

Territorial Approaches and Power Sharing in Practice

The Frequency and Durability of
Territorial and Power-sharing
Settlements

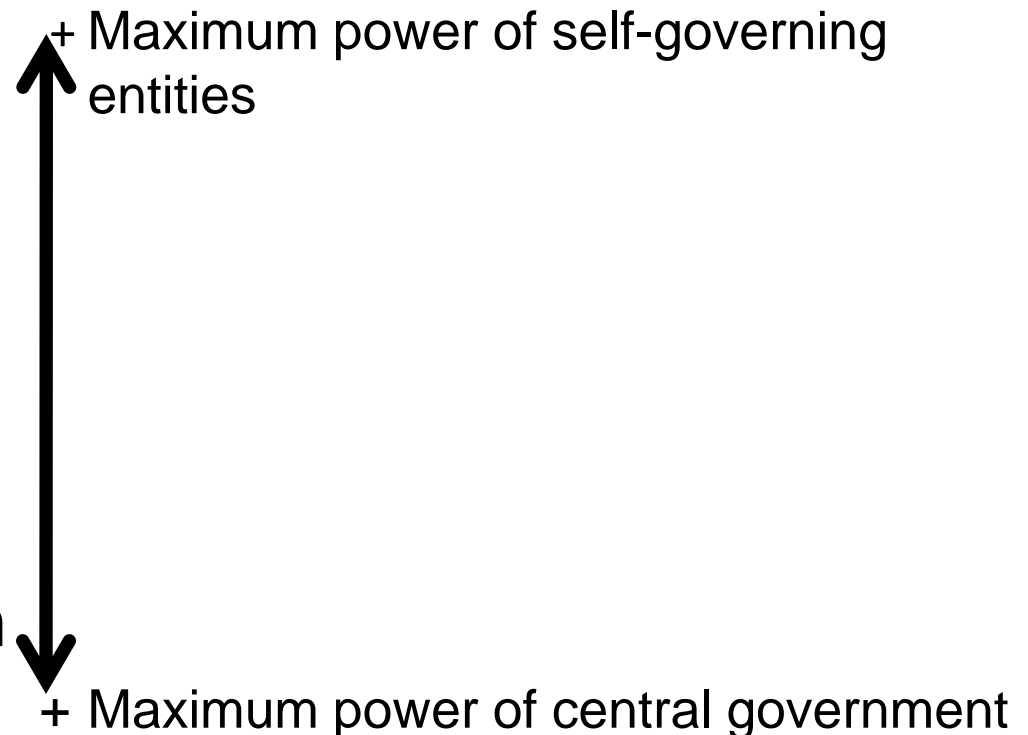
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- Power can be shared in different ways:
 - Shared rule: elites from different segments of society jointly participate in decision making
 - Self-rule: elites from different segments of society exercise decision-making powers independently of each other
- Shared rule: sovereign or regional consociation
- Self-rule: non-territorial or territorial self-governance

