

### **3GE COLLECTION ON POLITICAL SCIENCE**

## GLOBAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS



#### 3GE COLLECTION ON POLITICAL SCIENCE: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS



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## **Global Governance Systems**

Globalization has been a catchword for decades, and the need for global governance has admittedly been exaggerated in recent years. The concept of global governance, as distinct from good governance, refers to formal and informal sets of arrangements in global politics. Global governance remains extremely slippery. While the term arose to describe change in the late twentieth century, its relationship with that specific moment has frozen it in time and depressed it of analytical utility. It has become an alternative moniker for international organizations, a descriptor for an increasingly crowded world stage, a call to arms, an attempt to control the pernicious aspects of globalization, and a synonym for world government.

Global rules can be made in formal, multilateral institutions, or in informal, standard-setting networks of private and nongovernmental actors. Emerging economies are likely to flavor the former. Brazil, China, India and the Russian Federation are state-centred in their own governance, and guard their sovereignty in international relations. Multilateral institutions can formalize representation and decision-making, and respect the power and processes of national governments.

This book entitled "Global Governance Systems" explores the transformation of governance in different sectors such as finance, health, migration and security and highlights the implications for developing countries. In each area, developing countries have clear and powerful collective interests. There are also challenges for global governance. At one end is the relatively well-institutionalized area of finance, where reforming existing institutions is key. At the other end is migration, where global negotiations are needed, and institutions barely exist.

Ultimately, this is for the best, because the major challenges we face today are global in nature. Efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change will require consistent global coordination. Even local initiatives, which are increasingly important for addressing the problem, must fit into a framework of converging global policies and obligations. Otherwise, people will not feel as though they are making a difference or contributing to a shared goal, and others will not feel pressure to do anything at all.

Globalization today is not working for many in the world. Globalization has to be reshaped, reformed to allow it to realize its true potential. This requires a review of interests and ideology, the need for stronger International Public Institutions which focus on issues of collective action, transparency in decision making, and finally general reform. However, the most fundamental and crucial change that is required that will enable globalization to be a force for good, is a change in governance. This concern has given rise to a now-fashionable interest in "global governance," or the design of institutions that authoritatively manage and regulate actions, processes, and problems of global scope or effect. While some believe such governance is desirable but lacking, others think it is in fact emerging in the work of various international organizations and groups active in civil society. Though advocates of global governance portray it as enhancing democracy, defenders of traditional democratic values and state interests have questioned such claims. This book aims to move this conversation forward by drawing insights from international relations, political theory, international law and international political economy. This book will serve as valuable guide to students of international political theory and law.

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