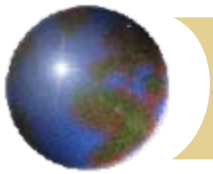


Guest Lecture at:
- The University of Tasmania.

Topic: A New International System.

By: Ambassador J. Oerstroem Moeller,
Adjunct professor at Copenhagen Business School.

www.denmark.com.sg/jom.htm



PRELUDE

TEACHER : Boys' can you give an example of Globalization?

Answer : Yes sir. It is Princess Diana

Question : "...How???"

Answer : "An *English* princess

with an *Egyptian* boyfriend

crashes in a *French* tunnel

driving a *German* car

with a *Dutch* engine

driven by a *Belgian* driver

who was high on *Scottish* whiskey,

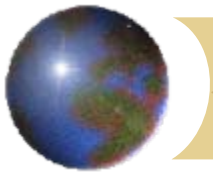
followed closely by *Italian* Paparazzi,

treated by an *American* doctor

using *Brazilian* medicines

and now

DEAD !"

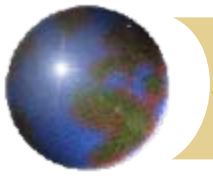


I. The Starting points

Internationalism instead of internationalisation or globalisation because it highlights what its all about: The way we think!
The model crafted 1945 –1950 has served the world well, extremely well

A social welfare system
Collective defense
Economic internationalisation.

How does it look now?



II. It is being challenged. By whom?

Politicians in some developing nations

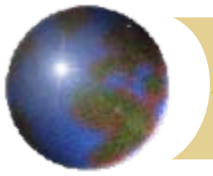
Politicians in some developed nations

Civic society

Blue collar workers in the developed nations

But most important white collar workers, highly skilled
threatened by outsourcing

A sinister triangle: International crime, terrorism, infectious
diseases



III. The background.

Social disparity

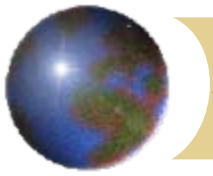
Educational gap

Digital divide.

The minorities inside nation-states

Economic internationalisation/Globalisation offers one and only one visible advantage: Higher living standards.

What happens when growth falters?



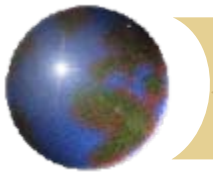
IV. The transition from the old to a new model.

Salient lines of the old model

Nationalism

Pursuance of national interests

Sovereignty



V. Salient lines of a new model

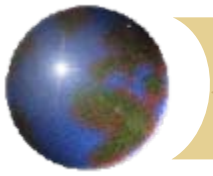
Transnational forces, supranational enterprises, international organisations, cross border pressure groups, multinational civic society.

Based upon three main elements.

Interventionism

Institutionalisation

A common set of values

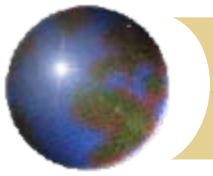


VI. Response to challenge.

The old model: Soviet Empire and Russian Empire constituted a threat. Actually an old-fashioned kind of threat. The new model: Threat against our societies, not our nation-states, the way our societies function, not our borders.

The key in both cases is survival but the character of the threat and how to survive it has changed completely.

Let us take a closer look upon each of the three main elements: Interventionism, institutionalisation, common set of values.



VII. Interventionism.

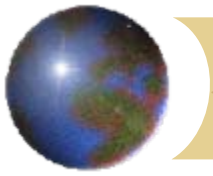
Foreign policy, security, military

Economic policy, currency rates and maybe trade
policy

Infectious diseases.

pollution, environmental threats

Prevention and pre-emption may not be new but the
setting is.



VIII. Institutionalisation.

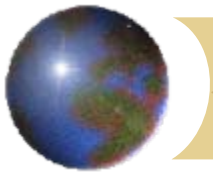
Sovereignty disappears as a barrier. Sounds nice but non-provider of solutions, present excuse for inactivity, used to be protection of the weak but not any longer.

Sovereignty is defensive in its character but what are required now is active and offensive operations inside an international framework going beyond a national framework.

Shape our societies in conformity with and not in contradiction to international rules, behaviour, patterns.

Institutionalisation emerges as the indispensable counterpart as a safeguard against the stronger abusing the weaker.

The rule of the law.



IX. A common set of values.

The most difficult one. Easy to say, difficult to define!

What is good, what is bad. What is permissible, what is not permissible. What justifies action and what does not.

Difficult yes but not impossible. Look at recent years.

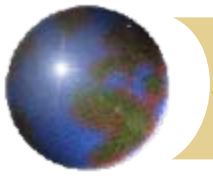
Genocide

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Certain kinds of violation of human rights

Ecological disasters.

Sure, there is still an element of double standards but convergence and not divergence along these lines.



X. What is the alternative?

We may hope and think that the existing model for internationalism may continue. Thinkable yes but.....

We may try to sketch a new model in the mould of 'response to challenge'. The problems are here. They do not go away despite all kind of exorcisms.

If not successful:

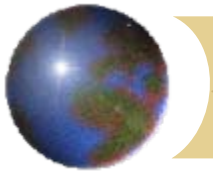
Winners take all – the strongest.

Some kind of regional division of the world.

A revival of nationalism

Clash of civilisations

Some kind of chaos based upon egoism and a nice little dose of destruction.



Make your choice!