**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 \* Bilateral agreement
* Global commons \* Multiscalar power
* Global governance \* Multilateral agreement
* Norms \* Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
* Reproduction \* Civil Society

**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/evidence.

**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?**

* UN General Assembly
* UN Security Council
* World Health Organisation (WHO)
* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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

**Interactions at all scales:**

**Agenda 21**

* What is it? When was it set up? What does it do? How is it an example of interactions at different scales?

**Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)**

* How do NGOs operate, expand their scope and what do they do? How are NGOs involved in global governance? Refer to operational and advocacy NGOs and include examples. What other stakeholders do NGOs work in partnership with?

**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 COP28?**

**1. Taking stock of actions**

**2. Tripling renewables, doubling efficiency**

**3. Reshaping demand to slash emissions in agriculture**

**4. Enabling a holistic nature and climate action agenda**

**5. Addressing adaptation and supporting the most vulnerable**

**Examples: Montreal Protocol and Climate Change Agreements e.g. Paris & COP28.**

**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?**