



**New Zealand Centre
for Global Studies**

Te Pokapū Akoranga Aorere o Aotearoa

Global studies:

Networks, organizations, and bibliography

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The New Zealand Centre for Global Studies maintains a list of relevant networks, institutions, and publications. To add to this list, please contact Graham Hassall, School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington: graham.hassall@vuw.ac.nz

I. Networks and institutions

1) Alexa

Top Sites in: [All Categories](#) > [Society](#) > [Politics](#) > [Globalization](#)

2) Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)

3) Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization

<http://www.deakin.edu.au/alfred-deakin-institute>

4) Balsillie School of International Affairs (BSIA)

An institute for advanced research, education, and outreach in the fields of global governance and international public policy. As a hub in a global network of scholars, practitioners and students, our mission is to develop new solutions to humanity's critical problems, to improve global governance now and in the future, and to contribute to enhancing the quality of people's lives around the world. Founded in 2007 by philanthropist Jim Balsillie, BSIA is an equal collaboration among the [Centre for International Governance Innovation \(CIGI\)](#), the [University of Waterloo \(UW\)](#), and [Wilfrid Laurier University \(Laurier\)](#). The collaborating institutions bring to BSIA different but complementary strengths, so they have different roles and responsibilities. The two universities employ BSIA faculty and offer BSIA's academic programs, while CIGI, as a think tank, uses its in-house expertise and its worldwide network of practitioners to help inform and guide BSIA's outreach and collaborative research. The BSIA is also the home to three research centres with an international profile - the [Academic Council for the United Nations System \(ACUNS\)](#), the [International Migration Research Centre \(IMRC\)](#) and the [Centre for Sustainable Food Systems](#).

1) Brookings

<http://www.brookings.edu/about/all-brookings-priorities>

2) Centre for Citizenship, Globalization and Governance

<http://blog.soton.ac.uk/c2g2/>

University of Southampton. Programs include **Globalisation, Development & Inequality**

Political and economic globalisation, together with the emergence of acute transnational problems and a widening gap between rich and poor across the world, pose fundamental challenges to the orthodoxy of the governance and development paradigms. The advent of transnational crises – environmental catastrophes, systemic financial collapse, terrorism, migration, global poverty and pandemics – raises major theoretical and practical issues as these developments have also given rise to the emergence of a diversity of modes of discontent rejecting existing forms of governance at national, regional and global levels of political economy. Researchers in this group address these issues and ask: how do turbulent politics, uncertain economies, poverty, and inequality of opportunities generate cycles of contentious politics? How should we understand and respond to poverty and inequality at the global level? How do states and transnational organisations respond to claims-making by civil society movements? Are alternative forms of power relations and post-neoliberal governance arrangements likely to emerge and consolidate as responsive and inclusive models of development? Are they legitimate? Whose interests do they reflect?

People in this: [Pia Riggiozzi](#), [John Glenn](#), [Justin Murphy](#), [Chris Armstrong](#)



3) **Centre for Global Cooperation Research**

The Centre for Global Cooperation Research is an independent research institution of the University of Duisburg-Essen, sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research. It cooperates closely with the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) in Duisburg, the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI) in Essen, and the German Development Institute (DIE) in Bonn. The Centre is located at Duisburg's Inner Harbour, which combines industrial heritage with modern office buildings and a vibrant urban culture. Close to the city centre, the Duisburg Campus with the Social Science Department and INEF is within short reach. The participation of the KWI facilitates the coupling with the neighbouring city of Essen, the lead city during the Ruhr area's time as Europe's Cultural Metropolis in 2010. Through the DIE, the Centre is also represented in the UN City of Bonn with its tight web of international institutions. The Centre focuses on the cultural premises and dynamics of emergent governance structures in current world society and analyses the possibilities for global cooperation. It offers a place for reflection and exchange for researchers from the social sciences, the natural sciences, and the humanities, as well as for selected practitioners from all regions of the world. The four research units of the Centre focus on (1) The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation, (2) Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation, (3) Global Governance Revisited, and (4) Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratisation.

4) **Centre for Global Development**

<http://www.cgdev.org/page/about-cgd>

5) **Centre for Global Food Security**

<http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/food/>

1) **Citizens for Global Solutions**

<http://globalsolutions.org/>

2) **Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)**

An independent, non-partisan think tank focused on international governance. Led by experienced practitioners and distinguished academics, CIGI supports research, forms networks, advances policy debate and generates ideas for multilateral governance improvements. Conducting an active agenda of [research](#), [events](#) and [publications](#), CIGI's interdisciplinary work includes collaboration with policy, business and academic communities around the world. CIGI's research programs focus on: [global economy](#), [global security & politics](#) and [international law](#). Founded in 2001, CIGI collaborates with several [research affiliates](#) and gratefully acknowledges support from a number of [funding partners](#), in particular the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario.

3) **Centre for Global Research (RMIT)**

<http://www.rmit.edu.au/research/research-institutes-centres-and-groups/research-centres/centre-for-global-research/>

Dedicated to research excellence in the area of globalisation and social change with a thematic focus on conflict, development and governance

4) **Centre for Global Studies in Education**

<http://www.waikato.ac.nz/globalstudies/home>

5) **Centre for Globalisation and Governance (CGG)**

<https://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/professuren/cgg/das-cgg/>

The center aims to increase the understanding of the processes and effects of globalization and to contribute to the development of ongoing empirical research as well as the theoretical and methodological frameworks used to analyze the interaction between globalization and development in individual societies. In a research program running from 2009 to 2014 entitled "Globalization and Change in Institutional Constellations," the CGG developed a thematically innovative research profile that is significantly different to the profile of comparable research centers. Specifically, it deals with an international



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comparative analysis of the (sometimes highly contradictory) change in institutional constellations caused by processes such as globalization, EU integration, and endogenous processes of change in national societies when this is accompanied by

changes in governance structures. The program also explores the development of institutions and governance structures in multi-level systems (at the local, national, international, and transnational levels). Furthermore, the question is asked how actors and social networks influence change and what role is played by new forms of social networks at the different levels of the international multi-level system.

The CGG investigates the following research questions:

- How do key institutional departments and governance structures change in contemporary societies in the context of globalization and endogenously induced social change? How can international differences be explained?
- What is the importance for change of cultural values, actor constellations, and social networks?
- What characterizes the shift from interstate to global forms of governance?
- What are the consequences of these processes in terms of work, the economy, social inequality, and social cohesion?

At present, more than 30 professors are carrying out research at the CGG in addition to more than 70 junior academics from various disciplines such as sociology, political science, business, economics, law, journalism, publishing, communication studies, and meteorology.

Work at the CGG is currently divided into six research areas, each of which examines change in institutional constellations and governance structures as well as change in multilevel systems in various areas of society, including business, state welfare, environmental protection, international relations, paid employment, the family, and social networks.

- Research Area 1: **Institutional Constellations that Govern Markets and the Economy**
(Head: Dr. Stefan Kirchner (acting head))
- Research Area 2: **Change in Institutional Constellations of the Welfare State**
(Head: Prof. Dr. Birgit Pfau-Effinger and PD Dr. Patricia Frericks)
- Research Area 3: **Global Climate Governance**
(Head: Prof. Dr. Anita Engels)
- Research Area 4: **Global Governance, Constitutionalism and World Society**
(Head: Prof. Antje Wiener, PhD AcSS)
- Research Area 5: **Change in Institutional Constellations and Cultural Models that Frame the Work-Family Relationship**
(Head: Prof. Dr. Birgit Pfau-Effinger)

Around 25 research projects are carried out, financed by prominent third-party sponsors such as the DFG and the EU as well as numerous federal ministries and well-known foundations. The CGG has also been involved in the successful acquisition of a cluster of excellence (CliSAP) against competition from German universities, in attracting external funding for the development of an application for a special research area (transregion) for the DFG, and in acquiring an EU network of excellence (RECWOWE). In addition, the members have secured a number of research projects from renowned research funding bodies in Germany and abroad. By extending targeted support to doctoral students, the research center also makes a significant contribution to the training of young academics at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences.

