

# GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY 2001

*Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius, and Mary Kaldor, Editors*

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.  
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,  
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Athens Auckland Bangkok Bogotá Buenos Aires Cape Town  
Chennai Dar es Salaam Delhi Florence Hong Kong Istanbul Karachi  
Kolkata Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Mumbai Nairobi  
Paris São Paulo Shanghai Singapore Taipei Tokyo Toronto Warsaw  
with associated companies in Berlin Ibadan

Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press  
in the UK and in certain other countries

Published in the United States  
By Oxford University Press Inc., New York

© Centre for Civil Society and Centre for the Study of Global Governance,  
London School of Economics and Political Science 2001

The moral rights of the authors have been asserted  
Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2001

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,  
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,  
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,  
or as expressly permitted by law or under terms agreed with the appropriate  
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction  
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the Rights Department,  
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover  
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data  
Data available

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Anheier, Helmut, Marlies Glasius and Mary Kaldor, eds.  
Includes index

ISBN 0-19-924643-2  
ISBN 0-19-924644-0 (pbk.)

Design in Rotis  
by Hardlines, Charlbury, Oxford  
Page lay-out by Ben Cracknell Studios  
Printed in Great Britain  
on acid-free paper  
by The Bath Press Ltd, Bath, Avon

## Foreword

The emergence of a *global civil society* is perhaps one of the most momentous developments taking place in the world today, and its exploration one of the major challenges for the social sciences in the years to come. The editors and various authors of the Global Civil Society Yearbook are among the first to take on this demanding and highly complex topic with an ongoing perspective in mind. Their contributions make clear how much conventional social science thinking is called into question by this new concept, called 'fuzzy and contested' by the editors. At a fundamental level, the difficulties the social sciences have in dealing with a term like 'global civil society' demonstrate how they still have to overcome the legacy of their foundation in the nineteenth-century nation state. In this respect, the Yearbook and the wider effort it stands for represent an important element of the modernisation of the social sciences themselves.

The intellectual history of the term 'civil society' is closely intertwined with that of the nation state. It relates to the notion of citizenship, the limits of state power, and the foundation as well as the regulation of market economies. The prevailing modern view sees civil society as a sphere located between state and market: a buffer zone strong enough to keep both state and market in check, thereby preventing each from becoming too powerful and dominating. Of course, the global system cannot today be described or analysed just on the level of nation states. Around the world, nation states see their claims to sovereignty radically reshaped. The global marketplace, the proliferation of transnational corporations, and new communications technology exert powerful influences on governments and citizens alike.

If civil society, rather than the state, supplies the 'grounding of citizenship' and is therefore crucial to sustaining an open public sphere, how can this be achieved outside the realm of the nation-state? If civil society is fundamental to constraining the power of both markets and government, and if neither a market economy nor a democratic state can function effectively without the civilising influence of civic association, how can this 'balancing act' be achieved at a global level? Can the concept of a global civil society provide an answer?

The further development of democracy within states could be greatly enhanced by transnational forms of democracy. Taking globalisation seriously means emphasising that democratisation cannot be confined to the level of the nation-state. A global public sphere outside the state and the market is needed: an arena for public life created by citizens. The continued process of modernisation increases individual autonomy and requires individuals to define and redefine their identity—as citizens of particular locales, countries, regions, and, increasingly, the world. Globalisation is also about individual autonomy, responsibility, and participation.

As the Yearbook demonstrates, there is a groundswell of 'globalisation from below' involving many millions of ordinary people as well as organised groups of all kinds. In the globalisation era of the early twenty-first century, states, like transnational corporations, cannot escape the surveillance of the wider global community. As the number of democratic countries in the world grows, local groups subject to discrimination or oppression have access to international audiences to whom to air their grievances. We can make progress towards a world in which even the largest states conform to emerging codes of international law.

At the same time, in the global age it is no longer possible for companies to hide away what they do in any one part of the world from the gaze of interested groups and associations elsewhere. Consumer groups, moreover, have the capacity to hit corporations where it hurts by directly affecting company profits. Rogue corporations exist, as do rogue states, and both are increasingly under the scrutiny of global civil society.

