

# Global Public Policy and the Concept of Global Governance

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**Abstract:** The political science has developed in a great speed, especially in the field of public policy in all its forms and types. Public policy as a method and way of work is considered the general scientific framework of each state. But this does not exclude the existence of public policy in other international organizations and international institutions, thus, this study tries to answer this question; is there a global public policy? Several issues illustrated in this paper shows that those affairs are global beyond the influence of the state, the debate has emerged on global governance alongside global public policy. One of the fundamental factors that led to the emergence of global public policy is the growing role played by international organizations and institutions. Hence, this analysis shows the relationship between the concept of global public policy and global governance, which is a secretion of this provision and its outcome, cannot be said without it. In addition, it is found that the balances of power and interest are the fundamentalist determinants of global public policy direction and the procedural aspect of global governance and the external variable sometimes dominates the political and economic decision in a far-fetched way in terms of 'social and human democracy.

**Keywords:** Public Policy, Global Public Policy, Global Governance, Globalization

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## 1. Introduction

The political science has developed in a great speed, especially in the field of public policy in all its forms and types. Public policy plays an important role in every institution and within every organization, and it is considered a governmental act to develop a comprehensive plan of action in order to achieve the greatest goals in a specific time. Thus, public policy as a method and way of work is considered the general scientific framework of each state. However, there are also types of this general policy, which were associated with the emergence of an effective state. But this does not exclude the existence of public policy in other bodies and organizations such as international organizations and international institutions. This raises the question: Is there a global public policy?

Most of the public policy definitions are defined as programs of the state actions that are being developed and implemented for the purpose of making positive adjustments within the various sectors "in an authoritarian manner". Therefore, the implementation of this responsibility is the

manifestation of the exercise of sovereignty at the level of States. On the global level, in the vacuum of above authority that is capable of managing existing international relations in fact on the principle of competition and cooperation to achieve interest as recognized by the literature of the science of international relations. If this is the case, how can we talk in the current time about global public policy and the emergence of the concept of global governance?

### ***1.1. The International Agenda and the Emergence of the Concept of Global Public Policy***

The end of the Cold War has led to a shift in issues of global concern, and has developed its agenda for global policy which can be defined as a group of issues and problems that their solutions rotate around activity of global policy in the framework of searching a new world order and the treatment of the difference between the developed and the undeveloped countries. In the perspectives of White, Little, & Smith "the issues and problems in the international agenda are usually the face of a more permanent problem or set of problems facing global politics" [1]. The debt crisis that was

strongly raised in the 1980s and early 1990s is a symptom of a more complex and far-reaching problem: the difference in the distribution of wealth between the North and the South caused by the colonial era, which produced rich and strong countries in the international economic order according to their benefits. The problems and issues affect the international agenda for specific reasons, not randomly; the balance of power and interest play a central role in rising and managing those problems. Thus, every issue emerging in the global policy reflects the interests of certain parties and raises the reactions of others. That is, the emergence of a case and its' importance at the global level is linked to the interests of groups, institutions, and actions, as well as their influence and ability to continue to influence. For example, the issue of global environmental change emerged strongly in periods, especially with the discovery of holes in the ozone layer, with the role of media and interest groups, its' importance expended with the adoption of the issue by governments and international organizations, all this contributed to the formation of a global pandemic on this issue and put it forward in the long term. Therefore, any problem or issue related to the global actors comes to the international arena via using instruments, most notably media [1].

The supports of this theory [1], aim to provide analytical evidences for the main global issues of the contemporary world in order to comprehend or reach beyond exciting media that simplify complex issues or fail to create the background that the reader can fully understand. The preliminary conclusion is that global policy has developed the possibility of becoming a 'globalizing' policy, especially in a world order in which states remain the sole provider of viable political organization.

It should be noted here that many issues have played an important role in the evolution of world politics during the late twentieth century and that they will continue to be of interest in the twenty-first century. However, there are many issues that have not been adequately covered, despite their central importance in world politics. They are dealt with in discussing various other issues of no less importance.

