en économie du développement.

Masters interdisciplinaires en

- Affaires internationales
- Etudes du développement

Masters et doctorat en

- Anthropologie et sociologie du développement
- Droit international
- Economie du développement (doctorat seulement)
- Economie internationale
- Histoire et politique internationales
- Relations internationales / science politique

Deux innovations doivent être soulignées

- les étudiants munis d'un bachelor pourront, une fois acceptés dans un master disciplinaire, demander dès le troisième semestre l'admission dans le programme doctorat consécutif, ce qui leur permettra d'obtenir les deux diplômes en cinq ans, au lieu de six actuellement;
- les étudiants de doctorat pourront faire une thèse dans deux disciplines, l'une choisie comme « majeure », l'autre comme « mineure », et acquérir un diplôme où figurera le caractère bidisciplinaire de leur doctorat.

Alessandro Monsutti

Professeur adjoint d'études du développement

« En créant une nouvelle filière anthropologique, l'Institut se dote d'un outil indispensable pour saisir la complexité du monde d'aujourd'hui. Il offre le cadre idéal pour renouveler les études internationales et du développement par un échange critique entre disciplines. Le défi consiste autant à désenclaver l'anthropologie de l'étude de groupes locaux conçus comme isolés de ce qui les entoure qu'à démontrer la pertinence de l'approche anthropologique pour comprendre les phénomènes transnationaux, les crispations identitaires ou l'émergence de nouvelles formes de souveraineté non étatique. En déplaçant le regard, il s'agira dès lors non seulement de décrire les stratégies d'adaptation, voire de résistance, de certaines franges défavorisées de la population au Nord comme au Sud, mais aussi de mettre en lumière de façon inédite la formation, la reproduction et la circulation des élites. »

NEW COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

THE APPLIED RESEARCH SEMINAR

Marlyne Sahakian, PhD Candidate and Teaching Assistant



Photo Aleksandra Zaronina.

Starting this year, the Master in Development Studies (MDev) offers a new and innovative course. The Applied Research Seminar is aimed at second-year students. It offers hands-on experience of working on research briefs. It has been designed in collaboration with some 20 partners including international and public sector organisations, multinational corporations and NGOs. Commenting on the new course, Prof. Jean-Louis Arcand, MDev Director explains: "The Applied Research Seminar confronts students with the principal issues experienced by Geneva-based organisations today and provides them with a unique opportunity to gain precious experience by conducting research for partner organisations."

The seminar consists of three modules: Sustainable Development coordinated by Prof. Jean-Louis Arcand, Conflict and Development coordinated by Prof. Gilles Carbonnier, and Human Development coordinated by Prof. Jean-Luc Maurer. Research topics were elaborated with external partner and student groups who later met with partners to further refine the research plans. As part of efforts to encourage multi-disciplinary work at the Institute, the Sustainable Development module has also joined forces with Prof. Jorge Viñuales to offer a focus on environmental law.

"This seminar gives us the opportunity to put knowledge into practice," explains student Luc Alexandre Jaquet. "We also gain precious guidance from professors of the Institute who will share their expertise with us. I have great expectations for this seminar." Indeed, for each research brief, students are encouraged to meet with those members of the Institute faculty who have core expertise in the area of research under study.

This seminar is being offered as part of the new MDev programme that was revised during 2009 to incorporate a focus on thematic topics during the third semester. In addition, students will also receive guidance in areas that will be useful to them professionally such as the mechanics of team work, managing projects and partner relationships, drafting written reports, and presentation skills. Thanks to this seminar, students will also gain a much better understanding of what a career in development involves.

At the end of the semester the different groups drafted a written report to the external partners and participated in a poster session at the Rothschild campus from 16 to 23 December 2010. On the last day, a prize was awarded for the best poster presentation.

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Partners in this course include: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), CARE International, The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (GPP), Symbiotics, Nestlé, Procter & Gamble, and Ville de Genève among others.

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LES ÉTUDIANTS

STUDENTS

MAMADOU HÉBIÉ

Doctorant en droit international et assistant

Récipiendaire du diplôme de l'Académie de droit international



Mamadou Hébié

Mamadou Hébié est l'unique récipiendaire du diplôme de l'Académie de droit international décerné lors de la session du cours d'été 2010 en droit international public. Plusieurs noms familiers de l'Institut font partie des rares récipiendaires : les professeurs Georges Abi-Saab (1964) et Marcelo Kohen (1990), Nagla Nassar (1996), Fouad Zarbiev (2002) et Materneau Chrispin (2005).

L'heureux lauréat nous fait le récit de son parcours exemplaire : « Je suis originaire du Burkina Faso, un des pays les moins développés de la planète. J'y ai fait mes études jusqu'à la maîtrise, où j'ai fini avec la meilleure moyenne de promotion. Grâce à une bourse de la DDC (Direction du développement et de la coopération, Berne), j'ai étudié six mois à l'Université de Genève, où j'ai obtenu le Certificat de droit transnational. Plusieurs professeurs m'ont recommandé l'Institut, qui m'a octroyé une bourse et a fait les démarches nécessaires pour l'obtention de mon visa.

J'ai obtenu en 2006 le Master de l'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains à Genève (à l'époque Centre universitaire de droit international humanitaire – CUDIH) et en 2007 le Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA) en relations internationales (option droit international) de l'Institut. Mon mémoire de DEA sur *Les accords conclus entre les puissances coloniales et les chefs locaux en droit international* a obtenu le Prix Mariano Garcia Rubio 2007, décerné chaque année par l'Unité de droit international. Alors que j'étais assistant en 2008, j'ai

conduit l'équipe de l'Institut à sa première victoire au Concours Charles-Rousseau de droit international, organisé à Tunis, en compagnie de Vassilis Pergantis, doctorant. De 2007 à 2009, j'ai participé en tant que chercheur au projet *Private Military Companies and IHL*, sous la direction des professeurs Vincent Chetail et Marco Sassòli (Université de Genève). Enfin, j'ai obtenu en 2009 le diplôme de l'Institut international des droits de l'homme de Strasbourg.

Je termine actuellement ma thèse de doctorat sur le thème : *Les accords conclus entre les puissances coloniales et les chefs locaux en droit international* sous la direction du professeur Marcelo Kohen. La richesse de la bibliothèque et la qualité de son personnel, l'exigence de rigueur et de cohérence dans la réflexion ainsi que le profond humanisme des professeurs ont contribué à mon succès. Les contacts amicaux développés avec des étudiants d'horizons divers ainsi que le bilinguisme (marque de fabrique de l'Institut) ont apporté à ma culture juridique de base une richesse toute en nuances et en diversité.

J'envisage mes projets professionnels essentiellement dans mon pays d'origine. Je pourrais également être expert juridique pour une OI, une ONG ou un gouvernement. Mais mon rêve ultime est de participer un jour à la création d'un institut qui offre une formation identique à de brillants étudiants n'ayant pas la possibilité de venir en Europe ou d'étudier dans un environnement aussi propice à l'épanouissement de leurs qualités ! »

URVI J. PATEL

Exchange Student

Elliott School of International Affairs, George Washington University

Last autumn, as I sat in my exchange programme director's office discussing potential international opportunities, this autumn 2010 semester was still an unknown adventure. My decision to study abroad during the course of my graduate studies was based on one thing: a programme in another country that would afford me a global perspective on the field of conflict resolution. At the Elliott School of International Affairs, I am in the two-year Master's of Global Communication with a concentration in conflict and another concentration in public diplomacy. While I am very happy with the programme at the Elliott School, I decided that an interdisciplinary, diverse approach to conflict would enhance my studies. After assessing several institutions, the Graduate Institute looked to offer this approach and I decided to apply.

Upon acceptance to the exchange programme, I was faced with a difficult decision: leave my rewarding job, excellent line-up of classes at the Elliott School, friends, and a city I knew well to experience a new academic setting and another vibrant city. Sure, it is temporary and four months is not a long time. But as many of us in our graduate and post-graduate years know, it is not easy leaving work, friends, and family behind. But working toward an international career, where short-term assignments are common, this would be preparation for possible future relocation. So, just in time to get a student visa, I decided I would attend the Graduate Institute and could not be happier with the decision.

While the transition to Geneva life was challenging, especially finding a place to live, the exchange programme has been a rewarding one. The Institute's social sciences approach to teaching differs from back home at the Elliott School, which offers a more professionally oriented and less analytical curriculum. Such a difference has offered me the ability to combine scholastic and practitioner approaches to coursework and develop an aptitude for research. My academic work was enhanced professionally through interactions with an expert body of professors hailing from several of the international organisations that are based here in Geneva as well as multitude of specialist panel discussions.

