

A transnational perspective on transition governance

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A transition approach: rationale

- Many contemporary problems:
 1. Represent the 'dark' side of modern practices
 2. Appear to be very difficult to resolve
- Diagnosis:
 - Difficult to resolve as they are firmly embedded in the structures that have emerged around dominant practices: **persistent problems**
 - Required: re-orientated co-evolution of practices and structures: **transition**

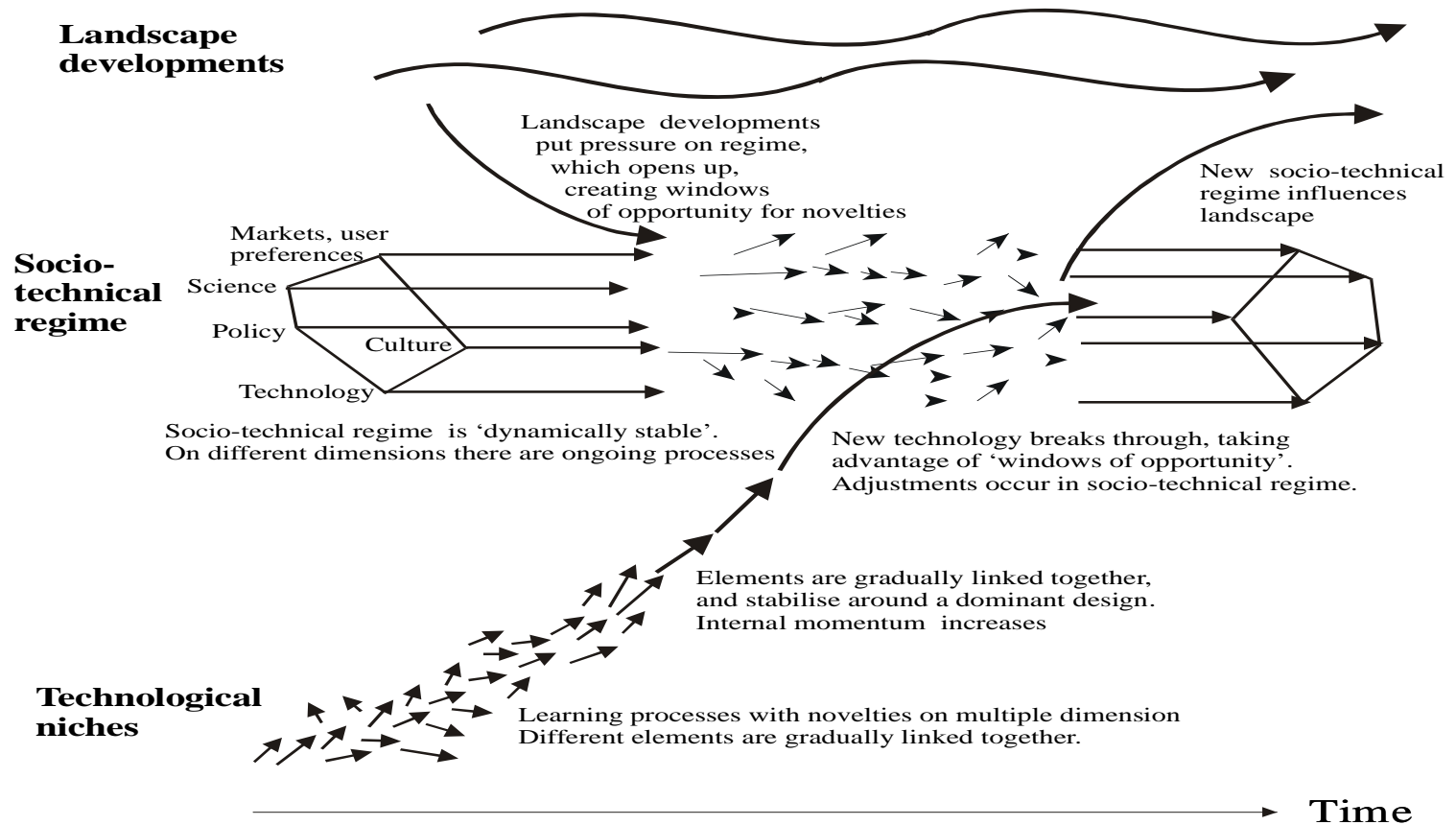


Transition: basic concepts



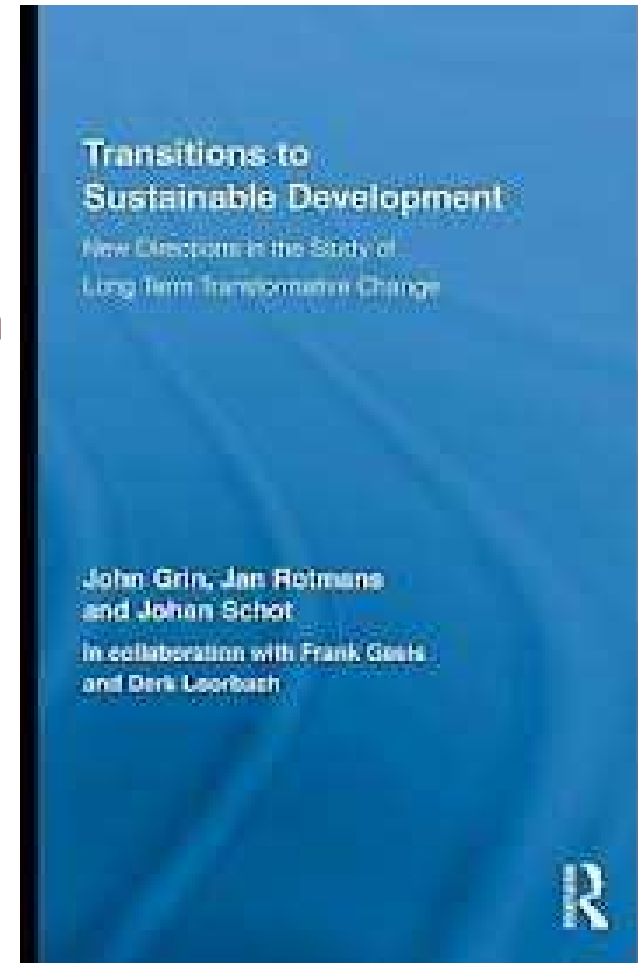
- Multi-level perspective on transition dynamics
 - Practices: experiments