CGG Board of Scientific Directors

Prof. Dr. Anita Engels (Executive Scientific Director)

Prof. Dr. Anke Gerber

Prof. Dr. Birgit Pfau-Effinger

6) Centre for Peace and Global Governance

<http://www.cpgg.org/>

and <http://collectivesecurity.blogspot.se/> **COLLECTIVE SECURITY HUMANITY
NEEDS PRINCIPLED SOLUTIONS FOR GLOBAL PROBLEMS**



7) Centre for Research on Globalization

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/about>

Independent research and media organization based in Montreal and a registered non-profit organization in the province of Quebec, Canada.

Asia-Pacific-Research (APR)

In May 2015, the Centre for Research on Globalization established the Asia-Pacific Research (APR) website. APR is an independent media and research initiative with an editorial team based in Asia, the EU and North America, with correspondents in several countries of the region. The Asia-Pacific Research website at asia-pacificresearch.com publishes news articles, commentary, background research and analysis with a specific focus on the dynamics of the Asia-Pacific region. APR combines Asia-Pacific country level news with a broader regional and international perspective of World events.

8) Centre for Science and Policy, University of Cambridge

<http://www.csap.cam.ac.uk/>

Global resources and sustainability

We only have one planet and its resources are finite. Understanding and managing global resources is necessary to ensure a sustainable future, which, in the context of climate change and both economic and population growth, is requiring decision makers in government and industry to consider profound and exacting questions. The triple-team of food, water and energy security are amongst the biggest challenges of our age and solutions are not straightforward. Addressing these issues requires a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing not only expertise in the fields of food, water, energy and the environment, but also an understanding of [risk and uncertainty](#) and [behaviour](#). The Centre for Science and Policy has brought together leading academics from its network, including the [Cambridge Conservation Initiative](#), together with government departments including the Department for Transport, the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Department of Energy and Climate Change in order to discuss real world challenges, review the most recent research and share knowledge

RCUK Global Uncertainties programme

- one of six RCUK priority themes and brings together the activities of all seven UK Research Councils to better integrate current research investments as well as support new multi-disciplinary research in security.
- fosters collaboration between academic partners and funders and a range of national and international policy makers, public bodies, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and the public.
- focuses on six core areas: Ideologies and beliefs; Terrorism; Transnational organised crime; Cybersecurity; Threats to infrastructures; Proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) weapons and technologies.
- runs from 2008 to 2018. The Economic and Social Research Council is leading the programme on behalf of the Research Councils, which has so far granted £384 million for research and activities relevant to Global Uncertainties.

9) Centre for Strategic and International Studies

<http://csis.org/event/2016-global-development-forum-complete-agenda?>

CSIS is a bipartisan, nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. The Center's 220 full-time staff and large network of affiliated scholars conduct research and analysis and develop policy initiatives that look to the future and anticipate change. Hosts an annual "Global Development Forum", has a Global Health Program.



10) Centre for the study of globalization and Regionalization

University of Warwick

11) Center for UN and Global Governance Studies,

<https://www13.shu.edu/academics/diplomacy/center-for-global-governance-studies/about.cfm>

An institutional member of the Academic Council on the United Nations System, was created in January 2014. Martin Edwards, Associate Professor at Seton Hall's School of Diplomacy and International Relations, was designated the inaugural director

12) Center on Global Economic Governance

Columbia University

<http://cgeg.sipa.columbia.edu/about/people>

13) Center on International Cooperation

<http://cic.nyu.edu/about> and <http://cic.nyu.edu/topic/global-governance>

14) Centre on Religion and Global Affairs

<http://www.centreonreligionandglobalaffairs.org>

15) City of Knowledge

<https://apps.ciudadelsaber.org/portal/en/foundation>

Panama City

On the site of the former Clayton U.S. military base, City of Knowledge encompasses an area of 300 acres with more than 200 buildings, and houses a thriving international community where academic, scientific, humanistic and corporate institutions collaborate to further human and sustainable development, based on knowledge. The old barracks and other military facilities have been transformed into modern offices, laboratories, and classrooms. Former training areas and parade grounds have also been repurposed to create a favorable environment for research, learning, innovation, creativity and interaction. This transformation has been the responsibility of a private, non-profit, Panamanian institution: City of Knowledge Foundation. Since its inception, the Foundation has worked to attract and establish innovative enterprises, prestigious centers for research and training, as well as advanced academic programs and major international agencies. City of Knowledge has the vision of transforming the site into a global meeting point, connecting the country to worldwide knowledge networks, thus making a lasting contribution to the sustainable development not only of Panama but throughout the region.

16) Climate Strategies

<http://climatestrategies.org/>

17) Club of Rome

<http://www.clubofrome.org>

18) Commission on Global Security, Justice, and Governance

Formed address global challenges and authored a report called ***Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance***, which issued recommendations for reforming and strengthening the United Nations in the following ways:

- Creating U.N. conflict mediation and peace operations capacity with early-warning capabilities
- Launching the U.N. Parliamentary Network as an advisory body for the U.N. General Assembly
- Establishing an International Carbon Monitoring Entity and Global Climate Action Clearinghouse
- Expanding U.N. Security Council membership to increase its representative legitimacy



- Establishing a U.N. Peacebuilding Council
- Strengthening the International Court of Justice
- Developing a Global Network of Cybercrime Centers
- Strengthening the Responsibility to Prevent, Protect and Rebuild

19) **Copenhagen Consensus Centre**

<http://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/>

20) **Council on Foreign Relations**

<http://www.cfr.org/issue/global-governance/ri7>

21) **Earth Policy Institute**

<http://www.earth-policy.org/>

All good things must come to an end, and we at the Earth Policy Institute (EPI) find ourselves sadly at the end of a road filled with many successes. With our president and founder, Lester Brown, stepping down at the age of 81, we are closing our doors on June 30, 2015.

22) **Forum for a new world governance**

<http://www.world-governance.org/rubrique6.html?lang=en>

Becomes “**World Democratic Forum**”

1) **Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Governance, Boston University**

<http://www.bu.edu/pardeeschool/>

The Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies was borne out of Boston University’s longstanding commitment to global issues, the legacy of excellence of the many academic units that now constitute the School, and the vision and generosity of the benefactor whose name it bears. The [\\$25 million gift](#) from Fred Pardee and the University’s decision to launch the new School was announced in December 2013.

2) **GARNET Network of excellence on globalization, regionalization and regulation**

(this looks like a defunct network)

3) **German Advisory Council on Global Change**

<http://www.wbgu.de/en/home/>

The German federal government set up WBGU as an independent, scientific advisory body in 1992 in the run-up to the Rio Earth Summit. The Council’s principal tasks are to:

- analyse global environment and development problems and report on these,
- review and evaluate national and international research in the field of global change,
- provide early warning of new issue areas,
- identify gaps in research and to initiate new research,
- monitor and assess national and international policies for the achievement of sustainable development,
- elaborate recommendations for action and research and
- raise public awareness and heighten the media profile of global change issues.

WBGU publishes flagship reports every two years, making its own choice of focal theme. In addition, the German government can commission the Council to prepare special reports and policy papers.