I look at my experience at the Graduate Institute as one that has provided me connections to a diverse group of scholars and a rich academic setting. The ability to call such an international city as Geneva home for a short time confirms my decision to study abroad.



Urvi J. Patel

LA RECHERCHE RESEARCH

NOUVEAUX PROJETS NEW PROJECTS

The Effects of Social Mobilisation and Peer-Education on Counselling and HIV Testing in Senegal

Supervised by **Jean-Louis Arcand**,
Professor of International Economics
and Development Studies

Voluntary counselling and testing are increasingly important components in the fight against HIV/AIDS in African countries such as Senegal. Voluntary testing in Senegal remains low with 1.1% of the population having been tested. Jean-Louis Arcand led a team of researchers, funded by the World Bank's DIME initiative, who carried out an impact evaluation comparing the effectiveness of social mobilisation, traditionally used in NGO campaigns, to that of peer mentoring techniques with a view to using the data to increase the number of people who are tested. The results of the impact evaluation were surprising and showed that both techniques can be used to complement each other to better target specific groups. Peer-monitoring was found to be more effective among men and social mobilisation among women. The evaluation also shows that it is possible to rigorously evaluate alternative interventions using routinely collected data if the methods are randomly introduced. The value of these findings is of interest to both Senegal and global HIV Prevention efforts.

The Project was funded by the World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME).

L'autosuffisance et les stratégies et moyens de subsistance des réfugiés centrafricains et des populations hôtes dans le département de Nya Pende

Projet dirigé par **Jean-Louis Arcand**,
professeur d'économie internationale
et d'études du développement

Le professeur Jean-Louis Arcand, membre du comité de pilotage du Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, coordonne une enquête mandatée par CARE sur l'autosuffisance et les stratégies et moyens de subsistance des réfugiés centrafricains et de la population hôte dans le département tchadien de Nya Pende. Ce travail est mené en collaboration avec une équipe d'économistes sur place. La nécessité de cette enquête réside dans le fait que les ménages migrants sont par définition démunis et que leur intégration (économique et sociale) dans un environnement qui leur est étranger est problématique. L'intérêt de l'étude est donc d'évaluer, à travers une analyse économique et sociale, la situation des ménages afin de déterminer leur niveau d'indépendance économique et ainsi effectuer un meilleur ciblage des stratégies et actions d'aide alimentaire de CARE. Le rapport final de l'enquête est prévu pour la fin de l'année 2010.

Ce projet est financé par CARE.

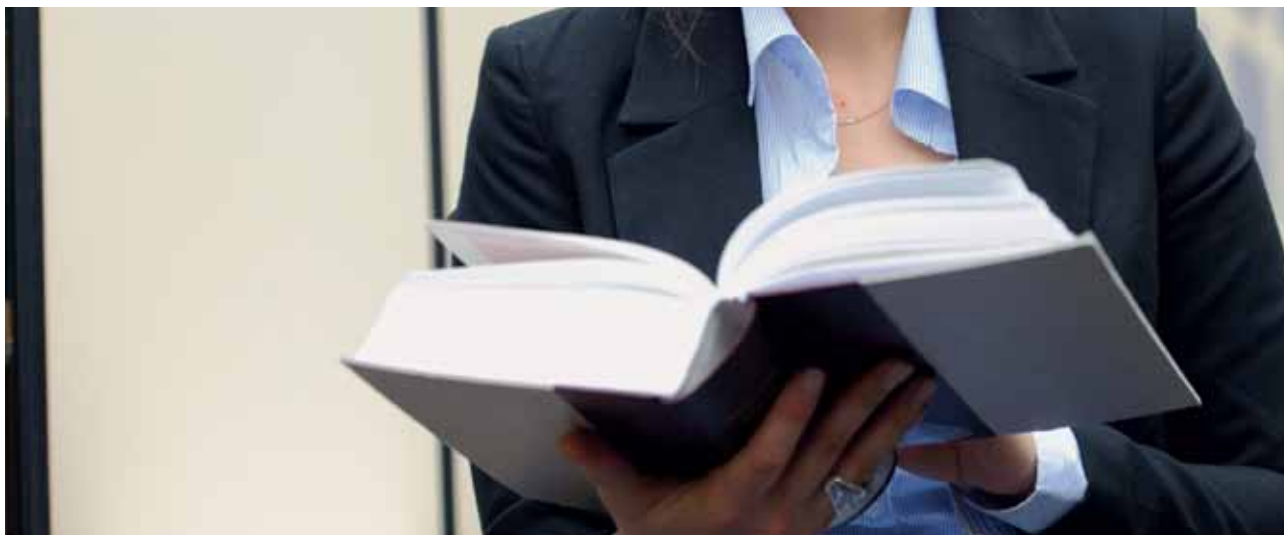


Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.

The Impact and Effectiveness of Multilateral Targeted Sanctions

Supervised by **Thomas Biersteker**,
Professor of Political Science

Directed by Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding Steering Committee member Professor Thomas Biersteker, the Centre's multi-year project "Evaluating the Impact and Effectiveness of Multilateral Targeted Sanctions" has recently received two Canadian grants for the case study research currently being undertaken. The grants were received from the Glyn Berry Programme and the International Security Research and Outreach Programme (ISROP) of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). The research, conducted by an international consortium of scholars, focuses on all 11 cases of targeted sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council since it first introduced targeted measures in 1992: Somalia, Libya, Liberia, Haiti, UNITA (Angola), Sudan, Al-Qaida and the Taliban (Afghanistan), Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Iran.

Funding for this project has been received from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Genre, générations et égalité en agriculture suisse (AgriGenre)

Projet dirigé par **Yvan Droz** et **Fenneke Reysoo**,
chargés de cours d'anthropologie

Les politiques publiques agricoles ont profondément modifié le mode de production au sein des exploitations familiales agricoles en Suisse au cours des quinze dernières années. Les dispositions légales s'y référant ont eu des effets différenciés sur les hommes et les femmes sans que ces transformations aient été problématisées du point de vue du *gender mainstreaming*. Après avoir dressé l'inventaire des politiques publiques agricoles et des dispositions légales, cette recherche étudiera les transformations de l'organisation du travail (productif et reproductif) en milieu agricole et l'adaptation à la nouvelle situation selon le sexe et la génération. Une étude sur l'emploi du temps sera menée en parallèle avec des récits pour documenter ces changements. Les nouvelles pratiques et configurations sociales qui s'actualisent dans le monde agricole en pleine redéfinition permettent une réflexion approfondie sur l'émergence de nouveaux régimes de genre et de générations à l'aune du concept de l'égalité. En questionnant les effets non intentionnels des politiques publiques agricoles, cette étude contribuera au débat sur la mise en œuvre de politiques de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes en Suisse.

Ce projet est financé par le Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique (FNS) et son Programme national de recherche 60 pour une période de 36 mois.

Les acteurs non étatiques et les autorités locales dans le développement (Bénin, Mali, Burkina Faso)

Programme de recherche dirigé par **Jean-Pierre Jacob**, professeur d'études du développement

Dans le contexte des normes actuelles de l'aide (Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement – OMD, lutte contre la pauvreté, Consensus européen pour le développement), les Etats ouest-africains et leurs partenaires techniques et financiers cherchent à se mobiliser pour améliorer la gouvernance et la délivrance effective de services publics de base (santé, éducation, eau potable et assainissement, action sociale...). Toute une série de difficultés font obstacle à cette politique et seront analysées dans le cadre de ce programme de recherche : 1) l'inachèvement juridique et institutionnel (normes du service public, moyens de travail à hauteur des engagements pris par les lois); 2) la coordination des institutions – Etat central, collectivités territoriales, services techniques déconcentrés – et des populations et leur engagement respectif pour une gouvernance concertée; 3) l'articulation des politiques nationales sectorielles et des demandes et potentialités locales.

Ce programme de recherche est financé par la Commission européenne sur trois ans (2011-2014).

Fragile States: The Health and Diplomacy Interface

Supervised by **Michaela Told**, Deputy Director, Global Health Programme

"[In Somalia,] we were faced with the problem of negotiating with three quasi-government entities in the North and a weak transitional government which was incapable of unifying the health system," said Ann E. Claxton, Senior Advisor at World Vision International, speaking at the fourth Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy held on 29 November 2010 in Geneva. Complex and often alternative governance structures characterised by a multiplicity of actors often emerge in situations of fragility, posing particular challenges to negotiations on health service delivery. The vacuum in strategic leadership frequently leads to international actors taking over convening powers. It is critical for them to include community voices at all levels of negotiations in order to ensure stability of health governance and access to health services. This applied research project will address the changing nature of the context, actors and content of health service delivery in fragile states. It will illustrate, through case studies, multi-level and multi-actor health negotiations taking place in these states, and how they can contribute, not only to ensuring access to health services, but also to state- and peace-building efforts. The outcome of this project will be a publication with forward-looking policy recommendations.

