

Globalance towards a New World Order

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Life/World: Panta Rei – Everything Flows (Heraclit)





Life and World: a Dynamic (Im-)Balance





Content

- 1. Covid and War: a Polarised World of -isms
- 2. Modes of Dealing with Opposites
- 3. The Tree of Values and Virtues
- 4. Globalance: Relational Values & Virtues
- 5. Balance since 3000 Years
- 6. Ways of Transformation towards Globalance
- 7. Examples of Globalance: Technology, Business, Trade, international Politics
- 8. Globalisation De-globalisation, balanced Re-Globalisation

Summary: I still have a dream



1.1 Covid and War: a Polarised World of -isms

3.1.2 Terrorism

3.1.3 Extremism

3.1.4 Fundamentalism

3.1.5 Atheism/ Laicism

<u>3.1.6 Cyberism</u>

3.1.7 Dataism

3.1.8 Capitalism

3.1.9 Socialism

3.1.10 Environmentalism

3.1.11 Globalism

3.1.12 Liberalism

3.1.13 Nationalism

<u>3.1.14 Populism</u>

3.1.15 Protectionism

3.1.16 Absolutism

3.1.17 Sexism, Racism, Ethnicism, Fascism, Conspirationism

My definition: -isms are ideologies, which often absolutize one value above all others.

Therefore, -isms are often the opposite of relational Globalance.

Globalance, chapter 3.1, 140-157



1.2 Three Main World Views (Lenses)



My Power First





My Money First





Our Common Values First = Goal of Globalance





2. Five Modes of Dealing with Opposites

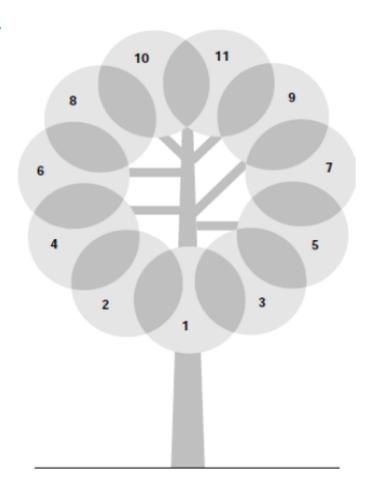
- 1. Destruction: One opposite tries to destroy the other in order to dominate with absolute power.
- **2. Fusion**: The opposites merge, become one, and neutralize each other with the result of no energy or confused energy or productive energy.
- **3.** Innovation: The opposites combine to create together something new, e.g. a child of a man and a woman.
- **4. Synthesis**: The opposites sublimate, absorb from the other, integrate and transform in a dialectic way.
- **5.** Balance: The opposites are in a constant relation and interaction of dynamic balancing and thus creating and procreating life as an ongoing evolutionary process.



3. The Tree of Values and Virtues

Values

- 1. Responsibility
- 2. Freedom
- 3. Justice
- 4. Equity
- 5. Peace
- 6. Security
- 7. Community
- 8. Inclusiveness
- 9. Participation
- 10. Forgiveness
- 11. Stewardship

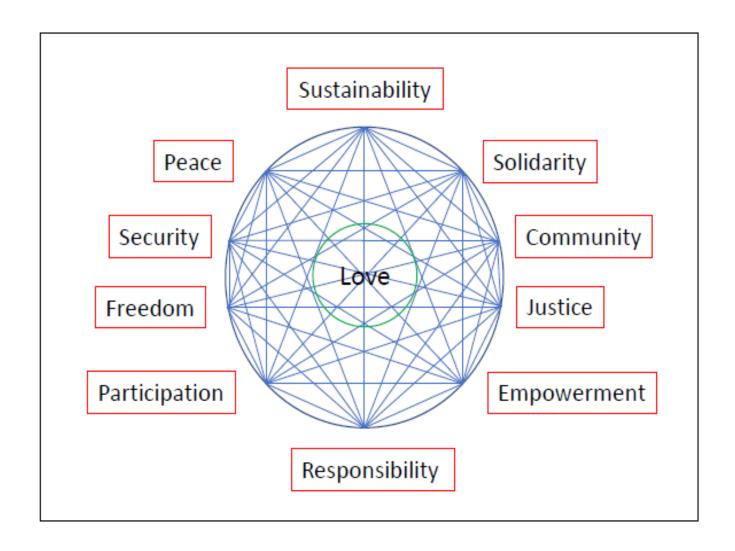


Virtues

- 1. Integrity
- 2. Compassion
- 3. Care
- 4. Transparency
- 5. Accountability
- 6. Reliability
- 7. Respect
- 8. Humility
- 9. Courage
- 10. Gratitude
- 11. Generosity

