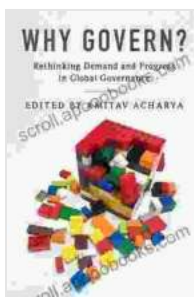


Rethinking Demand and Progress in Global Governance: A New Paradigm for International Cooperation

The world is facing a number of pressing challenges, from climate change to poverty to inequality. These challenges are global in nature and require global solutions. However, the current system of global governance is not up to the task. It is too fragmented and inefficient, and it is based on a model of demand-led progress that is no longer effective.



Why Govern?: Rethinking Demand and Progress in Global Governance by Pilar Marrero

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1294 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 337 pages



The traditional model of demand-led progress assumes that if there is enough demand for a particular good or service, then the market will provide it. This model has worked well in many cases, but it is not well-suited to addressing global challenges. This is because global challenges are often complex and require long-term cooperation between states. The market is not always able to provide these goods and services, and even when it can, it often does so in a way that is inequitable.

In this book, I argue that we need to rethink the way we think about demand and progress in global governance. I propose a new paradigm that emphasizes the importance of supply-side factors, such as the capacity and willingness of states to cooperate, in achieving global progress. I also discuss the implications of this new paradigm for the design of global institutions and the conduct of foreign policy.

The Demand-Led Model of Progress

The demand-led model of progress is based on the assumption that if there is enough demand for a particular good or service, then the market will provide it. This model has worked well in many cases, but it is not well-suited to addressing global challenges. This is because global challenges are often complex and require long-term cooperation between states. The market is not always able to provide these goods and services, and even when it can, it often does so in a way that is inequitable.

For example, the demand for climate action is high, but the market has not been able to provide a solution. This is because climate change is a complex problem that requires long-term cooperation between states. The market is not able to provide this cooperation, and even when it can, it often does so in a way that is inequitable. For example, the Kyoto Protocol, which was designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, placed a disproportionate burden on developing countries.

The Supply-Side Model of Progress

The supply-side model of progress emphasizes the importance of supply-side factors, such as the capacity and willingness of states to cooperate, in achieving global progress. This model argues that if states are not willing or

able to cooperate, then it will not be possible to address global challenges, no matter how much demand there is for solutions.

There are a number of factors that can affect the capacity and willingness of states to cooperate. These factors include the state's level of development, its political system, and its history of cooperation with other states. For example, states that are more developed are often better able to cooperate with each other because they have the resources and expertise to do so. States that have democratic political systems are also more likely to be able to cooperate with each other because they are more responsive to the demands of their citizens.

The history of cooperation between states can also play a role in determining their willingness to cooperate in the future. States that have a history of cooperation with each other are more likely to be able to cooperate in the future because they have built up trust and confidence in each other.

The Implications for Global Governance

The shift to a supply-side model of progress has a number of implications for the design of global institutions and the conduct of foreign policy.

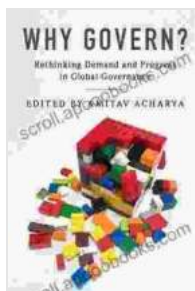
First, it means that we need to focus on building the capacity of states to cooperate. This can be done through a variety of means, such as providing financial and technical assistance, promoting democratic governance, and building trust and confidence between states.

Second, it means that we need to be more realistic about the pace of progress. Global challenges are complex and will take time to solve. We

need to be patient and persistent, and we need to avoid setting unrealistic expectations.

Third, it means that we need to be more flexible in our approach to global governance. We need to be willing to adapt our institutions and policies to the changing needs of the world. We also need to be willing to work with a variety of partners, including non-state actors and the private sector.

The world is facing a number of pressing challenges, but we can overcome these challenges if we work together. We need to rethink the way we think about demand and progress in global governance, and we need to adopt a new paradigm that emphasizes the importance of supply-side factors. By doing so, we can build a more just and equitable world for all.



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