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# CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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# GLOBAL GOVERNANCE TODAY

- A complex network of states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, private actors, multinational companies
  - Institutions, rules, norms
  - There is no real world government
  - Aims to address global challenges through multilateral cooperation – pandemic, climate change, economic crisis
  - The world is more and more interconnected
  - For global governance to be successful national interests need to be pushed back – this doesn't mean they have to be surrendered, a cooperative model is needed
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# INSTITUTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

- There are so many international organizations that there is institutional fragmentation
  - Coordination problems
  - Competition for resources
  - Shifting global balance of power can make existing organizations which favor established powers outdated
  - It requires willingness to cooperate and reach a consensus – if for example the US exits the Paris Accord then it is more difficult to achieve global governance
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# LEGITIMACY AND COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES

- Democratic deficit: because there is no elected global government decisions made at an international level may lack legitimacy
  - Voluntary compliance does not guarantee actual compliance
  - There is a lack of enforcement mechanisms
  - There isn't a universal agreement on certain norms, for example human rights are interpreted differently around the world, it is difficult to enforce the same way around the world
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# UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION

- Institutions for global governance are often influenced by the interests of wealthier member states making it more difficult for developing countries to voice their opinions
  - There is often unequal participation in these institutions and therefore unequal representation
  - How can smaller countries increase their influence?
    - a.) by cooperating with other countries with similar influence
    - b.) by nurturing relations with stronger powers
    - c.) by trying to influence issues on their own
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# TECHNOLOGICAL, NATURAL, POLITICAL CHALLENGES

- Technological advances like AI require new frameworks, global agreement on use etc.
  - Cyber threats are becoming more and more of a problem around the world
  - Climate change, food and water shortages, pandemics, terrorism increasingly need global answers
  - At the same time there is a rise in nationalism, protectionism which weakens multilateralism and international cooperation
  - There needs to be checks and balances within the global governance system
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