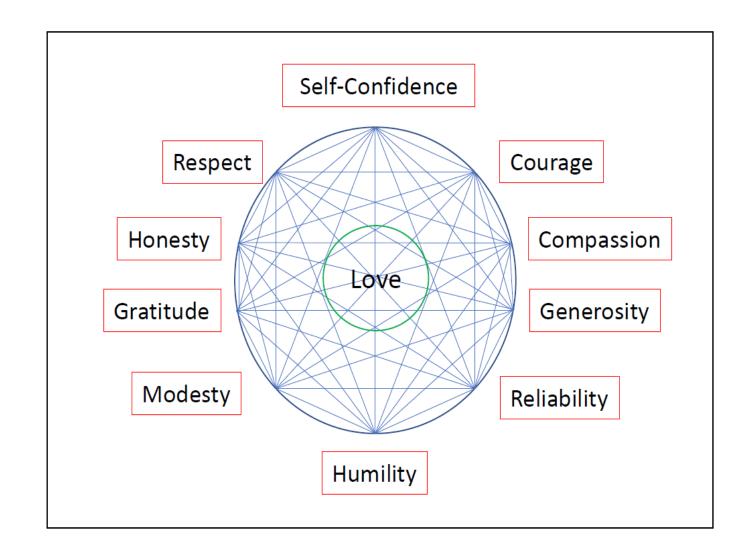


4.1 Globalance: Relational Values



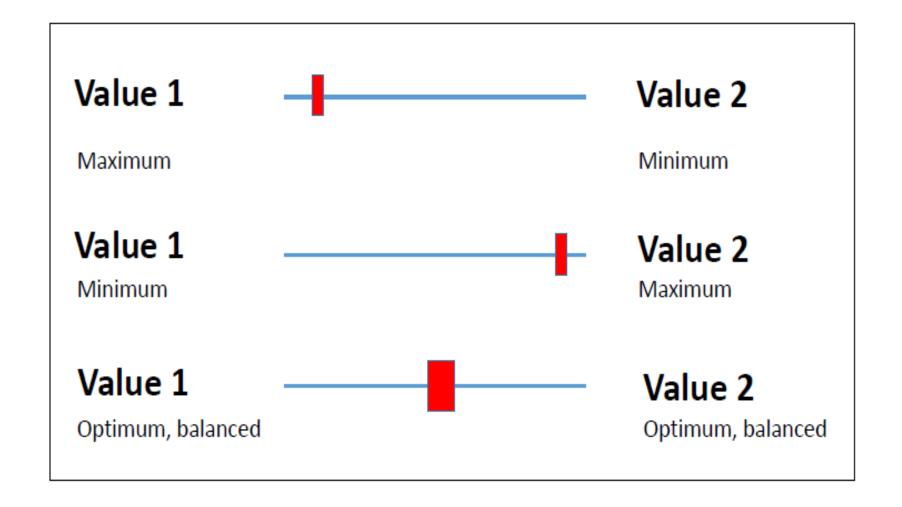


4.2 Globalance: Relational Virtues



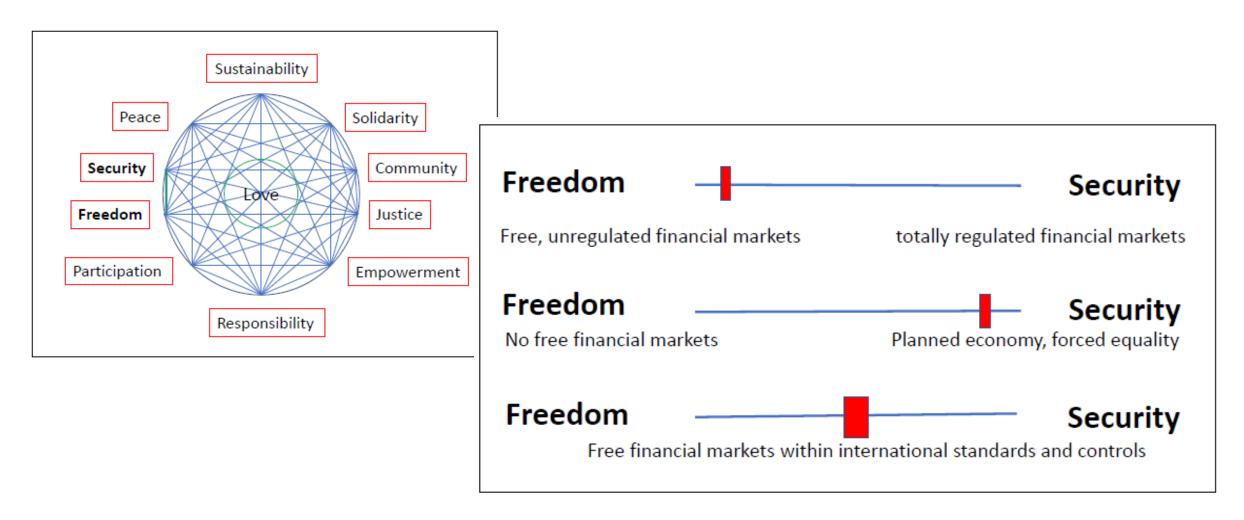


4.3 Two Opposite Values: Maximum, Minimum, Balanced





4.4 E.g. Global Trade: Freedom and Security





4.5 Globalance: "and", not "or"

- 1. Opposites as the two sides of the same coin
- 2. Life from the centre of being
- 3. Dialectic, not dualistic
- 4. Monistic, not imperialistic
- 5. Dynamic, not static
- 6. Evolutionary and revolutionary
- 7. Inclusive, not exclusive
- 8. Balance in body and natural law
- 9. Values-driven, not values-denying
- 10. Unity in diversity, diversity in unity
- 11. Religious and non-religious
- 12. Self-critical, not autocratic
- 13. Holistic, not fragmented

