International Organization's Approach to The Problems of Governing Globalization

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Global governance is one of the major phenomena of the world politics; however, approaches to tackle the problems of global governance or governing globalization are approved or verified by all sides. The main question of the current research is: Do International Organizations have an agreed approach for the problems of governing globalization or global governance? Despite that the states and in somehow the international organizations are part of the problems, however, one of the approaches to deal with global governance is international organizations. This study uses the comparative approach and document analysis. This part analyses the relevant articles and documents which have articulated internationally to deal with the problems of global governance. This research is an effort to analyze the role of the international organization's approach to the problems of governing globalizations. There have been many problems in the world, thus this research is unable to emphasis on all of them. It would be concluded that the international organization's approach to deal with the problems of governing globalization is not adequate and poses shortcomings. In addition, the international organizations are unable to have an approach upon-agreed on to deal with the challenges which the humanity is facing.

Introduction

In order to write on this topic, it is necessary to tackle it in reverse. That is, the first part of this research will propose an exploration as to what is meant by globalization in the modern world polity. It will begin by proposing the contended position that globalisation is the 'process of the widening, deepening and speeding up of global interconnectedness.' (Held:2003). Furthermore, this is a new phase of human relations and not merely a continuation of a state-centric system. That is, the political and geographic boundaries that separated humanity into states are transforming, and becoming increasingly porous. Therefore, previous concepts to describe the international system, such as 'world systems' and 'complex interdependence have to be at minimum revised or better still discarded as out of date and new concepts developed. It has been argued that 'globalization as a historical process characterized by changes in the nature of human interaction across a range of social spheres including the economic, political, technological, cultural and environmental. In broad terms, governance can be defined as the actions and means adopted by a society to promote collective action and deliver collective solutions in pursuit of common goals.' (Dodgson:2009).

The research will then review common views of globalization as being processes of 'liberalisation' and 'westernisation'; conceptualised as 'universality' and 'internationalisation are misconceived and misleading. 'This will show some of the problems which International Organisations must overcome to be part of the process of global governance. From this a more rounded concept of globalisation is proposed, supra-territoriality of social space.' (Scholte:2000).

This concept is useful when proposing a system of governance of globalisation. It means that a non-state centric method of governance must be espoused. The main issues and problems are inherent in governing globalisation are then explored. This study proposes that multi-layered governance is the best way to deal with central issues of regulations in a multi-actor global system. It is also a way to tackle the problem legitimacy of governance. Finally, the most important

is of the perception of the dislocation of globalised mechanisms of governance and their democratic deficit and participation.

International Organisations are a necessary component in this system of governance. The strengths and weaknesses of International Organisations are highlighted by looking at three areas of human interactions: security, trade and sport (football). These are areas that straddle all levels of human interaction from the local to the global and as such fit into the model of multi-layered governance. Further they also highlight the differing sources of authority from which International Organisations are constituted. That is global and regional organisations with states as their founders and members (UN, NATO and WTO, EU) to those were the state have no formal role (FIFA, UEFA).

The research concludes by summing up the contribution of International Organisations to development of global governance. It also attempts to suggest ways to breach any gaps of authority or action which still plague the international system as it transforms in a globalised system.

The problems of global governance are political, economic, environmental, security, inequality, health and academic. It is the intention of this research to address the approach of international organizations' approach to deal with these problems. Although there are a significant number of international organizations, this study is concerned with investigating the role of the major ones. It examines whether there is a consensus approach amongst the international organizations or not, it compares and contrasts different approaches and outlines possible solutions for the successful inclusion and fair coordination amongst international organizations to handle the problems of governing globalization.

The international community and the major forces of globalizations have recognised the problems of global governance. However, the question remains whether these actors have addressed and reached some agreed solutions for the problems. At national and international levels, globalization has created many opportunities, however, it has created a lot of problems.