4) Ghent Centre for Global Studies

<http://www.globalstudies.ugent.be/about/>

One of 5 research platforms in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, launched at Ghent University in 2013. This interdisciplinary research centre unites scholars from Social and Economic Geography; International, EU and Conflict & Development Studies; Economics, Sociology, Global History and Ethics; Human Rights Law and Intercultural Pedagogy – a total of 11 research groups from 6 different faculties – around the critical study of global processes. In keeping with the spatial turn in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, the centre aims to question the boundaries and scales of space and place, focusing on the co-construction of the local and the global, with special attention to the historical and ethical dimensions of economic, political, social and cultural globalisation, and to (local) agency in global processes and world-making projects.

5) Global Centre for ICT in Parliament

<http://www.ictparliament.org/>

- Launched by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in cooperation with the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) on the occasion of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) in Tunis in November 2005
- responds to the common desire to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where legislatures are empowered to better fulfil their constitutional functions through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).
- acts as a clearing house for information, research, innovation, technology and technical assistance, and promotes a structured dialogue among parliaments, centres of excellence, international organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the donor community, with the purpose to enhance the sharing of experiences, the identification of best practices and the implementation of appropriate solutions.

6) Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

<http://www.globalr2p.org/>

Founded by a number of supportive governments, leading figures from the human rights community, as well as by International Crisis Group, Human Rights Watch, Oxfam International, Refugees International, and WFM-Institute for Global Policy in February 2008 to promote universal acceptance and effective operational implementation of the norm of the "Responsibility to Protect" populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

7) Global Centre on Cooperative Security

<http://www.globalcenter.org/>

8) Global Challenges Foundation

<https://globalchallenges.org/>

Aims to incite deeper understanding of the most pressing global risks to humanity - and to catalyse new ways of tackling them. Founded in 2012 by the Swedish investor and author Laszlo Szombatfalvy, the foundation is based on the belief that global challenges require global solutions and new forms of international cooperation are urgently needed in order to safeguard future generations. **Produces** an annual report assessing Global Catastrophic Risks, the result of continued partnership with researchers at Future of Humanity Institute and the Global Priorities Project at Oxford Martin School at Oxford University

9) Global Citizenship Education Centre - National Chiao Tung University (NCTU), Taiwan

Established 2016.

Professor Liangwen Kuo (Ph.D, UCLA; UNSW)
Director, Graduate Institute of Communication Studies.



Director, Global Citizenship Education Center (GCEC)
National Chiao Tung University (NCTU)
1001 University Road, Hsinchu City 300, TAIWAN

10) Global Development Network

11) Global Economic Governance Initiative (GEGI)

<http://www.bu.edu/pardee/research/global-economic-governance-2/>

The Global Economic Governance Initiative (GEGI) is a research program of the [Center for Finance, Law & Policy](#), the [Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future](#), and the [Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies](#). It was founded in 2008 to advance policy-relevant knowledge about governance for financial stability, human development, and the environment.

12) Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development

<http://www.globalforumljd.org/about-us>

Initiated and supported by the World Bank Legal Vice-Presidency, continues to strengthen through the active involvement of its intellectual development [partners](#) on a broad spectrum of [topics](#). Many of these partners have been collaborating on the co-generation of knowledge products, delivering ad hoc workshops, roundtables, legal databases, dedicated sessions during the Law, Justice and Development Weeks and the WBG-International Monetary Fund Meetings, as well as substantial contributions to the World Bank Legal Reviews, all of which are provided on this website, together with information on the structure, governance and leadership of the Global Forum

13) Global Governance Futures (Robert Bosch Foundation)

<http://www.gg2022.net/>

The Global Governance Futures program (GGF) brings together young professionals to look ahead 10 years and recommend ways to address global challenges.

14) Global Governance Institute

<http://www.globalgovernance.eu/>

The Global Governance Institute (GGI) is an independent, non-profit think tank based in Brussels. GGI brings together policy-makers, scholars and practitioners from the world's leading institutions in order to devise, strengthen and improve forward-looking approaches to global governance. Our mission is to promote comprehensive research, cutting-edge analysis and innovative advice on core policy issues, informed by a truly global perspective. This also includes raising awareness about major challenges of global governance among the general public. Our vision is a more equitable, peaceful and sustainable global order based on effective but accountable international organizations, the global rule of law and the empowerment of the individual across borders and cultures. GGI places particular emphasis on the improvement of the United Nations system and its mutual reinforcement with strong regional organisations. core research areas:

- [Peace & Security](#)
- [Environment & Sustainable Development](#)
- [Global Economy](#)
- [Global Justice](#)
- [Forward Studies & Innovation](#)

15) Global Governance Programme – European University Institute

<http://globalgovernanceprogramme.eui.eu/>

The Global Governance Programme contributes to advance research and promotes multi-stakeholder dialogues on policies and challenges of [transnational governance and regional integration](#), of [global economics, trade, investment and development](#), of [Europe in the world](#), and of [cultural pluralism](#).



16) Global Information Society Watch

<https://www.giswatch.org/about>

The Global Information Society Watch is a joint initiative of the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and the Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation (Hivos), and follows up on our long-term interest in the impact of civil society on governance processes and our efforts to enhance public participation in national and international forums. Global Social Policy Observatory

http://www.zentra.welfare-societies.com/h/about_gspo_7_en.php

Global Social Policy embraces two aspects of global policy. One is the supra-national policy field of global redistribution, regulation and rights and global social governance. The other is the prescriptions and advice about national social policies (of health, education, social protection, habitat and food) provided by global organisations and actors. The *Global Social Policy Observatory (GSPPO)* is a source of information about all of these global social policies and their governance. It is also a platform for exchange of information between researchers, practitioners and activists in global social policy. The GSPPO is a development upon the long established GSP Digest which has since 2000 reported developments in Global Social Policy in both the pages of the [GSP journal >>](#) and on various web sites such as on the [International Council on Social Welfare's \(ICSW\) >>](#), the [GASPP's >>](#), and [Comparative Research Programme on Poverty's \(CROP\) >>](#). The GSPPO provides updates about global social policy between the periodic four-monthly regular editions of the GSP Digest. The [contributors >](#) provide these updates but others are welcome to send to the editor suggestions and links regarding other developments and academic news.

17) Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption

<http://gopacnetwork.org/>

An international network of parliamentarians dedicated to good governance and combating corruption throughout the world. Since its inception, GOPAC has provided information and analysis, established international benchmarks, and improved public awareness through a combination of global pressure and national action.

18) Global Solution Networks

<http://gsnetworks.org/>

19) Global Network Solutions

<http://gsnetworks.org/dc-summit-report/>

20) Global Policy Forum

<https://www.globalpolicy.org/>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheGPFForum>

Global Policy Forum is an independent policy watchdog that monitors the work of the United Nations and scrutinizes global policymaking. We promote accountability and citizen participation in decisions on peace and security, social justice and international law. GPF gathers information and circulates it through a comprehensive website, as well as through reports and newsletters. We play an active role in NGO networks and other advocacy arenas. We organize meetings and conferences and we publish original research and policy papers. GPF analyzes deep and persistent structures of power and dissects rapidly-emerging issues and crises. GPF's work challenges mainstream thinking and questions conventional wisdom. We seek egalitarian, cooperative, peaceful and sustainable solutions to the world's great problems. GPF was founded in New York in December 1993 by a group of fourteen progressive scholars and activists, among them James Paul, Erskine Childers and Joel Krieger. GPF is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, with consultative status at the UN. In September 2004, Global Policy Forum Europe (GPF Europe) was founded as the sister-organization of GPF. GPF Europe is registered as a not-for-profit organization in Germany ("gemeinnütziger eingetragener Verein"). GPF Europe's primary aim has been to monitor and analyze German and European policy-making relating to and within the UN. The office of GPF Europe is located in Bonn, Germany. Global Policy Forum has such derivatives as Global Policy Watch - <https://www.globalpolicywatch.org/> (see infra)



21) Global Policy Research Institute (Purdue University)

<http://www.purdue.edu/research/gpri/>

The **Global Policy Research Institute (GPRI)** began as a faculty initiative stemming from Purdue's solid foundation as a land grant university with a world renowned reputation in agriculture, engineering and the sciences. With Purdue's research competencies serving as its foundation, GPRI is focusing its efforts in the following areas:

- Preparing students with techniques, processes, and knowledge
- Mentoring early and mid-career faculty on policy engagement
- Creating resources to support faculty, students, and analysts
- Connecting faculty and students with organizations involved in developing state, national, and global policies

GPRI is establishing and utilizing strategic partnerships, both within the University and around the globe. GPRI's agenda will allow for targeted and timely dissemination of objective, evidence-based research and expertise to the public and policy makers on a range of domestic and international issues.