Globalance p. 121-137



5.1 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy

Is Globalance a Western and Christian Concept? No, it is global, inter-cultural, inter-religious. (Globalance, chapter 4, 104-163)



Ancient Egypt: Goddess Maat:

Goodess of moderation

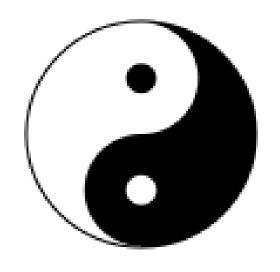
(German: Mass)

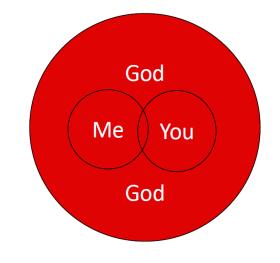


Buddhism: Balance through Mindfulness



5.2 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy

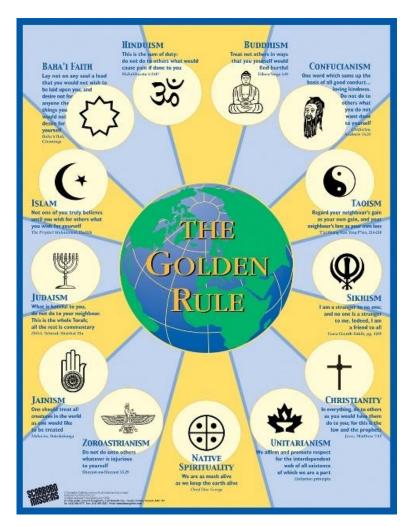




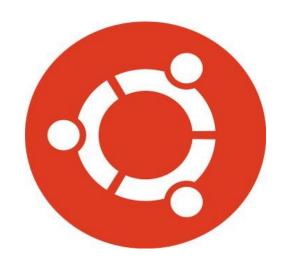
<u>Daoism:</u> Yin and Yang Judaism-Christianity: Balanced love: God, the other, yourself



5.3 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy



Across Religions and Philosophies: The Golden Rule of Reciprocity.