Regarding the relationship between the states and international organizations, this research defends the argument that it has to be a coordination between states and international organizations to manage the problems of governing globalization successfully. Due to the fact of global village and interconnection and interdependence of the population of the world, the policies of the state should represent the wishes and interests not only its citizens but all humanity. In response, international organizations should respect the state and its apparatuses and play a positive role in reaching a compromise amongst the states to reduce the negative consequences of the problems of governing globalization. To what extent has this hypothesis been achieved? The second section will consider the enforcement of legal standards. It will look at monitoring and reporting of state compliance as the first step towards enforcement on an international level and will assess to what extent international organizations leads international enforcement. This section will then assess the leadership potential of civil society in terms of legal enforcement on a national level. Additionally, the central argument of this research would be on standard setting, monitoring and enforcement is due to the preventative nature of these activities; they have the potential to stop further problems at international level. This is not to diminish the importance of international organizations' actions directly related to the problems of global governance.

Last section sets out discussions and conclusions; the necessary discussions which surrounded the important of a coordination amongst international organizations. This section highlights the major and significant reforms needed in order to establish an agreed approach. An investigation of the issue of absent or inactive of a consensus approach should be taken seriously and further research is necessary.

Theoretical Framework: governing globalization

The concept of globalization, based on economic relationships and communication, has a long history. However, the process of globalization has begun since the end of nineteen- century and the beginning of twenty -century.

Parallel with this process, the problems of governing globalization have emerged.

There have been different definitions and approaches for the concept of governing globalization, however, a general framework and universal standards does exist to deal with its problems. One of the attempts is emerging and establishing international organizations. In spite of the fact that the sovereignty of the state has been an obstacle to deal with the world's problems, globally there has been some significant efforts to coordinate between the states and international organizations to tackle the problems of governing globalization. The question of this research is: to what extend an agreed approach amongst the international organizations does exist and active?

Globalization as a process, brings with it certain opportunities and creating problems. It has been argued on how and who is defending or protecting the human beings (at international level) from the negative consequences of the governing globalization.

Dealing with the shortcomings of globalization as a political fact and legal status, as an idea and an ideal, continues to be a problematic concept with no agreed-upon approach. Even within a single society, the consequences of governing globalization have many dimensions and bears many meanings. Scholars of social science have analyzed the consequences in a variety of ways. Many dimensions seem to capture human right's essential, normative and positive meanings. The main dimensions are: political, economic and trade, health, communication, environmental and technology and sociological.

Methodology, thesis questions and hypothesis

Modern societies and international order unfolded within the confines of nation-states, governmental and non-governmental organizations. On the one hand, the modern principles of democracy, citizenship, and popular sovereignty allowed for the inclusion of large sections of the population previously confined to the status of subjects and subordinates. On the other hand, however, new forms of exclusion-based inequality and class developed. Belonging to a specific

part of the world, determines access to the rights and services which the modern state is supposed to guarantee for all its citizens. 'The main promises of modernity- political participation, equal treatment before the law and protection from the arbitrariness of state power, dignity for the weak and poor, and social justice and security- were fully realized only for those who came to be regarded as true members of the nation. The modern principles of inclusion are intimately tied to ethnic and national forms of exclusion.' (Wimmer: 2002).

By contrast, pre-modern empires integrated different groups under the umbrella of a hierarchical, yet universalistic and genuinely non-ethnic political order, in which every group had its properly defined place. This pyramidal mosaic was broken up when societies underwent nationalization and ethnic membership became a question of central importance in determining political loyalty and disloyalty towards the state and world. In this regard, the process of globalization and the question of governing globalizations, in some cases, are part of the problem not the solution.

The research's attempts to pose questions that are in direct relation to the different aspects of governing globalization and then to provide research-based answers to the posed questions. The following questions are part of the central argument of the present research: Why should the human beings and universe be protected from the forces of governing globalization through international organizations? To what extent the international system is active to deal with the problems of global governance? Would it be possible for the states and international organizations to coordinate in order to protect human rights from the catastrophe of the governing globalization?

This study uses the comparative approach and document analysis. This part analyses the relevant articles and documents which have articulated internationally to the problems of the governing globalization. Furthermore, the role and approach of international organizations will be investigated.