For more information about the symposium, please visit <http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalhealth>



Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.

New International Commission against the Death Penalty

Since October 2010 the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights has hosted the Secretariat of the new International Commission against the Death Penalty.

The Commission has the following objectives:

- Promote without delay, the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in all regions of the world, allowing the most widespread and effective implementation of a universal moratorium on the horizon of 2015, with a view to its total abolition.
- Promote the abolition of the death penalty in legislation in those countries carefully considered, in particular in the legislation of the countries that apply a *de facto* moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

→ Solicit when appropriate, the suspension of executions in cases where international law restricts its application, in particular, when it affects the most vulnerable groups in society (child offenders, pregnant women and mentally ill people).

The Commission will have a maximum of 15 experts. It will be supported by a group of states including Switzerland and Spain.

The Commission will *inter alia* maintain contact with representatives of states, international organisations and NGOs, and will make statements and appeals related to the abolition of the death penalty.

THÈSES PUBLIÉES PUBLISHED THESES

MORGENTHAU, LAW AND REALISM

Oliver Jütersonke, PhD 2008



Olivier Jütersonke

A new book by Oliver Jütersonke welcomes renewed interest in the work of Hans J. Morgenthau – a regular lecturer at the Graduate Institute during the 1960s. In his book, Mr Jütersonke argues that a more balanced appraisal of Morgenthau's intellectual origins in international law is key to our understanding of realism in international relations theory, and of the disciplinary gap between law and political science.

Hans J. Morgenthau (1904-80) is known to most students of international relations as a “classical realist” and the author of the highly successful textbook *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. First published in 1948, the book is now in its seventh edition, having been posthumously revised and republished in 2006. Morgenthau's realism is generally classified as resting on anthropological foundations revolving around the innate drive for power in human nature. It is seen as a type of Bismarckian *Realpolitik*, and as such an unscientific precursor to more sophisticated versions of structural and neo-realism that have since taken its place.

Morgenthau was a German-Jewish émigré who had studied in Germany before moving to the United States in 1938 – with a stint at the University of Geneva along the way (1932–35). Yet, save for his mention in the module on classical realism that forms part of the standard “Theories of International Relations” course, Morgenthau had not been the subject of much scholarly attention until about ten years ago, when a number of academics rediscovered his intellectual origins in legal debates of the

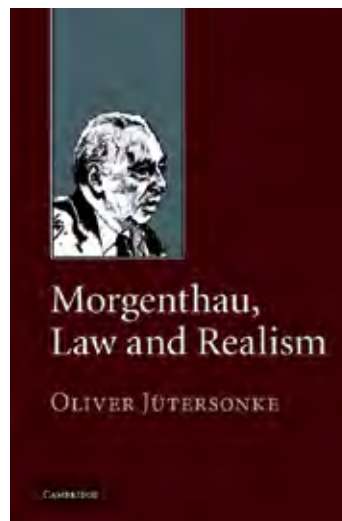
Weimar Republic of the 1920s and 30s. Indeed, the Anglophone social sciences have recently been swept by a (somewhat bewildering) enthusiasm for the “forbidden thinker” Carl Schmitt, the “crown jurist” of the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich, and one of the assertions appearing in the literature is that there had been a “hidden dialogue” between Schmitt and Morgenthau. Quite happily, many scholars of international relations have been warming to the fact that Morgenthau's classical realism was all about Schmitt's “concept of the political” and the end of the *Jus Publicum Europaeum*.

While it is certainly true that Morgenthau was aware of Schmitt's writings and indeed addressed many of them in his early work, the enthusiasm for the intellectual link between the two (arguably fuelled more by the search for justification for studying Schmitt than by a genuine interest in Morgenthau) risks obscuring Morgenthau's *Werdegang* further. As is argued at length in the book, many of the central notions of Morgenthau's realism – the struggle for power as the key manifestation of all politics, the balance of power as the basis for international cooperation, and the distinction between disputes and tensions as a way of making sense of the debates surrounding the justiciability of disputes in international law – were the result of his early German and French works written for an audience of international lawyers. And here, it is Hersch Lauterpacht who stands out as an important figure in Morgenthau's fledgling career, as does Hans Kelsen, who came to the Graduate Institute in 1934 and played a crucial role in Morgenthau's efforts

to obtain his *Habilitation* from the University of Geneva. Crucially, it was the formalist, Kelsenian understanding of law that would have a lasting impact on Morgenthau, leading to his anxiety over the “dominant doctrine” as being a legalistic device that detracted from the underlying distribution of power inherent in any international dispute, and thus also from the empirical enforceability of international legal norms.

That Morgenthau’s intellectual origins have largely been overlooked by international relations scholars has as much to do with the fact that he failed to secure a long-term position at an American law school, as it does with his attempts to assimilate in his new American academic environment by downplaying his German heritage. Indeed, at the University of Chicago, Morgenthau became professor of political science and contemporary history – and not of law – in 1949, and it would be an understatement to declare that he was ill at ease with the behaviouralist approaches advocated by his colleagues. Unable to pursue his focus on international legal theory, and indignant at the “scientism” practiced around him, Morgenthau used the success of his textbook *Politics Among Nations* to instead pursue a career as an increasingly prominent public commentator on international affairs, becoming a focal point for debates on issues such as the American “national interest” and the Vietnam War.

There are reasons for claiming that the standard reading of Morgenthau as classical realist serves its purpose in the study of international relations theory, and that much



Cambridge University Press
Publication date: August 2010
212 pages

of these insights, while interesting, are largely irrelevant to the way in which “International Relations” tries to consolidate its position as an independent field of study. Yet it is equally reasonable to argue that the “boundary work” undertaken by the field in its quest for disciplinarity can only be made sense of by focusing on the intellectual origins of key scholars such as Morgenthau. His career is as much an illustration of the tunnel vision with which the disciplines of law and political science operate, as it is a personal success story in transcending them.

Oliver Jütersonke is currently Head of Research at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding.

LOST IN LOVE-HATE RELATIONS RECONCILING HISTORICAL ENEMY STATES

Seung-Hoon Heo, PhD 2010



Seung-Hoon Heo

Despite my rather dim view of the world of politics, I have always wondered why, if mutual love can bring about so many miracles in our daily life, it cannot do the same among nation states? This naïve but profound conviction pushed me to focus on the cooperative aspect of interstate relationships, especially those between neighbouring enemies. Nation states constantly create, disrupt, or renew bilateral relations. Certainly, it is not because they once managed to develop friendly relations that these will last forever. Likewise, dramatic shifts from foes to allies are frequently observed. Nonetheless, there are instances where deep-rooted national enmities, which stymie efforts to rebuild broken relations, persist for decades and even centuries. It is surprising to observe that sometimes the next generation – that did not experience traumatic past events – still harbours hostile feelings not only at the intergovernmental but also at the intersocietal level.

It is here that the concept of reconciliation finds its place. What is reconciliation? We talk easily about “the failure of attempts at reconciliation between India and Pakistan” or “reconciliatory gestures between China and Japan”. But what do we mean by “successful” reconciliation? Is it when national leaders shake hands? Or when economic interaction becomes intensive? What if after five years, or even ten years of peaceful coexistence, relations deteriorate drastically under a new extreme-nationalist government?

One key element on which I shed light in my research on building an analytical framework for reconciliation is the irreversibility of peace. Halting a war, accepting coexistence, or forming an alliance is a type of peace. But this “cold” state of peace does not guarantee stable peaceful relations, since there is always a risk of a return to animosity. Nor does “reconciled” mean that nations never fight each other again. They may continue to be in dispute

over serious political issues, but they may have a basic agreement that such disputes must be dealt with through non-military means – which is the main point of stable peace. Nation states can always decide to go back to war to resolve their problems. However, I am convinced that it has become almost unthinkable at the present time that France and England, Germany and France, or even Poland and Russia, all once historical enemies, would use military force to resolve conflicts today.

