



MODULE

6

# Structures of Globalization

## Contemporary Global Governance

### Lesson Objectives:

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

1. understand the concept of global governance;
2. understand the role of the state amidst globalization;
3. determine the challenges of global governance in the 21st century, and
4. identify the roles and functions of the United Nations (UN).

### Definition of Terms

- **Global governance** - collective efforts to identify, understand, and address worldwide problems that go beyond the problem-solving capacities of states (Weiss, 2010).

### INTRODUCTION

Global governance is the capacity within the international system, at any given moment to provide government-like services and public goods in the absence of a world government. It is 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 transboundary problems. At its simplest, global governance is a set of questions that enable us to work out how the world is, was, and could be governed, and how changes in grand and not-so-grand patterns of governance occurred, are occurring, and ought to occur (Weiss, 2013).

Today, a gross disconnect is apparent between the nature of a growing number of contested global problems (i.e., climate change the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, mass atrocities, financial volatilities, cyber threats, transnational crime, and pandemics) and the political structures For international problem-solving and decision-making. This is because of the Traditional and age-old political structures which have been in existence for centuries.

### CONTEMPLATE. Global Governor

Imagine you are a "global governor." List at least 20 achievements below in governing the world for your first 100 days.

- |    |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  | 11. | 16. |
| 2. | 7.  | 12. | 17. |
| 3. | 8.  | 13. | 18. |
| 4. | 9.  | 14. | 19. |
| 5. | 10. | 15. | 20. |

### The Uncertainty of the Sovereign Territorial State or Nation-State

Since the end of the Cold War the world is heading toward a less centralized form of governance. As the United States is facing serious setbacks in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, many emerging powers such as China, Russia, and Brazil have formed regional alliances to create a multipolar and anti-hegemonic order. This development is being referred to as the beginning of the post American world." in which the United States retreats and the rest of the world advances in economic power and political influence (Zakaria, 2008).

This is in stark contrast to the kind of political entity which determined our lives the sovereign territorial state or "nation-state". In fact, most Western countries have lived under this kind of state since the late 18th century or possibly earlier. This kind of state has become the universal framework of social development.

However, after centuries of serving as an example to most if not all sovereign countries, this kind of state is entering a phase of uncertainty. As a review, the notion of nation state" has the following elements:

- a. Continuous and broken territory (preferred)
- b. Sovereign territory
- c. The state has the monopoly both of law and of the powers of coercion
- d. The national state rules its citizens or subjects directly and not through intermediate authorities
- e. Direct government and administration of inhabitants by the central authorities of the "nation-state"
- f. The state is considered to represent the people and the people serves as a source of sovereignty or at least give the state legitimacy
- g. The citizenry was or ought to form a homogenous population (Hobsbawm, 1996).



CONTEMPLATE.

Apply the concept of the sovereign territorial state or "nation-state" to the Philippines using the elements above-stated. Answer the question: "Is the Philippines really a sovereign territorial state/nation-state?" Provide your answer, explanation, and application in the space below:

However, the rigidity interposed by this age-old kind of setup has been disregarded several times in worldwide events: disintegration of the Soviet Union, rise of transnational entities within states, global problems requiring global action. Nowadays, the state's powers and functions have been undermined by supranational and infra-national forces, as well as what can be described as the withdrawal of its inhabitants from citizenship. These supranational forces have weakened the state in three ways:

1. The creation of a supranational economy wherein the transactions are largely uncontrolled by states, resulting to the restriction of states to direct national economies.
2. Rise of regional or global institutions, such as European Union, ASEAN, UN, to which individual countries defer either because they are too small to engage in effective competition international competition or because their economies are so weak
3. Territorial borders had been made largely irrelevant by technological revolution in transport and communications.

COMMUNICATE

Work with a pair. Apply the presence of the supranational forces in the Philippines. Provide manifestations of these forces in our country. Assess their implications. Write your answers in the table provided.

Supranational Forces	Manifestations	Implications

The Rise of Non-State Actors

A huge rise of non-state actors resulted from the occurrence above mentioned. These international organizations in the public and private sectors are set with high objectives and goals to participate in global governance and improving lives. This rise also created a new landscape and new architectures of global governance wherein multi-sector partnerships are present, such as transnational businesses. Further, the loose structures of these organizations allow more efficient courses of action than the bureaucracies of nations or states can attain. The growth of non-state actors has meant more diversity in potential players and partners. The proliferation of actors that are legitimately representing stakeholders and contributing concretely to contemporary global problem-solving means that we have come a long way from the state-centric model of traditional international relations. The proliferation of non-state actors has ushered in an age of global partnerships between private and public bodies on specific issues (Weiss, 2013).

The United Nations

One important example of a non-state actor, an international government organization (IGO) playing a vital role in the world's affairs, is the United Nations (UN). The United Nations is an IGO designed to make the enforcement of international law, security, human rights, economic development, and social progress easier for countries around the world.

The UN today is divided into five branches:

1. The UN General Assembly - is the main decision-making and representative assembly and is responsible for upholding the principles of the UN through its policies and recommendations, it is composed of all member states and headed by a president elected by the member states.
2. The UN Security Council - can authorize the deployment of UN member states' militaries, can mandate a cease-fire during conflicts, and can enforce penalties on countries if they do not comply with given mandates It is composed of five permanent members and 10 rotating members.



3. The International Court of justice can settle, according to international law, legal disputes between States and give opinions, mostly advisory, on legal questions brought to it by UN organs and agencies.
4. The Economic and Social Council assists the UN General Assembly in promoting economic and social development, as well as cooperation of member states.
5. The Secretariat - headed by the Secretary-General, provides studies, information, and other dates when needed by other UN branches for their meetings

### CREATE AND COLLABORATE

As a group, perform the following:

1. Research on the proceedings of the UN General Assembly
2. Create a scenario wherein you will act as member-representatives of the UN General Assembly.
3. In the plenary, present five priorities of action which the body would to recommend with complete discussion/explanation for each.
4. Present your scenario in class.

### The G20+ and a New Framework for Global Cooperation

As reiterated above in a globally integrated world economy, the need for global collective action and stability is almost universally recognized. The proposed new framework for global economic cooperation with a competent and accountable coordination body (the G20+) and connected to a representative global system (the UN), aims to preserve global economic stability and to ensure that the global economy continues to grow inclusively to benefit all nations and peoples equitably. The core functions, structure, membership, and ties to the UN of the G20+ within the wider new framework for global economic cooperation include the following integral functions:

1. Facilitate multi-stakeholder cross-disciplinary dialogue and policy solutions
2. Promote inclusive economic reform
3. Enable global economic crisis response

### COLLABORATE

As a group, perform the following:

1. Gather news articles from the internet tackling global crises.
2. Examine how these global crises had been addressed by the UN, G20+, and other international bodies.
3. Explain how the Philippines participated in addressing this global predicament.
4. Report in class.

### SUMMARY

Global governance is the capacity within the international system at any given moment to provide government-like services and public goods in the absence of a world government. This kind of governance shifted from the traditional territorial sovereign state or "nation-state" to a more loose and less stricken structures warranting international cooperation movement and response in response several non-state bodies came about including the United Nations and the G20--all with ultimate goals of international action.

### ASSESSMENT

1. Identify one essential learning that you obtained from this lesson.
2. Reflect on how this learning will enable you to help the following:
  - a. Your country
  - b. Your community
  - c. Your school
  - d. Your family