



Global Cooperative Policy Framework

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Coverage

- Global Cooperation frameworks
- Global public goods
- Negotiations in global policy forum
- Global policy networks
- Threats to Global Consensus



Global Cooperation frameworks

- Impact of Globalization
- Role of agencies like WHO, ILO, WTO, UNDP, World Bank, IMF etc.
- Vulnerability of developing and poor countries.
- Lasswell had argued that policy sciences should take account of world trends and forces when considering the context of policy problems.



Categories of global issues

- Categories of Global issues that influence the national policies:
 - Socio-economic issues, like poverty, gender, health, education, Human Rights etc.
 - Commercial issues, like trade, commerce, foreign direct investment, industries etc.
- Global Public goods may be considered as a cross cutting theme in the two categories that includes large number of subjects



Global public goods

- Need for international collective action for problems and solutions that reach across national borders.
- Global public goods would be undersupplied without collective action.
- Subjects:
 - environmental quality,
 - public health,
 - the generation and dissemination of knowledge,
 - global financial stability,
 - peace and security from physical harm,
 - infrastructure for transportation and communication, etc.



UNDP and Global Public Goods

- UNDP book- Global Public Goods: International Cooperation in the 21st Century.
 - Due to non-rivalry non-excludability, non-time bound and global attributes, Global Public goods are short of supplies.
 - International cooperation as the means to deal with the undersupply of such goods.



Role of the UNDP

- Greater acceptance due to it being part of the United Nations.
- To reduce the social costs of adherence/alignment by developing countries to the agreements.
- UNDP is particularly active in three areas
 - Establish Global norms and Standards for various shared problems or socio-economic goals and follow-up to the commitments made by governments towards them.
 - Pool and share the knowledge of best practices and resources.
 - Work with developing country governments to promote good governance and create the necessary enabling environment for sound socio-economic development.



Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- The SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation.
- A successful development agenda requires inclusive partnerships — at the global, regional, national and local levels — built upon principles and values, and upon a shared vision and shared goals placing people and the planet at the centre.
- Many countries require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade. Yet, aid levels are falling and donor countries have not lived up to their pledge to ramp up development finance.

The World Bank and Global Public Goods



- Markets cannot function efficiently without an adequate provision of Global Public goods.
- Financing is a crucial challenge for the provision of Global Public goods.
- International agencies like World Bank may provide concessional financing to meet global objectives.
- However, it faces several challenges:
 - dealing with interconnected problems
 - Finding alternative ways of paying for Global Public goods,
 - Whether the resources are being used cost effectively and efficiently
 - Finding common ground for making decisions about Global Public goods



Global policy networks

- Public policy networks and partnerships can be defined as voluntary cooperative arrangements, involving public, private and/or civil society organizations that focus on a public policy problem.
- International organizations as cutting-edge provider of timely development advices.
- Voluntarily committed actors might work as an enabling condition in the process of an international regime.



Threats to Global Consensus

- Disagreements over issues may lead to delays and consensus building may require time and efforts.
- Withdrawal of member states from an agreement.
- Refusal of some country to accept verdicts of international bodies in disputes.
- Rapidly changing World Order



US withdrawal from Paris Accord

- 197 nations in the world agreed to voluntarily cut the heat-trapping pollution that is causing the climate crisis. Only few have not ratified the deal.
- Paris Climate Change Accord was adopted in Paris in 2015 under UNFCCC.
- Member countries have committed to keep the world from becoming 2⁰C hotter than before industrialisation.
- Each country agreed to set its own targets and report back on progress.
- President Trump said that “the agreement is unfair to us”. Withdrew from it in November 2019.



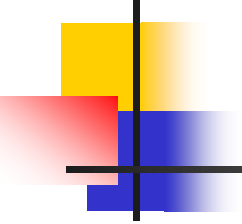
China's refusal to accept arbitration

- A judgement by an international Tribunal in the Hague came down overwhelmingly in favour of claims by the Philippines.
- The issue was certain outcrops of territorial-generating status which China is seeking for its argument of 9 dash line that stretches deep into the South China Sea.



The India Way

- *S. Jayashankar says "the decade, from the 2008 global financial crisis to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic, has seen a real transformation of the world order. The very nature of international relations and its rules are changing before our eyes. For India, this means optimal relationships with all the major powers to best advance its goals".*
- This holds true for all the countries.



Thank you