



GPPN Conference 5-7 December 2014

hosted by

the Hertie School of Governance, Berlin

The Global Public Policy Network (GPPN) is 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.

For that purpose, an annual GPPN Conference is organized and this year shall bring the two constituent conferences for the faculty and students together at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, with the following theme:

“Managing the New World Disorder – 25 Years after the End of History”

Under this broad theme, the GPPN Student Conference 2014 will address the following sub-themes:

1. *How has the role of a nation state evolved over the past 25 years?**
2. *How is the emerging threat of natural resource scarcity a challenge to global governance?**
3. *To what extent do states have a responsibility to protect?**

***detailed description on last page*

Application Process

Applicants to the GPPN Conference 2014 hosted by the Hertie School of Governance must be from member schools of the Global Public Policy Network (GPPN).

The papers by students must be on only one of three given sub-themes. Students may choose to work individually or in groups with up to 3 participants.

Applicants must submit their papers in a PDF format by e-mail only to gppn2014@gmail.com by the **10th November 2014**. (Please CC to: intll-affairs@pp.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

The email must also include the applicant's name(s), institution of study, and contact details.

Important Information

Deadline: 10th November 2014

Word Limit: 1,000 words (+/-10%)

Eligibility: Student(s) (Regular, Exchange or Dual Degree) from one of the member schools of the Global Public Policy Network

Conference Date: 6th – 7th December

Conference Location: Hertie School of Governance, Berlin

Write to us at gppn2014@gmail.com

SUB-THEMES FOR THE GPPN CONFERENCE 2014, BERLIN

1. How has the role of a nation state evolved over the past 25 years?

As the process of democratization, globalization and the development of information and communication technology accelerates, the role of a nation-state is changing dramatically in that their rules of sovereignty are now increasingly more conditional, negotiable, and complex. But is the nation-state diminishing, being converged into a supra-nation or diverged into sub-nations through the various political movements around the world or is Nationalism, which is always fluctuating with the historical tides, well alive in its new disguises.

2. How is the emerging threat of natural resource scarcity a challenge to global governance?

Climate change and resource scarcity are issues of international nature, and hence necessitate cooperation at a global level. The mechanisms we have in place today seem unable to bring forth effective measures or sustainable global environmental standards. Climate change cannot be solved on a national level. International organizations need higher levels of autonomy and legitimacy to be effective, but how can global governance reach that higher level of legitimacy? Does the issue of sustainability have the power to fundamentally increase the impact and the significance of global governance in the future? Besides sustainability, energy security has also been of central importance on public policy agendas. How can global governance bridge the gap between international climate change issues and mostly national energy security issues?

3. To what extent do states have a responsibility to protect?

The Responsibility to Protect is an emerging norm that sovereignty is not a right, but states must protect their populations from mass atrocity crimes—namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing. However there are conceptual, institutional and political challenges to this norm as it has also been severely criticized for being a pretext for illegitimate intervention. As the world faces more and more security crises, it becomes increasingly important to distinguish where the line can be drawn for the responsibility to protect.