





Reconsidering European Contributions to Global Justice

GLOBUS kick-off conference

9-10 June 2016 Oslo, Norway



WELCOME TO THE OPENING CONFERENCE OF THE GLOBUS PROJECT

Since its inception the European Union has proclaimed an ambition to promote justice at the global level. But what precisely is the EU's contribution to global justice? And what could a *just* foreign policy look like?

The EU has played a key role in climate negotiations and has developed a capacity for contributing to peace operations and crisis management. Yet, in other domains its contributions to justice are more contested. The EU members' commitment to the stated values of the Union is tested as tens of thousands of migrants arrive at its borders, fleeing from war and oppression. Is a 'fortress Europe' compatible with the EU's self-proclaimed aim of contributing to a more just global order?

Emerging powers challenge the perceived hegemony of Europe and its allies in global institutions. Regional trade agreements (TTIP, TPP) are in the making while global arrangements (WTO) are unravelling. Against this backdrop of change, uncertainty and contestation, it is particularly pertinent to reconsider the Union's contribution to ensuring justice globally.

The political challenges involved in devising policies to promote global justice echo the principled dilemmas discussed by theorists. Faced with intensified globalisation and economic integration, policy makers and theorists alike increasingly recognise that reflection on dilemmas of global justice is required. What is just cannot be settled theoretically, but a theory of justice can clarify the conditions under which justice claims beyond the state's jurisdiction can be settled.

An adequate understanding of global justice must however also take into account realities on the ground. Power relations, tradition, divergent understandings of sovereignty and dire material circumstances can undermine the very conditions for justice claims to be made and heeded by affected parties. Moreover, the competing viewpoints of actors involved must be considered. What are legitimate claims of justice in the eyes of major global powers? On whose behalf do for instance the BRICS states voice claims for justice and what do non-Europeans consider to be adequate procedures for considering justice claims?

In this conference we have brought together scholars from different parts of the world to address both the principled and practical dilemmas involved in developing a foreign policy to improve conditions for global justice.

I wish you a stimulating conference and thoughtprovoking debates.

Helene Sjursen
GLOBUS Coordinator



9-10 June 2016



www.uio.no/globuskickoff



Scandic Hotel Solli Parkveien 68 Oslo, Norway



Registrations by 3 June 2016

PROGRAMME - THURSDAY 9 JUNE

Registration and coffee

9.00

9.15

Welcome and presentation of the GLOBUS project

Ole Petter Ottersen

Rector, University of Oslo

Helene Sjursen

GLOBUS Coordinator, ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo

9.40

I: JUSTICE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

Justice as non-dominance, as impartiality, or as mutual recognition?

Erik O. Eriksen

ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo

- Q&A session

10.15

Keynote lecture: Global justice against global finance

Nancy Fraser

New School for Social Research and University of Oslo Member of GLOBUS Scientific Advisory Board

Comment

John Erik Fossum

ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo

- Q&A session

Coffee break

11.15

11.45

II: TRANSBORDER ISSUES AND THE VULNERABILITY OF STATES AND CITIZENS

Climate justice

Thomas Diez

University of Tübingen

Migration

Sonia Lucarelli

University of Bologna

Cooperation and conflict

Ben Tonra

University College Dublin

Trade and development

Pundy Pillay

University of the Witwatersrand

Comment

Christopher Lord

ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo

- Panel discussion
- Q&A session

How should we think about justice beyond the jurisdiction of the state? What are the key challenges to justice in the context of globalisation?

Increased flows of migration, climate change, changing patterns of trade, and security risks challenge borders and affect peoples' interests without regard for their status or citizenship. What are the specific claims of justice emanating from these fields? Who does the EU recognise as rightful claimants to justice within these domains? How does the EU proceed to determine whose concerns should be included?

