



**Lebanese University Faculty of Law and Political and
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**Global Governance in the New Era:
United Nations Initiatives and Challenges**

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Abstract

Global Governance in the present era is fulfilled with a huge amount of conflicts and challenges that surpass the nation borders of states. The United Nations that was established after the World War II is an important component in international cooperation that has many goals to be working on starting with international peace and security, to human rights and to sustainable development. As the world is rapidly changing and transforming the UN is facing new challenges in Global Governance. This research is intended to explore and analyze the initiatives taken by the UN in fostering Global Governance and the challenges that are faced by it.

The UN that was founded after bunch of devastating events on humanity was founded to avoid future conflicts and promote international cooperation and solidarity between the States of the world. The UN charter insisted on preserving international peace and security, maintaining friendly relations between states, solving conflicts and disputes between states by peaceful means in addition to promoting social equality and better quality and standards of life for everyone.

Over the years, the UN succeeded in some field and achieved some of the goals intended to be fulfilled by it by providing humanitarian aid, and advancing global development goals. The UN consists of various organs and each of them has a certain function. These include the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Global Governance in our era today is facing many challenges that surpass the traditional security concerns to include climate change, cybersecurity, and human rights. The UN has undertaken certain initiatives to face these challenges.

Due to the interdependence of States in our world today the role of the UN is expanding day after day to address the growing challenges in our world. This research focuses on two major aspects: UN initiatives that contribute to Global Governance and the challenges faced by it in the execution of the initiatives.

List of Abbreviations

- 1- United Nations: UN
- 2- World Trade Organization: WTO
- 3- North Atlantic Treaty Organization: NATO
- 4- World Health Organization: WHO
- 5- United Nations Committee on World Food Security: CFS
- 6- International Monetary Fund: IMF
- 7- International Criminal Court: ICC
- 8- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: AIDS
- 9- Human Immunodeficiency Virus: HIV
- 10- Corona Virus Disease of 2019: COVID-19
- 11- World Bank: WB
- 12- Food and Agriculture Organization: FAO
- 13- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: UNCITRAL
- 14- Konrad Adenauer stiftung: KAS
- 15- The International Committee of the Red Cross: ICRC
- 16- Responsibility to Protect: R2P
- 17- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: UNHCR
- 18- Artificial Intelligence: AI
- 19- ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- 20- CEPI: Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations

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Introduction

As the world is becoming year after year more interconnected and interdependent, Global governance became a necessary factor that helps the population understand the enormous shift from the roles of international actors and challenges being only on the national level to becoming on the international levels and surpassing national boundaries.

Global governance is the international cooperation on national topics that affect the international community and international topics between states, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, stakeholders to achieve certain values and goals.

It is not only considered as a form of government rather it is a bunch of rules and regulations that add up to make sure the public good is served throughout certain institutions on the national and international levels. One of the most important goals and values that are aimed by the majority of the states and institutions to be achieved through global governance is peace, security, human rights and sustainable development.

Global governance has a huge importance especially today. This importance is shown in the ability to face challenges that are facing the whole population and threatening sometimes its existence such as climate change, pandemics and international conflicts from small conflicts between states and institutions to wars. Such complex issues and challenges cannot be faced by a state on its own without the help of other states. This makes sure to achieve global cooperation and apply accountability and the response to international challenges is fair and effective.

Global Governance in the contemporary era is shaped by myriad of complex challenges that transcend national borders. The United Nations (UN), established in the aftermath of World War II, has emerged as a cornerstone of international cooperation, tasked with addressing issues ranging from peace and security to human rights and sustainable development.

As the world undergoes profound transformations, the role of the UN in global governance faces new dynamics and challenges. This research seeks to explore and analyze the

initiatives undertaken by the UN and the challenges it encounters in navigating the evolving landscape of global governance.

The United Nations founded on October 24, 1945 in the aftermath of the devastating World War II, was conceived with the primary objective of preventing future conflicts and promoting international cooperation. The UN Charter articulated the organization's commitment to maintaining international peace and security, fostering friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress and better living standards.

