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Presidents, Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen. This is now the third and last day of our World Policy Conference.

I would just like to share a few of my thoughts with you. These are not questions, but just a few observations. I'd like to underline a few points that seem particularly important to me.

The first one is the end of the unipolar world as I mentioned at the very beginning of the Conference. My conviction is that we have now fully entered the 21st century and we are witnessing the end of unipolarity. This means that we will have to discover, not without a bit of pain, how diverse our world is. Many actors of what we call the South, a still widely used expression, even when the south is not necessarily in the south, accept the notion of universal values such as human rights, and democracy. I think this is something very striking. But what they don't accept, what they reject is Western powers trying to impose their specific modes of government in the name of universal values without taking into consideration the histories and backgrounds of the majority of the people of the world. It is through example, not coercion, that values are spreading, with their political consequences.

I think that another lesson we can draw from these few hours spent together, and which is along this same line of thinking, is that we have a lot to learn from certain aspects of governance in some traditional societies. So, when it comes to minority related issues, we, western peoples, always tend to teach the rest of the world lessons, despite our own failures. It is the very complex issues of minorities that must be addressed. In the years to come, I think that it is in our interest to examine how certain traditional societies operate and to try to learn a few lessons from them. There is no reason why [this](#) (ou that) learning process shouldn't be a mutual one. Here, we are far from the "clash of civilizations".

There is another point that came up in this room yesterday morning, during the speech of the Representative of the Mexican President: current universal (world) trends are unfortunately not all necessarily moving towards an expansion of democracy. What our Mexican friend talked about, is in fact a loss of the legitimacy of democracy, especially in Latin America and particularly in other regions of the world. This is something that we need to think about very carefully. Along these lines, the current financial and economic crisis will have an impact on the legitimacy of capitalism and the market economy.

Another comment, important and recurrent in our debates, that I would like to highlight, is that world governance can not be efficient unless it is built on mutual respect amongst peoples of the world who, for whatever reasons, the cold war or previously colonialism, didn't really listen to each other. The only way we can build good governance is through mutual respect and by listening to each other. This can only be reached by knowing each other better and making efforts to understand the other person's point of view, even if one doesn't necessarily agree with it. So I think that the key words here are curiosity and, most importantly, tolerance. Because, at the end of day, the crosscutting value that covers all the principles that I just mentioned is indeed tolerance, and tolerance is in the interest of one and all.

Now this is a concept that is quite common: we have to make sure that the future global governance is a win solution for all. But, for that we need political will to move forward. We are talking about political will. The will of everyone is needed. This can only be achieved if all the players of the world are involved, of course the main players, but not only them: indeed smaller countries have a key role to play as well. This will only be possible if all the players of the world show the will to promote cooperation and dialogue.

Another point that is linked to what I have just said is that the future rules of this new form of governance have to be as inclusive as possible. This is one of the major ideas to be learned from what we have heard yesterday and the day before. Once again, we have a lot to learn, to expect and to do with the so called South countries.



So the future rules of the game will only be legitimate if they have been designed with the participation of everybody. One of the drawbacks of the current form of governance is that all its rules have been defined by a very small part of the planet. It is even the case for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a question of legitimacy and efficiency. Because, even technically, we can be efficient only if we are legitimate. There is a very strong link between efficiency and legitimacy.

I would like to talk about one last point, which is to distinguish between regional and national. A large number of issues facing the world cannot be resolved at the highest possible level. This is very similar to the so-called subsidiary principle that is applied in the EU. The architecture of future world governance must pay more attention to regional structures and to the links between regional and global levels. The EU obviously fits into this scheme, but its experience is both unique and limited.

I believe that these general principles apply to all areas, and in particular, of course, to the economic field. We see this very well in the current financial crisis. The roots of the confidence crisis we are going through can be precisely found in the lack of cooperation in the past between the different institutions and governments in charge of these issues. It is not merely a technical problem as Jean-Claude Trichet mentioned yesterday. If there is currently this lack of confidence, it is not entirely due to technical reasons. It is because the institutions concerned have not found the right *modus operandi* for cooperation. We have come up against a credibility issue.

To conclude, I would just like to say that this very first Conference has had a few problems. I am fully aware of this. But I must say on the whole the outcome has been extremely encouraging. And at this point, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the teams that have participated in organizing this event and particularly our sponsors because of course, without them, this conference would not have been possible. I would like to thank everyone from the bottom of my heart. I would like to reiterate the fact that we will pursue this endeavour. This is the first WPC, but let me assure you that there will be a second one and even possibly a third and a fourth one. I think that the result has been encouraging enough to allow us to make this decision. So I would love to meet you once again next autumn and why not in an emerging country.

Before I give the floor to the moderators in charge of this morning first session, I would like to say to everyone present in this room that I would like to thank you for your kindness and listening.