Africa: Ubuntu: Community «I am because we are»



5.4 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy







Confucius: Harmonious Society

Rosemary Radford Ruether: in the Balance Gender Balance

Al Gore: Earth



5.5 Balance in the UN SDG's 2015-2030

UN Sustainable Development Goals SDG's: 17 Interdependent Goals







6.1 Ways of Transformation towards Globalance

(chapter 6, 273-312)

1.Driving Powers from Reform to Revolution

Types of change	Reform (Ref)	Revolution (Rev)	Counter-	Power Shift (PSh)
Powers of change			Revolution (CRev)	
Economic/ Financial power	Key in any reform agenda	Economic collapse can lead to Rev.	Economic control can lead to CRev	Key is control of financial power
Innovation/ Technol. Power	Continuous innovation	Disruptive technologies' revolution	Resistance/refusal of new technologies	Shift to owners of new technologies
Data/ Information power	Main driver in current changes	Main driver in 4 th Industrial Revolution	Can also be used for CRev	Shift from public to private companies
Political/ Legal power	State of law is key for balanced changes	Correct imbalance by new imbalance	Restore pre-revol. Imbalance	Continuity with other rulers
Military/ Violent power	Normally not reform, but disruptive	One means for Rev, but often only Psh	Often the means for CRev	Often the means for a power shift/putsch
Natural Resources Power	Availability and Ownership is key	Availability and Ownership is key	Availability and Ownership is key	Availability and Ownership is key
Workforce/ Labour Power	Unions as force for capital- labor-balance	Revolutionary potential of labor force	Counter Revol potential of labor force	Less relevant in pure power shift
Consumer Power	Can be partial driver in reforms	influence on rev mainly when famine	Minor influence on CRev	Minor influence on PSh



6.2 Ways of Transformation towards Globalance

1.Driving Powers from Reform to Revolution

(chapter 6, 273-312)

Types of change	Reform (Ref)	Revolution (Rev)	Counter-	Power Shift (PSh)
Powers of change			Revolution (CRev)	
Knowledge/ Education power	Key driver for reforms	Can be important driver for Rev	Education seen as obstacle to CRev	Limited influence of education on PSh
Communication/ Networking power	Key driver for reforms	Can be important driver (social media)	Important driver in CRev	Partial driver in Psh
Peoples' Movements power	Driver for sensitisation and reforms	Key driver for revolution	Can be driver for CRev	Can contribute to PSh
Ethics/ Value power	Strengthen values balance	Often dominance of counter- value	Restore pre-revolutionary imbalance	Often no values change
Religious/ Spiritual power	Can be a driver for reform	Can lead to Rev (e.g. Reformation)	Can be a driver for CRev	Rather exceptionally a driver for Psh
Ideological/ Historical Power	Can be strong driver for reform	Can be one driver for Rev	Restorative justification of nationalism	Can be one driver for PSh
Natural Disasters Power	Accelerate awareness for Ref (Climate	Disruptions can lead to instability/Rev	Disruptions can lead to instability/CRev	
Human disasters/ War power	Often hinders or stops reforms	Leads often to human disasters	Leads often to human disasters	Can happen by war, then leads to disasters



7.1 Applied Domains of Globalance (pages 313-836)

7 Applied Domains of Globalance

	7A Global: Globalisation				
	7.1	Globalisation, De-Globalisation, Fragmentation			
	7.2	Global Value Frame: Sustainable Development Goals			
	7B Planet: Technology, Environment, Health				
	7.3	Cyber World: From Internet to Darknet			
	7.4	Science and Technology			
	7.5	Environment: Cultivate and Conserve the Earth			
	7.6	Health: A Pandemic Shakes the World			
	7C Ec	onomics: Systems, Agriculture, Business, Jobs, Finance			
	7.7	Economic Systems: Capitalism, Socialism, Sustainism			
	7.8	Agriculture: Still the Basis of Humanity			
	7.9	Business: Integrated Stakeholder Relationships			
	7.10	Work: Decent Work for all			
	7.11	Financial Markets: Debts, Innovation, Stabilization			
7D Politics: Geopolitics, Nation States, Leadership, Religions					
	7.12	Geopolitics: Easternisation of Values?			
	7.13	Superpowers: A New Quadri-Polar World?			
	7.14	International Politics: Sovereignty, Internat. Governance			
	7.15	Military: Rearmament, Collective Security, Neutrality			
	7.16	Forms of State: How to Execute and Share Power399			
	7.17	National Politics: Left, Right and Middle Parties			
	7.18	Political Leadership: Integrity versus Dishonesty			
	7.19	State: Relations to Religions			