 - Structure: regime
 - Exogeneous trends: 'landscape'
 - E.g. CC; Europeanization; democratization; industrialization, ...

The multilevel perspective for transitions - Schot 1998; Rip & Kemp, 1998; Geels 2005



Transition governance

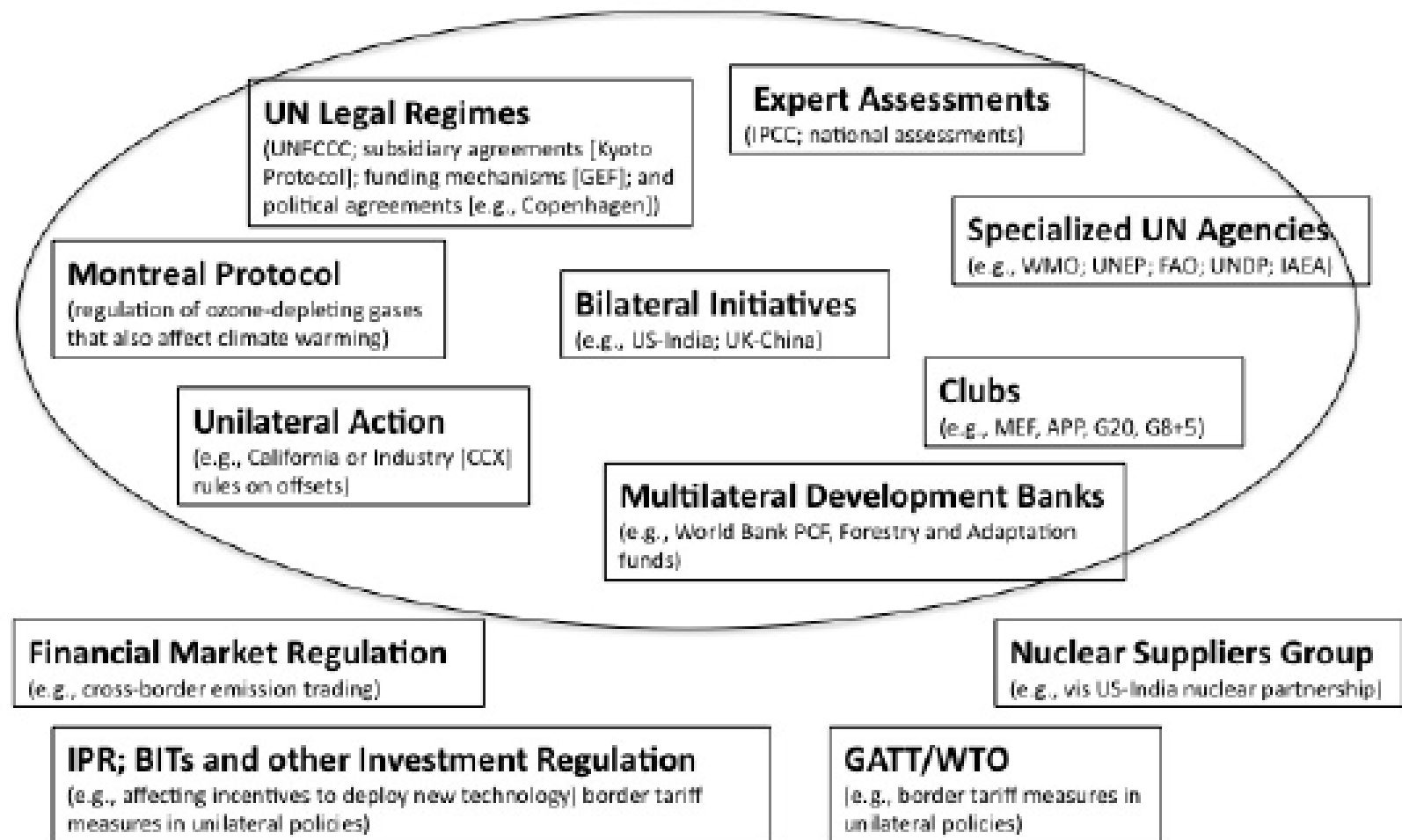
- Grin (2006; 2008; 2010):
 - MLP: levels of structuration
 - Crucial notion: second order reflexivity
 - Contextualize transition governance in 'real world'
 - Diverse, contested tendencies
 - Regime:
 - material objects, infrastructures
 - Institutional dimension: state, market, knowledge, civil society plus mutual alignments into different systems: governance, innovation, market system



