¿Kairos moment for a new version of WOMP?

-WOMP II is very much needed in today's world, because the intensification of the globalization process in all the spheres, have created new problems or transformed the old ones: the financial crisis, global warming, environmental issues, human trafficking, drug trafficking, poverty, migration, militarism, et. These problems require global solutions and they cannot be solved in the frame of a state-centric world order. In numerous areas, from economy to environmental or security issues, a “new multilateralism” is necessary, base on more effective, representative and legitimate supranational framework of governance, which seek solutions and alternatives to the world ‘s problems. The future of the world order shall be multilateral, or not at all.

Over the last few decades, they have been missed opportunities to reform the collective multilateral system, to tackle the common challenges of: governance, peace and security, social cohesion, and preservation of the biosphere, which threaten the entirely of international society. Many of the perfectly viable proposals, from an institutional and financial perspective, have proven to be unviable or have gotten stuck as a result of the well-known combination of hegemonic aspirations, primacy of short term interest, lack of political will, as well as doubt and a generalized lack of trust regarding the respective agendas of the international actors involved in these processes.

WOMP ideas have been widely accepted and have had very positive influence in the creation of some European structures. We have considered that it was the best example of the cosmopolitan ideas.

As a European citizen and Spanish, I must say that during some years, we’ve been very proud about the European project, as a place of peace a cooperation among 27 states in which the welfare system is one of the best in the world and with a huge commitment in environmental issues, health for all, public education, etc. The creation of a unique coin, the euro, and the transfer of sovereignty from the state-nation to European structures were very important and a good example, that there are transnational ways of governance.

Now the European project is in risk for many different reasons, mainly because many of the current right governments in the different countries, don’t believe really in Europe as project of peace, human rights, and justice and economic common interest. Also, because populist policies are gaining place in many of the European government. And for other reasons, that it will be long to explain.

To depict the politically unattainable

I believe that it is useful to depict the politically unattainable, to imagine a better world for all. Restoring Vision, hope and faith is needed it. It’s important not underestimated the power of ideas and vision to shape policy and practices. The
current crisis is not only financial is also systemic and in this frame, WOMP II could be very important.

**Different ways to understand global governance: how to deal with that?**

A renewed WOMP should consider different ways to understand global governance and multilateralism. The EU, China and Latin America have different views, “narratives”, discourses and approaches to global governance and multilateralism. Narratives matters in the political realm: provides rationality, a sense of purpose, legitimacy, and creates identities for international actors.

-Narratives and perception also explains the social construction of national interest, values and identities in each context. Values and identities matter to create “share interest” as another social construction bases material realities (growing interdependences), ideas and institutions (UN, international regimes, diplomacy, social foro, interregionalism).

The crisis could be an opportunity for a common understanding of multilateralism and global governance. : as a catalyst for change.

Nobody can predict what is attainable. Many things have happened that it was unexpected. For example the end of the cold war and the communist regime, or the currently Tunicia events.

-There are important challenges to the globalization
  -the role of internet in providing information it has been a key element for the social movement in Iran, Tunicia and in other places. It gives power to civil society organization, force to democracy. Wikileaks was also very interesting in showing how easy it is to block the bank account of someone, but it is not usually done when a corrupt president is gone with a lot of money, or the practices of tax haven that it should be forbidden.

  -The increasing participation of civil society in multilateralism institution, could force to some changes in their structures.

  - The environmental issues force to overcome state-centric world policy and promote the cooperation in some issues that are very relevant for the survival of the people.

  -The lack of a hegemon in the world, force to look for ways of cooperation.

-Regionalism and interregional dynamics in Latinoamerica (South American Community of Nations) in Asia (ASEAN), in Africa (Africa Union) could contribute to improve global governace, as a complements an not substitutes of multilateralism.
It's difficult to get a consensus of what kind of world governance is needed. Probably they should be different ways that they could be complementary and different “transition scenarios” according with the context.

WOMP promote a cosmopolitan multilateralism, but there are other visions about multilateralism and global governance, that they should be considered in the transitional scenarios. There is also a Hegemonic Multilateralism leadership by USA; a defensive multilateralism driven by post colonial and developing countries. (See the clash of multilateralism from professor Sanahuja).

-The search for an effective multilateralism demands, at firs instance, should be based on trust, political dialogue and consensus building among the different actors.