Over the decades, the UN has played a pivotal role in mediating conflicts, providing humanitarian aid, and advancing global development goals. The structure of the UN comprises various organs, each with specific functions and responsibilities. These include the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Global Governance today encompasses a wide array of issues, transcending traditional security concerns to include climate change, technology and human rights. The UN, recognizing the need for adaptation, has undertaken initiatives to address these challenges. Peacekeeping operations have been a cornerstone of the efforts of the UN, deploying personnel to conflict zones to maintain or restore peace. Diplomatic initiatives and conflict resolution have also played a crucial role in preventing and resolving disputes.

In the present era, marked by unprecedented connectivity and interdependence, the role of the UN has expanded to address emerging challenges. This research focuses on two major aspects: UN initiatives that contribute to global governance and the challenges encountered in fulfilling its mandate.

This research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the initiatives undertaken by the UN in global governance and critically assess the challenges it faces in the new era. By examining the organization's structure, peacekeeping operations, diplomatic efforts, and engagement with issues like human rights, humanitarian crises, climate change, and technology. This study seeks to contribute to the broader discourse on the effectiveness and adaptability of the UN in the face of evolving global challenges.

The scope of this study encompasses a global analysis of the United Nations' initiatives and challenges in the contemporary era of global governance. Geographically the study examines UN activities worldwide, drawing on diverse regions. Temporally, it spans from the establishment of the UN to the present, emphasizing recent decades. Key thematic areas include UN organ structures, peace and security efforts, human rights promotion, responses to humanitarian crisis, and addressing emerging challenges like climate change and technology issues. The organizational focus centers on core UN organs and entities directly involved in global governance. Acknowledging limitations, the study aims for a broad overview, contributing valuable insights to academia, policymaking and international relations.

This research is very important and highly debatable especially in the present time. This study has scientific significance and practical significance. The scientific significance of the study is the advancement of knowledge which contributes to the academic understanding of global governance by comprehensively examining the United Nations' initiatives and challenges.

It provides insights into the historical evolution, current functions, and responses to emerging issues, contributing to the broader field of international relations. In addition, the theoretical framework which is delving into the roles of UN organs and their effectiveness in addressing contemporary challenges, the study contributes to refining theoretical frameworks in the study of international organizations, diplomacy, and global governance. Moreover, the study integrates insights from political science, international relations, law and other disciplines, fostering a cross-disciplinary approach to understanding the complexities of global governance and the role of the United Nations.

On the other hand, the practical significance of the study is policy implications which means that findings from this research provide policymakers with practical insights into the strengths and weaknesses of UN initiatives. This information can guide the development of more effective policies and strategies for global cooperation, peacekeeping and addressing pressing challenges. As well as, international relations practice since this study offers practical implications for practitioners involved in international relations, diplomacy and humanitarian efforts. This study as well has a huge educational value by serving as a

resource for academics, students and professionals seeking to understand the dynamics of global governance. It can be utilized in educational programs, training initiatives and workshops related to international relations and diplomacy.

We can summarize the objectives of this thesis in a very simple way and an easy way to understand. The objectives are, to show the audience the real and modern definition of global governance with the help of academic and trustful resources and the experience and knowledge of people that work in this field or in fields related to this field. When the definition of global governance is understood it will be easier to understand how to promote global governance and the initiatives that are taken by the UN with real cases to promote global governance in addition to the role that can be played with the assistance of others actors from NGOs to other institutions. But this road to promoting global governance is not as easy as it seems where many obstacles block the way and should fade with the help of effective laws and regulations in addition to certain actions taken by the actors in this domain.

Historically speaking, global governance is not modern it started from many years ago. But it was brought to life by the United Nations and a bunch of international organizations after World War II.

Global governance today is not the same back then, since in the past decades there was no technology and the massive development on all levels that is occurring today. It started by each state which means that each state should apply global governance and each state is responsible on the global governance inside its territory. Through history and with the technological transformation and development that is taking place the way of the application of global governance deferred. Today all states especially that are members of the United Nations and play key roles in shaping international relations are responsible in the application if the global governance in the whole world.

