

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser 5: Global Governance

Key term	Definition
<i>Globalisation</i>	The process by which we are becoming more interconnected due to improvements in transport, technology and trade.
<i>Global systems</i>	Global systems can include the environmental, political, legal, economic, financial or cultural systems that help to make and remake the world we live in.
<i>Global governance</i>	Global governance refers to the way in which global affairs affecting the world are managed.
<i>The United Nations</i>	A global system established following World War Two that aims to maintain peace and security and protect human rights.
<i>Peacekeeping</i>	Actively working to stop or prevent conflict between nations and/or communities.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Ensuring that the needs of current generations are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<i>Poverty</i>	Where individuals lack the financial resources to meet their own basic needs.
<i>Famine</i>	An extreme lack, or scarcity, of food.
<i>Global common</i>	Shared Earth resources, like the atmosphere, oceans, outer space, and Antarctica, that are not owned by any single nation but are available for all to use.
<i>Governance</i>	The controlling or ruling of an organisation or nation.
<i>International agreements</i>	A formal agreement signed by two or more nations or organisations establishing rules that will be governed by international law.
<i>NGOs</i>	An NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) is a non-profit, voluntary group that aims to address issues in support of the public good.
<i>Trade agreements</i>	A legally binding treaty between two or more nations that sets rules for buying and selling goods and services.
<i>Barriers to trade</i>	Policies, laws, or regulations that restrict international trade by making imports or exports more difficult or expensive.
<i>Transnational corporations</i>	A company that operates in more than one country around the world, typically with its manufacturing bases in LICs/NEEs and its HQ in HICs.
<i>Exploitation</i>	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.

Key questions:

1. What is global governance and why is it needed?
2. Can the United Nations effectively promote and maintain peace and security?
3. Can Antarctica be fairly managed?

Things you need to know:

- Global governance refers to the way in which global affairs affecting the world are managed. This is ever-important in our globalising world as our increased connection around the world is leading to large challenges that require management such as war or conflict over resources, migration, natural disasters and climate change. One way that this can be managed is through global systems such as the IPCC who research and advise nations on how to best respond to climate change or the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that monitor and regulate trade around the world to prevent exploitation.
- One way that the UN has tried to maintain peace is through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. They are a call-to-action for all member states that tackle environmental, social and economic challenges through targets such as 'No Poverty' (Goal 1), 'Peace and Justice' (Goal 16) and 'Affordable and Clean Energy' (Goal 7). This is also done through their peacekeeping missions that are a global partnership—deploying military, police, and civilian personnel—designed to help countries navigate from conflict to peace.
- Antarctica is managed by international agreements such as the Antarctic Treaty System that is a partnership of 58 countries working to keep Antarctica free of military testing and mining, reserving it for scientific research instead. NGOs such as Greenpeace also work to maintain peace in the area.