Global Governance - EU and India’s contribution to a contested concept in theory and practice

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Literature Review

European Union

• EU’s bottom-up influence on global policy regimes (Müller et. al. 2014)

• EU’s role in- and contribution to the UN (Drieskens, 2010; Johansson-Nogués, 2004; Kissack, 2010; Verlin Laatkainen & Smith, 2006)

• ‘normative power’ Europe vs. more Realist assessment of EU

India

• India’s position in IOs and global policy regimes (Narlikar, 2017; Vihma, 2011)

• India’s constraints to contribute to the system (Narlikar, 2017)

• dilemma of acting as emerging power & voice of the developing world  (Efstathopoulos, 2016)
Justification for Research

• research will answer the Why govern? question (cf. Acharya 2016)

• India is one of the new players that - in an increasingly ‘multiplex’ world (cf. Acharya 2017) - will have influence on global governance discourse

• India as post-Western and the EU as a post-modern identity can produce meaningful changes in the way international politics is conducted

• India in global governance has been underexplored

• cover broader policy area: ‘peace and security’
In an increasingly multiplex world: What is India and the EU's contributions to global governance in peace and security and what is driving their contribution?

- Are India and the EU contesting existing norms in the international system, do they act as norm entrepreneurs/norm-antipreneurs? Or do they simply comply with norms?
- In case of contestation- how does it translate into practice?
Global Governance

“(...) the sum of the informal and formal ideas, values, norms, procedures, and institutions that help actors – states, IGOs, civil society, and TNCs – identify, understand and address trans-boundary problems” (Wilkinson 2014)

Norms

• “A standard of appropriate behavior for actors with a given identity”

  (Finnemore and Sikkink 1998: 891; Adler 2002)

• norms do not establish a clear policy-option, but they narrow down the options considered appropriate by an actor (road map)

• norms emerge, diffuse and are contested in international organizations

  (cf. Barnett and Duvall 2005)
Methodology

• Qualitative Research: Case study method, Qualitative Content Analysis
• combination of data:

- Primary Data
  - UN General Assembly Speeches (2011-2017), Indian and European Union Foreign Policy documents
  - Semi-structured interviews with EU and Indian policy-makers

- Secondary Data
  - Literature on ‘global governance’ concept, India and EU in global governance, newspaper articles
Literature


Global Governance

“Global Governance should perhaps be seen as a heuristic device to capture and describe the confusing and seemingly ever accelerating transformation of the international system. State are central but their authority is eroding in many ways” (Weiss 2005: 81)

Multilateralism

“As its core, multilateralism refers to coordinating relations among three or more states in accordance with certain principles (Ruggie 1993: 8)

Multiplex World

“The emerging world order is thus not a multipolar world, but a multiplex world. It is a world of multiple modernities, where Western liberal modernity (and its preferred pathways to economic development and governance) is only a part of what is on offer. A multiplex world is like a multiplex cinema – one that gives its audience a choice of various movies, actors, directors, and plots all under the same roof”