Purdue University has the ability to provide high-quality research on multiple sides of a global issue. GPRI is focused on the holistic approach to grand challenges and areas of interest, building on Purdue's distinct and prominent strengths, are:

- [Agriculture](#): crop development, food security and safety
- [Economy](#): global commerce and development
- [Energy Systems](#): alternative sources, delivery and efficiencies
- [Environment](#): climate change, sustainability/water, air, arable land
- [Health](#): health care engineering, disease and drug research
- [Security](#): defense, space and cyber technology
- [Society and Leadership](#): family, governance and leadership issues

Digital Library at <http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/gpridocs/>

22) Global Policy Watch

“Global Policy Watch” is a joint initiative of [Social Watch](#), [Global Policy Forum](#) and [Plataforma 2015 y más](#). It was launched in 2015 in order to follow negotiations at the United Nations towards the third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July 2015 and the Post-2015 Summit of the UN in September 2015, as well as their implementation and follow-up processes. This initiative aims at keeping the members of global civil society informed about the crucial global negotiations of 2015, explore opportunities for participation and lay the basis for a strong presence of CSOs in the monitoring and review processes that ought to start in 2016, once the SDGs and the new development agenda have been adopted.

23) Global Public Policy Institute

<http://www.gppi.net/home/>

The Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi) is an independent non-profit think tank based in Berlin. Our mission is to improve global governance through research, policy advice and debate

24) Global Public Policy Network

<https://www.hertie-school.org/facultyandresearch/global-public-policy-network-gppn/>

<https://sipa.columbia.edu/global-public-policy-network>

<https://gppn.wordpress.com/about/>



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- a partnership between Columbia University, FGV-EAESP, University of Tokyo, Hertie School of Governance, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Institute of Public Affairs at LSE and Sciences Po, Paris. GPPN is global in two ways: the global spread of its members and its subject focus on emerging global trends in public policy.

The mission of GPPN is to address the most pressing public policy challenges of the 21st century and, as a result, to have policy impact, to be influential in public policy education and training, and to be innovative in teaching and research.

1. The guiding principles of the GPPN are to develop a network of schools with:

- a commitment to and a proven track record of excellence in public policy research, education, and public dialogue with a global orientation;
- a strong orientation towards public service that extends to the nongovernmental and private sectors as well as the public sector;
- a firm foundation in the social sciences, which provide the basic analytical tools with which global public policy scholars and professionals seek to understand the world, address social problems, and design and evaluate policy interventions;
- a strong emphasis on substantive policy knowledge and the link between evidence and policymaking that goes beyond general and technocratic training; and
- a strong global orientation that recognizes the ways in which policymaking crosses national boundaries and is shaped by an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.

25) Global Security Institute

<http://gsinstitute.org/>

Dedicated to strengthening international cooperation and security based on the rule of law, with a particular focus on nuclear arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament.

founded by Senator Alan Cranston whose insight that nuclear weapons are impractical, unacceptably risky, and unworthy of civilization continues to inspire GSI's efforts to contribute to a safer world. GSI has developed an exceptional team that includes former heads of state and government, distinguished diplomats, effective politicians, committed celebrities, religious leaders, Nobel Peace Laureates, disarmament and legal experts, and concerned citizens.

Has four, results-oriented programs:

- The Bipartisan Security Group targets members of Congress and their staff;
- Disarmament & Peace Education works with citizens and leaders in the global community;
- The Middle Powers Initiative targets heads of state, diplomats, and other officials, primarily in "middle power" countries*;
- Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament is a network of legislators around the world.

26) Global System for Sustainable Development

<https://gssd.mit.edu/what-gssd>

This is a project at MIT –led by Prof Nazli Choucri

27) Global Sustainability Institute

<http://www.purdue.edu/discoverypark/sustainability/>

Providing food, water, energy and other human needs to the world's entire population without harming the environment is a formidable task. Through Purdue's Global Sustainability Institute (GSI), the [Center for the Environment](#), [Purdue Climate Change Research Center](#), [Energy Center](#), [Water Community](#) and the Center for Global Food Security are connecting existing expertise at Purdue with a pressing global issue and form the core of the initiative.

28) GLOBE - Global Legislators for a Balanced Environment

<http://globelegislators.org/>

Founded in 1989 by legislators from the US Congress, European Parliament, Japanese Diet and the Russian State Duma with the mission to respond to urgent environmental challenges through the development and advancement of legislation.



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29) Globus

<http://www.globus.uio.no/>

A research project that critically examines the European Union's contribution to global justice. Challenges to global justice are multifaceted and what is just is contested. Combining normative and empirical research GLOBUS explores underlying political and structural obstacles to justice. Analyses of the EU's positions and policies are combined with in-depth studies of non-European perspectives on the practices of the EU. Particular attention is paid to the fields of migration, trade and development, cooperation and conflict, as well as climate change. GLOBUS has eight partner universities in Brazil, China, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Norway (coordinator), and South Africa. The project's multinational Scientific Advisory Board is composed of high profile scholars representing different scientific traditions and with expertise on a broad spectrum of issues regarding global justice.

30) Gothenburg Centre of Globalization and Development

<http://gcgd.gu.se/>

Gothenburg Centre of Globalization and Development was created in 2009 to develop research on globalization, which the University of Gothenburg has identified as a priority research area. The Centre is an interdisciplinary organization with participation from several faculties at the university.

The Centre supports research on six themes

1. International Integration and Development in the South
2. The International Organization of Production
3. Global Social Relations
4. Peace, Development and Security
5. Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change

31) Hague Institute for Global Justice

<http://thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org> has a Global Governance programme

<http://thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org/index.php?page=Programs&pid=180&progid=3>

32) Hertie School of Governance

The European and Global Governance Cluster analyses contemporary governance institutions and processes of change beyond the nation-state from a variety of perspectives. Its members study legal and political processes in the European Union and at the global level.

<https://www.hertie-school.org/facultyandresearch/research-clusters/european-global-governance/>

33) Institute for Cultural Diplomacy

http://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/index.php?en_abouticd

34) Institute for Global Law and Policy

<http://iglp.law.harvard.edu/>

The Institute for Global Law and Policy (IGLP) at Harvard Law School is a collaborative faculty effort to nurture innovative approaches to global policy in the face of a legal and institutional architecture manifestly ill-equipped to address our most urgent global challenges. Global poverty, conflict, injustice and inequality are also legal and institutional regimes. The IGLP explores the ways in which they are reproduced and what might be done in response. We aim to provide a platform at Harvard for new thinking about international legal and institutional arrangements, with particular emphasis on ideas and issues of importance to the global South. Professor David Kennedy serves as Institute Director.



35) Institute for Global Leadership (Tufts University)

<http://www.tuftsgloballeadership.org/>

The Institute for Global Leadership at Tufts University is an incubator of innovative ways to educate learners at all levels to understand and engage with difficult global issues. We develop new generations of effective and ethical leaders who are able and driven to comprehend complexity, reflect cultural and political nuance, and engage as responsible global citizens in anticipating and confronting the world's most pressing problems.

