Francis is also the man of peace. That is how the name came into my heart: Francis of Assisi. For me, he is the man of poverty, the man of peace, the man who loves and protects creation.

(Audience to representatives of the communications media, Address of the Holy Father Pope Francis, Paul VI Audience Hall, Saturday, 16 March 2013)
Governance in a Changing World: 
Meeting the Challenges of Liberty, Legitimacy, Solidarity, and Subsidiarity

INTRODUCTION

In 2013 the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences will conclude its reflections on the themes of *Pacem in Terris* with a workshop devoted to “Governance in a changing world: meeting the challenges of liberty, legitimacy, solidarity and subsidiarity.”

The Workshop follows two annual sessions dedicated to examining the themes of Pope John XXIII’s encyclical in the current world environment. As with other themes in that encyclical, the treatment of issues of governance in Catholic Social Thought is ripe for review as the Church confronts the new geopolitical and technological scenarios that are emerging in the 21st Century. The main purpose of the workshop will be to evaluate several new challenges for governance—with particular attention to liberty, legitimacy, solidarity and subsidiarity.

Ever since the days of Augustine and Aquinas, Catholicism has brought a distinctive way of thinking to the study of governance, beginning with the Aristotelian understanding of politics as not merely about the getting and keeping of power but as the art of free persons deliberating about how to order their lives together. This distinctive tradition of reflection on politics is a tradition of moral realism built around three key insights. First, classic Catholic political theory teaches that politics like every other activity that is carried out by human persons with conscience and freedom takes place within the horizon of individual and social moral judgment. Second, Catholic political theory teaches that power is not to be reduced to force but rather is to be understood as the capacity to achieve the common good, thus placing the focus on how governance is to be exercised, to what ends, by what authority, and by what means. Third, the Catholic tradition has a distinctive understanding of peace as not merely the absence of war, but as the tranquility of order.

A major milestone in this tradition was *Pacem in Terris* where John XXIII pointed out that there were certain new problems that could only be addressed on a global basis. While he did not discuss in any detail how that might be accomplished, he stressed that any global authority should operate according to justice and the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity. Thus, one major focus of the workshop will be the application of the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity, both within nations, and as those principles apply to the evolving relationships among developed countries, developing countries, and countries that have been left behind in the economic progress that has taken place in recent years. In *Pacem in Terris* John XXIII had already brought to the forefront the need to re-examine the application of the principle of subsidiarity, calling for the creation of a global environment “in which the public authorities of each nation, its citizens and intermediate groups, can carry out their tasks, fulfill their duties and claim their rights with greater security” (141). At the same time, he was careful to point out that global authority would have to be exercised not only with due regard for the legitimate prerogatives of lower forms of public authority, but also with respect for the free associations of civil society including the family.

Another major milestone in the development of Catholic political theory was the Second Vatican Council’s proclamation that “only in freedom can man direct himself toward goodness” (*Gaudium et Spes*, 17). Pope John Paul II elaborated on that affirmation of liberty in his 1995 Address to the United Nations where he said that humanity’s “quest for freedom” arises “from a recognition of the inestimable dignity and value of the human person” and the consequent desire “to be given a place in social, political and economic life which is commensurate with their dignity as free human persons.” The quest for freedom, he later pointed out, has important implications for governance: “The free and responsible participation of all citizens in public affairs,” “the rule of law,” and “respect for and promotion of human rights” are essential to “the ‘health’ of a political community” (*Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*, 44).

More recently, Pope Benedict XVI has emphasized the connections among subsidiarity, solidarity and “responsible freedom” in his en-
cyclical, Caritas in Veritate (where he also makes several references to the concept of legitimacy). Evoking Pope Paul VI’s vision of human development, he described that vision as having economic, social, and political dimensions: “From the economic point of view, this meant [people’s] active participation, on equal terms, in the international economic process; from the social point of view, it meant their evolution into educated societies marked by solidarity; from the political point of view, it meant the consolidation of democratic regimes capable of ensuring freedom and peace” (21). Applying those principles to the challenges of globalization, he said that “in order not to produce a dangerous universal power, the governance of globalization must be marked by subsidiarity” (57). Describing the subsidiarity principle as “an expression of inalienable human freedom”, he pointed out that subsidiarity “must remain closely linked to the principle of solidarity and vice versa, since the former without the latter gives way to social privatism, while the latter without the former gives way to paternalist social assistance that is demeaning to those in need (57, 58)” (italics in original).

The workshop will begin its inquiry into how these teachings can be brought to life under current conditions by seeking the best available information on the actual state of affairs. At the same time, the participants will explore deeper questions that by their very nature are scientific, political, psychological, and religious. In order to establish the common good in the global world, it will be important to establish the relations among natural goods, common to all of humanity, such as energy, water, and so on, the goods produced by human beings, and nonmarket goods such as the dignity of the human person and his or her body. This will serve to clarify the goals that a global authority is called to order. In particular, the workshop will concentrate on evaluating the momentous moral challenges that arise as geopolitical and technological developments transform the world as we have known it.