All the aforementioned before leads us to the research question of this study which is **“To what extent do the initiatives of the United Nations shape effective global governance in the new era , and what key challenges hinder the ability of the organization to respond to emerging global issues?”**

This research question is divided into the following sub-questions:

- 1- How does the structure of the UN organs contribute to the organization's ability to address diverse global challenges?
- 2- What are the specific functions of key UN organs, and how do they interact to achieve collective global governance goals?
- 3- In what ways do UN peacekeeping operations contribute to maintaining or restoring global peace and security?
- 4- How effective are UN diplomatic initiatives in preventing and resolving conflicts, and what are the key factors influencing their success or failure?
- 5- how does the UN promote human rights globally, and what mechanisms are in place to address violations?
- 6- To what extent has the UN been successful in fostering a culture of human rights among member states?
- 7- How does the UN respond to humanitarian crisis globally, and what challenges does it face in providing effective support?
- 8- What are the key aspects of the UN's role in supporting refugees and how well are these initiatives working in practice?
- 9- In what ways does the UN address climate change on a global scale, and how successful have these initiatives been?
- 10- How is the UN integrating sustainable development goals into its overall strategy, and what challenges exist in achieving these goals?

Based on the main research question and the sub-questions the main hypothesis of this research is that throughout these years the United Nations played an immense role in structuring global governance it faces on the other hand it faces certain limitations due to various political systems that govern the world, sovereignty of the states, lack of resources needed, and the evolving nature of global threats.

To address the aforementioned hypothesis and answer the main research question and all the sub-questions and concerns regarding this topic this research will adopt various research methods that will be implemented. First literature review, a comprehensive literature review will be conducted to acquire a deep understanding of the United Nations initiatives and challenges in the context of global governance. This review will encompass academic journals, books, and reports related to the structure and functions of UN organs, peacekeeping operations, human rights promotion, responses to humanitarian crisis, and the role of the organization in addressing emerging challenges such as climate change and technology related issues. Second, case studies of specific instances where the United Nations has been actively involved will be analyzed.

These cases will be chosen based on their relevance to the research questions and their potential to provide insights into the effectiveness of the UN initiatives in diverse situations. The goal is to gain practical insights into the application of UN strategies and the challenges encountered in different global scenarios. Third, data analysis which is data collected through the literature review and case studies will be subject to rigorous content analysis. This method will facilitate the systematic and unbiased examination of the information gathered.

The research will employ descriptive, analytical and comparative methods to precisely delineate, analyze or compare various aspects of the functions and initiatives of the United Nations. Ensuring the reliability and validity of the data will be a paramount consideration throughout the research process. By employing these research methods, the study endeavors to provide a comprehensive analysis of the role of the United Nations in global governance shedding light on both its initiatives and the challenges it confronts in the contemporary era.

There were some difficulties that were faced through completing this research. Although the majority would think it is easier due to the huge development in technology and the presence of the artificial intelligence, on the practical level it is harder because we are not able to know sometimes which resources are true and which are not in addition to the tremendous amount of information that makes searching for the needed and necessary information way more difficult. In addition, to limited access to United Nations internal

data, the complexity of overlapping international mechanisms in addition to the fast-evolving emerging challenges especially the ones related to cybersecurity, cyberthreats and climate change with complicated evaluations of governance effectiveness.

This topic is mainly modern and all the studies, reports and articles tackles part of it or certain topics mentioned in it. This study will be an added value and will help students especially in understanding global governance from a new perspective.

Part One

United Nations Initiatives in Global Governance

This part will be divided into two chapters: Chapter One will be covering Global Governance in the new era. Before diving into the practical side of Global Governance it is worth defining it, talking about its importance through its definition and its evolution over the years. Any topic that should be discussed shall be defined before tackling the details related to it. When the topic is defined it is easier for the reader to understand its scopes, aspects and all the practical application of it. This applies to global governance, its clear and detailed definition is the base that will help the reader understand all the topics related to it and needed for its success.

Chapter Two will be tackling the role of the United Nations in promoting Global Governance. The role of the United Nations in promoting Global Governance is translated through its programs, treaties and resolutions. In addition, to the role of the non-Governmental organizations in promoting Global Governance. This chapter will help the reader dive deeper into the main pillars of global governance that activates it and have a hand in its correct and beneficial application whether regionally or internationally.

Chapter 1

Global Governance in the New Era

In this chapter we will be defining the concept of Global Governance and its importance. In addition, to giving a definition to global governance we will also be talking about the evolution of Global Governance throughout the years.

It is necessary before tackling the concept of global governance and diving into its characteristics and practical side, to define it. Although defining global governance might be a tough mission since it is a very wide scoped concept especially with the development and evolution taking place on many levels especially the technological level.

Giving a definition for global governance shows us its importance and why it is needed especially nowadays. The evolution of global governance shows the various aspects and faces of global governance throughout the years.