36) Institute for Global Peace and Sustainable Governance

<http://www.igpsg.org/>

A not-for-profit organization, whose central goal is to support world-leading academic study, research and advocacy on the subject of **democratic global governance**, ideally a global parliament, as a necessary prerequisite for long-term peace, prosperity and sustainable development in our global village. The Institute also supports community education and interfaith outreach on these issues.

37) Institute of Global Finance

<http://www.instituteglobalfinance.org/>

38) Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (University of California)

<http://igcc.ucsd.edu/>

39) Institute on World Problems

<http://worldproblems.net/index.html>

40) International Council on Social Welfare

<http://www.icsw.org/index.php>

Produces *Global Social Policy*

41) International Labor Organization

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/wcsdg/docs/report.pdf>

Has an interest in globalization. In 2002 established the “World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization”, which reported in 2004.

42) International Peace Bureau

43) International Political Economy and Global Governance Studies (Griffith University)

<https://www.griffith.edu.au/business-government/centre-governance-public-policy/research-programs/international-political-economy,-global-governance-and-g20-studies>

This program focuses on the historical contexts, ideas and institutions, and interest groups and leaders that shape global economic trends and evolving responses to moments of instability and crisis. Current projects include efforts addressing leadership and international organizations, the development of international tax and money laundering regimes, central banking and macroprudential reform, and comparative responses to the Global Financial Crisis.



44) **Inter Parliamentary Alliance for Human Rights and Global Peace**

http://www.ipahp.org/index.php?en_about

Operates under the legal framework of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy and has been established in order to raise awareness of the universality of fundamental human rights, to promote social and economic development in developing countries across the world, and to strengthen intercultural relations between peoples and their communities. Spearheaded by an international group of parliamentarians with the support of experts from politics, academia, and civil society, the Alliance activity includes regular international conferences and academic programs, interdisciplinary research and the promotion of diverse initiatives.

The Alliance pursues the following Aims:

To promote the universality of fundamental human rights

The Alliance will work to support activity that serves to monitor and promote human rights across the world.

To promote socio-economic development in developing countries

The Alliance will conduct activity that aims to support sustainable socio-economic development in areas such as education, energy, tourism, and the economy, in developing countries across the world.

To strengthen intercultural relations in order to promote global peace and stability

The Alliance will work to strengthen intercultural relations between regions, countries, and cultural communities at all levels, by promoting dialogue, understanding, and trust with the ultimate goal of promoting global peace and stability.

The Alliance conducts the following Activities:

To pursue these aims, the Initiative for Human Rights and Global Peace conducts four main types of activity:

The Center for International Law & Human Rights (CILHR) »

Human Rights Initiatives »

Peace Building Initiatives »

Conferences & Academic Events »

Academic Research »

45) **InterParliamentary Union**

<http://www.ipu.org/english/home.htm>

46) **International Public Policy Network**

Best papers presented at the 2016 Conference to be published in a symposium, *Coping with Policy Complexity in the Globalized World*, in *Public Administration Review (PAR)* in 2017.

47) **International Studies Association**

<http://www.isanet.org/>

One of the oldest interdisciplinary associations dedicated to understanding international, transnational and global affairs. Founded in 1959, its more than 7,000 members span the globe – comprising academics, practitioners, policy experts, private sector workers and independent researchers, among others. The Association has long served as a central hub for the exchange of ideas and for networking and programmatic initiatives among those involved in the study, teaching and practice of International Studies.



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48) Jindal Institute of Global Studies Abroad

<http://www.jigsa.edu.in/>

49) Max Plank Institute for the Study of Societies

http://www.mpifg.de/forschung/projektbereiche_en.asp

Project Area

Institution Building across Borders

[Introduction to "Institution Building across Borders"](#)

Sigrid Quack

[Trajectories of Transnational Governance](#)

Sigrid Quack

[Social Mobilization in Brazil](#)

Ana Carolina Alfinito Vieira (Doctoral project)

[Environmental Programs in Catholic Orders](#)

Jiska Gojowczyk (Doctoral project)

Project Area

Governance of Global Structures

[Globalization and Governance](#)

Renate Mayntz

[Normative Foundations and Limits of Political Legitimacy](#)

Fritz W. Scharpf

50) Munk School of Global Affairs - University of Toronto

<http://munkschool.utoronto.ca/>

Includes the Global Ideas Institute, Global Justice Lab, Global Health Diplomacy Program

51) O.E.C.D.

<http://g4dpcb.blogspot.co.nz/2016/02/sdg16-and-new-era-for-civil-society-by.html>

52) O.P. Jindal Global University

<http://www.jgu.edu.in/>

O.P Jindal Global University (JGU) is a non-profit global University established by the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009. JGU is established in memory of Mr. O.P. Jindal as a philanthropic initiative of Mr. Naveen Jindal, the Founding Chancellor. The University Grants Commission has accorded its recognition to O.P. Jindal Global University. The vision of JGU is to promote global courses, global programmes, global curriculum, global research, global collaborations, and global interaction through a global faculty. JGU is situated on a 80-acre state-of-the art residential campus in the National Capital Region of Delhi.

See also: Jindal Institute of Global Studies Abroad

53) Oxford Martin School

<http://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/about/>

The Oxford Martin School at the University of Oxford is a world-leading centre of pioneering research that addresses global challenges. The School was founded in 2005. It was made possible through the vision and generosity of [Dr James Martin](#) (1933-2013), who established the school with the largest benefaction made to Oxford in its history. The Oxford Martin



School welcomes discussion about potential partnerships. Please contact Julian Laird, Head of Policy and Development, on +44(0)1865 287356 +44(0)1865 287356, or at julian.laird@oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk

54) Pearson Institute

Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflicts. Philanthropists and businessmen Thomas and Timothy Pearson will donate \$100 million to the University of Chicago to establish a center dedicated to the study of global conflict. The gift from the brothers' family foundation, which in the past has helped underwrite the Nobel Peace Prize Concert in Oslo, will establish the Pearson Institute for the Study and Resolution of Global Conflicts within the university's well-regarded Harris School of Public Policy

55) Planetary Boundaries Initiative (PBI)

Klaus Bosselman has drafted a proposal for a project (**The Earth Systems Integrity Project**) likely to involve a number of global networks and possibly individuals from the UN and EU.

56) Pluricourts

<http://www.jus.uio.no/pluricourts/english/>

University of Oslo Law Faculty. PluriCourts studies the legitimacy of international courts and tribunals from legal, political science and philosophical perspectives. Research at PluriCourts concerns the origins of International Courts, how they function, and their effects. PluriCourts draws on these findings to assess them by principles of legitimacy, and develops plausible, sustainable models for each court and their interaction.

57) refract.edu

<http://www.refract.eu/>

Research network on "Fragmentation and Complexity in Global Governance." It is a five-year project (2015-2019), sponsored by the Research Foundation - Flanders (FWO). The aim of the research network is to foster international scientific exchanges and dialogues on regime complexes and institutional fragmentation. Due the growing proliferation of international institutions and regimes, many issues in world politics today fall under the authority of multiple institutions, both private and public. Such a composite galaxy of international institutions and regimes that are valid or active in a particular area has been dubbed a 'regime complex'. Regime complexes have attracted the attention of a growing number of scholars of world politics as they beg important theoretical questions pertaining to their origins, consequences, and management. The aim of the research network is to sustain and expand inter-disciplinary research into regime complexes.