In sum, it is hoped, first, that the 2013 workshop will produce a clear practical understanding of the new challenges to governance in a changing world, and secondly, that it will generate material helpful to the Church as she continues to develop her distinctive tradition of moral realism in politics.
Governance in a Changing World:
Meeting the Challenges of Liberty, Legitimacy, Solidarity, and Subsidiarity

PROGRAMME

Friday 26 April 2013

9:00 Welcome and Introduction to the Meeting President Prof. Mary Ann Glendon
9:05 Opening Remarks H.Em. Cardinal Peter K.A. Turkson
9:35 Introduction H.E. Msgr Roland Minnerath

MORNING SESSION: FREEDOM, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, LEGITIMACY,
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REPRESENTATION IN EMERGING SCHEMES OF GOVERNANCE

10:00 Presenter
Prof. Rocco Buttiglione
10:20 Departure to the Apostolic Palace for a photo with Pope Francis
11:20 Coffee Break
Discussants
11:40 Prof. Hans Tietmeyer
11:50 Prof. Stefano Zamagni
12:00 Prof. Hsin-chi Kuan
12:10 Prof. José T. Raga
12:20 Prof. Vittorio Possenti
12:30 General discussion
12:45 Presenter’s response
13:15 Reporter
Prof. Janne Matlary
13:45 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV

AFTERNOON SESSION: WHAT ROLE FOR SOLIDARITY IN EMERGING SCHEMES OF GOVERNANCE?

15:30 Presenter
Prof. Margaret Archer
Discussants
16:00 Lord David Alton
16:10 Prof. Paulus Zulu
16:20 Prof. Louis Sabourin
16:30 Dr Allen Hertzke
16:40 Prof. Wilfrido W. Villacorta
16:50 Coffee Break
17:20 General discussion
17:50 Presenter’s response
18:20 Reporter
Prof. Daniel Finn
19:10 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Morning Session: What role for subsidiarity in emerging schemes of governance?</td>
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<td>Prof. Juan J. Llach</td>
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<td>Prof. Russell Hittinger</td>
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<td>Afternoon Session: Round Table and Final Statement</td>
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<td>14:30</td>
<td>Chairperson Prof. Wilfrido W. Villacorta</td>
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<td>Round table with all participants, led by reporters</td>
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<td>Prof. Luis Ernesto Derbez Bautista</td>
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<td>President Prof. Mary Ann Glendon</td>
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Governance in a Changing World:
Meeting the Challenges of Liberty, Legitimacy, Solidarity, and Subsidiarity

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Rt. Hon. Prof. the Lord David Alton
Westminster
House of Lords
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Prof. Herbert Schambeck
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Institute for Public Law and Political Sciences
Linz-Auhof (Austria)

Prof. Margaret S. Archer
Director, Centre for Social Ontology
EPFL Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
Lausanne (Switzerland)

Prof. Hsin-chi Kuan
Chairman, Hong Kong Civic Party, and Chairman,
Dept. of Government and Public Administration,
Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)
Hong Kong (PRC)

Dr. Dr. Herbert Batliner
Council of the Foundation of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences
Vaduz (Principality of Liechtenstein)

Prof. Janne Haaland Matlary
University of Oslo
Department of Political Science
Oslo (Norway)

Prof. Rocco Buttiglione
Vice President, Italian Chamber of Deputies
President, uDC National Council
Rome (Italy)

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Archbishop of Dijon
Dijon (France)

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Universidad de las Américas Puebla (UDLAP)
Puebla (Mexico)

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Cambridge, MA (USA)

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Prof. Allen Hertzke
Presidential Professor of Political Science
University of Oklahoma, OK (USA)

Prof. Louis Sabourin
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Montréal, Québec (Canada)

Prof. Russell Hittinger
Warren Chair, Department of Philosophy and Religion
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, OK (USA)