Without this evolution global governance would not be able to fulfill its objectives. It is important to mention that the evolution of global governance throughout the years itself shows us why it is needed and how legislators and jurists from all the corners of the world worked on evolving it and preserving it.

A- Definition and Importance of Global Governance

Defining Global Governance might be challenging due to the wide scope of this concept, debates between scholars and experts in addition to the fast development in the world. Governance is not new and it is the basis of any successful state through laws, legislation, and censorship.

The evolution of states, their need to cooperate to achieve common goals and Globalization that led to reforms on the international level and in its turn led to what is called interdependence. Interdependence is the mutual reliance among states and other actors in international relations.

This interdependence led states to give up part of their sovereignty in order to achieve mutual benefits. Sovereignty is known as the right of independence of states where each state has the right to govern its internal and external affairs without the intervention of any other state¹.

Global Governance is a complex concept with various interpretations. “Global” encompasses the international arena involving multiple states and actors. While “Governance” does not refer to government itself but to the framework guiding international relations. International relations between actors on the international level form the international law.

The international law is not only about law it is about a system. When we say international law, it is equivalent to international system since it includes binding rules and norms, judicial authorities or organizations to enforce the implementation of these rules and executive authorities. International law regulates the international order and the relations between states and subjects of international law ².

¹ Antonios Abou Kasm, Public International Law, Lebanese University Faculty of Law, Political and Administrative Sciences, all rights reserved for the author, 2018-2019, page 55.

² Surya Subedi, International Economic Law, University of London Press, London, 2005, page 21.

Global Governance functions as an extension of governmental role on the international level. Global Governance aims to reduce conflicts, promote human rights and encourage development.

Internationalization means that problems of human rights and democracy previously thought of as issues for states to deal within their own boundaries ³ became issues for all states to deal with outside of their boundaries.

As part of the research for the completion of this research reading books and searching through academic and scholar resources and references is of big importance but including a professional person in the domain enhances the quality of the research. When defining global governance, I insisted on not only using information in books and other digital references but I made a small interview with Mr. Michael Bauer, Konrad Adenauer foundation, Head of the Lebanon Office, I asked him to define global governance using the information he has and the knowledge he possesses.

He defined global governance starting from the definition of governance where he said that a system of governance is considered certain rules, regulations, processes and principles that deal with issues with common concern. Global governance is putting all that was mentioned above on a global and international level. This can be done according to him through organizations such as the United Nations and other global and regional organizations such as the NATO, EU and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Governance regulates the interactions of states and how they coordinate common action and what happens when there is a dispute between them for example in trade. Overcoming problems in trade on the international level. We can take an example the World Trade Organization that regulates global trade and is not only limited to bilateral trade relationships between states⁴

³ Lawrence Finkelstein, What Is Global Governance, *Global Governance*, vol. 1, no. 3, 1995, page 367.

⁴ Mr. Michael Bauer, Konrad Adenauer foundation Head of the Lebanon Office, Global Governance, Personal Interview

A Real-life example to frame the concept of global governance within the context of nowadays is the COVAX initiative during the Covid-19 Pandemic that was taken by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other institutions such as The Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).

The main goal of this initiative was to ensure that all states have an equal opportunity in obtaining the vaccine for Covid-19. This was applied because back then we realized that countries of the South had an equal access with countries of the North to the vaccine and with very low prices and sometimes for free with certain institutions for example in Lebanon a huge number of people did the vaccine for free thus there was no difference between rich or poor everyone had an equal access to the vaccine.

This shows why global governance is important because through transnational cooperation between states through the help of the UN and other similar institutions a global issue was solved thus global governance in our days is not anymore related to the dominance of a certain strong and powerful state but related to the better communication and cooperation between states and NGOs to solve cross-border challenges as seen in the previous example.

Another example of the effectiveness of global governance that is related to one of the most important topics in our today world cybersecurity. The Open-Ended Working Group established by the UN is a forum where over 100 states discuss norms, rules and the responsibility of the states regarding their behavior in cyberspace or the cyber world.

It is of huge importance since it helps states to cooperate together and communicate through dialogues to be aware of cyberthreats and the digital warfare. The cooperation and dialogue is not only limited to states between each other but between experts in this domain from the civil society as well as tech companies that leads to common rules, laws and regulations to protect people from cyberattacks and conflicts. The rise of the tension between China and the United States makes it harder to cooperate.