In this context, there is an attempt to find an understanding of the issues that are at the heart of the contemporary international agenda, and which gives much credence to the nature of world politics at the beginning of the twenty-first century. There is a consensus that we are living in an exciting new world, where the old problems have remained stalled, and a host of juvenile issues have joined them, accompanied by problems that the political leaders are competing with citizens to pay attention to. There are solutions to a number of current issues on the international agenda that have been affected by the emergence of factors and most important one is the end of the Cold War, such as environmental issues, crime and corruption, religion, economy, indebtedness. There is also a tendency to overlap this agenda with the policies and programs of the internal states [1].

With the emergence of the concept of globalization as a multidimensional phenomenon of political, economic, communication and information, the vocabulary and related

issues have spread. In the economic sphere, there is talk of a global economy with the emergence of global trading systems and the expansion of the role of multinational companies, alongside the prevalence of economic blocs. At the political level, human rights issues and the democratic transition and good governance became the top list topics in the summit of prosperity with the increasing role of governmental organizations and others, also the discussion of the international crisis and the shrinking of the concept of sovereignty have emerged. On the communicative level, the debate increased which claimed to view the World as a small village without borders as a byproduct of the revolution of technology and informatics. Hence, these changes contributed to the rise of issues to keep abreast of the global changes. It has also led to the externalization of the internal dimension, where issues of global concern have become the public policy agenda of various countries such as the issues of international community affairs... and the emergence of these global trading issues has led to the materialization of so-called global public policies.

In this context, Weiss presented two key factors for the emergence of global public policies:

1. The growing role played by United Nations conferences. For example, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, highlighted the environmental issues on the international and global level of concern. In addition, the World Women's Conference in 1995 in Beijing prompted women's issues to global agendas. In a similar vein, the United Nations Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994 raised the issue of reproductive health on the agenda of States.
2. Material and financial support provided by States and organizations in exchange for internal policy guidance, where studies show that the policies on the economy of children and motherhood are clearly affected by IMF programs, World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, and international bodies. A financial resource is an effective compressor in determining political priorities as well as public or community propulsion to the decision-maker towards dealing with an issue or problem that is respected [2].

What can be concluded from the above is the emergence of an influential influence over countries that have the potential to do so after the end of the Cold War, in addition to the appearance of issues political, economical and communication of broad interest, which are influenced by and influence and prominent at the international level. All this is the cornerstone of the emergence of what is known as global public policy.

### ***1.2. Global Public Policy: The Sterile Level of Public Policy***

The investigation of the global and international reality, and the vision of what is happening at the level of policy and the relationship among countries and among international organizations, and among the methods of solutions to crises and major problems, there is a sterile level of public policy, this level does not correspond to the three levels of public policy, 'traditional macro-politics, integrated macro-micro

economic policy, and micro-politics,' as they represent internal levels within 'one state, within its borders and legitimate sovereignty'. While this 'sterile level' represents an external and imposed level, different from the nature of other levels of public policy, the current data on political and social reality dictated it nationally and internationally, as a result of the paradoxes of power and hegemony [3].

Therefore, this level of imbalance and dependence, and that its mechanisms lie in the form of legitimacy in terms of form in order to impose coverage of the fundamental contradictions that are lacking in its legal origins. Therefore, its characteristics are linked to the ethics of hegemony and the extension of unilateral influence. According to Stone & Ladi, the global public policy loses its usefulness and goes beyond seeking to create opportunities for co-existence and the ability to cooperate vis-à-vis international issues and problems, when the will of some countries rejecting the logic of hegemony despite their relations with these issues and the future of solving and dealing with them [4].

If today there is what is known as global public policy, thus, political criticism may not have deviated to this global level of public policy as preferential and evaluative data, but as a level within the definition of it and its necessity in the reliability and the breadth of problems and cross-border issues in regional and national level which called for its existence in the contemporary life of peoples, nations and states without undermining the dimensions of hegemony and unilateral power, the double standards in the universe, and the possessive complex. When the policy is analyzed in a fair scientific way, it will be communicated that the level of global public policy in light of the current waste is a sterile, unfair and non-public service [5].

