**Global Systems and Global Governance Review Notes – Booklets 11 & 12**

**Booklet 11: The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.**

**Define the following key terms:**

* **Environmental sustainability**
* **Global governance**
* **Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)**
* **United Nations**
* **Sustainable development**

**Give examples of economic, social and environmental global challenges. What roles could the following bodies have in addressing these challenges?**

* + **International regulators e.g. IMF, WTO**
  + **National Governments**
  + **Regional Trade Blocs e.g. EU, NAFTA, ASEAN**
  + **Co-ordinating groups of countries e.g. G8**

**The United Nations:**

* **When was it set up**
* **Why was it set up**
* **What does it do around the world? Include specific examples.**

**The United Nations Development Programme - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

* **What progress had different regions made by 2015?**
* **Which targets are most on and off track?**
* **Which goal(s) had made the most and least progress by 2015?**
* **Sustainable Development Goals replaced the MDGs for the next 15 years – how many goals are there and what are the four areas they focus on?**

**For each of the International Institutions below: What do they do? How do they promote growth and stability? How do they exacerbate inequalities and injustices?**

* **The United Nations Development Programme**
* **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**
* **World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)**
* **Agenda 21**
* **UN General Assembly Declaration of Human Rights**
* **International Court of Justice**
* **UN Security Council**
* **UN Peacekeeping Forces**

**Evaluate the UN as a system of global governance – Include evidence.**

**Interactions at all scales:**

* **What are the main principles of NGOs?**
* **How are NGOs involved in global governance – name examples.**

**Example of Conflict: the Canadian First Nation People**

* **Who is involved, What is the conflict about, Why might they increase in the future?**

**How are different scales of governing bodies relevant to you?**

* **Local, Regional, National, International, Global**

**Why are different scales of governing bodies important to global systems?**

**Booklet 12: The concept of the global commons**

**Define the following key terms:**

* **Global commons**
* **The tragedy of the commons**

**What are the four global commons?**

**What is the principle of common heritage?**

**What is putting the concept of common heritage under increasing pressure?**

**Name a law/treaty, which covers each of the four global commons.**

**What is UNCLOS and which global common does it protect?**

**Managing threats to the global commons.**

* **What are the key points of the Glasgow climate pact?**
  + **Emissions cuts**
  + **Coal**
  + **Adaptation and climate finance**
  + **Loss and damage**
  + **Reaffirming the Paris agreement**

**Examples: Montreal Protocol and Climate Change Agreements e.g. Paris and COP26.**

**For each example:**

* **When was it set up and by who – name those involved?**
* **Summarise the agreement and what it is aiming to achieve.**
* **Why is this agreement so important?**
* **To what extent do you think the strategy has been successful? Justify your opinion with evidence.**

**Why is it so important to have laws and treaties aimed at preserving the global commons?**