

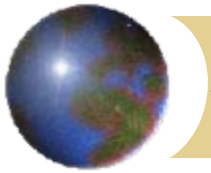
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A Vacuum in Strategic Thinking: The
Repercussions for Strategic Thinking of
Globalisation

By:

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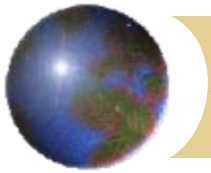
I The Global Context

- Key Sentence: The cold war ended in 1990. The cold war's geo-political structure and the way world politic and economics worked ended in February/March 2003.



1. The global trends.

- More egoism, more self centred attitudes, more nationalism. DAMN THE OTHERS.
- The era/decade of fundamentalism
- lower economic growth
- multilateral trade policy loses steam. FTAs. New players. Semi-protectionism?
- social disparities inside and between nation-states
- new security threats: Minorities inside nation-states, social upheavals, religious fervour



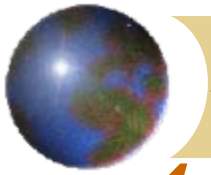
2. The US has thrown multilateralism over board and chosen unilateral multilateralism.

- US as megapower but no international institutionalisation reflecting this new phenomenon
- prevention and pre-emption, but what about other countries
- coalition of the willing
- new US economic policy with the shining label
WHO CARES



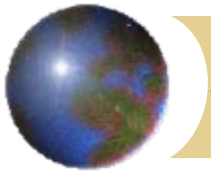
3. Already now the following seems abundantly clear

- NATO, forget it fellows
- US restructure its global military positioning. Saudi-Arabia and Germany out. Iraq, Central Asia, Australia in
- Europe out of the American focus, Asia in.
- What about UN? Wait a moment.



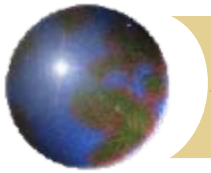
4. Besides political and moral problems these trends give rise to a number of analytical problems.

- US cannot pay for its role as a megapower ref deficit on balance of payments and the public finances. Mismatch between policy objectives and ability to pay for the party.
- USA is starting to become a secluded nation-state. Not compatible with a global empire.
- No Windows 2000 or XP for the global political and economic system.



5. Unquestionable a global American Empire but

- Not territorial possession.
- An empire based upon other nation and other peoples wish to emulate American values.
- A virtual empire?
- The gift to the world. Meritocracy.



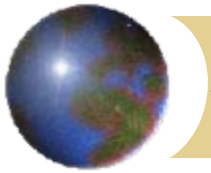
II. Globalisation under pressure

- Why is globalisation the preferred model
Economic growth versus identity
- The challenges to globalisation – 4 points
- 1. The elite versus the population
- 2. Growing inequalities
- 3. Minorities
- 4. A sinister triangle of terrorism, crime and infectious diseases



III. Salient lines of the old model – a nation-state model.

- Nationalism
- Pursuance of national interests
- Sovereignty
- Von Clausewitz: Crisis – Conflict – Confrontation
→ War.



IV. Salient lines of a new model – an international model.

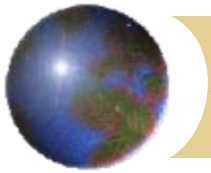
- Transnational forces
- Supranational enterprises
- International organisations
- Cross border pressure groups
- Multinational civic society



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

The old model: Soviet Empire and Russian Empire constituted a threat. Actually an old-fashioned kind of threat.

- Different kind of threats to deal with.
- The new model: Threat against
 - ❏ our societies, not our nation-states,
 - ❏ the way our societies function, not our borders. Ref the nature of the American Empire (not territory).



The key under the old model as well as under the new model is survival but the character of the threat and how to survive it has changed completely.

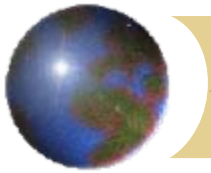
Survival of the Nation-State or survival of Globalisation

New Strategic thinking: Co-operation – Compromise –
Consensus → Global Governance.



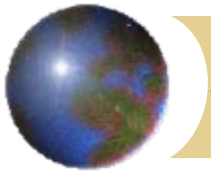
The New Model is based upon three main elements

- ❑ Interventionism
- ❑ Institutionalisation
- ❑ A common set of values



A. Interventionism.

- The international community cannot and will not stand idly by if /when other players pursue policies threatening internationalism.
- 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.

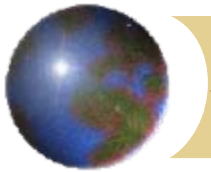


B. Institutionalisation.

- 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.



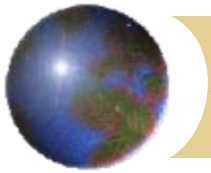
C. A common set of values.

- 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.
 - Tolerance
 - Accountability
 - Transparency

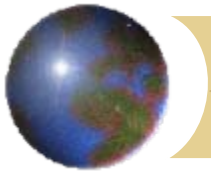


*Difficult yes but not impossible.
Look at recent years.*

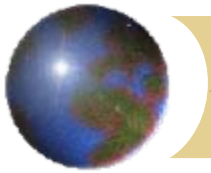
- Genocide
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Certain kinds of violation of human rights
- Ecological disasters.



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

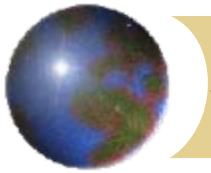


VI. What is the alternative?



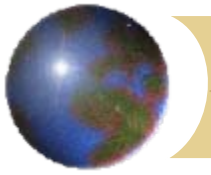
We may hope and think that the existing model for internationalism may continue. Thinkable yes but.....

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!



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