In order to emphasize the existence of this level, which is reflected in the hidden and negative aspects of some global policies, Witte, Reinicke & Benner, present the arguments that demonstrate this infertility, as expressed by the states that found themselves forced to deal with these global public policies. First: that public policy is what the government does and what it does not do within its environment and society, and it is not fantasies coming from behind continents and borders [5]. This is the first gross violation of the concept of public policy. Second: that Public policy in any place or government is linked to feasibility calculations and is supposed to lead to deliberate development or development in terms of increasing welfare, and the level of global policy has not met these development goals for the groups of designated countries dealing with this level. Third: that public policy is the embodiment of the societal demands made by the members of the community towards their government in order to find solutions to them, and this condition is lacking in the mechanism of global public policy towards the communities and the client countries. Forth: that the global public policy towards States is the special values of their societies. It did not meet its real needs, its social dimensions and its spiritual faith. Fifth: Those levels of public policy represent internal levels of any existing state, making the level of global public policy more relevant and burdensome at the internal levels. Six: the success of the

public policy is based on the fact that it is inclusive of the macro, micro and sub-levels, and the global public policies that have missed the opportunity to activate these internal levels of the concerned countries. Last but not least: these global public policies have expressed their contradiction between the process of making decision and decision from one side and the implementation of those decisions from the other side, that is confined to the implementation of public policies deficient in the performance of undercut services [6].

As a result, all of this makes global public policy a triumph of values that should be deterred. This critical analysis of global public policy shows the breadth of issues and cross-cultural issues that have called for the existence of such policies in the contemporary life of peoples and nations without delving into the dimensions of hegemony, interest and double standards of State.

## 2. The Impact of Global Policies on Public Policies of States

The inability of most countries to achieve their balance in various areas and the need to rely on each other, make this fact that public policies taken within the framework of one state are affected by external variables, especially with the multiplication of issues and problems that necessitate the concerted efforts of different countries such as the issues of economy, migration, terrorism and others. However, in the post-cold-war period, we have seen direct guidance for the domestic policies of developing countries in economic areas and pressure for political reform. Hence, the basis of reliability is reflected in two important areas: First, national security, where it requires coordination and reliability to protect the state itself from attacks and threats, and to protect its interests abroad. Second: economy, where it emphasizes that all countries need others to secure their requirements and this reliability was strengthened by the organizations that were found to organize global economy such as the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank [7].

In addition to the organizations that are enhanced for reliability, there are now strong and influential issues on the international scene, including:

1. Neo-liberalism based on the support of the market economy, political democracy and human rights, and the emphasis on privatization and reducing the role of the state.
2. Sustainable development based on broader criteria to define the concept of economic and collective development, especially environmental, taking into account the rights of generations.
3. Globalization, which transcends boundaries and regulatory barriers adopted by States, and also employs modern technologies to achieve political economy, it has an ideological dimension that stems from Western thought and is based on technological progress in the media and communication in an attempt to cultivate the world culturally, politically and economically.

4. Good governance, which expresses an ideal way of managing the affairs of society and its resources by activating the concepts and principles of transparency, responsibility, rule of law, participation in the light of corruption, democratization and empowerment of human rights [7].

All this confirms the impact of global agendas on national policies and sometimes guiding them in sensitive fields, the logic of hegemony that characterizes it, does not make us half of that level of politics of sterility because of its influence. And it is logic contrary to the logic that calls this "level of sterility" on these policies to their imbalance and illegitimacy dependency, and the feasibility to regain the will of the States and concerned nations.

What can also be said is that instability in the international system constantly affects the inputs and outputs of global public policy, as well as the international organizations that often organize their work towards public economic public development policies, public policies in the field of variables security, social and cultural. However, the global governance aspect must be given greater attention, and the greatest difficulties encountered by overlapping interests and benefits.

### 3. Global Public Policy and Global Governance

Globalization has created issues and problems whose impact transcends the scope of the international one. Thus, their solutions call for coordination and integration between different countries and non-state actors, and the public policy is concerned with dealing with these issues and solving these problems. As these affairs are global beyond the influence of the state, the debate has emerged on global governance alongside global public policy, which can be seen as a strategy to reduce the term globalization. There are those who believe that this concept was designed to manage the inability of states to face economic globalization, as increased interdependence has played a key role in the transformation of relations from international to global. For that reason, the concept of global governance refers to the interplay of international actions that define interests, rights, duties, and resolve disputes at the global level [8].