Transition governance in transnational society

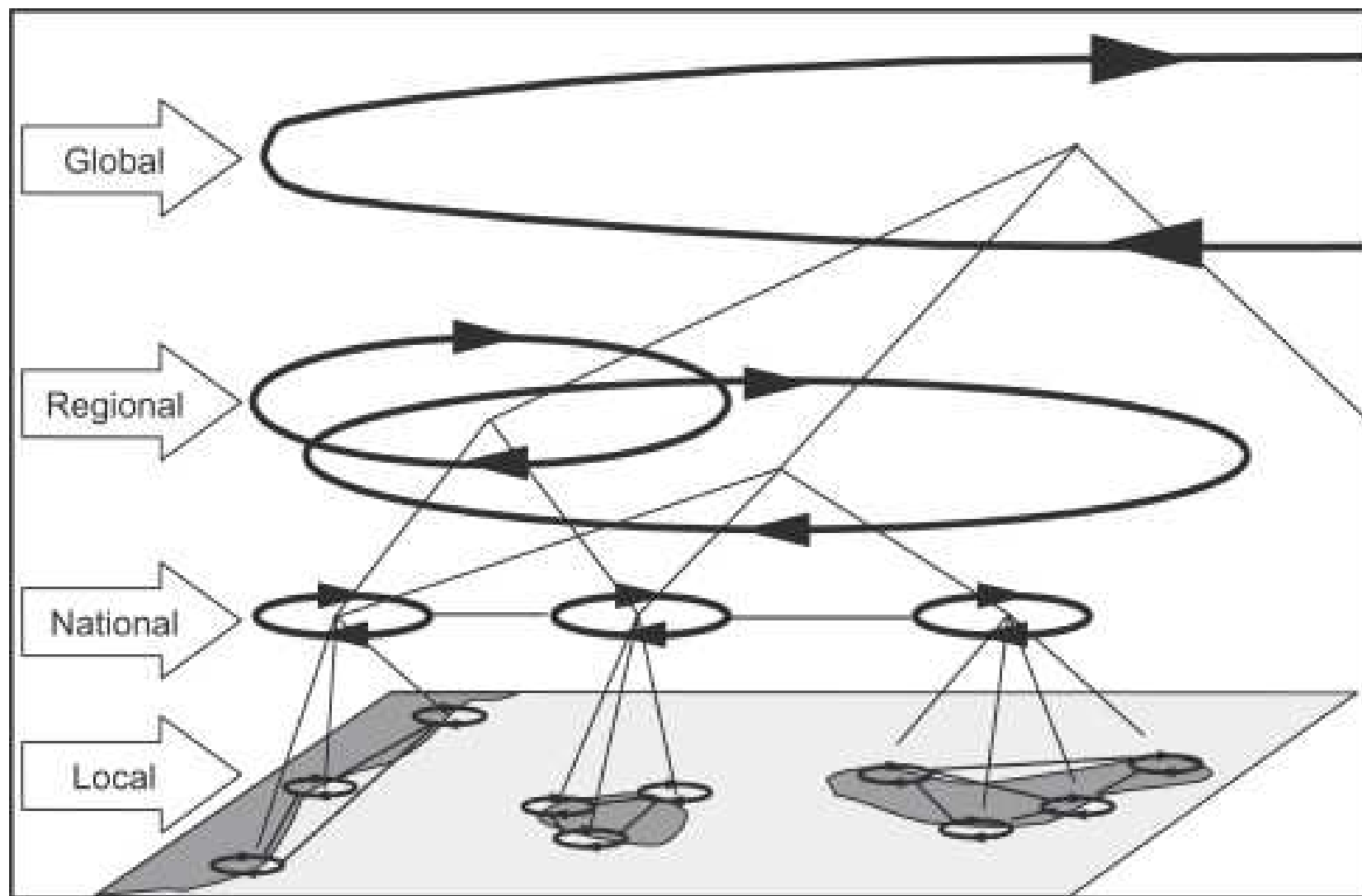
- Keohane & Victor (2011): regime *complexes* for issues like climate change, as
 - Wide range of practices involved
 - Different implications for different societies
 - Comprise:
 - Diversity of dedicated regimes
 - Transformed generic regimes (e.g. WTO; WB)
 - Miss: actors, institutions beyond state realm
 - Cf Hale & Held, 2011