Human nature dictates that it is easier to hate someone we once loved than to love someone we once hated. Isaac Shamir (2002), explaining Israeli-Palestine reconciliation, warns that “the transformative processes of reconciliation are psychologically taxing”. It is therefore extremely difficult to commit to such a transformation without “believing in its success”. Because reconciliation does not occur *naturally*, there is a need for a determined political willingness to implement reconciliatory policies. How is it possible to clear the air when erstwhile enemies refuse to collaborate in reconciliatory processes launched by their foes? The Franco-German reconciliation process is considered one of the best examples of such a process as it reveals strong joint leadership in pursuit of reconciliation, not just in the beginning, but over several decades. The discontinuity of Turkish-Greek reconciliatory policies, courageously launched in the 1920s, and of those of South Korea-Japan in the 1970s demonstrates the importance of a certain consistency in domestic politics.

For governmental initiatives to be sustainable, it is vital to transform public perception, which often tends to be slower to change. If the Turkish-Armenian agreement to normalise diplomatic ties in October 2009 was praised by the international community, it did not stop violent protests from political parties and indeed from society itself within the



Korean Parliament, 2010. Photo Seung-Hoon Heo.

two countries. Political elites and media professionals are at the core of efforts to reduce the asymmetry between Government-to-Government and People-to-People reconciliation processes. As long as politicians continue to exploit false patriotism to fulfil their own powerful ambitions and as long as the media continue to manipulate public opinion by cultivating xenophobia in their own self-interest, there is unlikely to be a genuine reconciliation. The Slovak-Hungarian diplomatic incident of August 2009 shows us to what extent politicians playing their nationalist card to incite popular hatred obstructs societal reconciliation. A positive interplay among political parties and constructive use of the media are thus indispensable to implement a culture of reconciliation.

One could ask: what if no political leader ever makes the first move to implement reconciliation? What if the people refuse to forgive traumatic events that happened decades ago? It is true that there is no immediate risk in not

pursuing reconciliation if these dyads enjoy at the very least a cold peace in the present moment. However, in an era of globalisation, many issues cannot be resolved by one single state, even the most powerful. The growing tendency towards interdependence demonstrates that we need to face future threats together. If “Love thy enemy” seems too idealistic in international politics, it is at least wise to remember that the cost of avoiding reconciliation now is to risk tragic outcomes in the future as “the consequence of not reconciling can be enormous” (Haus, 2003). Whether or not to pursue reconciliation is up to us.

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This article is based on the author's PhD thesis entitled *The Politics of Reconciliation between Historical Enemy States: An Analytical Framework in International History and Politics* which will shortly be published by Palgrave.

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LA FORMATION CONTINUE EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

NEW EXECUTIVE MASTER PROMOTING LEADERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Interview with Giacomo Luciani, Programme co-Director and Visiting Professor



Giacomo Luciani

Taking advantage of its strategic location in Geneva, where one-third of the world's free oil trade takes place, the Executive Education department of the Graduate Institute has created a programme to offer management training for company executives and civil servants involved in oil and gas sector governance. *Globe* talked with Professor Giacomo Luciani* to find out more about this innovative programme.

What are the major components of the new Executive Master in International Oil and Gas Leadership?

The programme consists of three intensive sessions of three weeks apiece held over a nine-month period; it is designed so professionals can carry on with their day jobs at the same time. The faculty includes world academics and experts such as John Gault, former Managing Director of IED Consultants and the International Energy Development Corporation and Alexander Van de Putte, Head of Scenario Processes and Applications at PFC Energy International. Aimed at a wide international audience, the programme will be conducted in English.

Specific focuses include: management of relations between international oil companies and host governments, management of giant infrastructure projects, corporate finance, energy institutions and energy policies, economic development and diversification in energy-rich countries, the future of the hydrocarbon industry and other topics critical to hydrocarbon producing and exporting countries.

What is the comparative advantage of the Graduate Institute for an executive programme in International Oil and Gas Leadership?

The new training will combine a long history of expertise in international relations and development with the Graduate Institute's location in Europe's leading oil trading hub to fill a gap in Geneva's and Europe's education in this important and growing field. Some 75% of Russian exports of crude oil and products are traded in Geneva and many major oil and gas-related companies, including trading and hydrocarbon-related firms have set up their headquarters in the city in recent years. In addition, international organisations involved in various aspects of the sector such as the WTO, UNCTAD, EFTA and others have their secretariats in Geneva.

Geneva is also a prominent centre for arbitration and dispute resolution with a wealth of legal expertise, which is crucial to the industry. It is a key banking centre – energy projects are the largest and most complex in financial terms. Geneva is a centre of expertise in the earth sciences and specifically in the evaluation of oil and gas reserves.

All of these factors mean this new programme has the potential to make Geneva's Graduate Institute a key international centre for executive training for the petroleum industry.

What do you think are the major geopolitical trends that young leaders in the sector now have to deal with?

We face a series of contrasting trends related to energy consumption and the environment. The rapid pace of development in some large emerging countries – notably China and India – is leading to fast increases in energy demand. For the foreseeable future (3 decades or more), this demand



Photo Shell.

will only be satisfied through continued, indeed increasing, reliance on fossil fuels, along with alternative sources. However, CO₂ emissions are a problem for climate change. The solution to this contradiction requires a combination of tools: technological, financial, legal, political. Today, top managers of oil and gas companies in all countries must acquire and project a vision of the future that combines the interests of their company with those of their countries and the global community. This is a huge challenge for emerging managers who, in most cases, come from highly technical and specialised backgrounds.

How do – or should – current international discussions on global environmental change affect leadership in the oil and gas sectors?

The oil and gas sectors are profoundly affected. Most interestingly, the net effect is uncertain. Depending on which policies are adopted nationally and internationally the outcome will be either an increase in international demand – especially of gas – or stagnation. The outcome will also vary by region. Oil and gas leaders must engage in the global debate to avoid resorting to globally sub-optimal policies or those primarily motivated by the self-interest of specific lobby groups. They should also be aware of the

consequences of those policies: will they find markets for their oil and gas? In which regions? Will they have a chance to integrate downstream and add value, exporting transformed products rather than raw materials?

Do you see a new generation of leaders from the Global South emerging in this field?

Of course! The national oil companies of oil exporting and major emerging countries such as the BRICs are the new protagonists of the global oil and gas industry. They control the largest reserves and have the largest production. They play a dominant role in increasing capacity – in their own countries but increasingly also through foreign direct investment. They are the new leaders. This programme recognises this, it is a tool to increase awareness and complement the education of young leaders so that they feel comfortable participating in the global debate.

** Giacomo Luciani is Director of the Gulf Research Centre Foundation (Geneva) and Visiting Professor at Sciences-Po (Paris).*

➤ <http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive/iog>

ALUMNI

INTERVIEW WITH CLEOPATRA DOUMBIA-HENRY (1984)

Director, International Labour Standards Department,
International Labour Organization



Cleopatra
Doumbia-Henry

During your over 20 year career with the International Labour Organization, what would you consider to be your most outstanding accomplishment?

One of my major accomplishments is the Maritime Labour Convention that I developed. The Convention provides rights and protection at work for the world's more than 1.2 million seafarers and updates more than 65 international labour standards related to seafarers adopted over the last 80 years. Through this convention, I was able to use all of my years of experience in international law and international treaty-making. It has absorbed nearly seven years of my professional time in an exhausting way but also in a very exciting way because I felt law in action not just law in the books. It has been a once in a lifetime experience that I will never forget. Working now on an ILO standards vision, in particular on how to enhance the impact of the ILO supervisory system and its rich body of standards, is my current challenge which I am pursuing with a passion.

Did your doctoral thesis on lawmaking by international organisations, focusing in particular on the international maritime organisation, contain any of the foundations for this treaty?

The doctoral thesis for my PhD in International Law at the Graduate Institute contained much of the basis for my later accomplishments. My interest in maritime issues began during my studies at the Institute, which coincided with the adoption of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Thanks to my studies, I have been fortunate enough to be able to occupy some important positions at the ILO while continuing to work as a lawyer in the maritime field.

Why did you decide to return to the Institute to teach?

I am a teacher at heart. I started off my career as a lecturer at the University of the West Indies and I am keen to share my experience with young people. Teaching the course on International Labour Law and Globalisation in the spring 2011 Semester will give me the chance to do something that I enjoy. The Institute goes back to the League of Nations' days and has a long tradition of training civil servants for international organisations. It does this in part by bringing in key people from international organisations who can add value to the teaching by using their experience to give exposure to the subjects in practice. I am happy to contribute to this.

Do you cross paths with other Graduate Institute Alumni in your professional activities?

