**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

**HOSEI UNIVERSITY**

**ESOP - SPRING TERM 2024**

**MONDAY, 5TH PERIOD**

**INSTRUCTOR: JENNY D. BALBOA, PH.D.**

**LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE COURSE**

**THREE KEY QUESTIONS IN THIS COURSE**

(1) Why is global governance important? (2) What is global governance?

(3) How does

global governance address the current and future challenges

that the world is facing?

**OUTLINE**

****Introduction Why Global Governance? What is Global Governance? Dilemma, Paradox and Challenges of Global Governance 3 Themes, 12 Case Studies

**3**

Topic Activity Date 1. Introduction/Overview Lecture April 7, 2025

2. Issues and challenges of global governance and discussion on class reports

3. Theoretical foundation, Actors, and Mechanisms of

Lecture and discussion April 14, 2025

Global GovernanceLecture April 21, 2025 No class April 28, 2025

No class May 5, 2025 4. Peace and Security Lecture May 12, 2025 5. Human rights and humanitarian actions Lecture May 19, 2025

6. Economic governance and sustainable development

7. Active Learning Task 1: Group discussion on the UN Security Council and/or The US and NATO

Lecture May 26, 2025 Discussion/Debate June 2, 2025

8. Individual Report Group 1 Lecture June 9, 2025 9. Individual Report Group 2 Lecture June 16, 2025 10. Individual Report Group 3 Lecture June 23, 2025 11. Individual Report Group 4 Lecture June 30, 2025 12. Individual Report Group 5 Lecture July 7, 2025

13. Guest Speaker The Japanese Immigration Law: Issues and Trends July 14, 2025 **4**

14. Final Exam and Submission of requirements Final Exam July 21, 2025

**WHY IS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

**IMPORTANT?**

• Rapid proliferation of issues and “problems without passports” • Changes in a more complex, interdependent world

• The changes altered global politics, increased the need for global governance **5**

**CHANGES ARE BROUGHT BY (1) GLOBALIZATION, (2) TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES, (3) END OF THE COLD WAR, (4) GROWTH OF**

**TRANSNATIONALISM**

Globalization: fundamental shift or transformation in the spatial scale of human social organization across regions and continents

Technological change: transportation and communication revolution

The end of the Cold War: end of communism; third wave of democratization; hyperglobalization

Expanding transnationalism: non-state actors working across borders

**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CAN HELP**

**SOLVE COLLECTIVE GOODS**

**PROBLEMS**

Example of collective

**COLLECTIVE GOODS**

goods

- A tangible or intangible good, created by the members of a group, that is available to all group members regardless of their individual contributions

**COLLECTIVE GOODS PROBLEM**

- Participants can gain by lowering their own contribution to the collective good. Yet if too many participants do so, the good cannot be provided

❖ Security/Defense ❖ Law and order ❖ Clean air

**7**

**CORE PRINCIPLES FOR SOLVING COLLECTIVE GOODS PROBLEMS**

| Principle  | How it solves collective good problem | Advantages  | Drawbacks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dominance  | Establishes power hierarchy (e.g.hegemon; UN Security Council) | Order, Stability, Predictability | Oppression, Resentment |
| Reciprocity  | Rewarding behavior that contributes to the group and punishment for pursuit of self interest (e.g. WTO trade rules) | Incentives for Mutual Cooperation | Downward Spirals, Complex Accounting |
| Identity  | Members of an identity community care about the other members of the community enough to sacrifice its own self-interest (e.g. Islamic identity, Asian identity, Jewish identity) | Sacrifice for Group, Redefine Interests | Demonizing an Out-group |

**8**

Source: Pevehouse and Goldstein 2021, 41

**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE ISSUES/**

**INTERACTIVE LINK**

Source: 

https://intelligence.weforum.org/t

opics/a1Gb0000000LHN2EAO/ke

y-issues/a1Gb0000003cNd3EAE

**9**

**MANY ACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE.**

**IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (IR), LEVELS OF ANALYSIS IS USED AS POSSIBLE EXPLANATION TO THE “WHY” PROBLEM**

| Systemic Level (Interstate) : Influence of the international system upon outcomes |
| --- |
| North-South gap European imperialism Norms Distribution of power Balance of power | Religious fundamentalism World environment Technological change Wars Military alliances | Information revolution Global telecommunications Worldwide scientific and business communities IGOs Trade agreements |
| Domestic Level (State or societal) : Groups, societies and institutions that influence state actions  |
| Nationalism Ethnic conflict Type of government Democracy | Dictatorship Domestic coalitions Political parties Public opinion | Gender Economic sectors and industries Military-industrial complex Foreign policy bureaucracies |
| Individual Level (Leaders; citizens): Perceptions, choices and actions of individual human beings |
| Great leaders Crazy leaders Decision making in crises | Psychology of perception and decision Learning Assassinations, accidents in history | Citizens’ participation (voting; rebelling, going to war, etc) |

**10** Source: Pevehouse and Goldstein 2021, 49

**WHAT DO WE MEAN WITH GLOBAL GOVERNANCE? LET’S START BY ANSWERING WHAT IT IS NOT.**

• It is not a global government 

• It is not a single world order

• It is not a hierarchy

• It is not a global authority (although

authority and power exist in varying

ways)

**11**

**GOVERNMENT VS. GOVERNANCE**

Government: activities that are backed by formal authority, by policy powers

Governance: activities, backed by shared goals, that may or may not derive from legally and formally prescribed and responsibilities and do not necessarily rely on police powers to attain compliance - James Rosenau, 1992, 4 as cited in Karns, Mingst and Stiles, 2015, p.2

**12**

**GOVERNANCE**

“The sum of the many ways individuals and in~~stitutions, public and~~ private, manage their common affairs.