This Yearbook is the first major product of a truly collaborative research process. It brings together two units of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE): the Centre for the Study of Global Governance, which originated the idea, and the Centre for Civil Society. The synergies between these two centres are exemplary for the interdisciplinary and comparative perspective the LSE wishes to encourage. In particular, the Yearbook accommodates an emphasis on concepts and the history of ideas rooted in the European social science tradition, and at the same time brings in more empirical approaches characteristic of American sociology and political science. As such, the Yearbook, like the LSE itself, is at the crossroads of major intellectual traditions.

In line with the LSE tradition, it also looks beyond the academy to engage with activists and practitioners in global civil society, national and international policy-makers, and corporate executives. While the publication of the Yearbook is one of the main focuses of the Global Civil Society Programme, it comprises much more than just the production of a book. By generating a number of small and large events around the Yearbook, the Centres try to provide a forum for increased communication and mutual understanding between, on the one hand, policy-makers, international civil servants, and global business executives and, on the other hand, citizens and civic activists operating across borders.

This began nearly two years ago when an international group of 40 leading scholars, practitioners, and policy-makers on civil society was invited to LSE to discuss the aims and contents of this ambitious publication. The discussion was centred around three basic themes: concepts of global civil society, what issues should be addressed, and how one might measure global civil society. Subsequently, the two Centres organised a smaller consultation meeting specifically for activists and practitioners in global civil society, most of them representing international NGOs in the fields of conflict resolution, development, the environment, fair trade, human rights, gender, and peace and disarmament.

A number of expert meetings were convened in relation to the topics of the chapters. The first of these was a seminar on the relation between global civil society and new information technology, followed by a seminar on how to democratise the international biotechnology agenda, a conference on global governance and financial crises, and a debate on the role of global civil society in relation to humanitarian intervention. In addition, the two Centres organised public lecture series and lunch-time seminars on a wide range of topics related to global civil society.

Thus, even before the publication of the first Yearbook, hundreds of people from all regions of the world have been involved in the project by participating in the brainstorm meetings, seminars, and conferences, by becoming a part of a network of volunteer 'civil society correspondents', and by writing chapters or by doing quantitative research. This approach can be time-consuming, but it is commensurate with the vision of the editors that the Yearbook project itself should be an ever-deliberative exercise in global civil society.



*Anthony Giddens*

*Director, London School of Economics and Political Science*

*25 May 2001*

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the valuable support and contributions from many individuals and organisations, without whom this Yearbook would not have been possible. The final product remains, of course, the sole responsibility of the editors.

### Editorial Committee

Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius (managing editor), Mary Kaldor, Diane Osgood, Frances Pinter, Yahia Said.

### Advisory Board

#### *Attendants, Brainstorm Conference, 4–5 February 2000*

Sergio Andreis, Andrew Arato, Daniele Archibugi, John Boli, Chris Brown, Nicholas Deakin, Alex De Waal, Meghnad Desai, Pavlos Eleftheriadis, Anthony Giddens, Mark Hoffman, Jason Hunter, Anthony Judge, John Keane, Azfar Khan, Radha Kumar, David Lewis, Sarah Lister, Ferenc Miszlivetz, Robin Murray, Kumi Naidoo, Andrew Passey, Jenny Pearce, Mario Pianta, Margo Picken, Adam Roberts, Andrew Rogerson, Saskia Sassen, Mukul Sharma, Philippe Schmitter, Robin Sharp, Salma Shawa, Hazel Smith, Nuno Themudo, Ivan Vejvoda.

#### *Attendants, Activist and Practitioner Round Table, 24 May 2000*

Paul Anderson, Anthony Barnett, Rosemary Betchler, Jeannette Buiski, Simon Burall, Mark Curtis, Harriet Fletcher, Caroline Harper, Colin Hines, Kumari Jayawardene, Manuela Leonhardt, Ian Linden, Miles Litvinoff, Ursula Owen, Anne Pettifor, Liz Philipson, Shona Pollock, Babu Rahman, Brita Schmidt, Urmi Shah, Fran Van Dijk, Hilary Wainwright.

#### *Other Members*

Abdullahi An-Na'im, Peter Baehr, Mient Jan Faber, Richard Falk, Ann Florini, David Held, Jeremy Kendall, Riva Krut, Susannah Morris, Andres Penate, Hakan Seckinelgin.

### Consultations

#### *Virtual Civic Space, Seminar, 21 June 2000: Input on Chapter 6*

Sergio Andreis, Peter Armstrong, Garegin Chookaszian, Jerry Everard, Donald Maynard, Joseph Migga Kizza, Simon Moores, John Naughton, Ursula Owen, Daniel Pare, Andy Pratt, James Slevin, Anuradha Vittachi, Jim Walch, Keith Yeomans.