58) School of Global Policy and Strategy – University of San Diego

<http://gps.ucsd.edu/>

Includes

[Center on Global Transformation](#)

[Institute for Global Production and Innovation](#)

[Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation](#)

59) St Lawrence University – Global Studies Programme

<http://web.stlawu.edu/academics/programs/global-studies>

60) Stockholm Resilience Centre

<http://stockholmresilience.org/21/education/educational-news/10-17-2014-planetary-boundaries-and-human-opportunities.html>

61) Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UNDP)

<http://unsdsn.org/>



62) The Globalist

<http://www.theglobalist.com>

63) Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research

<http://www.transnational.org/>

established January 1, 1986.

Mission statement

"... an independent think tank, a global network that aims to bring about peace by peaceful means. It inspires a passion for peace from the grassroots to the corridors of power. TFF is an all-volunteer global network. It promotes conflict-mitigation and reconciliation in general, as well as in a more targeted way in a selected number of conflict regions - through meticulous on-the-ground research, active listening, education and advocacy. The Foundation is committed to doing diagnosis and prognosis as well as proposing solutions. It does so in a clear, pro-peace manner."

TFF works in support of two major UN Charter norms - "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and that "peace shall be brought about by peaceful means". The Foundation helps people learn to handle conflicts with less violence towards other human beings, other cultures and nature. We are a networking organization with Associates all over the globe. We believe that alternatives to the main trends of our time are desirable and possible - indeed necessary for humankind to survive and live with dignity. TFF is critical *and* constructive. It is and shall remain an experiment in applied peace research and global networking. (See blog archive at <http://blog.transnational.org/category/world-ordergovernance/>)

64) UCLA International Institute - Global Studies Interdepartmental Program (IDP)

<http://www.international.ucla.edu/idps/globalstudies/article.asp?parentid=20069>

65) UNDESA – Global Policy Model

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/publications/un_gpm.shtml

66) UNESCO Chair in Democracy, Global Citizenship and Transformative Education

<http://www.education4democracy.net/intro>

This website and the UNESCO Chair in DCMÉT build on over a decade of research on democracy and education, including the Global Doing Democracy Research Project (GDDRP), founded in 2008 by David Zyngier and Paul R. Carr, which grew from the first study Carr conducted on education for democracy in 2006. We now have over fifty similar projects with some 5,000 participants in more than a dozen countries. A Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) grant (2012/2013-2016/2017) on Democracy, Political Literacy and Transformative Education (DPLTE) further underpins our work, and much of the research, analysis, findings and documents related to that project is also integrated into this website and the work of the UNESCO Chair.

Long-term

1. Contribute to the democratization of educational systems and societal structures in diverse geographic spaces, notably in the South.
2. Establish meaningful, sustained and effective relationships, partnerships and collaborations between the North and the South in relation to the core themes of the Chair.
3. Generate a beneficial interdisciplinary and overlapping research program in relation to democracy, global citizenship and transformative education.
4. Build and enhance capacity for education for democracy in several jurisdictions.
5. Establish a certificate in democracy and transformative education as well as other means of transferring knowledge.



Short-term

1. Develop a vibrant, tangible and mutually beneficial network of partners between the North and South in relation to the core themes of the proposed Chair.
2. Cultivate collaboration between researchers in the North and the South on the core themes of the proposed Chair.
3. Develop a range of publications in support of the central focus of the proposed Chair.
4. Organize a hub of activity for the proposed Chair through workshops, courses, conferences, symposia and meetings.
5. Develop an effective, meaningful and productive relationship with other UNESCO Chairs.

67) UNESCO Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP)

<http://mgiep.unesco.org/>

UNESCO MGIEP specialises in research, knowledge sharing and policy formulation in the area of education for peace, sustainability and global citizenship

68) United Nations Intellectual History project

<http://unhistory.org/about/>

Began operations in mid-1999 when the secretariat was established at the [Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies](#) of [The Graduate Center of The City University of New York](#). The project finished in 2010.

69) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

<http://www.unrisd.org>

70) United Nations System Staff College

<http://www.unssc.org>

Based in Torino, Italy, the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) has been running courses and delivering learning initiatives to United Nations personnel for more than a decade, reaching on average 7,000 beneficiaries across the globe each year. Through its programmes and services, the UNSSC can assist UN organizations and their staff to develop the skills and competencies needed to meet the global challenges faced by the UN. Created by the General Assembly to improve the UN system's effectiveness, the UNSSC is in the unique position to act as an agent of change and innovation from within the system itself by helping to build a more effective and responsive team of leaders and a more cohesive management culture. We believe that by learning as one and by sharing knowledge, UN staff become better equipped to deliver as one unified and coherent system, rather than as a fragmented body of institutions with different mandates. To this end, the UNSSC offers a wide range of learning and training opportunities for UN organizations, including: - Residential workshops, seminars and training courses - Distance learning initiatives - E-learning and research in lessons learned and good practice - Awareness-raising projects - Advisory services - Coaching and mentoring services - Tailor-made projects and technical support - Publications

71) University of British Columbia

<http://mppga.ubc.ca>

University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, has announced a new two-year postgraduate master's course in Public Policy and Global Affairs. Addressing pressing issues of the 21st century, including human rights, climate change, poverty, security and risk, the programme will help train students for senior management roles such as policy analysts, foreign policy strategists, directors of corporate policy, and so on. The programme aims at making the graduates work-ready, flexible and adept at facing any situation, whether they involve government, business or not-for-profit organisations. Moura



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Quayle, co-director of the Master of Public Policy and Global Affairs programme said it focuses on ‘pracademics’ — the concept of learning by doing. This involves people actually ‘doing policy’ as part of the programme: analysing, creating and implementing the policy. The classroom would be a professional setting in which students are required to collaborate in the same way as they would with future colleagues as part of a team. A series of professional development workshops will be aimed at giving students the capacity to be effective in the workplace. In the second year of the programme, students will work in teams with real-world, global clients.

72) University of California, Santa Barbara- global and international studies

<http://www.global.ucsb.edu/undergrads/index.html>

73) World Academy of Art & Science

<http://www.worldacademy.org>

74) World Bank

75) World Citizens

A number of associated organizations are listed at <http://worldcitizens.org.au/index.php/related-organizations/>

76) World Commission on the Social Impact of Globalization

77) World Constitution and Parliament Association

World Constitution and Parliament Association <http://worldparliament-gov.org/>

78) World Democratic Forum

79) World Government Research Network

<http://wgresearch.org/>

The World Government Research Network aims to advance the academic dialogue on all aspects of global integration and the governance of trans-border issues. It also aims to stimulate public and policy dialogue about such issues, especially as they relate to possibilities for more coordinated governance by states in the near term, and much more integrated governance in the longer term, up to some comprehensively integrated world government. The Network is co-convened by [Luis Cabrera](#), Associate Professor of Political Science at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia; and [James Thompson](#), Associate Professor of Political Science at Hiram College in Hiram, Ohio

80) World Resources Institute

81) World Summit on the Information Society

82) World Economic Forum

<http://www.weforum.org/community/global-agenda-councils>

<http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-leadership-fellows>¹

83) World Policy Institute

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/>

¹ West, D., M (2006). Digital government: Technology and public sector performance. Princeton and Oxford, Princeton University Press.



84) **Workable World Trust**

<http://www.workableworld.org/>

Established December 23, 2014 by Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg to disseminate and promote support for the scores of proposals in Dr. Schwartzberg's book, **Transforming the United Nations: Designs for a Workable World** published in 2013 by the United Nations University Press. More generally, the Trust will work to promote a progressively better world through improved decision-making and program execution within the United Nations and in other global governance agencies.

85) **Yale Centre for the Study of Globalization**

<http://www.ycsg.yale.edu/>

II. **Bibliography**

1) **Global Reports**

If one wished to keep abreast of world conditions – environment, politics, society, economics, values, health, security – which global reports should we turn to and rely on? An interesting exercise would be to identify the top 50 reports on the global condition. These may be significant one-off reports, or series. Clearly, this list will include publications by the leading global and international agencies, including the UN, World Bank IMF. It could also include global NGO lists – World Economic Forum, Transparency International, etc.