7E	Culture: Religions, Gender, Education
7.2	0 Religion: Fundamentalism, Liberalism and Reform
7.2	1 Relations: Individual, Family, State
7.2	2 Culture: Identity and Innovation
7.2	3 Gender: Women and Men
7.2	4 Education: Empowerment and Integrity
7.2	5 Media: Freedom and Fact Checkers
7.2	6 Miracles: Supernatural and Natural
7F	People: Generation, Urbanisation, Migration, CS
7.2	7 Demography: Intergenerational Solidarity
7.2	8 Urbanisation: Urban and Rural
7.2	9 Migration and Mobility: International and Internal
7.3	30 Civil Society: Empowered People
3 F	Fundamentals: Death, Life, Love
8.1	Death: Time from Chronos to Kairos

Life: Life after Death and Happiness

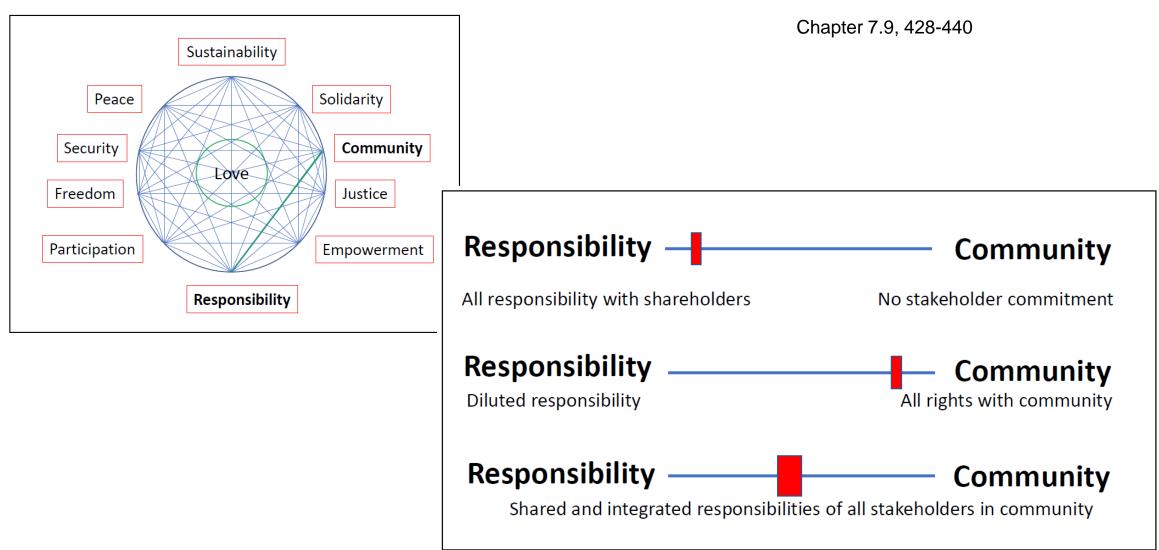
Love: Becoming Human

8.2

8.3

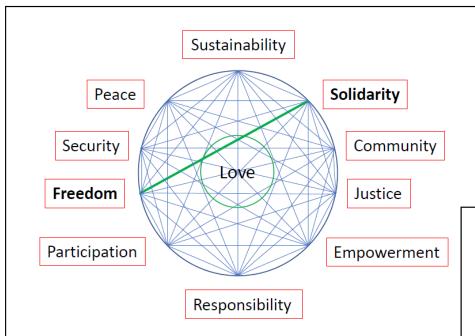


7.2 E.g. Business: Stakeholder Relationships

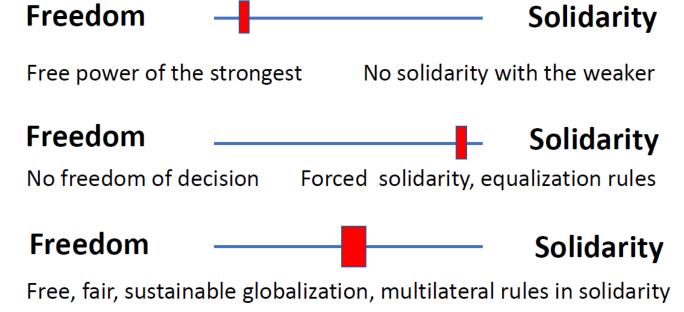




7.3 E.g. International Politics: Sovereignty with Solidarity



Chapter 7.14, 549-566





8.1 Global Trade: Balancing Interdependance & Independance

Globalization led to very high interdependance.

