

Development
of scientific collaboration between the
European Union and the Russian Federation

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**THE
EUROPEANISATION OF GLOBALISATION**

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SCIENCE AND RESEARCH IN A GLOBAL WORLD

Overview

Part 1: Changing concepts in science

- Objectives and impact of scientific cooperation
- The role of „Social Sciences and Humanities“
- Transdisciplinary science and research

Part 2: The new framework for socio-economic development

- Globalisation of the economy
- Diminishing potential of nation states to govern and control developments

Part 3: Is there an alternative to the mainstream of globalisation?

- The global trends, and USA and Europe in comparison
- Indicators of social and economic development
- Relative decrease of welfare despite economic growth

Part 4: Options to co-operate

- Issues, programmes, projects



OBJECTIVES AND IMPACT OF SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

To cross frontiers of ...

- understanding and knowledge,
- geographic distances,
- states,
- nations, languages and culture

Science and research

- depict the invisible,
- promote social, cultural, and political integration:
„foreign policy by research“



THE REQUIREMENT OF DEEPER AND WIDER COMPETENCIES IN SCIENCE

Professional scientific expertise

- is a necessary, but
- not sufficient condition
to provide for problem solving research

Wider concepts of scientific domains

- „Humanities, social- and cultural studies“
- „social-scientific“, or „socio-economic research“
- „Social Sciences and Humanities“ (SSH)

„T-Qualification“ is composed of

- deep rooted knowledge in a certain discipline, plus
- the capacity to communicate with other scientists and practitioners



TRANS-DISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

The classic notion of science in the Industrial Society

„Science Mode 1“ *)

- ⇒ Ideas, theories, methods, norms
- ⇒ Powered and controlled mainly by scientific communities
- ⇒ Discoveries precede development and implementation

Science in the knowledge based Information Society

„Science Mode 2“ *)

- ⇒ Production of knowledge, problem solving research
- ⇒ Decreasing control of science and application of results by scientific communities
- ⇒ Increasing relevance of stakeholder groupings and users
- ⇒ Collaboration not only across scientific disciplines:
Practitioners, users and other professional experts become involved



*) Michael Gibbons, Helga Nowotny et al., 1994: The New Production of Knowledge. The Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies; Sage, London

“THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION”

What is meant by “globalisation”?

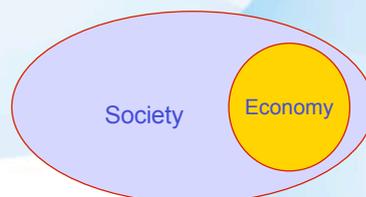
Karl Polanyi, “The great transformation” (1944)

The “first globalisation” occurred before 1914 [WW I]; increase of social disparities and inhumane developments in spite of industrial and economic progress

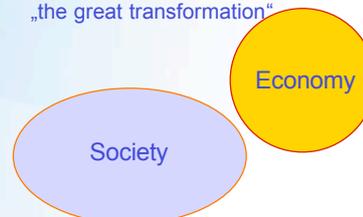
In a world-wide “System of Market Economy”, economy is external to society. Consequently, social activities and measures increasingly depend on economic pursuit. People become socially de-rooted and society loses control over unleashed capital in globally open markets and its impact.

“The great transformation” in simplified figures:

Societies *before* establishing the „system of market economy“



The globalised society *after* „the great transformation“



THE DECLINING POWER OF THE NATION STATE

In-adequate basis of tax systems

- Taxes rely pre-dominantly on labour & its productivity (as established in the Industrial Society).– Knowledge: „capital“ of 21st c.?
- Large corporations pay less taxes than SMEs
- Creating real value-added („real economy“) is second to creation of wealth by speculation, currency trade

Overshooting de-regulation of markets

- Competition among states to attract big companies (i.e. major employers) by tax reduction and other benefits
- Less revenues from income tax because of flat-tax and „group-taxing“ multinational enterprises
- Privatising infra-structures*): Cost of failures are borne by the public

Proposed ways out

Extending the tax system (account productivity of machines, information processing ...)
Taxes on revenues from trading derivatives, currencies, speculation etc. („Tobin-Tax“)
Essential (politically): success of the EU as „supranational Union“; Global Marshall Plan



*) public investment in education, health, roads etc. are accounted for only as **costs**, **not** as part of GDP (in the sense of „national wealth“). Thus privatising infrastructures increases automatically GDP without creation of any value-added at all.

