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Postgraduate Students

Globalization, Selected Globalization or De-Globalization in the context of poverty and terrorism? Ethical perspectives

1. Globalization: the characteristics, the roots, the effects

1.1 Eight characteristics

- the transport technologies
- the communication technologies
- the financing systems and intergration of financial markets
- the political frame (open markets)
- the pluralistic value systems
- the interdependence and vulnerability
- the concentration and decentralization of power
- Acceleration and different speeds of development

1.2 The definitions, the beginning and the roots

Definition: Globalisation is the accelerated process of internationalisation and interconnectedness of persons, capital, goods, services, institutions, states, organisations, cultures and values in de-limited space and de-limited time.

Beginning (of the phenomenon or the term?): domination, as old as humanity (Gnana Robinson, India)? Industrial revolution? 1989 (Ernst U. von Weizsäcker).

Roots: see 1.1

1.3 The effects

Decrease of prices

Increase of social and environmental costs

Constructive solidarity (in crises)

Destructive evil (global terror, mafia)

Etc.

2. Globalization: Current Concepts

2.1 Concepts of economic and political power

2.1.1 Globalization as liberalization and privatisation (neoliberal model)

2.1.2 Globalization as new religion bringing salvation? (Refleksi No 1/2003)

2.1.3 Globalization of terror (terrorist groups) and “terrorism of truth” (Nam Kang)

2.2 Concepts of economic, social and political counter-power

2.2.1 Globalization of resistance (Samir Amin/F. Houtart)

2.2.2 De-Globalization: dismantling international organizations (Walden Belo)

2.2.3 Alternative Globalization (World Council of Churches)

2.2.4 Globalization from below (World Social Forum)

2.3 Concepts of shared, limited and controlled power

2.3.1 Re-regulated Globalization (Josef Stiglitz)

2.3.2 De-Globalization as new protectionism (right wing parties in Europe/USA)

2.4 Concepts of value-oriented responsible power

2.4.1 Globalization of justice and solidarity (Churches)

2.4.2 Globalization of sustainability (Stueckelberger)

2.4.3 Globalization of Human Rights (Jörg Hübner)

2.4.4 Globalization of values and religions (Hans Küng)

2.4.5 Globalization of responsible stewardship for the oikos (Earth) (Stueckelberger)

3. Ethical criteria: Fundamental Values

3.1 Preservation of life	Globalisation is a positive process where and when it is an attempt to understand the world as One humankind and One ecosystem in its interdependence and to implement and strengthen these core values.
3.2 Justice	
3.3 Freedom	
3.4 Sustainability	Globalisation is a negative process where and when it is an attempt to reduce the diversity and complexity of this world to one economic, political, religious model in which the power is concentrated in the hands of a few and where the core values are violated.
3.5 Peace	
3.6 Solidarity	
3.7 Dignity	
3.8 Partnership	
3.9 Trust	
3.10 Power-responsibility	
3.11 Forgiveness	

4. Conclusion: Selective Globalization (Stueckelberger)

- 4.1 Sectors and activities for further globalization
- 4.2 Sectors and activities for de-globalization

5. Fields of action

- 5.1 The “war on terror” and human security
- 5.2 The “war on hunger” and food security
- 5.3 Others according to the interests of the students