Global governing and international organization's approach to deal with its problems

The concept of globalisation, which took force in the 1990s, is therefore a relatively new way of conceptualising and analysing modern world politics. Therefore, it is a concept in dispute and there is a vigorous dispute within academia, politics and the media in general as to whether 'globalisation' is a genuine new form of conceptualising human interactions going into the twenty-first century or a continuation of the existing international system. (Held:2003). Furthermore, there is an explanation from another scholar who states 'This issue has come to the for with the rapid advancement of communications and information technologies, which has meant that more people than ever before are regularly communicating, trading and travelling outside their home state. The use of satellite televisions, emails, and the availability of the world-wide-web means that there are few places that news and communications of another location, whether a state or locality is not available.' (Hirst:2007). However, sceptics of 'globalization' claim that the only real difference of these modern technologies is the speed with which work in comparison to older forms of communications like the postal service, telegraphs, and newspapers. Additionally, it is argued that systemically, very little has changed except the magnitude of interactions. Indeed, that levels of cross border trade and migration is relatively less today than during the turn of the last century.

Some look at the world economy as evidence of globalisation yet noted 'The interdependent nature of national economies in the early 1970s. Since the 1960s International Relations Theory has tried to account for the growth of transborder activity and the increasing number of actor involved. New ideas of the world order were necessary because the Realist orthodoxy relied too much on the unitary state as the dominant actor in a world dominated by the issue of security.' (Keohane: 2001). The notion of world systems was developed by Wallerstein (2001) to analyse the increasing inter-connectedness of the world political economy. The focus was on states within a world society, divided into a hierarchical system of 'core', 'semi-periphery' and 'periphery'. The 'core' corresponded to north/western industrialised states with many close ties of

interconnectedness. The periphery to the Third World whose economy depended on the core but could not affected much. A more sophisticated model of the world characterised by complex interdependence. Again this was principally looking at political economy following the collapse of the Bretton-Woods and of OPEC's oil price policy. It must be noted, however, that both these events were analysed within a state-centred theory, in that it was USA policy which led to the collapse of the Bretton Woods system of international financial regulation and it OPEC is an association of oil producing states.

However, Complex Interdependence (and similar theories that followed) did recognise that there are multiple channels of access between different state societies in the world, particularly transgovernmental relations. It relied on the premise that, due to the destructive power of nuclear weapons, the probability of war between the major powers was low. This meant that there was no hierarchy of issues to skewer analysis. However, it did not challenge the role of state as Rosenau claims globalisation has meant 'that states can exercise little control over he flows of ideas, moneys, goods, pollution, crime, drugs and terrorism; and have only slightly greater control over the flow of people.' (Rosenau:2000). The acceptance of the predominance of an anarchic state-centric system where security and political economy were the main areas of study has developed into the internationalist concept of the modern world. Though, it postulated that different issue area will have different modes of interdependence there is still an over-reliance on state actors and institutions to regulate international actions. JA Scholtee (2000) uses the concept of 'supra-territoriality' to define globalisation as a new system of human activity in the world. This is a concept of the world in terms of social space, as opposed to mere geography. This is a way to account for the changing dimensions of global interactions identified by Keohane & Nye (2001). They proposed that the human activity in the world is increasingly defined as networks of interdependence at multi-continental distances leading to increased vulnerability to distant causes. Therefore, it heralds a 'deterritorialisation' of interactions leading to a new concept of social (as opposed to geographical) space. This does not mean that geography or territory is unimportant as all human actions must take place

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somewhere, rather the consequences of that action are not tied to a specific or predictable location. This can be witnessed in the recent fluctuations of the international price of oil, which at first glance was due to the war in Iraq, however later analysis showed that in fact was more concerned with the growth rate in China and increased levels of consumption in the USA and the many proposed responses to it. This also shows the increased density of networks, that is when change in one network spills over into others. In the above example, the increased growth of the Chinese economy and in the USA sparked speculation as to possible reductions in the world oil supply leading to price rises. This in turn led to IMF warnings about the health of the world economy, including petrol price rises in the UK. Therefore, globalisation exhibits a new order of magnitude of complexity and velocity in world affairs to any previous era.
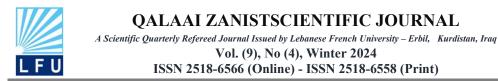
Before looking at the ways globalisation can be governed, and the role of international organisations in these processes, it would be better to consider common misconceptions of globalisation. This is because any governance and response by International Organizations will have to deal with the problems these misconceptions bring as well as the problems inherent in trying to govern globalization. The first misconception is that globalisation is necessarily a process of liberalisation; this highlights the political problem of ideology, which is not shared by most of the world, driving the process of globalisation. The secular ideology of neo-liberalism moulds the type of globalisation witnessed today, characterised by the pursuit of deregulation, privatisation, and small government. This shows how states remain an important part of a globalising world. McKinley & Little (1986) note that the USA, the EU and Japan dominate economic globalization. They stress that liberalisation has been selectively applied to globalise the markets in capital, technological, information systems. 'However, the reverse is true of facilitating the free movement of labour and more selectively applied in trade. Barriers to migration have increased, particularly in the developed states. Trade is a hybrid case in that 'Free trade is a goal often heard yet developed sates have protectionist policies in key sectors, especially agriculture (for example the EU's common agricultural policy). This is