Lunch 13.15

14.15

III: GENDER JUSTICE

The quest for a feminist foreign policy and challenges to peace diplomacy

Karin Aggestam

Lund University

- Q&A session

Coffee break

15.00

In the context of globalisation, feminists link up across national borders to claim recognition for women's rights. Acknowledging gender equality as a key justice concern, Swedish foreign minister Margot Wallström launched a strategy for a feminist foreign policy. But what does a feminist foreign policy look like, and what challenges arise in its realisation?

15.30

IV: BRICS PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL JUSTICE

Brazil

Leticia Pinheiro

State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

India

Sreeram Chaulia

O.P. Jindal Global University, India

China

Yiwei Wang

Renmin University of China

South Africa

David Everatt

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Comment

Mai'a K. Davis Cross

ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo

- Panel discussion
- Q&A session

End of general conference

17.00

What are the most prominent justice claims emanating from the emerging powers, the BRICS countries? There may be diverging perspectives on what would be adequate procedures for resolving concerns for justice. To what extent, and how, do the EU's policies take heed of the claims from these states and from their citizens?

FRIDAY 10 JUNE

This part of the conference is devoted to internal sessions and is therefore not open to the public.

SPEAKERS



HELENE SJURSEN

Research Professor at ARENA. Sjursen's main fields of interest include the EU as an international actor, EU's foreign and security policy, EU enlargement, and theories of international relations. A key concern in her research has been to develop theoretical concepts that better capture the normative dimensions of foreign policy and to apply these in empirical research.

NANCY FRASER

Professor of Political and Social Science at The New School for Social Research, NY, Global Justice Chair at Collège d'études mondiales in Paris, and Professor II at the Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo. Fraser is a leading critical theorist who specialises in social, political and feminist theory. Her work addresses globalisation, cosmopolitanism, identity politics, neoliberalism, the welfare state, and gender issues. In her more recent research, Fraser develops a theory of justice in a post-national framework.





KARIN AGGESTAM

Professor at Lund University, Sweden and Visiting Professor at Monash University, Australia. Aggestam's research interests include gender, conflict analysis, negotiation and peace-building. She is currently lead author for the International Panel on Social Progress.

SREERAM CHAULIA

Professor and Dean at the Jindal School of International Affairs of O.P. Jindal Global University, India. Chaulia's research interests include diplomacy, foreign policy, humanitarian practices and international organisations. Recent publications include the book *Politics of the Global Economic Crisis*.





MAI'A K. DAVIS CROSS

Senior Researcher at ARENA and Associate Professor of Political Science at Northeastern University, US. Her main fields of interest are European foreign and security policy, diplomacy, public diplomacy and soft/smart power. Cross' most recent book is *The Politics of Crisis in Europe*.

THOMAS DIEZ

Professor at the Institute of Political Science, University of Tübingen, Germany.

Diez' areas of interest include the role of the EU as an actor in world politics, problems at the intersection of European and international politics, and the securitisation of climate change.







Professor and Director of ARENA. His main research fields are political theory, public policy and European integration. Eriksen has published on topics such as democracy in the EU, functions and limits of the state, deliberative democracy, regional politics, security politics and the welfare state.

DAVID EVERATT

Professor and Head of the Wits School of Governance, University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. Everatt's research interests include policy analysis, South African politics, and the politics of poverty. He has published widely on topics such as youth development, development and poverty, and education.



JOHN ERIK FOSSUM



Professor at ARENA. Fossum's fields of interest include political theory, democracy and constitutionalism in the EU and Canada, and transformation of the nation state. He has published extensively on these topics and the issue of a European public sphere, multilevel parliamentarism and the EU's social constituency.

CHRISTOPHER LORD

Professor at ARENA. His main fields of academic interest include the study of democracy, legitimacy and the European Union. Lord has published extensively in these fields, and has also worked on topics such as EU foreign policy, the political economy of the monetary union, and political parties in the EU.