This analysis shows the relationship between the concept of global public policy and global governance, which is a secretion of this provision and its outcome, cannot be said without it. Although the proposal is at the top of optimism and utopia, because reality shows that balance of power and interest is the determining factor in the direction of global policies [12]. This reality clearly stands out on the structural level of the global governance bodies and certainty the procedural. The right of veto gives the upper hand to the strong countries in political issues; these forces also dominate the economic decision because of their influence within the economic organizations that are far away from the practice of democracy, according to Joseph Stieglitz [6].

Reflecting to the contemporary social transformations in

the international arena, in various dimensions and levels of political, economic, social, cultural, religious and civilization, have become apparent the shortcomings of the nation-state mechanism and the governmental organizations in the constructive adaptation of the emerging society. At the beginning of the 1980s, endoscopy efforts tended to find tools and mechanisms that would cover the deficit of these traditional factors, where global financial institutions have taken the initiative to put forward "good global governance" as a concept that combines the quality and effectiveness of international governance and society, moreover they emphasize that the concept goes even further to include the problems of activating the democratic process, especially in those countries that have weak economy by adopting professional programs for correction and restructuring of their economies [13]. Hence, this new concept is placed within the neoliberal approach to development policies. These shifts in global public policy are fundamentally justified in two factors: The first is reflected in the end of the Cold War and the resulting wave of global instability and touching all levels at both horizontal and vertical levels. The second factor is the first reflection of the global economic dynamic, which has become governed by the globalization processes of various commercial dimensions [14]. These variables have forced various countries and international actors to embrace the option of regional integration, which has been relatively successful in Europe and with the OCDE, while other models remained trapped in political disintegration and socialism [9].

The combination of those indicators created an environment that pushed states to reconsider their political agendas, particularly in terms of instruments and mechanisms, in order to capture the complex privacy of contemporary societies, which summarizes their main features: The emergence of fragmented and heterogeneous sub-systems, crises of representation and political participation, the decline of the legitimacy of the ruling regimes, and others are causal indicators for the underdeveloped parties to adopt a vision based on uniting efforts to address new challenges and concerns at the global level [10].

The results of the crises, which are the question of governance at the transnational level, have developed many of the research under the concept of global governance in the administrative technocratic apartment, this has been strongly criticized by those who adopt a more expansive view of concept development, including the new power bets and reforms in international institutions, which he is now trying to focus on globally. Where the meaning of global governance or 'global or global leadership' has been highlighted through a number of academic research which fall within the framework of the studies of international systems and institutions, which can be categorized as one of two categories: Either think from an analytical point of view about the contemporary or existing global system, or the normative and ethical thinking about the global governance system or the 'global governance' system that is under construction [11].

## 4. Conclusion

Global and academic political circles have introduced new concepts of global public policy and global governance. The end of the Cold War brought about a shift in global issues. A global policy agenda was created that required global intervention in the framework of the so-called global governance, which seeks to impose new principles and procedures for international regulation. One of the fundamental factors that led to the emergence of global public policy is the growing role played by international organizations and institutions. Also the material and financial support provided by states and organizations in exchange for their intervention in the direction of the domestic policies of other States. The impact of global public policy on these domestic policies in sensitive areas and by the logic of hegemony that characterizes them makes us half that level of global / internal politics.

The theoretical approach to the concept of global governance tries to observe the growing role of the actors outside the traditional framework, whether they are states or intergovernmental organizations, primarily non-governmental organizations, national and international lobbies, global unions, social movements and transnational corporations that have become the driving force of the international community's interactions, aimed at institutionalizing the international community. This concept came to manage the inability of states to face economic globalization in the context of the transformation of relations from international to global.

The concept of global governance emphasizes the interdependence of international actions and the resolution of differences at the global level. Through the relationship between the concept of global public policy and global governance, it is found that the balances of power and interest are the fundamental determinants of global public policy direction and the procedural aspect of global governance, the external variable sometimes dominates the political and economic decision in a far-fetched way in terms of 'social and human democracy'.

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