

Global Governance

- Master of Arts – 2nd Semester
- Course: Political Science / International Relations

Introduction

- • Global governance refers to systems of rules and institutions managing global issues
- • Involves cooperation among states, international organizations, NGOs and private actors
- • Important because many modern problems are global

Meaning of Global Governance

- • Collective management of global affairs without a world government
- • Emerged strongly after the Cold War
- • Includes international laws, institutions and agreements

Key Actors in Global Governance

- • Nation States
- • International Organizations (UN, World Bank, IMF, WTO)
- • Non-Governmental Organizations
- • Multinational Corporations

Major Areas of Global Governance

- • Climate change
- • Global health
- • International trade
- • Human rights
- • International security

Importance of Global Governance

- • Promotes international cooperation
- • Helps solve global crises
- • Maintains global peace and stability
- • Supports economic development

Challenges

- • Lack of strong enforcement power
- • Conflicts between national interests
- • Inequality between developed and developing countries
- • Rising nationalism

Role of the United Nations

- • Peacekeeping missions
- • Humanitarian aid
- • Promotion of human rights
- • Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

Global Governance in the 21st Century

- • Climate action
- • Digital and cyber governance
- • Global pandemics
- • Sustainable development

Conclusion

- • Global governance is essential in an interconnected world
- • Cooperation among global actors is necessary
- • Strengthening global institutions can improve stability