We have somewhat of a fraternity of Institute Alumni in the international labour standards department at the ILO. Many of my past and current colleagues have studied international law at the Institute and when we look for short-term staff and interns, we often consider people who have degrees from or who are studying at the Institute. The experience they gain in the ILO enables them to compete for vacancies not only in the ILO but also in the rest of the UN system.

PORTRAIT EDGAR MEYER (1957)

Genève était ensevelie sous la neige ce fameux jour de novembre 2010, jour qu'il avait choisi pour nous rendre visite à l'Institut. Edgar Meyer avait bravé la couche blanche de 30 cm pour nous raconter son parcours depuis qu'il a quitté l'Institut en 1957.

Après des études secondaires à Berne, Fribourg et Genève, son choix s'est porté sur l'Institut pour poursuivre ses études supérieures. Avec son nombre élevé d'étudiants étrangers, l'Institut représentait l'ouverture sur le monde à laquelle Edgar Meyer aspirait depuis son jeune âge. A l'époque, William Rappard en était le directeur et Edgar Meyer se souvient encore de chacun de ses mots lors de la leçon inaugurale de 1954: «Je salue les quelques Suisses qui se sont inscrits et à qui je souhaite bonne chance car les possibilités de faire carrière dans les organisations internationales à Genève sont minimes, la Suisse n'étant pas membre des Nations unies.» Il garde également un excellent souvenir de ses professeurs Bourquin, Wehberg, Beaumont, Heilperin, Röpke et Guggenheim.

En quête de carrière internationale et son diplôme fraîchement en main, Edgar Meyer frappe à la porte de l'Organisation européenne de coopération économique (OECE), à Paris, où il décroche un poste d'administrateur des Comités de l'énergie et de l'industrie. De là, il gravit ensuite les échelons et mène une brillante carrière dans l'administration de cette organisation de plus en plus influente.

«Ce que j'ai appris à l'Institut m'a beaucoup aidé», raconte M. Meyer. Il décrit comment il a été détaché une bonne partie de l'année 1961 comme rapporteur du célèbre Comité préparatoire des chefs de délégations négociant la transformation de l'OECE dans l'actuelle OCDE. A nos étudiants et futurs étudiants, Edgar Meyer donne le conseil suivant: «Quelle que soit la branche que vous étudiez, allez

toujours aux sources et vérifiez-les.» C'est ce qu'il a appris en particulier du professeur Jacques Freymond et qui reste actuel malgré les nouveaux moyens de communication.

Edgar Meyer est maintenant retraité et partage son temps entre Paris, la Suisse, le sud de la France et l'Espagne. Son seul regret? Ne pas avoir fait de doctorat à l'Institut. Mais il ajoute qu'il a eu un merveilleux parcours professionnel grâce à son excellente formation dans nos murs. Il souhaite que les projets d'extension de l'Institut menés par notre directeur, Philippe Burrin, soient couronnés de succès et que l'Institut devienne un laboratoire toujours plus perfectionné d'études internationales dans un monde qui en a cruellement besoin.



Edgar Meyer

Les chapitres : une des forces du réseau des anciens de l'Institut

Rejoignez la grande communauté des anciens et le chapitre de votre région ou pays s'il existe déjà, soit Berne, Bruxelles, Kinshasa, Lima, New York, Paris, Quito, Tokyo ou Washington DC. Les chapitres sont animés par des groupes d'anciens qui ont des intérêts communs à partager : réseaux professionnels, réflexion prospective, engagements solidaires ou volonté de promouvoir l'Institut et d'augmenter son bassin de recrutement d'étudiants.

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LES COLLOQUES CONFERENCES

The Path Ahead for World Trade

Free Trade Agreements and the Multilateral Trading System

Despite the problems plaguing the World Trade Organization's Doha Round of talks over the last few years, the organisation remains the best forum for negotiating and resolving global trade issues – subject to certain reforms. This was the message from a keynote speech delivered by Swiss President and former Trade Minister, Doris Leuthard, during a high-level Roundtable Discussion organised by the Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration on 22 November 2010 to mark the 50th anniversary of the European Free Trade Association. Other participants included WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy, Professor Jagdish Bhagwati, Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Celso Amorim, Norwegian Trade Minister Trond Giske and UNECE Executive-Secretary Jan Kubis.

Reasons for the stalled Doha Round are many and complex. Foremost are disagreements between developed and developing nations about trade imbalances with the latter arguing that the talks are unfairly weighted in favour of the former. Equally, making trade agreements contingent upon human rights performance and labour standards has also been contentious with some arguing that "trade should be left to trade" and that trying to force social change through trade is simply exacerbating imbalances. Yet, others argue that in today's interconnected world, excluding considerations about human rights and the environment, for example, is unthinkable.

The current deadlock in world trade talks is resulting in a proliferation of regional free trade (FTAs) agreements. It also risks shifting the burden for resolving trade issues to the G20.

While FTAs undoubtedly have their place in the world trade system, by creating greater openness, increased economic cooperation and strengthened political ties among members, they may result in further imbalances and exclusionary effects against certain nations, especially low-income and smaller developing countries. FTAs must not therefore be seen as a replacement for the multilateral system.



Pascal Lamy, Doris Leuthard and Trond Giske at the Roundtable Discussion at the Institute.
Photo Christian BONZON.

Greater cooperation is needed to achieve multilateralism and the WTO remains the best forum for achieving it. However, if it is to deliver a fairer and more open world trade that benefits all nations, the WTO needs reform.

In particular, reforms are needed in its governance and negotiation procedures. But crucially also, the WTO needs to become a truly global organisation with universal membership. At present the body numbers 153 member countries with a further 31 waiting to join.

If the body is to become truly representative, countries like the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan also need to join as soon as they fulfil the necessary conditions. Similarly, efforts are needed to facilitate accession by Least Developed Countries so that they too can benefit from the promise of global trade integration.

Finally, achieving multilateralism will require WTO to adapt to the realities of the global economy in the 21st century. Today's world is increasingly about integrated production networks, global supply chains, and international flows of services, people and information rather than simply the physical movement of goods from production sites to export markets. To thrive, the WTO will need to devise new rules and disciplines and deal with competition, investment, energy and climate change, with due attention to the fundamental principles of non-discrimination and reciprocity.

"The 'post-Doha' challenge will be to devise a negotiation approach, which is inclusive and efficient at the same time", said President Leuthard.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ctei>



Photo GIMUN.

GIMUN Annual Conference 2011

Women and Development: Promoting a Gender-Balanced Approach to Development Ethics

→ 12–18 March 2011, Palais des Nations

The Geneva International Model United Nations Association (GIMUN) is an entirely student-run NGO. Managed by students from the Graduate Institute with which it has an agreement and the University of Geneva, it seeks to promote the goals and principles of the United Nations (UN) among young people. It does this among others through the organisation of conferences. One of the most important of these events is the Model United Nations (MUN) Conference, which takes place every year and which GIMUN has been organising for over a decade. The Annual Conference is held at the *Palais des Nations*. It has been recognised and endorsed by the UN. As the only organisation of its type, GIMUN has been granted Special Consultative Status by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The focus of this year's conference is on two key topics at the heart of International Relations: gender and development. This choice of topic is highly pertinent as it coincides with the creation of a new agency of the United Nations, UN Women. By bringing these two fields together under the umbrella of a single conference, GIMUN hopes to provide a platform for the most promising young students worldwide to consider these issues from a fresh perspective.

The findings of this conference will feed into the deliberations of the UN Security Council, Human Rights Council, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly 6th Committee (LEGAL), UN Women, and a historical Security Council session devoted to the Kashmir conflict of 1948.

www.gimun.org





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Terrorism and International Politics

Past, Present, and Future

→ 29–30 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

On the tenth anniversary of 9/11, the Graduate Institute will organise a conference on the impact of terrorism on international politics from a historical perspective in partnership with the Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l'histoire du temps présent.

This thought-provoking and stimulating conference will offer scholars an opportunity to address, discuss and exchange views on a variety of terrorism-related issues at different times and in different places. It will also be an opportunity to examine the changing and diverging nature of this phenomenon. The tenth anniversary of the tragic and traumatic events of 9/11 in New York and Washington, DC will be a chance to reflect on the evolution of terrorism, its challenges and the responses of states and the international community.

Among the topics that the conference will address include: the nature of terrorism, comparative regional experiences, the international community and (counter-) terrorism, phases of terrorism and case studies, and contemporary forms of terrorism.

