

MODULE 2

1

2

3

4

5

6

INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



JOACHIM
HERZ
STIFTUNG



AN OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING MATERIALS	3
MATERIAL 1 (M1): GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – VIEW FROM A BLOG	4
MATERIAL 2 (M2): GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	7
OPTIONAL EXERCISES ON THE TEACHING MATERIALS	10
SOURCES	11
COPYRIGHT	12
JOACHIM HERZ STIFTUNG – GLOBAL CLASSROOM	

AN OVERVIEW OF THE TEACHING MATERIALS

Target group	School students aged 14–18
Potential subjects	Social science subjects such as economics and politics, but the material is also well suited for language courses (especially English) and bilingual lessons.
Time requirements	Depending on the materials chosen, we suggest 2–4 teaching hours; exercises designed to broaden/deepen knowledge are available on request.
Background	The materials are suitable for studies of international politics and economics, including changes and trends in these fields and the associated opportunities and challenges.
Content	These teaching materials explore the basic principles, the structure and stakeholders of global governance. It explains what Global Governance is and what role it plays in a globalizing world. The materials cover issues such as potential fundamental changes in international policy and challenges that require solutions at a global level. They also introduce key players in these areas and identify the difficulties associated with the processes of change that globalization unleashes. These difficulties are then discussed in the suggested exercises accompanying these materials.
How to use the materials	The materials offer an inside view on the G20 Finance Track. We will not provide standardized answers to the exercises. Teachers are free to select and reorganize the order of the materials for a suitable use. Any questions concerning the materials can be answered through info@global-classroom.de .
Knowledge requirements	Students should have a basic understanding of the phenomenon of globalization, including its causes, opportunities and consequences.
Usage tips	Due to the complexity of the topics covered, the source texts are relatively long. We recommend having students read some of the source texts as a homework assignment, as this allows enough time for group study and discussion in the classroom.
Objectives	<p>Students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the term “multilateralism”. II • define the term “global governance.” I • analyze how international politics has changed (II) discuss what new forms of international problem-solving and cooperation may be necessary and a result. III • describe the weaknesses and challenges associated with global governance. I • describe (I), analyze (II) and interpret (III) cartoons on the subject of global governance. • develop ideas on how to deal with the structural weaknesses of global governance and discuss the feasibility of their ideas. II <p>The targeted skills are indicated using “operative words.” These are verbs that indicate the activities the students are expected to perform when completing the exercises: Exercise category I comprises reproduction, exercise category II requires reorganization and transfer, and exercise category III asks for reflection and transfer. The numbers next to the individual skill descriptions indicate the exercise category. The skills are structured chronologically in line with the module.</p>

MATERIAL 1

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – VIEW FROM A BLOG

(AUTHOR: LATOYAA ROBERTS)

In order to achieve effective global governance, countries must cooperate with each other, writes Latoyaa Roberts, 25, a correspondent from Trinidad and Tobago.



Figure 1: Global Governance in a cartoon

I have often heard the terms “global governance” and “good governance” used simultaneously as a model answer for how to make the world a better place. The term “global governance” took on immense popularity in the 1990s because it was fueled by the hype of globalization. Globalization fosters notions of a smaller world and one global space. It encourages thinking of societal issues in a global context and interlinks trans-border issues. This eventually results in a complex interdependence between states. Nevertheless, the principles of global governance were in existence well before the term became popular. Countries have always been working together to solve immense issues that surpass their borders. Examples include the Concert of Europe from 1815 to 1914 and the formation of the United Nations in 1945. However, today global governance has become increasingly dense and severely complex

because of the various parties that contribute to world affairs. [...] Thomas Weiss, an excellent writer on global governance, once stated that global governance is an “instance of governance in the absence of government”. [...] However, one may ask why does the world need to be governed? [...] No one country or one main organization dominates all the issues that continually proliferate daily in the world. But due to the transformations and complexities of the modern world, it is within the best interest of the people and their countries to realize the benefits of producing norms and values that regulate global public goods, monitor and prevent global problems and propose solutions that will continually make this world a safer place. In order to achieve this ultimate purpose, all actors in the international system cooperate and interact in a complex interdependence called multilateralism. The increase in non-state actors

such as the civic groups, renowned businessmen and non-governmental organizations has made it even harder for countries to ignore the role and relevance of them in helping with global issues. Firstly, the giant increase in the number of non-state actors draws paramount attention. There are countless NGOs in existence, all making a positive impact on society. Secondly, global governance has been traditionally limited to the authority of a few countries, which handle most of the affairs. In present society, however, new diplomacy has created a space and need for NGOs to ensure good and effective governance. Thirdly, some global issues such as global warming, money laundering or human trafficking are too large to be dealt with

by one state, especially in developing countries that lack many resources. International NGOs have trans-border networks with insurmountable resources that can quickly attend to issues that some countries may be reluctant or unequipped to deal with. [...]