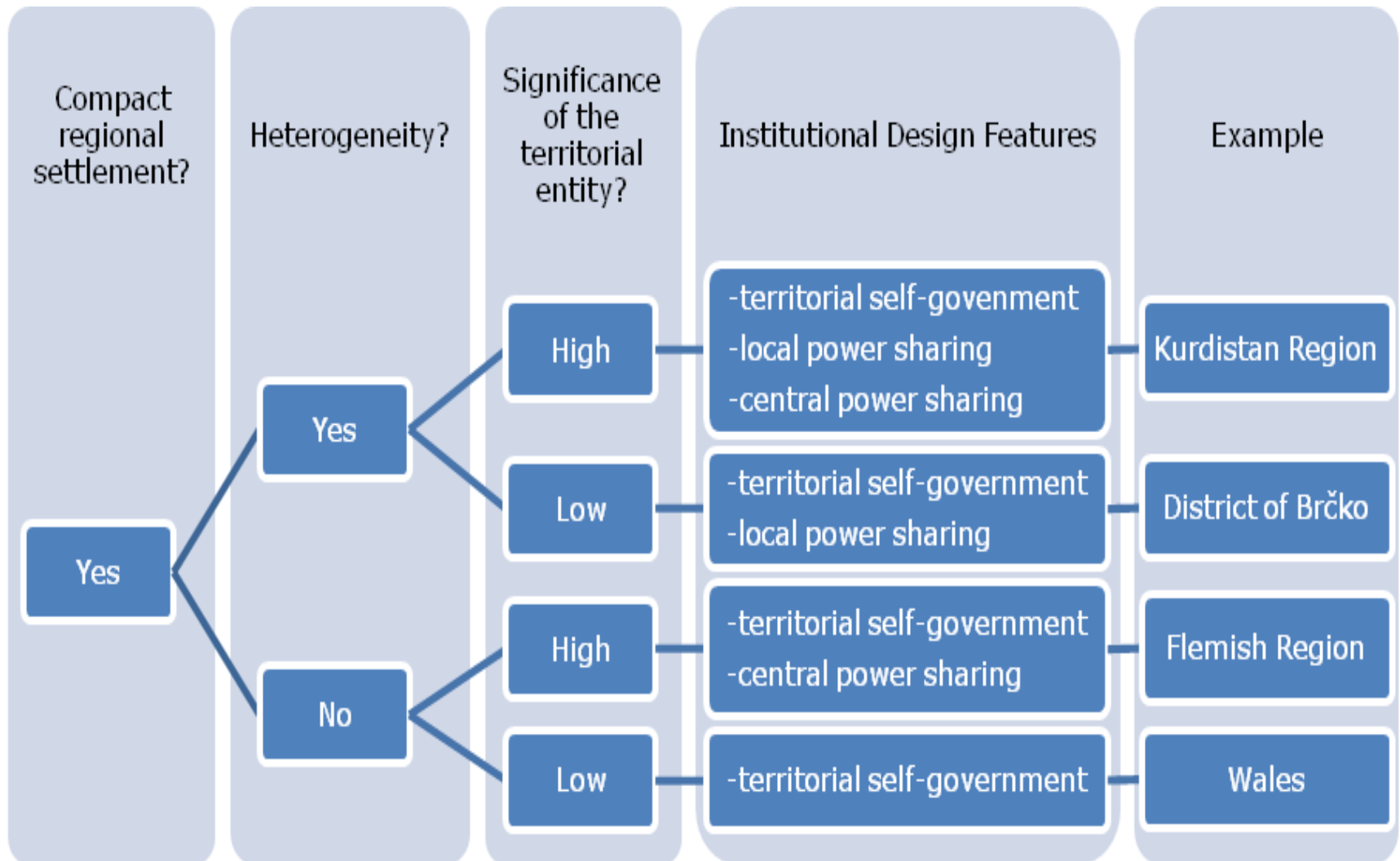
Territorial Self-governance

- Five different forms of **territorial self-governance**

- Confederation
- Federation
- Autonomy
- Devolution
- Decentralisation



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'Compatibility' of Territorial Approaches and Power Sharing

Institution	Liberal consociational 'Prescriptions'
State construction	Decentralised state with high levels of territorial self-governance
Government system	Collective presidency and/or broad-based power-sharing coalition
Participation rules	Meaningful ' jointness ' in decision making
Representation rules	Inducement of inclusion qua PR list of PR preferential systems
Individual vs. group rights	Emphasis on combination of individual and group rights
Recognition of identities	Accepted for both public and private spheres

What do we find in practice?

Institution	Predominant finding
State construction	Ethno-territorial self-governance: (multiple, differential) autonomy, (asymmetric) federations
Government system	Inclusive parliamentary or collective (semi-) presidential systems, predicated on consociational power-sharing arrangements
Participation rules	'Jointness' in decision making qua qualified/concurrent majority voting procedures in legislature/executive, including veto powers
Representation rules	Inducement of inclusion qua PR list of PR preferential systems and reserved seats
Individual vs. group rights	Strong emphasis on both individual and group rights
Recognition of identities	Public/institutional recognition of (self-determined) identities

Some Examples

- EUROPE

- Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Italy, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom

- AMERICAS

- Canada, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

- AFRICA

- Sudan, Zanzibar

- ASIA

- Iraq, India, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines

How do we explain frequency?

- Demand
 - More than 120 groups **worldwide** pursue self-governance claims with different means
- Demography
 - Territorial **compactness** ‘naturally’ favours territorial self-governance arrangements
- Balance of power
 - Capacity to use **violence** forces central governments to concessions
- International mediation
 - Experience often drives **mediators** to propose/advocate territorial and power-sharing approaches

How do we explain durability?

- Not all territorial and power-sharing settlements work
- Success depends on three fundamental conditions:
 - **Leadership**: elites must be motivated to work for preservation of settlements and have necessary degree of freedom to do so
 - **Diplomacy**: international community needs to support negotiation, implementation and operation of settlements in the long term
 - **Institutional design**: institutions must be 'fit' to address relevant concerns and able to function

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