The Regime Complex for Climate Change

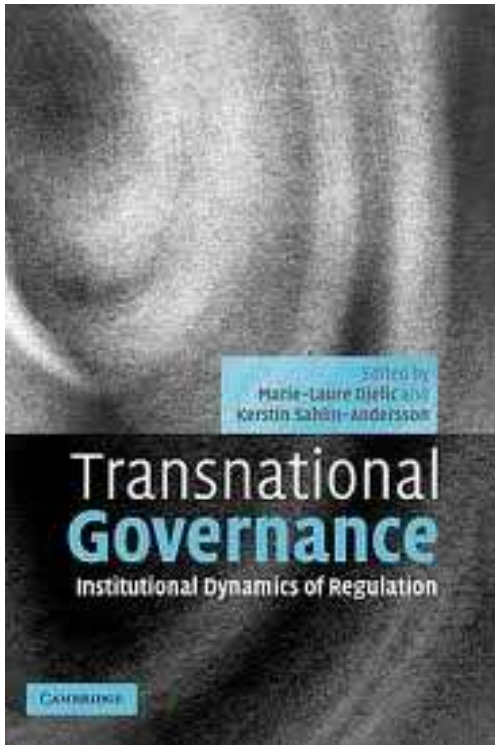


Transition governance in transnational society

- Multi-level governance literature:
 - Actors from
 - different institutional realms
 - Different scalar levels
 - Variety of governance practices
 - Partly ‘in-between’
 - Practices connected, across levels...
 - ... and through strategic agency
 - Focus on governance *per se*



Transition governance in transnational society



Djelic & Sahlin-Andersson (2006)

- Recognizes multiplicity of regime
- Comprises MLG
- Adds accounts of
 - Account of deeper structure
 - transnational governance ‘in the making’

Transition governance in transnational society

- Djelic & Sahlin-Andersson: central notions
 - Revisited field concept: spatial and relational topographies
 - ‘battle-fields’
 - Structured by deeper forces: marketization, regulation, scientization, moral rationalization, democratic renewal
 - ‘The MLP transnationalized’
- Findings
 - Practices, meanings, arrangements structured by forces
 - Behind that dynamics: strategic agents
 - Esp. new actors (networks) and transnational communities
 - Forces institutionalize into meta-rules in contingent ways

Questions for further study

- How do early practices shape meta-rules?
 - **Role of local practices:**
 - what forces do they tend to mobilize,
 - what meanings do they endow?
 - Nature of 'battles'
 - **'source effects':**
 - What practices shape these forces?
- How, to what extent, do meta-rules shape later practices?