A continuing process through which co~~nflicting or diverse i~~nterests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken.

Includes formal and informal

arrangements that people or institutions have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest”.

- Commission on Global Governance 1995:2, as cited in Karns, Mingst and Stiles, 2015, p.2

**GOVERNANCE IS MORE** 

**ENCOMPASSING AS A CONCEPT THAN GOVERNMENT**

Governance

includes:

• Network of Formal

and Informal 

institutions

• State and Non

state actors

**14**

**NATIONAL VS. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

• National or Domestic governance: Governance + Government • International or Global governance: Governance – Government

Thomas Weiss, 2013, 32:

• Global governance is collective efforts to identify, understand or address worldwide problems that go beyond the capacities of individual states to solve.

• The capacity of the international system to provide government-like services and public goods in the absence of a world government.

• Combination of informal and formal values, rules and norms, procedures, practices, policies, organizations, networks

**15**

**WHAT IS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE?**

“Global governance (is) the sum of the informal and formal ideas, values, norms, procedures, and institutions that help all actors – states, IGOs, civil society and TNCs– identify, understand and address transboundary problems”.

- Thomas Weiss and Rorden Wilkinson, 2014:211, as cited in as cited

in Karns, Mingst and Stiles, 2015, p.2

“Encompasses international law and international organizations created by states, but goes well beyond them, with a variety of actors and governance mechanisms.

-Karns, Mingst and Stiles, 2015, p.2

“The collective effort by sovereign states, international organizations and other non-state actors to address common challenges beyond national frontiers”

**16**

**WHO ARE THE ACTORS IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE?**

• States and their subnational and local jurisdictions

• IGOs and their bureaucracies

• NGOs

• Experts and epistemic communities 

• MNCs

• Private foundations

• Individuals (?)

**17**

**ACTORS IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

| Mix of International Government Organizations (IGOs), INGOs, and informal International Organizations (Grassroot movements, people’s initiatives) | Dominated by state and IGOs |
| --- | --- |
| Humanitarian actions  | Security  |
| Environment  | Trade |

**18**

**IN REALITY: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IS A STRUGGLE OVER WEALTH, POWER AND KNOWLEDGE**

Who gets what?

Who Benefits?

Who Loses?

**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE DILEMMAS AND**

**PARADOX**

• State sovereignty/supremacy vs. Global Interdependence

 - dominance of nationalism vs internationalism and interdependence • Convergent/Interdependent vs. Divergent interests

 - cleavages are more dominant than global unity

• International problems vs. domestic problems

 - parochialism, conservatism and fragmentation are influential • Human rationality and humanitarianism vs egoism, selfishness and emotional qualities

**20**

**CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

• Authority and legitimacy • Accountability 

• Effectiveness

21

**21**

• **THREE THEMES IN THIS COURSE** 

(1) PEACE AND SECURITY

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS

(3) ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT

\*TWO ACTIVE LEARNING TASKS:

- GROUP PRESENTATION - INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

**ACTIVE LEARNING TASK 1: GROUP DISCUSSION (2 QUESTIONS) A) THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE RUSSIA QUESTION**

Should the UN Security Council be reformed 

due to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine?

If yes, how?

If no, why not?

Background: On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. It is considered the

most catastrophic attack of a European country since World War 2, resulting to

thousands of death and displacement of population. Russian President Putin calls

the invasion a special military operation to de-Nazify Ukraine.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine was condemned by the UN General Assembly in

March 2022. Russia, is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and

vetoed the UN Security Council resolution to hold Russia accountable for its

aggression against Ukraine, to protect civilians, including children, and call for

the facilitation of rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian assistance to those in

need. (United Nations Security Council Resolution 2623, Feb 25, 2022).

**23**

**B) THE US AND NATO** 

Is it business as

usual/status quo, or should EU prepare for a possible “Amer exit”?

**24**

**ACTIVE LEARNING TASK 2: STUDENT REPORT**

**HOW GLOBAL GOVERNANCE WAS APPLIED/UTILIZED OR BEING APPLIED TO ADDRESS THESE ISSUES**

**UN Past Experience in Peace and Security**

• Race Conflict in South Africa (Apartheid policy, 1948- 1994)

• Arab-Israeli Wars and the UN Emergency Force (UNEF), 1956

• The Korean Question (The Division of Korea, 1947) • The Kashmir War (India vs Pakistan)

**Current Conflict Flash Points**

• Taiwan’s UN Dilemma and the China-Taiwan tension

• The South China Sea conflict and the South China Sea Arbitration Ruling (Philippines vs. China)

• Trump’s tariff war and its implications

**25**

**Human Rights and humanitarian actions** • Russia-Ukraine War

• Syrian civil war

• Afghanistan under the Taliban

• Myanmar military rule

• ICC arrest of Former Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte

**Challenges to Economic governance and Sustainable Development**

• The Millenium Development Goals: Achievements and Challenges • Challenges of Global governance of health

• Challenges of Digital governance

• Challenges of Climate change governance

**GUIDE IN ANALYZING/BUILDING THE CASE STUDY**

• What is your Research Question?

• What is your hypothesis?

• Based on the information you gathered, what is the answer to the research question?

Write a 2,000-word Case Study Based on Topic of Choice

Other 

factors?

Enabling/

Inhibiting

Building blocks of your case study

Who?

Actors Why? Ideas/Level

of

analysis(?)

Outcome

/Impact

What?

Institutions

How?

Politics

**26**

**THANK YOU**