Eg. Bilbao-Osorio, B., Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (Eds.). (2013). *The Global Information Technology Report 2013: Growth and Jobs in a Hyperconnected World*. Geneva: World Economic Forum.

2) **Social Sciences Research Network (SSRN)**

3) **Books, book series, and Articles**

1. **ACUNS Series on the UN System from Edward Elgar Publishing**

2. **Gary Bertsch (Sage, US, 1982)**

(p.12) Although the problems and challenges accompanying this changing system are widely recognised, methods of viewing, addressing and attempting to deal with them are matters of considerable controversy. For example, what sort of theory and images must be used to guide thinking, research and analysis? What are the dynamics of global change? Where is the world headed? What approaches, strategies, and modes of analysis are necessary to address the complex problems on the research agenda? How can ideas and research findings be translated into policy and policy into actions that are most likely to promote the course of human dignity? These difficult questions will perhaps never be fully and satisfactorily resolved.

.... This Group was instrumental in creating the Centre, which explores and develops inter-disciplinary and inter-professional programs of instruction, research and service on a range of global issues. The Centre administers undergraduate and graduate certificate programs in global policy studies, sponsors instructional and research-oriented symposia, lectures and publications, and serves as a focal point for those with an interest in foreign languages and international studies.

Contents:

1. In Search of Global Political Theory
2. Development and Global Challenges
3. Comparative Analysis: Economic Well-being and the Human Condition
4. Inter-disciplinary Analysis: Scientific Humanism in the Age of Specialization
5. International Futures



6. Macro-motives and Micro-behaviour: A Prescriptive Analysis

3. Cooper: Tests of Global Governance: Canadian Diplomacy and UN World Conferences (2004)

This book provides a detailed examination of what happens when traditional diplomatic methods interface with new forms of global governance.

The role of Canada is given special attention as both a unique and representative sample of how the interplay between diplomacy and global governance has played out over the past decade or so during UN World Conferences.

The main focus is on the span of activity from:

- 1992 Rio UNCED conference
- 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights
- 1995 World Summit for Social Development
- 1995 Beijing Conference on Women
- 2001 Durban World Conference on Racism

The picture that emerges, while not translating into a complete recipe for a shift toward democratic governance, suggests a deepening network of institutions, actors, and organizations forming the complex regimes that govern the major arenas of world politics.

At a country-specific level, the analysis supports the view that a deep residue of multilateralism still exists in Canada but argues that this tradition faces on-going challenges from a variety of sources.

4. D'Souza, A., & D'Souza, C. (Eds.). (2007). *World Constitutionalism: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.*

5. Global Governance

Book series – Sage – editor John J. Kirton, University of Toronto

6. Kaul, I., P. Conceicao, et al., Eds. (2003). *Providing Global Public Goods : Managing Globalization: Managing Globalization, Oxford University Press.*

7. King, A. and B. Schneider (1991). *The First Global Revolution: A Report by the Council of the Club of Rome, Orient Longman.*

8. Leuven Global Governance series

http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/books?book_series=Leuven%20Global%20Governance%20series

... comprises high-quality monographs and edited volumes dedicated to innovative research on global governance. The series focuses particularly on the following themes: European Union and global multilateral governance; trade and sustainable development; peace and security studies; human rights, democracy and the rule of law; space governance and comparative federalism. In full recognition of the complex issues involved, the series favours studies approaching global governance from a multidisciplinary, multi-level and multi-actor perspective. For submissions in this series please contact our commissioning editor - <http://www.e-elgar.com/submitting-proposal>

9. John Synott (Cengage Learning; Australia; 2009)

p. xi

“In some respects, the challenges of climate change are the first truly global ones that humanity has to address at a collective level, in the sense that a;; regions and peoples will be affected. Perhaps only nuclear war has the same potential for global impact. In respect to climate change, the efforts of Australia will not be sufficient unless they are part of policies and actions by other governments around the world. Yet governments,



institutions, business and community in Australia have to take early initiatives if the local impacts of climate change are to be mitigated. The local/global nexus has never been more evident.

p.4.

The international community has adopted the term ‘globalisation’ to define the complex changes in the current time. Part of these changes ... can be attributed to the profound effects of the technology revolution.

- Communications
- Commerce
- Travel
- Media

Such events create a strong sense of a ‘global village’, a concept that is central to the approaches to globalisation.

p. 5

It would be unrealistic to expect a rapid change of an individual’s or national population’s cultural and socio-political consciousness, no matter how urgent the time, because such dispositions are the result of deeply formed historical ethnocentric behaviours.

p. 7. *The New Economy: knowledge-based*

... the prime resource in the world economy is becoming not minerals, natural resources or manufactured products, but knowledge. = the New Economy

p. 7. *Trans-disciplinary perspective to global & international studies*

The type of abilities we are working to develop in this book can be regarded as aspects of a distinctive literacy that is comprised of skills and knowledge in global and international studies. These studies will provide frameworks to assist students in making some of the value decisions, professional decisions, political decisions and personal decisions that are incumbent on our readers who are the first generation of truly global citizens.

Such literacy includes some of the concepts that Rosen et al wrote excellently about in their propositions for ‘global literacy’ as an essential tool for people working in the business world. In this book, we advance the concept well beyond the frameworks of business. In fact, we critically examine some of the fundamental concepts of what might be described as global business but we endorse the concepts of an enhanced global literacy as key sets of skills for global social actors, especially in professional settings.

p.8.

The approach adopted in this book on global and international studies is described as a ‘trans-disciplinary’ approach in that it is built on a fusion of several different academic disciplines and perspectives. This approach recognises the need to move beyond the established boundaries of knowledge disciplines towards holistic perspectives that take into account the contexts of contemporary social change, where inter-connectedness and the dissolution of historical boundaries are happening everywhere.

International studies = domain of concerns that focus on nation-states and the relations between them, stemming from Westphalia (1648) which established the entities of several major European states and ended the dominance of the Holy Roman Empire.

Principally of interest to the academic discipline of international relations which is concerned principally with inter-governmental relations.



Global studies =

- An over-arching concept that recognises and investigates a whole range of global processes that relate to human societies as a whole rather than from the perspectives of different nations;
- Studies of processes / events whose meanings are contextualised within Earth as a whole. These activities are complex and diverse. Their effects are not felt at the same time in the same way in different places by different people, yet they are related to each other and to other elements in the global system.

p. 14-17. **Trans-disciplinary perspectives**

The scope of social change taking place in the world today is unprecedented. Because the changes are so multifarious yet interconnected in complex ways, a most useful way to study these social phenomena is through a trans-disciplinary approach.

Some commentators refer to the emergence of new intellectual frameworks that are built on the foundations of the traditional knowledge disciplines as being ‘hybrid’ disciplines.

Trans-disciplinary studies are defined in *Wikipedia* as ‘an area of research and education that addresses contemporary issues that cannot be solved by one or even a few points of view’.

The notion of trans-disciplinary studies, as developed at the First World Congress of Trans-disciplinary Studies (1994), was to complement disciplinary studies, using knowledge as a basis of engagement and participation in solving contemporary issues and problems. It thus has:

- an ethical dimension that recognises knowledge as a means of promoting global values;
- is inclusive of different cultural perspectives – ‘transcultural’;
- applies the standards of rigour, openness and tolerance;
- employs knowledge in service of the needs of humanity.

The three concepts of trans-disciplinary studies are:

- transformative praxis
- constructive problem-solving
- real-world engagement.

