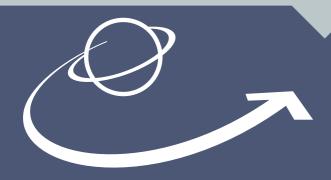


> Old Europe

- 1957: Treaty of Rome European communities begin
- 6 member countries
- Industrial and economic co-operation to prevent conflict
- Democracy and civic education are issues for national states



New Europe

- 2005: European constitution & European citizenship agenda
 - 25 member countries
 - Failure of referenda in France & Netherlands
 - Period for reflection and plan D
 - Democracy and citizenship now essential issues for the EU

What happened globalization & democracy

- 1960's: Deregulation of financial markets and introduction of electronic trade
- 1978: The opening of China / Deng Xiao'ping
- 9/11 1989: The fall of the Berlin wall
- The world becomes one economic system



Flat world

- 1995: Breakthrough of Internet, Netscape IPO initiates global over-investment in fibre. Distance looses significance
- Open source accelerates the development of new ideas
- Work functions move to India, costs are reduced in rich countries, India's economy develops
 - Production moves to China cheap products / economic revolution / the rise of China



Accelleration

- Software as VPN and PayPal enable distant confidence
- New networks of producers, sales organizations and customers create new businesses: Ebay, Amazon, Itunes
- Logistics companies; FedEx, DHL and UPS; make it possible for anyone to create a global company
- Search; Google gives anyone connected access to information



Governance vacuum

- Sovereignty of the national state is diminished
- Real power of politicians diminishes
- Who controls the rate of unemployment?
- Lenovo / IBM
- Rise of populism



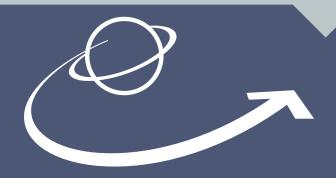
Supranational governance & democracy

WTO, ICC, WHO, Kyoto

Global Compact

War on terror

EU, NAFTA, AU, ASEAN etc.



Multiple arenas

- Before democracy was national and local
- Now we have multiple arenas of governance:

 Local / National / European / Global
- National governments adjust to external forces
- Democracy is eroded



Revive democracy

globalization & democracy

Multilayered democracy

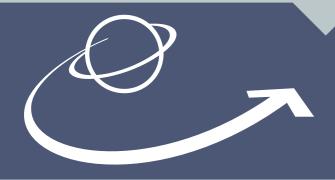
Recognise the diversity of layers

Respect the diversity at layers & autonomy

Demos = people; kratos = power

Power is there to deal with challenges

Democracy is to deal with challenges through power controlled by participation





































Group process





Three stages

- 1. Challenges: Which challenges are important for participants at what level do they believe they should be dealt with
- 2. Power: We describe and debate the present institutions at 4 layers and relate them to the defined challenges
 - 3. Participation: What form of control do citizens have over institutions, accountability, transparency etc.



> Open process

globalization & democracy

We do not present a normative set-up of democracy - instead we ask for ideas of challenges, power and participation

We encourage the expression of a variety of ideas and promote dialogue on different approaches

We accept that democracy can have diverse valid forms



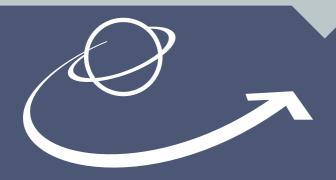
Outcomes

globalization & democracy

Learning of participants - on challenges, globalisation, governance arenas, different approaches

Recognition of different views on globalisation in different contexts - the meaning of global is not the same in city and countryside, among academics and unskilled workers

Results of group processes represent diverse universes of political thinking. Will be used as basis for later group processes



From here

- Processes with diverse groups trade unions, schools, companies
 - Global network
- Training of educators
- More information? This paper available on website monday
- www.iaed.info info@iaed.info