#### *Financial Crises and Global Governance, Conference, 13–14 October 2000: Input on Chapter 3*

Michel Aglietta, Sudipto Bhattacharya, Michele Boldrin, Alistair Breach, Stefan Collignon, Giancarlo Corsetti, John Eatwell, Roger Farmer, Douglas Gale, Andrew Gamble, Anthony Giddens, Andrew Glyn, Charles Goodhart, Ilene Grabel, Joanne Hay, K. S. Jomo, Anupam Khanna, Timothy Lane, Richard Layard, Karin Lissakers, Robin Murray, Gabriel Palma, Ann Pettifor, James Putzel, John Reed, Geneviève Schméder, Hyun Song Shin, Tran Jimmy Van Hoa, Oleg Vyugin, Robert Wade, David Webb.

#### *Global Civil Society and the International Agro-Biotech Agenda, Seminar, 24 October 2000: Input on Chapter 4*

Philipp Aerni, Biljana Amman, Klaus Amman, Sophie Amman, Sheena Boughens, Ann Foster, Anil Gupta, Philip James, Penny Janeaway, Carol King, Muffy Koch, Tell Muenzing, Fernando Ortiz Monasterio, Harry Post, Peter Pringle, Nikolaus Schultz, Lloyd Timberlake, Kitty Warnock.

*A Decade of Humanitarian Intervention, Seminar, 29 November 2000: Input on Chapter 5*

Ulrich Albrecht, Ghanim Al-Najjar, Chris Brown, Susan Carruthers, Jerzy Celichowski, Christine Chinkin, Kevin Clements, Patrick Cullen, Alex De Waal, Andrew Duncan, Mient Jan Faber, Matthew Foley, Sabine Freizer, Paola Grenier, Vladimir Grigorov, Fred Halliday, Marit Haug, Radha Kumar, Margot Light, Sarah Lister, Susan Moeller, Tasneem Mowjee, Dimitrina Petrova, Frances Pinter, Hakan Seckinelgin, Martin Shaw, Jonathan Steele, David Styan, Jan Urban, Susan Woodward, Martin Woollacott.

**Other Input**

*Correspondents: Input on chronologies*

Andres Falconer, Zafarullah Khan, Svitlana Kuts, Ahmad Lutfi, Alejandro Natal, Yahia Said, Shameem Siddiqi, Sunna Trott, Barbara Wisniewska.

*Input from Oxford University Press*

Dominic Byatt, Jacqueline Sells, Amanda Watkins.

*Input from representatives of intergovernmental organisations*

Raouf Abdel-Kader (UN), Tarek Abou Chabake (UNHCR) Vittoria Cavicchioni (UNESCO), Renu Corea (UNDP), Adele De Gentile Woods (OECD), Liviu Enasoae (UN), Henny Helmich (OECD), Bela Hovy (UNHCR), Rose Khin-Wai-Thi (UNESCO), Denise Lievesley (UNESCO), David Stewart (UNDP), Mignon van der Liet (UNHCR).

*Others who provided input or support*

Eileen Barker, Chaloka Beyani, Mary Blair, Fanny Calder, Marina Calloni, Lisa Carlson, Nancy Cartwright, Deborah Cass, Christine Chinkin, John Clark, Stan Cohen, Tim Forsyth, Richard Fries, Fred Halliday, Fiona Hodgson, Loek Holman, Ronald Inglehart, Ramin Kaweh, Jenny Kuper, Regina List, Robin Luckham, Nadia McLaren, Robin Mansell, Paula Marshall, Maxine Molyneux, Tasneem Mowjee, Michael Oliver, Anne Phillips, Simone Remijnse, Jean Richardson, Lester Salamon, Lynne Segal, Sharon Shalev, Gerry Simpson, Wojtech Sokolowski, Isambard Thomas, Douglas van den Berghe, Rob van Tulder, Karen Wright.

*Research assistants*

Amar Bokhari, Jerzy Celichowski, Patrick Cullen, Panagiotis Flessas, Ljiljana Grubovic, Sigrun Hardardottir, Zafarullah Khan, Jai Motwane, Martyn Oliver, Andy Roberts, Federico Silva, Gayathri Sriskanthan, Nidhi Trehan.

