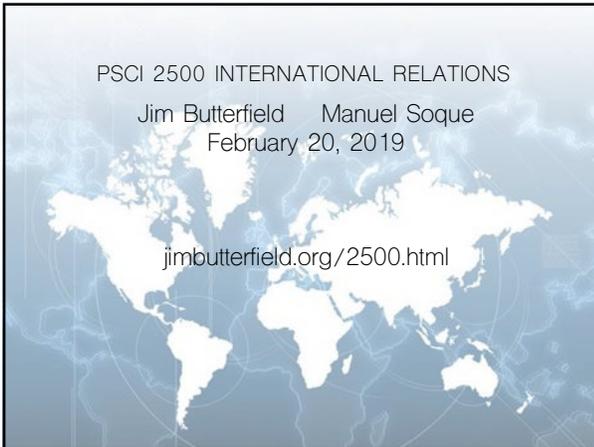


PSCI 2500 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
 Jim Butterfield Manuel Soque
 February 20, 2019

jimbutterfield.org/2500.html



Anarchy vs Chaos

- We live in an anarchic world.
- Why isn't it chaotic?



"Government" vs "Governance"

- We have no world *government*.
- But we do have *governance*: the regulation of relations in the absence of a formal, overarching government.

Example: Mail

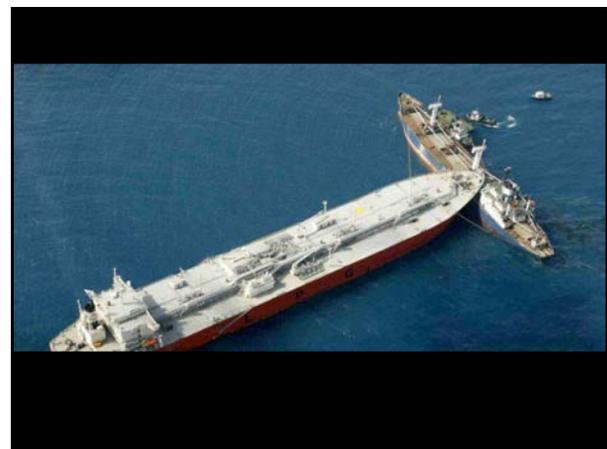
- Suppose I am in Vietnam. You send me a letter from the US. A week or two later I receive it. Why?
 - The Universal Postal Union (1874) governs international mail norms and practices.



Example: Maritime Rules

- Two privately owned ships approach each other in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. If they do nothing, they will collide. What do they do?

We don't want this! →



Example: Maritime Rules

- What do they do?
 - The answer is complex. It depends on angles, wind direction, and speed.
 - But it is governed by the *Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea* (1972).

Example: Global Economics

- Who coordinates global economic policy?
 - Many organizations, businesses, governments.
 - Inter-governmental: International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 - World Economic Forum (WEF).
 - G-7 and G-20.
 - Many more.



Example: Human Trafficking

- Human trafficking is a global business worth US\$150 billion annually.*
- There are 21 million victims.*
 - forced labor.
 - prostitution (including children).
 - human organs.
- Much trafficking is done across borders.

* International Labor Organization (ILO) data.

Example: Human Trafficking

- Inter-governmental (IGOs):
 - UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking.
 - Global Migration Group.
- Non-governmental (NGOs):
 - There are hundreds, some local and some global.

UN Interagency Coordination Group
against Trafficking in Persons



Example: Human Trafficking

- Non-governmental (NGOs):
 - There are hundreds, some local and some global.



**SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
TASK FORCE**



KAHTC
KALAMAZOO
ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING COALITION



SEE.

Kalamazoo Anti-Human Trafficking Coalition
www.kahtc.org

SW MI Human Trafficking Task Force
swmihumantrafficking.org

Solutions to End Exploitation, GR
www.seexploitation.org

Example: Human Trafficking

- International law:
 - Forced labor conventions (1930, 1957).
 - Child labor convention (1999).
 - Anti-human smuggling convention (2000).
 - Sale and prostitution of children protocol (2002).




So, what is governance?

- From the United Nations:
 - **** Governance** is "the sum of laws, norms, policies, and institutions that define, constitute, and mediate trans-border relations between states, cultures, citizens, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, and the market."

From the United Nations:
<http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/15GlobalGov.pdf>

From the United Nations:

- Institutions, policies, rules, practices, norms, procedures, and initiatives.
- Goal: more predictability, stability, and order in response to transnational challenges...
- ...which go beyond the capacity of a single state to solve.

From the United Nations:
<http://www.unhistory.org/briefing/15GlobalGov.pdf>

Examples of "Problems without passports" (cannot be solved by sovereign states acting alone)

- Health pandemics
 - HIV/AIDS: less than 1 million in 1990; 37 million in 2015 (UNAIDS)
 - Ebola, zika, SARS, etc.
- Humanitarian crises and displaced persons
 - 2015: 65.3 million; 9% increase over 2014 (UNHCR).

Examples of "Problems without passports" (cannot be solved by sovereign states acting alone)

- Nuclear proliferation.
 - Nine countries (US, UK, France, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Israel, North Korea).
 - Fear of "rogue" countries (Libya [past], North Korea) or terrorist organizations.
- Fragile states.*
 - War, economic crisis, ethnic cleansing, mass rape, refugees.



* <http://fundforpeace.org>

Who are the actors in global governance?

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) >250.
 - IGOs are created by states to serve their interests.
 - But IGO bureaucracies demonstrate some degree of autonomy.
 - The UN Secretariat has 44,000 civil servants (staff members)!

Secrétariat des Nations Unies



Who are the actors in global governance?

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) >250.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) >8,500.
 - Examples: Oxfam, Red Cross, Transparency International, Doctors Without Borders, World Wildlife Fund.
 - Sometimes called INGOs (international non-governmental organizations) to distinguish them from domestic NGOs.

Who are the actors in global governance?

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). >250
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Multinational companies (MNCs).
 - Examples: Google, Apple, Ford, Exxon, Pfizer.



Who are the actors in global governance?

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). >250
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Multinational companies (MNCs).
- Transnational civil society organizations.
 - International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL).



Who are the actors in global governance?

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). >250
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Multinational companies (MNCs).
- Transnational civil society organizations.
- Think tanks and foundations.
 - Examples: Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation.

Who are the actors in global governance?*

- Inter-governmental organizations (IGOs). >250
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Multinational companies (MNCs).
- Transnational civil society organizations.
- Think tanks and foundations.
- Financial institutions (especially banks).

* These are just some.

Global Governance

- The need for global governance is not an *if* question. It is a *how* question.
- Not "do we need it?" but "how can we achieve it?"

