

Global Governance past the first centennial

How will the world be governed? Dr. Nadia Banteka – The Hague University



What Will Follow

- Definitions
- Why Global Governance?
- Who Governs? How?
- Who Will Govern?
- Brazil



What Is Global Governance?

- Short Definition: Collective Efforts to Address Problems
- Long Definition: the combination of informal and formal ideas, values, rules, norms, procedures, practices, policies, and organizations that help all actors—states, IGOs, civil society and NGOs, TNCs, and individuals—identify, understand, and address trans-boundary problems.
- Simplest conception: Set of questions for
 - How the world was;
 - How the world is;
 - How the world could be governed;
 - How changes are occurring/will occur



Levels of Governance

- Any system of governance concentrates political authority at a level:
 - National
 - Regional
 - Global
- Different Levels of Authority throughout
- Distribution of authority changed after 1945



Some History

Changing levels of political authority – Westphalian System:

- Before 1914 increased concentration on national governments
- Wake of WWI League of Nations: deteriorated nationalist environment but faded away after 1930
- After 1945 : New wave of Institutions in a disintegrated world with few sovereign units
- Characteristics of Westphalian System:
 - State-centric
 - Inherently Geographic
 - Anarchic



What is Different?

Post-Westphalian Institutions designed during:

- Economic closure
- Centralized national governments
- International gap between existing regimes (war, cold war, liberal v non-liberal states)
- A lot of those institutions persist today different global environment



Questions

- Can the World be Governed?
- How?
- How can we Make it Better?



Why is this Salient?

- A big part of the world is going deeper and deeper in a global society
- Ramifications of global politics
- Reorganization of identities, relationships and redistribution of power
- Transition to a different order
 - Fragmentation of Political Authority
 - Diffusion of boundary between public/private
 - New meaning of geographic space



The Problem

- Disconnect between growing global problems and solutions
- Governance gap between politics and markets
- New Actors & Implementation



Who Governs?

- Post 1945: national government domination
 - Misconceptions:
 - 1) Primacy of national governments;
 - 2) Struggle of authority / non-complementary & competitive;
 - 3) Necessary demotion of one to the other
- Who are the actors?



IGO Model

- Based on Weberian bureaucracies
- Peak Organizations in key issue areas (UN, IMF, WTO)
- Resembled national government systems
 - Supranational institutions
 - Centralization
 - Legalization
- Still a powerful model in global governance



Club Model

- Evolved mainly due to the greater dependence and demands post 1980s
- Club-level diplomacy of highly industrialized countries under attack
- Developing world began a campaign to challenge the confirmed power of industrialized countries in global governance
- More clubs, bigger, more diffuse
- Networks

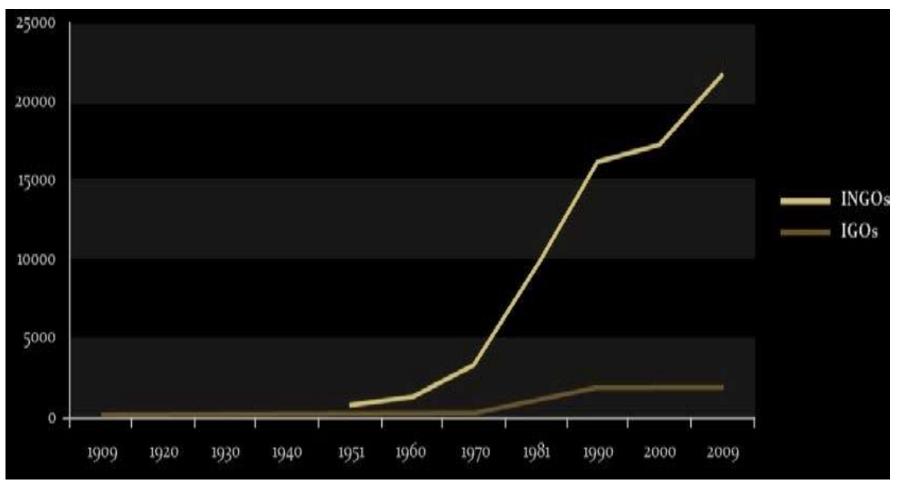


NGOs

- NGOs engagement with IGOs
- NGOs Global Governance Agenda
- Looser structure, more flexibility
- Networks



IGO & NGO DATA



Source: Thomas G. Weiss, Conor Seyle, Kelsey Coolidge (One Earth Future Foundation, 2013)

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Problems

Legitimacy

Accountability

Representation



Way Forward?

- What's new?
 - Structure
 - Process
 - Function
 - Actors
- Patchwork of Authority => Collective action outcomes?
- Better than nothing but inadequate



New Forms?

- Disappearance of creative drive for the construction of a new generation of organizational forms
- Need for better analysis of current system *and* limitations
- Novel elements need to be appreciated and extended; identify not only what happens but what *could* happen
- Governance ≠ Government



Role for Brazil

- Take active part in reconfiguration of international order: more inclusive multilateral architecture, review of methods and norms in global governance
- Take a more active role on international policy making become a shaper of international order (RwP, etc)
- International Peacekeeping
- Humanitarian/development Assistance
- Regional Activism











The Hague University k.n.banteka@hhs.nl www.thehagueuniversity.com