- E.g. 85% of global solar cells are produced in China
- Semiconductors from Taiwan, Rare Metals from RDC, Food etc.
- Covid19, Ukraine war and polarization show need for less vulnerability through diversitfication.

<u>Nationalisms</u> on all continents call for independance.

Globalance means:

- Avoiding extreme interdepenance and extreme independance.
- Balancing interdependance and independance



8.2 Globalisation – De-globalisation – Re-globalisation

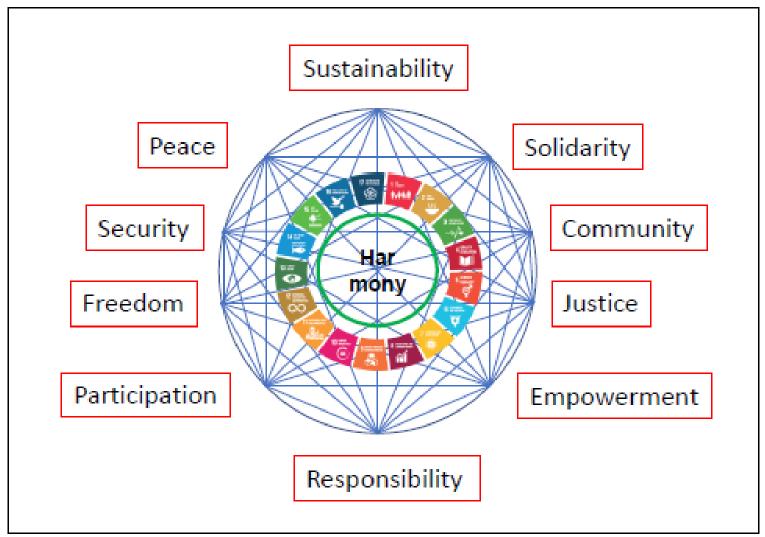
Globalance 316-328 and new: Article of **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director General WTO**: Why the World Still needs trade. The Case for Reimagining, not Abandaoning, Globalization, Foreign Affairs, Jul/Aug 2023, 94-103.

4 phases, simplified:

- 1. Globalisation (1990-2008): off-shore, economic growth, large dependancy, advantage and vulnerability of global supply chains.
- 2. De-globalisation (2008-2020): <u>near-shore</u> to reduce vulnerability, increase environmental sustainability
- 3. Political Polarization (since about 2015?): friend-shore. Politics aims at having a greater say in economics. Political, cultural, social, religious factors.
- Blocks/Alliances: G7/G20 versus BRICS13 (5+7 from 2024))
- 4. Re-globalisation (2022ff): re-shore. <u>Diversification</u> of new supply chains as mixture of near-shore (possible through new IT technologies) and off-shore. Balancing Interdependance and independance.



8.3 Re-Globalisation as Chance for Harmony and Globalance of Values





I STILL HAVE A DREAM

I have a dream Superpowers cooperate Suspicion is converted to trust Escalation is turned to de-escalation Domination is replaced by participation Innovation is balanced with conservation Competition is combined with cooperation Extremism is defeated by respect of opposites Power and leadership are executed with integrity The Golden Rule of reciprocity becomes true Self-confidence is balanced with modesty Soft water is stronger than hard stones Freedom and justice kiss each other Hate is transformed into love Death is integrated in life Love will never end I have a dream

Egg.
Symbol of Life
Christoph
Stückelberger



(Shokran Gidan) شکراً جداً thank you teşekkürler baie dankie kealeboga diolch yn fawr धन्यद (Danyavad) 謝謝 (xiexie) asante sana gracias merci grazie danke Спасибо (spacibo) obrigado/a adube oshe dankjewel

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