Global Governance

- Collective term for than organisations that govern global affairs.
- Requires voluntary cooperation of states to be effective; it can be described as a system of 'cooperation under anarchy'.
- It is polycentric mixed actor model.

International Anarchy

- Realist worldview of international affairs.
- In the absence of a higher authority, states exist as sovereign actors seeking their own perseveration.
- Striving to create a bipolar balance of power.

World Government

- This a liberals ultimate dream, a universal world government.
- It would be a supranational organisation, superior to all national governments.

What is Global Governance?

Global Hegemony

- The World exists in a unipolar world order, lead by the Hegemon, they set the agenda for the international order.
- There is a hierarchy of states with asymmetric distribution of power.

United Nation (UN)

- Founded in 1945 in the wake of the Second World War, and since there it has operated under 4 major principles, Article 1 of the UN Charter:
 - Protect Future Generations form the Scourge of War.
 - Protect Human Rights.
 - Maintain Peace and Security.
 - Uphold International Law.
- All 193 internationally recognised states are members plus the 2 non-member observers, the Holy See and Palestinian Authority.
- Three are 5 major active organs of the UN: the Secretariat, the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice
- The UNSC has 15 members, 10 non-permanent and the P5 (Russia, China, France, UK and the USA; they have veto powers), its decisions are legally binding and enforceable, it can legitimise the use of military force.
- Responsibility to Protect came about in the reaction to the gross human rights abuses in Rwanda and the Former-Yugoslavia in the 1990s, it is a global political commitment to protect civilian populations from mass atrocity crimes and human rights violations, through intervention, such as: Kenya 2007/8, Ivory Coast 2011, Libya 2011. and Central African Republic 2013.

- Successor to the GATT, founded in 1995, out of the Marrakesh Agreement.

 Seeks to streamline and the Seeks to stre
- Seeks to streamline and deregulate in tractional trade, move states away from protectionism.
- WTO members (154) account for over 90% of world trade.
- The 6 Key Principles: Promote Free Trade; Trade Dispute Resolution; Make Trade Predictable and Transparent; Increase Competition; Increase benefits for LDCs; Protection of the Environment.

Economic Global Governance

Global Governance

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- Came out of the Bretton Woods Conference 1945.
- Ensures financial stability, resolve economic crises, promote growth and alleviate poverty.
- Has three main tools:
 - Surveillance
 - Lending

- Has a 189 members.
- - Technical Assistance

G7 and **G20**

- Informal international economic forum of the leading world economies.
- Heads of government meet annually to discus the ongoing global economic situation, e.g. Crisis Management.
- G7 came about from the 1973 Oil Crisis.
- G20 came about from the Global Economic Crisis.

World Bank Group (WBG)

- Came out of the Bretton Woods Conference 1945.
- Provides loans to the developing world to aid in development in the developing world.
- Its largest element, the IBRD, has 189 members.
- A key part of the Washington Consensus.

Political Global Governance

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

- Founded in 1949.
- A collective defence alliance between 29 states in Europe and North America.
- It was created to act as a united bloc against soviet expansion in Europe during the Cold War, after the collapse of the Iron Curtain, several former Warsaw Pact nations went on to join, such as Poland and Bulgaria.
- Decisions made by the NATO Council are must be uniramous.
- Article 5 of the NAT, if invoked, an attack against one member state is an attack all members, they must assist in any way possible. The only time Art. 5 has been invoked was after 9/11 by the USA and this lead Operation Enduring Freedom, the NATO invasion of Afghanistan.
- NATO action in Libya 2011 was criticised as rather than protect civilians it was the west effecting regime change by toppling the Gadhafi Regime.
- NATO is currently engaged military exercises in Eastern Europe and Baltics, as a counter to increasing Russian aggression and military activity on the border.