exemplified in the change from a limited regulatory body, the GATT, to a much more pervasive one, the World Trade Organisation (WTO). This raises the issue of whether other forms of globalisation are possible and how they can be brought about.' (McKinaly:1986).

Sceptics of globalisation, like Hirst (2003) notes that the capitalist trading system was geographically global by the end of the nineteenth century. That is universality of the global trading system is not a new phenomenon. However, this 'old' capitalism was mainly imperialistic in nature, characterised by radial relationships from imperialist core to colonial periphery. However, as the example above shows modern globalisation is not constrained by geo-political relationships. It is a more fluid concept of relationships between actors in a global polity. Sport is an example of non-state relations, often called a civil relation, which is very prevalent today especially as sponsored by the International Olympic Committee and the Federation International de Football Association (FIFA). However, this type of world activity was unknown at the turn of the last century. Further, sports integration into a marketable activity is relatively new. In both trade and sport more powerful states today set the agenda for (a diverse) globalisation. Quantitatively, though, the majority of transborder trade activities occur between the dominant areas: North America – Western Europe – Japan/East Asia. This highlights a problem of how to adapt or regulate globalisation so that the benefits are more evenly distributed throughout the world.

Similarly, there is a common notion of that globalisation is synonymous with 'westernisation'. That globalisation promotes a homogenised (Anglo-) Americanisation of the world's cultures. Huntingdon's Clash of Civilisations describes how other cultures have reacted to protect themselves, particularly Islam. This is another example of the dislocation between the process of neo-liberal globalisation and peoples in non-western cultures. Telecommunications can espouse consumerism and raise the social expectations of modernity, but it is down up pressure. The response has been some hostility to western consumerism. The view of many is that the International Organisations set up to govern globalisation promote the interest of the western states, which is a

problem if the legitimacy and effectiveness of International organisations in the sight of the Third World is to be maintained.

The final misconception of globalisation identified by Scholte is Internationalisation. This is the refuge of sceptics and particularly realist theorist. Internationalisation is the concept that the nature of the international system is not changing into some new form. Rather it is simply an increase in the volume of existing types of relationships, predominantly centred on the state and can therefore be regulated by international organisations or treaty. Non-state activities they equate to this framework: multinational corporations, exhibit greater diversity in terms of geographical and production, yet sceptics note that they retain a national character: most remain headquartered in home states, and they also have a tendency to retain the most profitable parts of their business there too. Sceptics also claim vast capital movement have not changed the pattern investments, FDI is predominantly between the 'triad' of the US-EU-Japan. (JA Scholte:2000). Therefore, sceptics look to this historical precedent and pattern of transnational activity and note that actual levels of investment, trade and migration and note that in relative terms it is not unprecedented, and claim that global regulation needs to co-ordinate policy by the 'triad' and is therefore international in nature. 'Indeed some see this situation already exists in the use of their relative power within regulatory International Organisations, such as the IMF, World Bank and WTO. It is how they explain the spread of neo-liberal norm into the type of international system and policy pursued by developing states. However, this highlights another problem of global governance, namely that undemocratic impersonal regulatory organisations foster local resentment due to the perception of democratic deficit of these organisations. As shown with the growth the 'anti-capitalist' movement.' (Callllinicos:2001).