The conference, led by Professor Jussi Hanhimäki, head of the International History and Politics unit, is part of an annual programme of joint public conferences and symposia organised by the Institute and the Pierre du Bois Foundation since its creation in 2007. The Pierre du Bois Foundation was created after Professor du Bois passed away. His work enriched the Institute for more than 15 years.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/duBois-colloque-2011>



LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE POLITIQUE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Entretien avec Gilles Carbonnier, directeur de la Revue et professeur d'économie du développement



Gilles Carbonnier

Le deuxième numéro de la *Revue internationale de politique de développement* sort ce printemps 2011 avec un dossier sur les liens entre énergie et développement. Pourquoi ce thème ?

L'énergie est un enjeu majeur en matière de politique de développement. Dans ce domaine tout particulièrement, il est urgent que les décideurs politiques basent leurs réflexions sur les connaissances accumulées par les scientifiques et que le dialogue s'intensifie entre sciences sociales et sciences de la terre. Les rapports des experts insistent depuis plusieurs années sur l'urgence de prendre des mesures correctives pour éviter de graves crises. La poursuite d'un développement se nourrissant essentiellement de l'abondance des énergies fossiles bon marché se heurte à la raréfaction des réserves, à la hausse des cours et au réchauffement climatique.

Selon les prévisions les plus récentes de l'Agence internationale de l'énergie, la production pétrolière mondiale atteindra son pic historique entre 2020 et 2035. La gestion des tensions croissantes qui en découlent requiert une coopération accrue tant de la part des pays industrialisés que des économies émergentes et des pays pauvres, avec des responsabilités et des capacités d'action différenciées selon les pays. L'une des priorités de la communauté internationale consiste à gérer de manière équitable la réduction à venir de la consommation des hydrocarbures. Dans les pays en développement, les enjeux divergent entre les zones rurales et les mégapoles en pleine expansion. Dans les grands centres urbains, l'un des défis est de réduire l'intensité de la consommation d'énergie. Par contre, des efforts accrus doivent porter sur l'accès à l'électricité pour les 1,4 milliard de personnes qui en sont encore dépourvues aujourd'hui, notamment dans les régions rurales d'Afrique subsaharienne et d'Asie du Sud.

Avec ce nouveau dossier thématique, la Revue entend contribuer – à son échelle – à éclairer ces enjeux globaux ainsi que les effets contrastés qu'ils engendrent et les politiques différenciées qu'ils appellent dans les pays pauvres, émergents et industrialisés.

Une dizaine d'auteurs d'origines disciplinaires et géographiques variées participent à ce dossier. Après un article introductif qui jette un regard historique et prospectif sur le rôle de l'énergie dans le développement économique moderne, les contributions sont organisées en trois parties. La première examine les enjeux géopolitiques relatifs aux ressources énergétiques et leur incidence sur les pays du Sud, ainsi que les forces et faiblesses du système de gouvernance mondiale dans le domaine de l'énergie. La deuxième partie analyse l'évolution ainsi que l'impact des efforts de coopération internationale au développement dans le secteur énergétique. La troisième partie se penche sur les politiques énergétiques nationales élaborées par certains pays en développement, avec un éclairage particulier sur l'Inde et l'Equateur. Avec le soutien de la Direction du développement et de la coopération (DDC), nous prévoyons d'organiser divers colloques pour mettre en débat ce numéro, y compris au Sud.

La Revue examine-t-elle aussi les évolutions de politiques de développement spécifiques, comme dans le premier numéro paru en 2010 ?

Oui. Cette année, nous avons mis l'accent sur la finance, le commerce et les migrations. Nous avons notamment invité trois jeunes chercheurs du Programme for the Study of Global Migration de l'Institut à analyser les politiques de la Chine et de l'Inde vis-à-vis de leurs diasporas afin de voir dans quelle mesure celles-ci peuvent intervenir comme agents de développement économique et

social. La Revue propose aussi une trentaine de pages infographiques qui éclairent le dossier « Énergie et développement » et les grandes tendances en matière de politique de développement.

Quel bilan tirez-vous un an après le lancement de la Revue internationale de politique de développement ?

Rappelons que le premier numéro de la Revue était consacré à l'Afrique, cinquante ans après les indépendances. Depuis la sortie de presse en avril 2010, la Revue a rencontré ses publics lors de divers événements académiques ainsi qu'à travers la diffusion de livres, en version française et anglaise, imprimés et sous format électronique. Outre notre colloque de lancement à Genève en mai 2010, la Revue a coorganisé un colloque à la Mairie de Paris avec l'Agence française de développement et a été invitée à participer à plusieurs tables rondes, notamment à Berne et au Salon du livre de Genève.

En ce qui concerne l'édition électronique, plus de 21 000 personnes ont visité le site de la Revue durant les neuf premiers mois, dont 17 % depuis l'Afrique qui ne compte pourtant que 3 % des internautes du monde. Nous avons également mis en ligne les archives 2003-2008 de l'*Annuaire suisse de politique de développement* en version française et allemande. L'Annuaire connaît ainsi une deuxième vie du fait d'un taux de fréquentation honorable, avec 300 visiteurs par jour en moyenne.

En 2011, nous souhaitons continuer à développer cette ligne tout en élargissant nos partenariats. Nous nous appuierons dorénavant sur la maison d'édition britannique Palgrave Macmillan pour la version anglaise de la Revue alors que l'Institut continuera à publier la version française.



Revue internationale de politique de développement, No. 2, Genève : Graduate Institute Publications, 2011.

Revue internationale de politique de développement
<http://poldev.revues.org>



Archives 2003-2008

Annuaire suisse de politique de développement
<http://aspd.revues.org>



Schweizerisches Jahrbuch für Entwicklungspolitik
<http://sjep.revues.org>





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VATTEL'S INTERNATIONAL LAW IN A 21st CENTURY PERSPECTIVE

LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL DE VATTEL VU DU XXI^e SIÈCLE

Peter Haggenmacher and Vincent Chetail, editors

No other scholar has so deeply influenced the development of international law and shaped the doctrinal debates than Vattel. More than 250 years after its publication, his *Law of Nations* has remained the most frequently quoted treatise of international law. Professors Haggenmacher and Chetail explore the reasons behind the extraordinary authority of Vattel and analyse its continuing relevance for thinking and understanding contemporary international law. Their book gathers contributions from well-known experts of international law and history for the purpose of evaluating the *Law of Nations* from a 21st century perspective. The multiple facets of Vattel's thinking are apprehended through a wide-ranging and comprehensive analysis respectively devoted to the international system, the sources of international law, the subjects of international law, the law of peace and the law of war.

Contributions are in English and French.

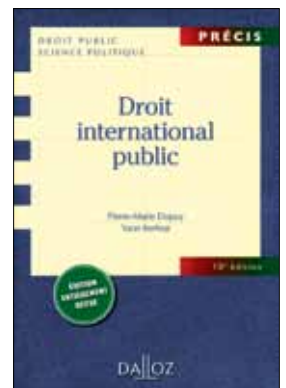


Boston and Leiden:
Brill / Martinus Nijhoff; Geneva:
Graduate Institute Publications.
2011. Series 9. Approx. 600 p.

DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

Pierre-Marie Dupuy et Yann Kerbrat

La dixième édition du Précis Dalloz de droit international public, dont la première remonte à 1992, reprend pour l'essentiel la structure et le contenu des éditions précédentes. Elle examine successivement les sujets du droit international, sa formation, son application et, enfin, ses domaines et finalités. Les contraintes de la mise à jour du contenu de l'ouvrage et de son adaptation aux évolutions constantes de la matière, exigées à chaque nouvelle édition, liées en particulier à l'accroissement du nombre des juridictions internationales et, par voie de conséquence, de la jurisprudence qui en émane, ont incité son auteur, Pierre-Marie Dupuy, professeur à l'Institut, à partager désormais la responsabilité de cette publication avec Yann Kerbrat, professeur à l'Université Paul Cézanne (Aix-Marseille III). L'ambition de ce manuel demeure celle des éditions précédentes : analyser le droit international public sans à priori dogmatique, en s'assignant pour objectif d'initier le lecteur à la technique du droit international sans pour autant négliger le contexte politique, économique et social au sein duquel il évolue.



10^e édition. Précis Dalloz.
Paris : Dalloz. 2010. 925 p.

DROIT DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL

Jean-Michel Jacquet, Philippe Delebecque, Sabine Corneloup



Paris : Dalloz, 2010.
2^e édition, 913 p.