As mentioned by the Secretary General for the United Nations at the World Economic Forum in 2009, “our times demand a new definition of leadership – global leadership. They demand a new constellation of international cooperation – governments, civil society and the private sector, working together for a collective global good”. In short, the presence of non-state actors in global governance is good for business.

INFO

LATOYAA ABOUT HERSELF:

The world is my oyster and I love exploring it. My best exploration thus far was as an English teacher in Japan, frequently visiting other Asian countries. Now, I am a Secondary School English teacher in my country but in the future I want to become a Communications Specialist for an international organization. My first degree is in Communication Studies with Linguistics and International Relations. I also obtained a M.Sc in Global Studies and I am currently pursuing a M. Phil International Relations.

EXERCISES ON THE TEACHING MATERIALS

MATERIAL 1

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE – VIEW FROM A BLOG

1. Summarize the messages contained in Latoyaa Roberts' blog post.
2. Explain the term "multilateralism" using suitable sources and materials to help you.
3. Describe, analyze and interpret the cartoon in light of the blog post.
4. Critically examine the following message from the blog post and state your own view, giving reasons for your opinion: "In short, the presence of non-state actors in global governance is good for business." Cite relevant examples where applicable.

MATERIAL 2

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE (AUTHOR: MICHAEL ZÜRN)

Nowadays, globalization is viewed as a fact of life and is therefore hardly ever questioned. Instead, the focus is on political strategies to deal with it. Climate change, the loss of biodiversity, global terrorism, along with banking, currency and financial crises [...] – global problems like these can no longer be solved by nation states on their own. There is no legitimate central global government with a monopoly on the use of force. Gradually, however, a system of what political scientists call “global governance” is emerging.

This comprises the collective rules and regulations that pertain to global problems or issues.

“Governance” comprises the content of the rules themselves, as well as the standards with which the rules are drafted and enforced. The parties involved justify “governance” by stating their intention to serve the shared interest of a collective or – to put it more strongly – the common interest. National interests may, however, be hidden in the background. After all, national governments still play a prominent role. They coordinate and harmonize their policies and, where necessary, involve nongovernmental entities. Mutual commitments to avoid discriminatory trade policies are an example of global governance based on joint action by governments. Other forms of transnational governance are also emerging: social groups work together across national borders and set their own rules without nation states playing a major role. [...]

With the development of these kinds of governance models, international politics has changed fundamentally. There is now such a thing as international political authority: states acknowledge, whether formally or on a de facto basis, that decisions can be taken and rules interpreted at the international level [...] and that such decisions and interpretations are binding, even when they contradict the legislation and priorities of individual nations. The delegation of jurisdiction to the International Criminal Court

or the willingness to accept majority resolutions of the UN Security Council are examples of the development of political authority that transcends individual nations. It is true, of course, that these kinds of international decisions or rulings are not usually enforceable. Global governance undermines what was for many years the defining structural characteristic of international politics. In other words, international politics is no longer just horizontal politics between nation states, but now also includes vertical elements between international institutions on the one hand and states and individuals on the other. Therefore, global governance has a deep and powerful impact on national societies that cannot simply be blocked by national governments.

The term “global governance” and the associated political processes have long been viewed critically. Political scientist Claus Offe, for instance, bemoans the lack of accountability of “governance”, which becomes clear when compared with the notion of actual governments: “Something happens, but nobody did it.” When analyzed from the perspective of global governance, the political processes actually make it difficult to hold people accountable for certain political events. But global governance – in the way it is used here – is not a political agenda, but rather an analytical term. In this sense, it does not seek to justify global relations – as could be claimed in respect of early political usage of the term – but rather to enable the critical analysis of global political processes.

INFO

PROFESSOR MICHAEL ZÜRN

is the Director of the Global Governance department at Freie Universität Berlin, where he is also Professor of Transnational Conflicts and International Institutions.

From this kind of critical perspective, three structural problems of global governance are particularly apparent.

Global governance comprises a bewildering array of international institutions [...]. There is almost always overlap, both in terms of members and subject matter. The World Trade Organization is responsible for trade, whereas the World Health Organization is responsible for health. But what happens with health-related trade issues – or do we mean trade-related health issues? The lack of mechanisms like those used to coordinate governance at nation state level – particularly heads of government (who have the power to settle disputes between government departments), constitutional courts (is a security measure compatible with civil liberties?) and public opinion (do we want growth or environmental protection?) – is indicative of the first structural weakness of global governance. While the various international institutions interact with each other and continuously adapt to each other's needs, there is still no overall coordination. Bodies that do exhibit a measure of coordination – primarily the G7, G8 and G20 – are also extremely exclusive clubs. [...]