Although Global Governance started to be discussed seriously after the 20th century but it is rooted to the 1970s where new environmental challenges started to appear on the global level and the presence of nonstate actors in addition to the development of the role of the United Nations.

There is a huge deficiency in global resources that makes it harder on scholars and researchers in this field study the phenomenon of Global Governance and give it a clear definition. In this context the concept of Global Governance started to gain scholar attention in order to manage the scarcity of the global resources.

Two scholars named Nelson and Honnold proposed that Global Governance that include States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, treaties, international norms and customs together with international social sanctions can help with filling this deficit.⁵ Moreover, the scholar Onuf added that with the absence of an international legal regime the concept of Global Governance is a mean in maintaining order in the face of global anarchy.

There should be coordination on the global level in rules and policies because in the new era and in a fast-developing world uncoordinated policies will lead to difficulties in facing challenges whether nationally or on the global level. These challenges that are duplicating led to a shift in international relations concentration from intergovernmental organizations to global governance due to the failure of states in finding solutions and treatments to these challenges.

Global governance started to gain attention from scholars whether academically or on the practical level. There is no single definition for global governance due to its complexity and the various actors that play crucial roles in it. Until today there are debates on the most

⁵ Domínguez, Roberto, and Rafael Velázquez Flores. "Global governance." *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies*. 2018, page 3 <https://oxfordre.com>. Accessed 23 August 2024.

appropriate definition for global governance between experts in the field of international relations.

Although there are many opinions regarding the definition but there is one solution that all experts agree on is that global governance when applied and executed in the proper manner leads to solving or at least diminishing the global challenges that are faced in the new era. In the new era most of the experts that define global governance concentrate on nonstate actors whether non-governmental organizations or private institutions and give little importance to the role of the state through governments or intergovernmental organizations.

Surely, the private sector is playing an immense role in facing challenges, and the role of the states grew smaller in certain fields but we cannot deny that without the presence and the support of the states the private sector cannot succeed. In other words, for the private sector and international non-governmental organizations to be able to succeed and fulfill their roles need a base which is a supportive state.

To be able to understand the concept of Global Governance we should be looking out of the box and not only concentrating on the definition but on the characteristics, elements and actors that form Global Governance. The commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance considers that global governance institutions is made of mechanisms that conduct states and societies toward the goals of global public policy as mentioned in the UN charter and other documents that resolve this topic. The mechanisms we are talking about include participants from different levels international, national, subnational and local and are intended to offer public goods that cannot be exhausted or restricted from use by others ⁶

Some experts distinguish between International Governance and Global Governance. Where they see International Governance more related to States and States institutions that

⁶ Domínguez, Roberto, and Rafael Velázquez Flores, Op. Cit., page 4 <https://oxfordre.com>. Accessed on August 24,2024.

govern their relation while in Global Governance nonstate actors play a wider role than states in shaping policies on the global level.

One of the most important actors in Global Governance is international organizations. International organizations are divided into intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental and they include states and parties from all over the world. One of the most important international organizations is the United Nations.

We cannot imagine Global Governance without the United Nations that plays an active role especially through its security council resolutions. Despite the criticism on the resolutions of the security council and the ways of execution of the resolutions and decisions from many parties the UN is considered the main actor and component of the Global Governance system.

When talking about international organizations such as the United Nations it is effective to talk about globalization. What is globalization? Many books, articles, and other sources defined globalization each in a certain way. From all the definitions given to it and from our practical observation we can say that globalization is turning issues that are local into global. In other words, it is making the whole world as one country through advanced relations between states and individuals, the technological development and making every individual in all corners of the world concerned with every issue no matter its importance. For example, through social media and the live options in Tiktok and Facebook we are now able to know all the events that are happening in any corner of the world as if we are there.

Moreover, we are able in Lebanon through globalization to be wearing and eating any piece of clothes and any food from all around the world through worldwide shipping. Globalization rotates in the orbit of Global Governance and International relations in the new era or the new world we are all living in. They are all similar concepts that complete each other and together form our world today.

All eyes today are on the performance and reform policies proposed by the UN that will lead to reducing the gap between current global challenges and solutions to them.