Cet ouvrage est la deuxième édition du *Droit du commerce international* rédigé par les professeurs Jean-Michel Jacquet, Philippe Delebecque et Sabine Corneloup, dont la première édition avait paru en 2007. Le droit du commerce international est une matière incontournable dans la formation des étudiants dont le but est de se spécialiser en droit international, particulièrement lorsqu'ils entendent mener une carrière active dans les professions du droit, que celles-ci soient orientées vers certaines organisations internationales, les professions judiciaires ou le monde de l'entreprise.

Il s'agit cependant d'une branche relativement jeune du droit international aux frontières mouvantes. Elle se situe en effet aux confins du droit international économique, du droit international privé et d'un droit matériel puisant ses règles à différentes sources. Le droit du commerce international peut ainsi être entraîné du côté du droit international économique, où les sources internationales et le rôle des Etats ainsi que des organisations internationales occuperont une place prépondérante. A l'inverse, une approche tout aussi justifiée de la matière insistera sur la place des acteurs privés et fera une large place aux règles de droit international privé et au droit matériel uniforme ou « spontané ».

Le présent ouvrage s'inscrit plutôt dans la seconde perspective. Pour autant, il ne méconnaît pas la première. Il juge en effet indispensable de consacrer des développements conséquents au cadre du droit du commerce international où trouvent place les acteurs publics et les acteurs privés (sociétés et groupes transnationaux de sociétés). Ainsi, le rôle des Etats est étudié sous ses diverses facettes et les organisations internationales trouvent leur place, une attention particulière étant portée à l'Organisation internationale du commerce.

Les opérations du commerce international constituent le cœur de l'ouvrage. Elles reposent avant tout sur des contrats. Il convient de déterminer le droit qui leur est applicable avant de les envisager dans leur singularité. Les auteurs ont inclus le contrat de travail car la mondialisation de l'économie, les délocalisations des sites de production ou le développement des prestations transfrontières de services s'accompagnent d'une internationalisation des rapports de travail qui ne peut être passée sous silence. Il en est de même du droit des investissements internationaux, point de rencontre obligé des besoins des Etats et de la puissance des acteurs économiques privés. Ce droit est à la recherche de son équilibre. Enfin, l'ouvrage aborde de façon détaillée le règlement des litiges, que ce soit par le recours à la justice étatique ou à la justice arbitrale.

CINQ TYPES DE PAIX

UNE HISTOIRE DES PLANS DE PACIFICATION PERPÉTUELLE (XVII^e-XX^e SIÈCLES)

Interview de l'auteur, **Bruno Arcidiacono**, professeur d'histoire et politique internationales

«Globe» – Pourquoi ce choix de recenser les projets de paix perpétuelle ?

Quelle intuition – ou quel intérêt – aviez-vous au début de la recherche ?

Bruno Arcidiacono – Au départ il y a eu la rencontre avec les écrits politiques de Kant et son rejet du système international de l'époque, condamné comme « état de guerre permanente » : une condition intellectuellement et moralement inacceptable. Avec, aussi, son refus de considérer le droit international « vattélien » comme un palliatif adéquat (voir p. 49). De ma sympathie pour ces positions a découlé la curiosité pour les auteurs, plus ou moins connus, qui ont ressenti la même indignation à l'égard de l'ordre – c'est-à-dire du désordre – existant entre les nations, et en ont proposé une réforme radicale, susceptible de mettre fin à l'état de guerre international. Et la curiosité a débouché sur l'idée de faire l'inventaire de ces plans de réforme du monde.

Faut-il voir dans ces essais, au fond, autre chose que des utopies pacifistes, sympathiques, peut-être, mais de peu de conséquence ?

A mes yeux oui. La littérature utopiste, par ailleurs fascinante, est un domaine très différent. Les écrits que j'ai retenus ne relèvent pas de l'irénisme moral ou religieux, ce ne sont guère des fantaisies situées dans un ailleurs ou dans un futur indéterminés, mais des projets de réorganisation du système des relations internationales qui tiennent compte des hommes et des princes tels qu'ils sont, et indiquent les modalités de la réforme. Ils n'offrent pas au lecteur un rêve, mais des recettes.

Quelles conclusions tirez-vous de votre analyse ?

Chemin faisant, l'inventaire a pris des proportions que je n'avais pas prévues au départ : à certaines époques, le XVIII^e siècle notamment, les projets de paix perpétuelle ont littéralement proliféré. Et à force de lire cette littérature, je me suis rendu compte qu'en dépit de leur variété et de leurs idiosyncrasies, mes auteurs s'inscrivaient tous, parfois intentionnellement mais la plupart du temps inconsciemment, dans un certain nombre de modèles récurrents. D'où mon nouveau but : classer ces plans en quelques catégories à la fois exhaustives, mutuellement exclusives et aussi peu nombreuses que possible. Le résultat est le classement en cinq types de paix qui donne le titre au livre. La conclusion que j'en tire est que certains modes de penser le « problème international », de l'organiser conceptuellement, traversent les siècles. Le langage varie selon les époques, bien entendu, et les idées accessoires aussi, mais la logique interne à chaque modèle ne change pas, de même que les grands arguments des adeptes et les principales critiques des détracteurs.



Paris : Presses Universitaires de France ; Genève : Graduate Institute Publications. 2011. 400 p.

LES MENCHEVIKS EN ÉMIGRATION LES PROCÈS-VERBAUX DE LA DÉLÉGATION À L'ÉTRANGER DU PARTI SOCIAL-DÉMOCRATE OUVRIER RUSSE

Andre Liebich et Albert Nenarokov



—
Première partie, 1922-1938.
Seconde partie, 1939-1951.
Partis politiques de Russie.
Fin XIX^e-premier tiers XX^e siècle.
Héritage documentaire.
Moscou : ROSSPEN. 2010.
836 p. et 525 p.

Ces deux volumes, rédigés sous la responsabilité du professeur Andre Liebich et d'Albert Nenarokov, représentent la plus récente contribution au projet monumental de la maison d'édition russe ROSSPEN, qui consiste à retrouver la mémoire politique de la Russie pour une période charnière. En puisant aux archives récemment ouvertes en Russie ainsi qu'aux archives étrangères autrefois inexplorées, plus de quarante volumes de la série « Partis politiques de Russie » mettent à la disposition des chercheurs russes et russophones les sources précieuses pour un éclairage nouveau sur une période fébrile de l'histoire du pays. Cette série cherche à se démarquer tant de l'historiographie soviétique, avec son tableau monolithique où le Parti communiste seul apparaît, que de l'historiographie occidentale, qui minimise encore la vitalité et l'autonomie des acteurs politiques écartés de la scène politique. Elle s'est d'ailleurs imposée dans le paysage scientifique, comme en témoignent les nombreux prix qui lui ont été décernés.

Cette nouvelle publication complète la sous-série de dix volumes sur le Parti social-démocrate ouvrier russe, mieux connu sous le nom de « Mencheviks ». Ces deux derniers volumes couvrent l'activité de la Délégation à l'étranger durant les trente dernières années de l'existence du parti. A la suite de la répression du parti en Russie en 1923-1924, la Délégation à l'étranger reste la seule voix de la social-démocratie russe. Depuis Berlin, puis Paris et, enfin, New York, elle assume cette responsabilité dans un esprit de détermination et d'abnégation admirables. Elle fait entendre sa vision d'une Russie sociale et démocratique future grâce à son activité au sein de l'Internationale socialiste ainsi que par ses nombreuses publications dans plusieurs langues, et, surtout, par le très respecté bihebdomadaire Sotsialisticheskii vestnik ou Messenger socialiste.

Les deux volumes suivent l'évolution de la stratégie du parti ainsi que les débats intenses, tant sur les questions de théorie socialiste que sur les enjeux politiques russes et internationaux, qui ont fini par faire éclater la Délégation à l'étranger. Les documents réunis ici à partir des archives dans plusieurs pays sont tous inédits. Ils sont accompagnés d'un immense appareil scientifique qui compte plusieurs milliers de notes et de commentaires, de nombreux documents annexes ainsi qu'un long essai introductif. Cette publication constitue un travail d'érudition majeur. Elle met à la disposition des chercheurs spécialisés, pour la première fois, un outil de travail précieux qui fera autorité sur un chapitre important de l'histoire russe.

THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

A COMMENTARY

Edited by Stuart Casey-Maslen and Gro Nystuen

This legal commentary of the Convention on Cluster Munitions was published just in advance of the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held in Vientiane, Laos, on 8–12 November 2010. The treaty, which bans the production, stockpiling, transfer, and use of all cluster munitions, entered into force and became binding international law on 1 August 2010. As of early November, 45 States had adhered to the treaty and a further 63 were signatories.