Global governance also gives rise to questions of legitimacy. As long as international institutions limited themselves to merely handling problems of interdependency, which required the agreement of every single member, there was hardly any problem surrounding legitimacy. They had enough legitimacy as effective problem-solving bodies [...]. This is changing, however, with the increasing authority of international institutions. They are now facing calls for their [...] democratization. Some people, however, consider a democratic process outside the scope of nation states as structurally impossible, arguing that the EU and other international organizations do not satisfy the social prerequisites for democracy. [...] There is, however, a more optimistic view of international institutions. Thinking in terms of democratic categories, international institutions are seen by some as an appropriate response to the problems facing democracies in an era of globalization. Namely, they can point out the impact that one country's decisions have on other parts of the world



Figure 2: Cartoon by Burkhardt Mohr

and, if applicable, hold those responsible to account. In this sense, they correspond to the democratic principle that everyone affected by a law should have a say in it. One example might be when inhabitants of Pacific islands lose their land due to European and American climate policy. [...]

A further structural weakness of global governance lies in its systematic preference for economic liberalization. One key point here, for example, is that nation states are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain social standards in a globalized world. Given the competition to attract mobile capital from around the globe, advocates of ambitious social policies find themselves on the defensive, even though the gap between rich and poor has widened in many industrialized western nations. The fact that nation states have lost much of their ability to have an impact in terms of social policy has not yet been offset by the formation of international institutions, which seem poorly suited to intervening in transnational markets for the purpose of ensuring the fair distribution of wealth. [...]

Thus the above-mentioned weaknesses of global governance have long been much more than hidden structural problems. They are there for all to see, both in social resistance against global governance and the instrumentalization of global governance. As a result, global governance is faced with a fundamental dilemma. In some areas, there is often a need to take global decisions. Given the available institutional framework and the need for legitimacy, however, these decisions are hard to implement. It remains to be seen whether the increasing manifestation of this problem – and the politicization associated with it – offers a way out of this dilemma.

EXERCISES ON THE TEACHING MATERIALS

MATERIAL 2

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

1. Define the term “global governance.”
2. Explain, by making reference to various issues, which global challenges necessitate a common political approach.
3. Analyze how, and the extent to which, international politics have changed and discuss what new forms of international cooperation may be necessary as a result.
4. Identify and summarize the weaknesses of global governance outlined in the article.
5. Describe, analyze and interpret the cartoon.
6. Develop ideas for dealing with the structural weaknesses of global governance that you have already identified. Discuss the feasibility of your ideas.

OPTIONAL EXERCISES



1. Create a mind map on the topic of globalization to illustrate your existing knowledge and your thoughts on the subject.

You can upload your work and see the work of others in your own course on www.my-global-classroom.de



2. Global Conference Room: Make an explanatory video, aimed at people of your age, on the topic of global governance. Questions may be: What is Global Governance? Where do you see its importance? What are the opportunities and risks?

You can upload your work and see the work of others online in the Global Conference Room on www.my-global-classroom.de

SOURCES

- Page 1 Fotolia: © robu_s
- Page 4 Source text (short version) and Figure 1: <http://www.yourcommonwealth.org/uncategorized/ngos-can-make-global-governance-transparent-and-democratic/>
- Page 7 Zürn, Michael (2015): Globalisierung und Global Governance. In: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte (APuZ), 1/2015, S. 4-9. short version, Abb, S., 16
- Page 8 Figure 2: Burkhardt Mohr

PUBLISHER

JOACHIM HERZ STIFTUNG

Langenhorner Chaussee 384

22419 Hamburg

Germany

www.joachim-herz-stiftung.de

© Joachim Herz Stiftung

Last updated: 03/2017

All rights reserved.

Copying for teaching purposes is permitted.



E-MAIL

globalclassroom@joachim-herz-stiftung.de

AUTHOR

Jun. Prof. Dr. Vera Kirchner

LAYOUT

Q. Gute Grafik, Köln

JOACHIM HERZ STIFTUNG

The Joachim Herz Stiftung is an economically and politically independent nonprofit foundation. It was founded in 2008 and promotes education, science and research in the fields of economics and business administration as well as in the natural sciences. Educating and empowering individuals are the common goals of all programs.

www.joachim-herz-stiftung.de

GLOBAL CLASSROOM IN THE G20 FINANCE TRACK

The Global Classroom is a joined project of the German Federal Ministry of Finance and the Joachim Herz Stiftung. It provides teaching materials covering up-to-date topics of the G20 Finance Track 2017, like different aspects of economic growth and financial stability as well as the role of international organizations in global and national politics. The materials can be used in all social science classes such as economics and politics, but are also well suited for languages (especially English) and bilingual lessons.

www.global-classroom.de

JOACHIM HERZ STIFTUNG

Langenhorner Chaussee 384

22419 Hamburg

Germany

T. +49 40 533 295-0

F. +49 40 533 295-77

info@joachim-herz-stiftung.de

www.joachim-herz-stiftung.de

JOACHIM
HERZ
STIFTUNG

