



**WZB**

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin  
für Sozialforschung

# Global Multi-Level Governance from a European Perspective

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# I.

## 1. Theses

- a) The EU is not the only form of multi-level governance beyond the state.
- b) Global Governance can be conceptualized as multi-level governance as well.
- c) The specific design of global multi-level governance displays, in comparative perspective, significant shortcomings which point to the major deficiencies of global governance

# I.

## 2. Structure of the Presentation

- a) political institutions on the level beyond the nation state today possess a significant level of authority;
- b) international institutions achieve their effects only by interacting with other political levels;
- c) the specific features of the global multi-level governance system compared to other national or the EU multi-level governance systems;
- d) the built-in deficiencies of global multi-level governance.

## II.

### 1. **Global Governance** —

entirety of regulations put forward with reference to solving a denationalized problem or providing a transnational common good

- justified with reference to the common good, but not necessarily serving it — global governance presupposes some common interests and goal orientations beyond the nation state, at least in a rudimentary form, without denying the persistence of fundamental conflicts
- describing an activity independent of the kind of actor carrying it out — governance with (many) governments and governance without government

### 2. **Global Multi-Level Governance**

- + global level must possess some authority of its own
- + interplay of different levels and functional differentiation

### III.

*Supranationalization* describes a process in which international institutional procedures contradict the consensus principle and the principle of non-intervention. In this way, some international norms and rules create obligations for at least some national governments to take measures even when they have not agreed to do so. As a result, *political authority* shifts partially towards the international level.

Policy Cycle	Indicators	Developments
Decision	Majority decisions	About 50%
Implementation/ interpretation	Quasi-judicial bodies	5 times as many as in 1960
Monitoring	Independent agencies	Role of NGOs
Enforcement	Jus Cogens/R2P	Only after 1989
Evaluation/ agenda setting	Knowledge bodies	Very recent phenomenon

## IV.

*Transnationalization* refers to a process through which transnational non-state actors develop political regulations and carry out political activities without being formally authorized by states. Such regulations are based on the principle of self-governance and create *private authority*:

- codes of conduct,
- PPPs,
- rise of private actors.

## V.

The rise of political authority beyond the nation state should however by no means be read as an indication of the demise of the nation state.

- only denationalized issue areas
- keeps decisive sources of implementation
- remains central for legitimation

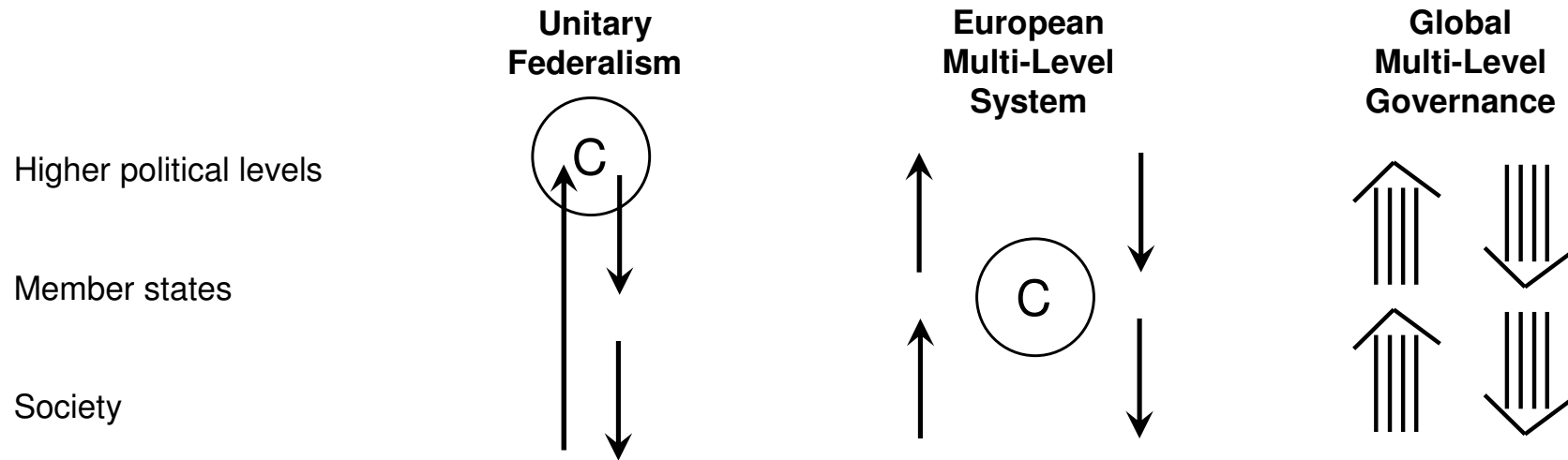
# VI.





MLG Features	Unitary Federalism	EU System	Global Multi-Level Governance
Implementation	2-staged	2-staged	2-staged
Legitimation	1-staged	1-staged/2-staged	2-staged
Coordination	centralized	decentralized	missing/rudimentary






# VII.

## Three Types of Multi-Level Arrangements



-  = location where different policies are coordinated
-  = one-staged process of legitimation with a coordinating location
-  = two-staged process of legitimation with a coordinating location
-  = one-staged process of implementation with a coordinating location

-  = two-staged process of implementation with a coordinating location
-  = two-staged legitimation process of sectoral systems which lack a coordinating location
-  = two-staged implementation process of sectoral systems which lack a coordinating location

## VIII.

### 1. Compliance Problems

- no monopoly on the use of force
- substitutes such as legitimacy, legalization, non-hierarchical enforcement less well developed than in the EU

### 2. Legitimation Problems

- authority requires legitimation
- two-staged process not any more sufficient
- Informal response: direct links and autonomy preservation

### 3. Coordination Problems

- notion of (rudimentary) community and common good, as well as density of regulation requires coordination of subsystems
- informal response: UNSC, G8/20, Judicial bodies
- highly exclusive; not accountable