„EUROPEANISATION“ OF GLOBALISATION“

Main sources of globalisation

- The collapse of the Soviet Union and the economic „opening“ of China
- Coverage and intensity of global trade (of course on much higher levels of total values) have surpassed the degree of 1914 only by 1990

The model case of global markets and consequences

- USA, strong economy dominates a weak state
- Advancement of the US to become the only one hegemonial power
- Polarisation of disparities *between* poor and rich regions of the world*), yet also *within* wealthy states and metropolitan areas (increasing poverty, migration, conflicts)

Can Europe make a difference?

- 2004: GDP in USA and EU in absolute figures almost equal up (EU > USA)
- Economic growth in new member states above average
- EU represents a market of 455 mio. inhabitants (GDP/capita < USA, gap closing)
- Europe owns social traditions, strong economies in strong states (e.g. Sweden)
- Necessities are political will, winning the hearts of people for the peace-making and social „project“ Europe, and more investment (2% instead of currently 1% GDP/EU)



*) „Rademacher-Quota“: Income of the poorest 20% : Income of 20% on average = world-wide merely 0.15; most prosperous countries show between 0.45 and 0.65; Sweden, Austria, (previous) FRG temporarily went over 0.65

INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Inter-,national“ GDP-comparison is inappropriate to global economy

- ⇒ GDP (Gross-Domestic-Product) was developed in the 1930-ies
- ⇒ Each national GDP is part of global creation of value-added (Gross World Product)
- ⇒ GDP is not suitable as an indicator for welfare. – Already beyond 10.000 USD/capita additional growth does not improve life satisfaction comparably (Data 1995: USA 28.000)
- ⇒ EU („Lisbon Strategy“, „Innovation Scoreboard“) compares with the US in regard of available economic indicators. – Superior social security, protection of environment, quality of life, health standards are not compared, as USA has no data (and even no national health system)
- ⇒ Low income disparities facilitate upward social mobility
Among 26 states with well developed industries, USA rank 24th, just ahead of Russia and Mexico. Since 30 years disparities grow faster in the US than in the EU, except in the UK (LIS 2002).

In search for new indicators

- ⇒ HDI: Human Development Index (Life expectancy, education, real purchasing power)
Annually since 1993, calculated and published by the development programme of the UN
- ⇒ Quality-of-Life Index (The Economist, annually, 111 countries):
Combines objective conditions of living with subjective items of well-being (indicators in 9 categories)
- ⇒ Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) – e.g. Austria

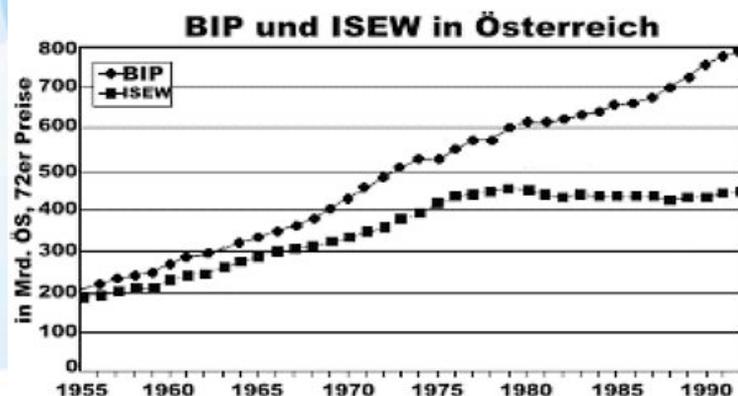


RELATIVE DECREASE OF WELFARE

Diminishing impact of additional economic growth

GDP and ISEW (Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare) compared

Engelbert Stockhammer et al., 1995: Der Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare. Eine empirische Studie zur Wohlstandsentwicklung in Österreich von 1955 bis 1990; Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien



CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ROSTOV AND VIENNA

Topics for discussion concerning teaching, further education and research

Thematic areas and issues

- ⇒ Social and cultural inclusion/integration
- ⇒ Migration, mobility, employment
- ⇒ Improving quality of life
- ⇒ Comparing conflicts, democracy, „governance“ (EU, RF, neighbouring regions)

Programmes

- ⇒ Mobility of students, further education and training
- ⇒ 7th Framework Programme (FP) for Research and Technology Development (RTD) of the European Union

Projects

- ⇒ Provision of inter-ethnic studies, further education and training (establish centres in Rostov and Vienna)
- ⇒ Participation of UoRostov in a EU-funded research project in FP7 (planning fall 2006)
- ⇒ Perspective for strategic research policies: Joint programme for RTD to be set up by the EU and the Russian Federation



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