*Administrative support*

Elizabeth Bacon, Barbara Baum, Joanne Hay, Helen Reilly, Sue Roebuck, Jane Schiemann.

*Design & production*

Michael James (copy editor), Mitch Januszki (indexer), Stefan Hamilton (proof-reader), Hardlines (design), Ben Cracknell Studios, Norwich (page make-up), Michael Rowe, Wren & Rowe (front cover design).

**Financial Support**

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the following organisations:

The Atlantic Philanthropies

Ford Foundation

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

Olof Palme Memorial Fund

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

Rockefeller Foundation

Finally, a special thanks is due to the Managing Editor, Marlies Glasius, who carried the burden of organising the Yearbook, including commissioning chapters, arranging workshops, supervising data collection, compiling the chronology, commenting on everything, and supervising production. She succeeded in doing this with intellectual flair, administrative efficiency, calm, and good humour.

# Contents

## *Contributors*

### **Part I: Concepts of Global Civil Society**

**Chapter 1: *Introducing Global Civil Society***  
Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius, and Mary Kaldor 3

**Chapter 2: *Global Civil Society?***  
John Keane 23

### **Part II: Issues in Global Civil Society**

**Chapter 3: *The New Anti-Capitalist Movement: Money and Global Civil Society***  
Meghnad Desai and Yahia Said 51

**Chapter 4: *Dig It Up: Global Civil Society's Responses to Plant Biotechnology***  
Diane Osgood 79

**Chapter 5: *A Decade of Humanitarian Intervention: The Role of Global Civil Society***  
Mary Kaldor 109

### **Part III: Infrastructure of Global Civil Society**

**Chapter 6: *Contested Space: The Internet and Global Civil Society***  
John Naughton 147

**Chapter 7: *Parallel Summits of Global Civil Society***  
Mario Pianta 169

**Chapter 8: *Funding Global Civil Society Organisations***  
Frances Pinter 195

### **Part IV: Records of Global Civil Society**

*Measuring Global Civil Society*  
Helmut Anheier 221

Table M1: Contours of global civil society 225

Figure M1: Operationalisation plan for global civil society 226

Figure M2: Detailed operational plan for global civil society 226

*Table Programme* 231

Glossary of Terms in Table Programme 320

## *Chronologies*

Note on Chronologies	323
Global Civil Society Events of the Decade	324
Global Civil Society Events of the Year	333

<i>Recommended Reading</i>	339
----------------------------	-----

<i>Index</i>	343
--------------	-----

## *Boxes*

3.1: Civil society and the international financial institutions	54
3.2: The cost of the Asian crisis	58
3.3: The demise of the MAI	60
3.4: Why Jubilee 2000 made an impact <i>by Ann Pettifor</i>	62
3.5: The Zapatistas	70
3.6: The other Alternatives	72
3.7: Glossary of financial terms	77
4.1: Timeline of plant biotechnology development	81
4.2: Field trials in the OECD	85
4.3: GM crop area by trait: pesticide-like crops dominate	86
4.4: GM area by crop	87
4.5: GM vaccines	89
4.6: Labelling laws	92
4.7: Seven people, laptops, and airmiles: the new NGO power-play	95
4.8: Global civil society impacts the food retailing industry	100
4.9: Direct action	101
5.1: The role of individuals: Fred Cuny and Bernard Kouchner	112
5.2: Helsinki Citizens Assembly activities during the war in Bosnia	116
5.3: A chronology of the interventions in Sierra Leone	136
6.1: Napster	165
7.1: Public opinion tribunals	173
7.2: Peace summits	175
7.3: The Assemblies of the Peoples' United Nations	176
7.4: Seattle and after: parallel summits in 2000–2001	178
8.1: The Soros Foundations Network	207
8.2: An example of multi-sourced funding: the aftermath of humanitarian intervention	211

## *Figures*

1.1: Membership growth in INGOs, 1990–2000.	5
7.1: The growth of parallel summits	177
7.2: Location of parallel summits	180
7.3: Type of official summit	180
7.4: Organisations and groups involved in the coordinating body of parallel summits	181
7.5: Fields of activities of the organisations involved in the coordinating body of parallel summits	181
7.6: Dominant issues in parallel summits	182
7.7: Types of events	182
7.8: Number of participants in the events of parallel summits	183
7.9: Types of keynote speakers	183
7.10: Objectives of parallel summits	184