Futures studies is another inter-disciplinary field that is relevant to our undertaking. What is recognised across the disciplines are multiple ‘frame of meaning’ that can help us to analyse processes and issues of globalisation.

p. 16 Trans-disciplinary perspectives

Sociology	Anthropology	Economics	International relations
Business studies	Science/tech.	Environmental studies	Political studies
History	Applied ethics	Development studies	Peace studies
Cultural studies			

pp. 10-14. **Globalisation and Global Studies**

Globalisation is a complex and flexible concept not easily defined. Definitions include:

- the dispersion and democratisation of technology, information and finance (Friedman 2000);



- the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies (Baylis & Smith 2001);
- the rise of super-territoriality (Scholte 2000);
- the process in which the economic world is becoming globally integrated (van Acker 2002);
- the way of organising social life across existing state borders (Sklair 2002).

The overarching framework of Global Studies rests on two foundations:

1. There is no necessarily-fixed centre of the global world
2. Global social relationships derive meaning from the interaction of many diverse cultures.

Contents

Part A Frameworks in global & international studies

1. Approaches to global & international studies
2. Globalisation trends & challenges
3. Historical perspectives in globalisation
4. Historical formations of internationalisation & globalisation
5. Nations, corporations & regional structures
6. United Nations, civil society & other global governance

Part B Issues in global & international studies

7. Economic issues & globalisation
8. The information revolution
9. Global society & the environment
10. Communities, work & education
11. Global peace, conflict & security
12. Ethics, rights & subordinated peoples
13. Cities & global societies

Part C Australia & partners: national & regional cases

14. Globalisation & the United States
15. Sub-Saharan Africa & globalisation
16. Emerging global giant of Asia: China
17. Emerging global giant of Asia: India
18. East Asian partners & rivals: Japan & South Korea
19. Australia: advancing global nation



10. Macdonald, R. S. J., & Johnston, D. M. (Eds.). (2005). *Towards World Constitutionalism: Issues in the Legal Ordering of the World Community*. Leiden & Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

11. Mochelle, R. (2001). *Towards a New Constitutionalism. Developing Global Civic Responsibility through Participation in World Constitutional Deliberation*. (PhD), RMIT University, Melbourne.

12. **Routledge series**

a) *Global Governance*

b) *Global Institutions*

(edited by Thomas Weiss) <https://www.routledge.com/Global-Institutions/book-series/GI>

c) *Global Law and Sustainable Development*

Series Editor: Paolo Davide Farah

d) *Global Order Studies*

Series Editor: Karoline Postel-Vinay

13. **Globalization: law and policy**

Series Editor: Larry Cata Backer

4) **Springer series**

1. **Globalization and Governance**

<http://www.springer.com/series/15019>

2. **Public Administration, Governance and Globalization**

<http://link.springer.com/bookseries/8656>

The aim of PAGG is to publish primary research and theoretical contributions as well as practical reports on fieldwork to help advance the knowledge and understanding about public, nonprofit, private, and nongovernmental organizations and institutions. The governance, administration, and management of these organizations at local, national, regional, and international levels will be discussed in the context of this age of rapid change and globalization. This series on public management offers original materials that contribute to our better understanding of the critical issues as well as routine processes of governance and public administration, now more than ever because of the intricate forces of globalization that affect almost every nation-states and their policy choices at all jurisdictions across the world. The series covers a wide range of topics that address the key issues of interest to scholars, educators, practitioners, and policymakers in public administration capacities around the globe. Books in the series could be research monographs, edited volumes, textbooks, reference volumes or handbooks.

5) **Journals and websites**

1. **Global Constitutionalism**

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=GCN>

2. **Global Dialogue**



3. Global Dashboard

<http://www.globaldashboard.org/about/>

explores global risks and international affairs, bringing together authors who work on foreign policy in think tanks, government, academia and the media. It was set up in 2007 and is edited from the UK by Alex Evans and David Steven

4. Global Governance

https://www.rienner.com/title/Global_Governance_A_Review_of_Multilateralism_and_International_Organizations

5. Global Governance Watch

<http://www.globalgovernancewatch.org/>

6. Global Networks

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1471-0374](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1471-0374)

7. Global Policy Journal - <http://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/>

8. Global Social Policy

<http://gsp.sagepub.com/>

9. Global Social Welfare: Research, Policy, & Practice

10. Globalizations

<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rglo20/current>

11. Governance across borders

<http://governancexborders.com/>

The interaction of national and global organizing structures is increasingly affecting the coordination of economic, social and political activity in modern economies. In this blog, which was started in January 2009, a group of researchers shares ideas, concepts and examples on how to deal with old and new forms of such transnational governance. Mostly, we are members and affiliates of the research group “[Institution Building Across Borders](#)” at [Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies](#) in Cologne

12. International Journal of Constitutional Law

<http://icon.oxfordjournals.org/>

13. International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies

<http://ijigst.cgpublisher.com/>

14. International Organizations research Journal

<https://iorj.hse.ru/en/>

15. International Theory

<http://journals.cambridge.org/helicon.vuw.ac.nz/action/displayJournal?jid=INT>

16. Journal of Global Citizenship and Equity Education

<http://journals.sfu.ca/jgcee/index.php/jgcee/about/editorialPolicies#focusAndScope>



New Zealand Centre for Global Studies

Te Pokapū Akoranga Aorere o Aotearoa

A peer-reviewed academic journal focused on the topic of global citizenship and equity. The Journal provides a place for academics and people doing research in the field to share their research and experiences through the provision of engaging and thought provoking discourses on a variety of topics

17. **Journal of Global Policy and Governance**

(springer)

18. **Permanent Observer: The Blog of the Center for UN And Global Governance Studies**

<http://blogs.shu.edu/unstudies/>

19. **Perspectives on Global Development and Technology**

<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/15691497>

a peer-reviewed journal for the discussion of current social science research on diverse socioeconomic development issues that reflect the profoundly altered opportunities and threats brought about by the bipolar to global world order shift, the present monopoly of economic liberalization that constricts development options, and the new enabling technologies of the Information Age.

20. **Scholar**

<https://cgscholar.com/bookstore/collections/common-ground-publishing/series/global-studies>

This is a new enterprise in social/community publishing that deserves exploration

21. **Studies in Comparative International Development**

(springer)

22. **UN Dispatch**

<http://www.undispatch.com/category/top-of-the-morning/>

UN Dispatch is a site providing commentary and coverage on the UN and UN-related issues. UN Dispatch's intended purpose is to:

- Offer thoughtful perspective on the UN and UN-related issues;
- Provide factual information about the UN's work;
- Fact-check claims and coverage about the UN offered by pundits, journalists, bloggers and others.

Peter Daou is the Publisher of UN Dispatch. Mark Leon Goldberg is the Managing Editor and oversees the work of a roster of freelancers. Unless otherwise attributed, the views expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not reflect the views of any site sponsors, the United Nations, or any other entity. Similarly, links from UN Dispatch to other websites should not be construed as an endorsement of the content on those sites. UN Dispatch appreciates the sponsorship of the United Nations Foundation.

23. **United Nations University Press**

<http://unu.edu/publications/unu-press>

Served as the publishing division of UNU until January 2014. The division is now closed and its publishing activities ended but the University is making UNU Press volumes freely available for download via [UNU Collections](http://collections.unu.edu) (<http://collections.unu.edu>)

24. **Washington University Global Studies Law Review.**

http://openscholarship.wustl.edu/law_globalstudies/

Building on Washington University's distinguished reputation, Global Studies presents outstanding articles, book reviews, essays, and notes from prestigious academics, practitioners and prominent students to expand the global community's knowledge and understanding of real-world issues.



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for Global Studies**

Te Pokapū Akoranga Aorere o Aotearoa

25. World Policy Journal

<http://www.worldpolicy.org/journal/>

West, D., M (2006). Digital government: Technology and public sector performance. Princeton and Oxford, Princeton University Press.