Having looked at what globalization is, and is not, it is now necessary to consider how such a policy can be governed. 'The first issue to deal with in this section is to state that there is no world government, nor is there any likely hood that one will be formed in the foreseeable future. This is because the globalised system is a development from the post-Westphalian international system of sovereign states. As espoused by the classical realist Hans Morgenthau, states do not

recognise any superior institution than themselves, nor do they readily allow others to interfere with what they deem to be domestic affairs. This is the realisation of an anarchic system, one without an institution which can impose rules – i.e. one without government. Yet the international system had order, in which there were (are) rules: a method of governance.' (Brown:2001).

Governance denotes the system of rule by which societies regulate themselves and includes mutual enforcement mechanism 'a broad, dynamic complex process of interactive decision-making that is constantly evolving and responding to changing circumstances.' (Rosenau:2000). It is seen as a network of overlapping regulations specific to single human activities. These can be the grandiose: war and UN international law; to the professional as in the role of trade associations, to purely civil as in football local associations. This is what Rosenau (2000) calls the 'multiplicity of governance sources'.

The problem of effective governance is a matter of agreeing on the right level of regulation and then setting the most acceptable agenda to achieve some order. The very process of governance deepens both its authority and globalisation in general. State sovereignty is necessarily reduced yet its authority may be enhanced; sovereignty in terms of the capacity for unilateral action is diminished but by effectively managing a problem by cooperation with other relevant actors, state authority can be enhanced. In a system without a coercive government authority, governance must be though willing compliance. Even in states laws are obeyed through the recognition of authority and force of habit. In general, people subconsciously follow the rules unless they have a conscious reason and will not to do so. This is the goal for globalised governance: that people within each separate activity sub-consciously follow the rules of that activity because they recognise it's for the greater good and their own good that rules are so obeyed.

Regarding the problems of global governance and its maps, it has been highlighted and explained that the in the first circle, WHO, United States are in the left side and World Bank is in the right side. The second circle includes: IMF, developed countries, ILO, UNFPA (in the left side) UNICEF, WTO, developing countries and UNDP in the right side. However, the third circle contains: TNCs,

research institutions, epistemic communities, media in the right side, individuals, social movements, religious groups, NGOs are on the left side. (Dodgson:2009).

As stated earlier, it is within the context of multi-layered governance that International Organisations are best understood and analysed. This framework spring from the idea that globalization has done away with the old realist concept of discrete foreign and domestic policies and activities. Yet it is self-evident that not everything human activity is global: local Sunday football remains local; commerce between the UK and France across the English Channel is international but again not global. However, from a different perspective both these activities have a global dimension. The rules of football at whatever level are the purview of FIFA. Anglo-French commerce is under the auspices of not only the individual state governments, the European Union (EU) and within view of the OECD but most is also within the scope of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). This leads to issues of coordination of governance which according to Pierre de Senarclens (2001) can lead to ineffective governance.

There are at least five recognised levels of authority which can contribute to governance within a globalised world, these begin with The State. The role of the state is still vital in explaining governance for two reasons; it remains predominant within its own territory (though no longer the only source of authority) and other governing institutions gain authority from it. It is the authority surest of its legitimacy, even when its sovereignty to act independently is limited by the very Organisations (sources of governance) states mandate. Such sources of governance are global multi-lateral International Organisations, like the UN (generally but mainly in security matters but also include its' Functional Agencies like UNESCO); and WTO in trade; there is no global state-create organisation to regulate sport except where it is treated as a business. However, in football FIFA is a non-governmental global organisation whose members are national associations which do not necessarily mirror the states they act within. Related to these are multi-lateral regional International Organizations, such as the NATO, EU, and UEFA. While the remit for these organisations are similar to global International Organisation, they are more

focused on the territory to which they pertain. Trans-governmental regulatory networks are sub-state layer of governance. This means that state agencies, whether government departments, public regulatory bodies, local government bodies have transborder relations with like bodies in other states to tackle issues of mutual concern. This is usually single issue relations of functional nature. The most well-known such body is Interpol which was created to facilitate cooperation between police agencies, in commerce the Basle Committee for Banking Supervision (BCBS) is made up of central bank governors.