7.11: Relation to official summit	184
7.12: Assessments of the results of parallel summits	185
7.13: Evolution of the impact on official summits	186
7.14: Factors of success of parallel summits	186
7.15: Factors of weakness of parallel summits	187
8.1: US foundations: international giving by sector	206
8.2: US foundations: cross-border giving 1994 and 1998	206
8.3: International programmatic trends of top twelve US foundations providing international grants, 1998	208
8.4: Gates Foundation distribution of grants, 1999	208
8.5: Aid resource flows US\$m 1990–1996 and foundation support to central and eastern Europe US\$m 1989–1997	208

### *Tables*

1.1: Links between INGOs and IGOs	5
1.2: Membership of INGOs, 1990–2000	6
1.3: Focal points of globalisation, rule of law, and global civil society	8
1.4: Global civil society positions on globalisation	10
3.1: Civil society responses to global finance	74
4.1: Products derived using biotechnology	82
4.2: Development of GM area by country (Mio ha)	85
4.3: African perspective on the potential of GM crops for African needs	94
4.4: Key issues and responses	97
4.5: Types of action	104
5.1: The evolution of humanitarian intervention	120
5.2: The debate about humanitarian intervention	130
6.1: Estimated Internet user population, November 2000	149
6.2: Teledensity in selected countries	157
7.1: The dynamics of official and parallel summits	192
8.1: Giving and volunteering, selected countries, by INCPG group, by country, 1991, 1992	199
8.2: Major aid flows: net flows from major donor countries (\$m)	199
8.3: USAID funding for democracy: assistance by region, fiscal years 1991–1999 (\$m)	202
8.4: Overseas development aid distributed through NGOs	202
8.5: Patterns in World Bank–NGO operational collaboration, fiscal years 1987–1998	203
8.6: EU budget headings with some element of funding for civil society	204
8.7: Religious giving and volunteering indicators, selected countries, 1991 and 1992	210

### *Tables in Table Programme*

Note on Tables	231
R1: Global economy	233
R2: Direction and growth of world trade	237
R3: Transnationality of top 100 TNCs	239
R4: Foreign students	242
R5: Foreign labour and population (OECD)	243
R6: Air travel and international tourism	244
R7: Trade in cultural goods	249
R8: World languages and web languages	251
R9: Media	253
R10: Communications	255
R11: Ratification of treaties	259
R12: Human rights violations	263

R13: Corruption	267
R14: Crime	268
R15: Refugee populations and flows	270
R16: Peacekeeping and conflicts	273
R17: Social justice	276
R18: Energy consumption	280
R19: Number of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and organisational density	283
R20: Country participation in international non-governmental organisations (INGOs)	287
R21: Links between international organisations	291
R22: Nationality and memberships of international organisation leaders	293
R23: Percentage and growth of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) by purpose	299
R24: Employment, volunteering, and revenue of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs)	302
R25: Geographical identification	304
R26: Tolerance	306
R27: Willingness to help immigrants (Europe only)	309
R28: Concern about humankind (Europe only)	310
R29: Environmental concern	311
R30: Membership and volunteering	313
R31: Willingness to participate in political events	315
R32: Social characteristics of international organisation leaders	317

*Figures in Table Programme*

R1: Languages of the world	252
R2: Languages of the Web	252
R3: Major armed conflicts 1990–1999	275
R4: Growth of international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) by purpose	301
R5: Age structure of international organisation leadership	319

## Contributors

**Dr Helmut K. Anheier** is Director of the Centre for Civil Society at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and Reader in the Department of Social Policy. Prior to this he was a Senior Associate at Johns Hopkins University, Associate Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University, and a Social Affairs Officer at the United Nations. His work has focused on civil society, the non-profit sector, organisational studies and policy analysis, and comparative methodology. He is a founding editor of *Voluntas* and author of over 200 publications in several languages. His present research examines the emergence of new organisational forms in global civil society, and will also explore methodological aspects of social science research on globalisation.

**Professor Meghnad Desai** is Professor of Economics and Director of the Centre for the Study of Global Governance at the LSE. He was Director of the LSE's Development Studies Institute from 1990 to 1995 and has been at the LSE for over 30 years. In 1991, he was created Lord Desai of St Clement Danes. His latest book, to be published by Verso in 2001, is *Marx's Revenge: The Resurgence of Capitalism and the Death of Statist Socialism*.