SONIA LUCARELLI



Associate Professor at the Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Bologna, Italy. Lucarelli's areas of interest include international relations theory and the EU's approach to migration. She has published widely on European identity and the external perceptions of the EU as a global actor.

PUNDY PILLAY

Professor of Economics and Public Finance at the Wits School of Governance, University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. Pillay's research interests include economics and public policy, economics of education and labour markets, and public finance. He is former head of the policy unit for President Thabo Mbeki's office.





LETICIA PINHEIRO

Associate Professor at the Institute of Social and Political Studies, State University of Rio de Janeiro. Pinheiro specialises in Brazilian foreign policy, and her areas of interest include foreign policy, decision-making processes, foreign policy analysis, and south-south cooperation. She is co-editor of the *Journal of Brazilian Political Science Review*.

BEN TONRA

Jean Monnet Professor ad personam of European Foreign, Security and Defence Policy and Associate Professor of International Relations at the School of Politics and International Relations, University College Dublin. Tonra has published extensively on Irish and European foreign policy and the international dimension of the EU.



YIWEI WANG

Professor and Director of the Institute of International Affairs and Director of the Center for European Studies at Renmin University of China. He has served as a diplomat at the Chinese Mission to the EU. His fields of expertise include EU studies, public diplomacy, and Chinese foreign policy. Recent publications include the book *The Belt & Road Initiative: What China Will Offer the World in Its Rise*.

ABOUT GLOBUS

The challenges to global justice are multifaceted and what is just is contested amongst theorists as well as policy makers. Yet, since its inception the EU has proclaimed an ambition to promote justice at the global level. *Reconsidering European Contributions to Global Justice* (GLOBUS) combines normative and empirical research to critically assess the EU's impact.

GLOBUS' team of researchers covers the disciplines of politics, international relations, law, economics, sociology and political theory. The project is coordinated by ARENA Centre for European Studies at the University of Oslo and has partners in Brazil, China, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy and South Africa. It is funded by the Horizon 2020 Programme of the European Union for the period 1.6.2016 - 31.5.2020.

JUSTICE AS A CONTESTED CONCEPT

GLOBUS' scholars engage with the nascent theoretical debates on how we should think about justice beyond the jurisdiction of the state. They contribute to these debates on what justice beyond the borders of states could be by proposing a novel conceptual and evaluative scheme. This scheme directs attention to underlying political and structural challenges to justice.

Three different conceptions, prioritising some challenges to global justice over others, are delineated. The first conceives of **justice as non-dominance**, the second of **justice as impartiality** and the third of **justice as mutual recognition**. They all come with certain limitations. Advantages and disadvantages of these conceptions in

tackling the challenges to global justice will be spelt out and assessed through normative and empirical analyses.

JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION - ACTORS AND ISSUES

What is considered a legitimate claim of justice in the eyes of Europe may collide with perspectives elsewhere in the world. And the realisation of justice may be inhibited by power relations, unequal competences and the prevailing 'system of states'.

Research in the GLOBUS project factors in the experience and perspectives of state and non-state actors outside Europe. There is a particular focus on emerging powers – the BRICS states. GLOBUS further takes heed of global structures that may inhibit or facilitate the realisation of different goals of justice.

GLOBUS' scholars combine analyses of the EU's positions and policies on key aspects of global justice, with in-depth studies of third parties' (state and non-state actors) perspectives on the practice of the EU. The core sectors of analysis are climate change, development and trade, cooperation and conflict, and migration. Gender is addressed as a cross-cutting issue within all sectors.

Researchers examine similarities and differences in perspectives on what would be an adequate theory of global justice, of who makes claims of justice globally and on what grounds. GLOBUS thus pursues the principled and practical dilemmas involved in developing a foreign policy to improve conditions for global justice.

www.globus.uio.no

GLOBUS

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Conference organised by GLOBUS coordinator:

ARENA Centre for European Studies

University of Oslo P.O. Box 1143 Blindern 0318 Oslo Norway

UiO University of Oslo