The commentary, which is part of the OUP series “Oxford Commentaries on International Law”, was edited by two international lawyers, Gro Nystuen and Stuart Casey-Maslen; the latter is a senior researcher at the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, a joint centre of the Graduate Institute and the University of Geneva. As part of preparations it hosted three meetings which brought together government and non-governmental experts involved in the negotiation of the Convention to review drafts of the commentary prior to publication.

The Commentary on the Convention on Cluster Munitions is a detailed assessment of the negotiation, content, and implications of the Convention – the latest international treaty to ban a conventional weapon. It offers systematic analysis of each article of the Convention, drawing on the negotiating history. The Introduction provides an in-depth overview of the development and use of cluster munitions and their legal regulation. Germany dropped cluster munitions during the Spanish Civil War in 1937 and both Axis and Allied forces used large numbers of the weapons during the Second World War. There was massive use of cluster munitions during the war in South East Asia in the 1960s and 1970s, and more recent use in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Lebanon.

Issues of particular importance addressed by the Commentary include interoperability – the ability of forces of States or international organisations to operate jointly in the performance of an operation. This issue has particular impact on the legal obligations of, and military relationship between, the armed forces of two or more States operating in a military alliance, such as within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

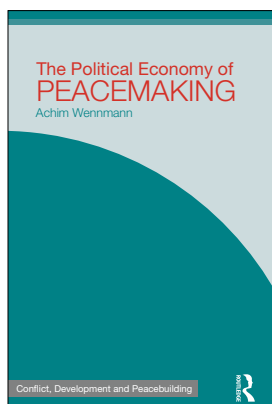
The Commentary is intended for scholars and students of international humanitarian law; practitioners and NGO and government legal advisors involved in the interpretation and application of international humanitarian law; and army legal advisors. The Commentary was formally presented to States in Vientiane on 10 November 2010.



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Oxford: Oxford University Press,
October 2010. 708 p.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PEACEMAKING

Achim Wennmann



London: Routledge. 708 p.

The Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) is pleased to announce the first publication in the Studies in Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding series in collaboration with Routledge Publishers. The series is co-edited by CCDP Steering Committee members Thomas Biersteker, Riccardo Bocco and Keith Krause. The first volume in the series, *The Political Economy of Peacemaking*, has been written by CCDP Researcher Achim Wennmann. It focuses on the economic dimensions of peace processes and examines the opportunities and constraints for assisting negotiated exits out of conflict. The book is the final outcome of a larger CCDP research project conducted for the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs as part of its mediation support activities.

While the economic characteristics and consequences of armed conflicts are usually understood as problems for peace, this book explores whether they can be transformed into opportunities by adopting a political economy perspective. The monograph looks, for example, at income-sharing from natural resources as an opportunity for forward-looking peacemaking strategies; and the implications of deal-making in situations in which war economies and insecurity provide strongmen with disproportionate political and economic power. It also examines the notion that peace processes are not necessarily about the rectification of a conflict's "root causes", but rather about what matters most to the main stakeholders at the moment when a peace process starts taking shape. Finally, it explores the idea that efforts to establish a lasting peace need to go beyond the traditional set of diplomatic actors associated with peace processes to include donor agencies, private enterprises, and diaspora communities in support of forward-looking peacemaking.

The book is thematically organised and discusses the various economic dimensions of peacemaking along with the engagement, negotiation, and transition phases of peacemaking. It draws on the peace processes of Aceh, Nepal, Sudan (North-South), and a series of other cases. It is intended to help students and practitioners better understand peacemaking, optimise the planning and management of peace initiatives, and shape expectations in peace agreements. It will be of much interest to students and researchers in peacebuilding, conflict studies, development studies, international political economy, as well as international relations.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ccdp>



THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO FOOD

LESSONS LEARNED

Jean Ziegler, Christophe Golay, Claire Mahon and Sally-Anne Way

Over one billion people today are gravely undernourished and twenty-five thousand people die every day from hunger and hunger-related causes. Yet current global agricultural output could easily feed the world population of 6.8 billion people daily. These figures reveal the severity and needlessness of world hunger.

The Fight for the Right to Food gives important insights into the work of the UN's first Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food from 2000 to 2008. Written by the Special Rapporteur himself and his team, this book includes the essential conceptual and legal developments and offers an operational understanding of the right to food by documenting experiences from eleven countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. It identifies the obstacles to the realisation of the right to food, sets out key challenges for the future, and pushes forward the frontiers of international human rights law to address the persistence of hunger in the face of globalisation.

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"This book is a masterpiece – highly useful for any right to food advocate." – Colin Gonsalves, Senior Advocate to the Supreme Court of India, Litigator of the most important right to food case in the world.

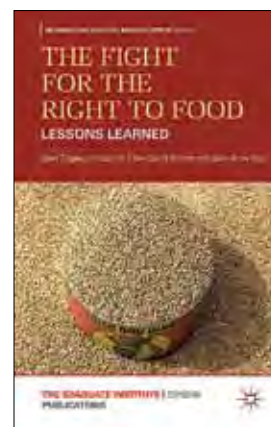
"The work of Jean Ziegler and his team gives hope to millions of peasants struggling for their right to food in all parts of the world." – Henry Saragih, International Coordinator of La Via Campesina, one of the 50 people who can save the planet according to The Guardian.

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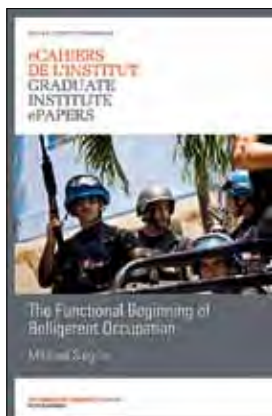
The **International Relations and Development Series** is a new peer-reviewed book series that will be launched in 2011. Published by Palgrave (UK) and edited by the Graduate Institute in Geneva, this series relies on an approach to global problems that integrates international relations and development studies. It aims to promote research concentrating on global and multi-level governance, involving the United Nations and other international organisations as well as key regions and regional organisations. The distinctiveness of this series lies in the combination of a wide disciplinary range and interdisciplinary perspective.



International Relations and Development Series 1. London: Palgrave Macmillan; Geneva: Graduate Institute Publications. 2011. 512 p.

THE FUNCTIONAL BEGINNING OF BELLIGERENT OCCUPATION

Michael Siegrist



eCahiers de l'Institut | Graduate
Institute ePapers 7. 2011.

This paper by Michael Siegrist, MAS Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, examines what seems to be an important gap in the Fourth Geneva Convention: unlike the Hague Regulations of 1907, the Fourth Geneva Convention does not provide a definition of belligerent occupation. Therefore, the question arises whether the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to occupied territories apply only once the criteria of the Hague Regulations of 1907 have been met or, as suggested in the ICRC Commentary, whether they apply in accordance with the “functional beginning” of belligerent occupation – from the moment that a protected person finds him or herself in the hands of the enemy. It is argued that the Fourth Geneva Convention follows its own rules of applicability and that therefore the approach provided by the ICRC Commentary is the preferred solution. It renders the distinction between invasion and belligerent occupation meaningless, and thereby allows the avoidance of intolerable gaps in the protection of vulnerable persons at the time of invasion. The paper further analyses whether or not applying the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention pertaining to the rights and duties of an occupying power at the time of invasion is realistic. It concludes that these provisions are flexible enough to factor in the needs which arise during invasion while maximising protection of the local population.

Mr Siegrist was awarded the 2010 Henry Dunant Prize for his Master’s dissertation published in this ePaper.



Revue internationale de politique de développement International Development Policy

Cette publication de référence sur les politiques de développement et la coopération internationale est publiée en français par l'Institut et en anglais par Palgrave Macmillan. Ouverte aux auteurs des pays de l'OCDE et du Sud, elle offre chaque année un dossier thématique et un examen des principales évolutions en matière de politique commerciale, financière et de coopération au développement.

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Relations internationales représente, à ce jour, la seule revue de langue française totalement consacrée à l'histoire des relations internationales. Elle est coéditée par l'Institut, l'Institut d'histoire des relations internationales contemporaines (IHRIC, Paris) et l'Institut Pierre Renouvin (Université de Paris I). Publiée par les Presses universitaires de France, la revue a institué un dialogue très fécond entre spécialistes français, suisses et internationaux de l'histoire des relations internationales.

Les numéros 143 et 144 sont le résultat du Colloque annuel de la Revue « Entre guerres et ruptures, la protection dans les relations internationales », tenu en mai 2010 à Genève.

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