The final layer of sources of governance is private authority. Here, predominantly functional Organisations have evolved to regulate particular transborder activities without the state becoming involved (indeed at times to pre-empt state involvement). The main functions of such International Organisations are to set common standard in their field and promote transborder dialogue. It is the capacity to set mutually recognised standards in a given field that their authority is derived from. In the commercial field The World Economic Forum of some 900 transborder corporations has regularly met since its creation in 1971. It even had a role to play in the Uruguay Round of trade talk of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). However, the best example of global governance by a private international organisation is the evolution of FIFA from a loose association of European football enthusiasts and the more organised UK Associations into a body which agreed a common set of rules for all their members and eventually the dominant world governing body. What is telling in this scenario was the initial incremental increase of its authority based only on members willing to be part of the organisation rather than be free outside of it.

This membership conditionality, i.e. the desire to be within an Organisation over-rides any reluctance of giving up personal freedom is a powerful tool of governance shared by all successful International Organisations. Judith Kelly's study (2004) into how this can affect non-members is enlightening. She showed that states were willing to change their behaviour, even to the extent of ignoring domestic preference in one issue where membership of the EU was conditional on that policy change. This gives International Organisations an important role

in the dissimilation of normative modes of acceptable behaviour by members. It is this however that can lead to claims that globalisation is a process of westernisation by institutions dominated by powerful western (North American and European states). However, this is not inevitable as regional organisations evolve (e.g. Mercosur or ASEAN). The ability of existing members to coerce the domestic behavior of an aspiring state is not necessarily an example of state submission to an international organisation because it can also be seen in a neo-realist way as in the negotiations of China's and Russia's membership of the WTO. The US and EU used the principle behind the 'Most Favor Nation' concept in the GATT and now incorporated into the WTO to gain domestic policy changes from both China and Russia. These examples also show how International Organisations are themselves not unitary but can be dominated by powerful members. In the case of China's WTO membership, the US (in particular it's Congress) had to agree the terms of entry or there would have been problems with its domestic legislation. The WTO needs consensus on its decisions so that the US had an effective veto in this instance. In the case of Russia's proposed membership it has been the EU which has led negations and gained Russia's support for the Kyoto Protocol on climate control. However, this highlights the problem of exclusion in global governance of the weak, less developed states. This is a major criticism of the WTO and the use of 'green room' diplomacy to set its agenda and come up with proposals put to Third World governments as faits acompli. It incorporates neo-realist/internationalist ideas of the world system. (Rosenau:2001).

This leads into the issue of legitimacy of International Organizations' governing role. The conventional source of legitimacy stems from the 'imperative of delivering public goods at the global level assigned by states to International Organisations each according to its mandate.' (Rosenau:2001). This is the concept of pooling state sovereignty to better achieve a stated goal (usually within the organisations Charter). Yet this means that the organisation must then reach a compromised position accounting for different members' interests to achieve its aims. Where this is not possible paralysis can take hold as exemplified by the UN Security Council only once issuing a collective security

resolution (over the Korean War) and then only because Russia (with its veto power) was absent. However, International Organisations have tried to gain legitimacy through functionalism, i.e. filling the policy/action gap between state interests. In this way the UN developed the concept of peacekeeping, promoted a common law of the sea and become a forum for the less powerful states to voice their concerns in the General Assembly.

Conclusion

This research has not proposed that democratisation as a legitimising font of authority because of the difficulty of its application in any meaningful way. It is a 'world government' dream only. Robert Dahl (2003) has set out the complexities of the concept of democracy within states. The best achieved is a representative democracy which is only bluntly responsive to the will of the 'people' i.e. citizens willing and able to fully participate in the democratic process. This means more than just voting once every four years however it is a continuous process of information and debate which, even in the most mature democratic states, is difficult. This implies that the larger the state, in terms of population, the less the power of the individual citizen. The implication of this trend in a polity with a population of eight billion is not encouraging.