H.E. Msgr. Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo
Chancellor of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences
(Vatican City)
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<tr>
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<td>H.E. Amb. Hanna Suchocka</td>
<td>Embassy of Poland to the Holy See</td>
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<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
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<td>Prof. Wilfrido V. Villacorta</td>
<td>Permanent Representative to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Permanent Mission of the Philippines to ASEAN Manila (Philippines)</td>
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<td>Prof. Dr. Dr. Hans Tietmeyer</td>
<td>Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, IBS</td>
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<td>Former President of the German Central Bank</td>
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<td>Königstein (Germany)</td>
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<td>Prof. Stefano Zamagni</td>
<td>Vice director of the Bologna Center</td>
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<td>Senior adjunct prof. of International Economics</td>
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<td>Professor of economics, University of Bologna</td>
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<td>Bologna (Italy)</td>
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<td>H.E.M. Card. Peter Kodwo Appiah Turkson</td>
<td>President of the Pontifical Council</td>
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<td>(Vatican City)</td>
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<td>Prof. Paulus Zulu</td>
<td>University of Kwazulu Natal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Director, Maurice Webb Race Relations Unit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Durban, Natal (South Africa)</td>
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</table>
David Alton (born 1951, London, UK) was a Member of the House of Commons for 18 years and today is an Independent Crossbench Life Peer. In 1968 he was elected as Chairman of the Brentwood young Liberals and was involved in public protests against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and against apartheid in South Africa. In 1969, while a student at Christ College Liverpool, he was elected as Chairman of the South Liverpool young Liberals and Chairman of his branch of the Union of Liberal Students. He qualified as a teacher in 1972, working in socially disadvantaged neighbourhoods, teaching immigrant children and later children with special needs. Aged 21, he was elected to Liverpool City Council and became its Housing Chairman and Deputy Leader. He was elected in 1979 to the House of Commons for a Liverpool constituency, as a Liberal, becoming the youngest member and achieving a record political swing. He was his Party’s spokesman on Home Affairs, northern Ireland, Overseas Development and the Environment, and served as Chief Whip, Chairman of the Party’s Policy Committee and President of the national League of young Liberals. In 1987 he published What Kind of Country?, the first of ten books. He has also authored several reports on human rights in countries such as north Korea, Burma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Brazil, Sudan/Darfur, Tibet and Rwanda – all of which he has visited. That same year he launched the human rights group Jubilee Campaign, which led to campaigns, visits and reports on the plight of Jewish and Christian dissidents in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In 1990 he co-founded the Movement for Christian Democracy. In 1997 he stood down from the House of Commons, and from party politics, and was nominated by the Prime Minister, Sir John Major, to the House of Lords, where he sits as an Independent Life Peer, speaking regularly on human rights and religious liberty issues. In 1997 he was appointed as Professor of Citizenship at Liverpool John Moores University and established the hugely successful Roscoe Foundation for Citizenship. From 2006-11 he has continued to host the Roscoe Lecture Series; has travelled to, and produced reports about, the situation in Tibet, North Korea, Southern Sudan, and following a visit to India raised the plight of India’s Dalits. In recognition of his work for human rights and religious liberty, in 2006 Pope Benedict XVI created him a Knight Commander of St. Gregory. Throughout 2008, he vigorously opposed legislation permitting further experimentation on human embryos, including animal-human hybrid embryos and ‘saviour siblings’. In 2010 he hosted a 12-part television series on the plight of persecuted Christians. In 2011 successfully steered a Private Members Bill through all its stages in the House of Lords. the Re-export Control Bill regulates the re-sale of weapons into areas of conflict. In Parliament he has continued to speak out regularly on a range of issues. David and his wife Elizabeth have four children.

Paolo Carozza’s expertise is in the areas of comparative law, human rights, and international law, and his extensive writings in these areas have been published in Europe and Latin America as well as in the United States. From 2006 to 2010 he was a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and served as its President in 2008-09. At Notre Dame, he is the Director of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies, an interdisciplinary, university-wide institute focusing primarily on the themes of democracy and human development. In the Law School, he is Director of the Center for Civil and Human Rights, including its J.S.D. Program in International Human Rights Law, and the Director of the Law School’s new Program on Law and Human Development. He is also a fellow of the Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies and of the Nanovic Institute for European Studies. Professor Carozza earned both his A.B. and J.D. degrees from Harvard, and pursued graduate studies at Cambridge University and at Harvard Law School as a Ford Foundation Fellow in Public International Law. After law school, he served as a judicial clerk for the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia and worked as an associate at the Washington, D.C., law firm of Arnold & Porter.


Stefano Zamagni, Full Professor of Political Economy at the University of Bologna and Adjunct Professor of International Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University, Bologna Center. He took his first degree in economics and trade at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan and later studied at Linacre College, the University of Oxford (1969-1973).
MEMORANDUM

1) Every day a bus will leave the Domus Sanctae Marthae at 8:45 for the Academy. A bus will depart from the Academy after dinner at the end of the afternoon sessions to take participants back to the Domus Sanctae Marthae. Lunch and dinner for the participants will be served at the Academy every day.

2) If you are a vegetarian, please let us know as soon as possible.

3) On both days a concelebrated Holy Mass will be held at 8:00. Participants wishing to attend should meet at 7:45 in the hall of the Domus Sanctae Marthae. On 26 April the Mass will be held at the Church of St Stephen of the Abyssinians, presided by Cardinal Peter Turkson; on 27 April it will be held at the Altar Tomb of St Peter and presided by Cardinal Francesco Coccopalmerio.

4) WIFI is available in the conference hall at the Casina Pio IV. Please log in to the network called WLAN_PADS using “guest” as the username and “password” as the password. You can check our website www.pass.va for further information on the Academy, the Academicians, and current and past events.

5) Cable internet access is available at the Domus Sanctae Marthae at 7.50€ per day.

Note
Please give your form for the refunding of expenses to the secretariat at least one day before your departure so that you can be refunded immediately.

HOLY MASSES

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vers. 21 (25-04-2013)