**Dr Marlies Glasius** has been a Research Officer at the Centre for Civil Society, LSE, and managing editor of this Yearbook since 2000. She studied international law as well as English literature at the University of Amsterdam, and holds a PhD with distinction in Human Rights from the University of Utrecht. In 1999 she published *Foreign Policy on Human Rights: Its Influence on Indonesia under Soeharto*. Before joining the Centre, she was most recently engaged in consultancy work for Novib, the Dutch partner in Oxfam International, and in the NGO coalition 'Free and Safe Referendum in East Timor'. Her present research concerns the influence of NGOs on international treaty-making processes.

**Professor Mary Kaldor** joined the LSE in 1999 as Director of the Programme on Global Civil Society at the Centre for the Study of Global Governance. Previously, she taught and conducted research at the University of Sussex for 30 years. She was a founder member of END, and was Co-Chair of the Helsinki

Citizens' Assembly. She is currently a member of the International Independent Commission to investigate the Kosovo Crisis, established by the Swedish Prime Minister and chaired by Richard Goldstone, which published the *Kosovo Report* in autumn 2000. Her most recent work, *New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era* (1999), has been translated into seven languages. She is currently writing a book on global civil society.

**Professor John Keane** founded the London-based Centre for the Study of Democracy in 1989. He is currently Professor of Politics at the University of Westminster and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. He was born in Australia and educated at the universities of Adelaide, Toronto, and Cambridge. Among his many books are *Democracy and Civil Society* (1988); *The Media and Democracy* (1991); the prize-winning biography *Tom Paine: A Political Life* (1995); *Reflections on Violence* (1996); *Civil Society: Old Images, New Visions* (1998); and a biography of power, *Václav Havel: A Political Tragedy in Six Acts* (1999). He is currently writing a full-scale history of democracy. During 2001/2002, he will hold the Karl Deutsch Distinguished Professorship at the Wissenschaftszentrum, Berlin.

**Mr John Naughton** is a Senior Lecturer in Systems at the Open University and leader of the Faculty of Technology's Going Digital project. One of his current research interests is Open Source Teaching. He is also a Fellow of Wolfson College, Cambridge where he runs the College's Press Fellowship Programme and coordinates Cambridge's contribution to the Internet Political Economy Forum. He has been a weekly columnist in the *Observer* since 1987 and is now the paper's Internet columnist. *A Brief History of the Future* (1999), his book on the development and significance of the Internet, is published in the UK by Phoenix and in the US by Overlook Press.

**Dr Diane Osgood** is an environmental economist specialising in the development of appropriate and sustainable market products and technologies in developing countries. She holds a PhD in environmental economics from the LSE. Since 1992 she has worked as an independent consultant on issues

such as corporate responsibility, sustainable development, and agricultural development. In the early 1990s she worked on biodiversity issues for UNEP, the World Bank, and international NGOs. Since 1997 she has worked on the social aspects and public concerns surrounding agricultural biotechnology.

**Professor Mario Pianta** is Professor of Economic Policy at the University of Urbino and is an associate researcher at ISRDS, an institute of the National Research Council in Rome. He holds a PhD from the LSE (1984), has been Visiting Scholar at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington DC (1986) and Research Fellow at Columbia University, New York (1986–87). He is Vice-President of Lunaria, a civil society organisation in Rome, and has been involved in several international campaigns on economic and peace issues. He works on global civil society, international economic policy, technological change, and employment.

**Dr Frances Pinter** has been a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Civil Society, LSE, since 2000. She is the founder of Pinter Publishers, and in the mid-1990s she established the Centre for Publishing

Development for the Open Society Institute/Soros Foundations Network, which assists the development of the independent publishing sector in the former communist bloc. Frances Pinter was educated in the United States, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom and holds a PhD in International Relations from University College London. She is currently pursuing her interest in using ICT to foster the strengthening of civil society.

**Mr Yahia Said** is a Research Officer at the Centre for the Study of Global Governance at the LSE. His experience combines academic research with private sector work and activism. Prior to joining the LSE he worked as a corporate finance consultant with Ernst & Young in Russia. He also worked as a project coordinator with the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly in Prague. Yahia Said specialises in issues of economic transition and security in post-communist societies. His publications include 'Restructuring the Military Sector in Slovakia' in *The End of Military Fordism*, Mary Kaldor (ed) (1998) and 'Oil and Human Rights in Azerbaijan', co-authored with Mary Kaldor in *Human Rights and the Oil Industry*, Asbjorn Eide (ed) (2000).