This research has tried to show that the world polity is changing through increased interconnectedness into one where the concept of globalization is a useful tool of analyses. It has shown the validity of Scholte's four causes of globalization. That is the confluence of firstly technological advances, particularly in information and telecommunications, which have meant man is ever more aware of their fellow man, irrespective of geography. This has been augmented by the development of cheap transportation allowing for an increase regularised movement of peoples. Secondly, the pervasiveness and hegemony of a liberal-capitalist ideology championed by the powerful states not only of the west but significantly by elites throughout the world polity has given current globalization its broad under-pinning of minimum state intervention. This has allowed for private transborder associations which have little to do state

interests, such as sport, to flourish. Thirdly, secularised, scientific rationality as the dominant knowledge structure. This was clearly shown in the EU with the rejection of the proposed commission because of one member's religious views. It is a characteristic of most International Organisations that they are secular in behaviour in order to allow for a plurality of beliefs by their members. Finally, states have allowed for an enabling framework by deregulation must of their economic sectors and pooling sovereignty in International Organisations. These Organisations are conceived as functional bodies to better tackle problems member find they are unable to solve individually. They have evolved into quasi-independent actor, particularly in the economic field with both the IMF and World Bank's use of 'structural adjustment programmes (SAP) attached to their loans to member states, and the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism. These developments are shown as part of a multi-layered approach to governance of globalisation where legitimacy is linked to functionalism at each level of action and analysis. This source of legitimacy for International Organisations is superseding that derived not just from pooled state sovereignty or notions of democracy and according to Cox (2003) will be stronger in the long term. This will only strengthen the apparatus to govern globalization.

Furthermore, in order to improve the consequences of governing globalization, these steps would be taken to account:

First: sovereignty of the state is one of the major obstacles for the international organizations to face the challenges of global governance, therefore redefine the concept of sovereignty of the state is an urgent and necessary step.

Second: the interests of superpowers and multinational corporations is another obstacle to have a successful approach to handle the problems of globalization. Thus, making concessions and putting people first (not economic benefits) are significant steps for the sake of universe and the whole humanity.

Third: Representation and recognition of the international organizations is another challenge for the governing globalization. For example, the policy and performance of the UN is problematic and disputed. Additionally, the legitimacy and the authority of the international organizations is in crisis. Thus, the international organizations need to address whose representing, additionally recognizing the non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by state actors and international organizations is significant to cooperate between them and have an agreed approach to deal with the problems of governing globalization.

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پوخته:

حوکمڕانی جیهانی یهکێکه له دیارده سهرهکییهکانی سیاسهتی جیهان؛ بهڵام ڕێبازهکانی ڕووبهڕووبوونهوهی کێشهکانی حوکمڕانی جیهانی یان بهڕێوهبردنی جیهانگیری لهلایهن ههموو لایهنهکانهوه پهسهند دهکرێن یان پشتڕاست دهکرێنهوه. سهرهڕای ئهوهش دهوڵهتهکان و به جۆرێک ڕێکخراوه نێودهوڵهتییهکان بهشێکن له کێشهکان، بهڵام یهکێک له ڕێبازهکانی مامهڵهکردن لهگهڵ حوکمڕانی جیهانی ڕێکخراوه نێودهوڵهتییهکانن. ئهم توێژینهوهیه ههوڵێکه بۆ شیکردنهوهی ڕۆڵ و ڕێبازی ڕێکخراوی نێودهوڵهتی بۆ کێشهکانی بهڕێوهبردنی جیهانگیری. له جیهاندا و لهسهر ئاستی جیهانیش چهندین کێشه ههبووه، بهم شێوهیه ئهم توێژینهوهیه ناتوانێت جهخت لهسهر ههموویان بکاتهوه.

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ملخص:

الحكم العالمي هو أحد الظواهر الرئيسية في السياسة العالمية. ومع ذلك ، فإن مناهج معالجة مشاكل الحكم العالمي أو العولمة الحاكمة تتم الموافقة عليها أو التحقق منها من قبل جميع الأطراف. على الرغم من أن الدول والمنظمات الدولية بطريقة ما هي جزء من المشاكل ، إلا أن أحد الأساليب للتعامل مع الحوكمة العالمية هو المنظمات الدولية. هذا البحث هو محاولة لتحليل دور ونهج المنظمة الدولية لمشاكل تحكم العولمة. كانت هناك العديد من المشاكل في العالم وعلى المستوى العالمي ، وبالتالي فإن هذا البحث غير قادر على التركيز عليها جميعًا.