Reducing these gaps is colliding with the lack of knowledge of people on global issues, the negative reaction of the international community on many global challenges, lack of coordination between institutions in many fields that is leading to lack of policies, and the absence of implementation and censorship on the implementation of policies and rules and treaties. In addition to international organizations one of the important actors in global governance is regional organizations that play a crucial role in this field since they know better the case of the region and the needs on all levels. Regional organizations are organizations that include three or more states that are located in the same region where there is interaction and cooperation between its member states to solve regional conflicts and challenges such as the European Union and the Arab League.

From the beginning of the world until today, the main concerns of all groups and states are their security, safety and stability. Each state is willing to fight to protect the security of its land and people.

Moreover, the concerns on protecting the security of states were one of the indirect reasons of world war I where each state raced to arm itself in. What about global security? Global security is the security of all states of the world and that is one of the challenges faced by global governance. It is one of the aims internationally and regionally whether by the UN or other regional organizations such as the EU and the NATO. When talking about global security it is important to talk about nuclear security that is considered a threat not only to non-nuclear countries but even to countries that have nuclear weapons because these weapons are able to cause massive damages to the most powerful countries.

Global security is not only related to armies and weapons it extends to include all factors and aspects that affect the security of the people of the world such a food security and climate change the topic of this century and all centuries. Many countries are making huge efforts regarding these topics for example Canada is promoting global food security at

international forums in addition to the importance of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in framing global food security governance ⁷.

Economies of states is the reason today and always for conflicts, disputes and competitions between individuals and states. If we research and dig behind the reasons of most wars and conflicts in the world, we find the reason very simple yet very hard to solve which is economic whether related to the natural resources of a certain country or other economic components.

Our world faces global economic challenges mainly regarding coordinating economic policies between states which is a hard task due to different and various economic systems and their diversity between states.

The global economic governance evolved through the years with the evolution of states and development all around the world in addition to the appearance of new powers such as China and India. The main concern today in our new era is preserving a stable global economy through international and regional organizations such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund that are facing today many criticisms regarding their roles due the fluctuating world economy and its instability.

Global environmental governance one of the alarming topics due to the natural disasters that are threatening the world from earthquakes to tsunamis and to a massive climate change that we are all able to feel in a way or another. This climate change is not only affecting a certain country or a certain area on the contrary it is a threat to all States.

The melting of the ice in Antarctica if it continues it will lead to drown all states and the whole in the Ozone layer resulting from air pollution will affect all of us. These dangers did not ring the emergency bells on states to take action only but led to the rise of other entities national and international that are concerned in the climate change danger and that

⁷Domínguez, Roberto, and Rafael Velázquez Flores, Op. Cit., page 8 <https://oxfordre.com>, Accessed on August 24, 2024.

they are working together and cooperating to find solutions to this matter through conferences, forums and activities that teach people how to take care of the environment.

But the question remains how effective are these measures if no sanctions are imposed and no actions can be taken against states who are nonmembers to many environmental organizations and treaties. Sustainable development relies on the wills of local political entities if they are willing to adopt these policies and be part of the change that will lead to a successful global governance regarding climate change which will lead to environmental stability, economic development that will lead also to stability in economic systems around the world and on many other levels such as the social level.

The essence and the basis of any topic discussed is derived from human rights. the main and ultimate goal is always driven by human rights. Global Governance if applied correctly and in an appropriate manner it will lead to the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights. Human rights today are the main concern of all states and entities without exception. The universal declaration of human rights in 1949 was a milestone in the development of global human rights governance. Institutions such as International Criminal Court were founded to promote human rights.

Human rights promotion is still a huge global challenge due to major gaps in the way of promotion and in the systems of these institutions. Global civil societies play also an immense role in facing challenges regarding global human rights promotion but also faces limitations in playing its role in many dimensions.

Hence, we can say that Global Governance is the set of rules, norms and authorities that help States to succeed and face the challenges that endanger our world today in a better way. This is the importance of Global Governance solving global challenges through states, international institutions and organizations and local institutions and organizations. Solving challenges include peacekeeping methods through preserving international peace and security in addition to economic stability and sustainable development. In addition to taking care of the environment we live and preserving environmental sustainability through

countering harsh climate changes. There are health challenges also that are threatening humanity such as epidemics like AIDS and HIV and pandemics like COVID-19. All of these actions taken by the UN, WHO, WTO, EU and other actors on the international level are in the interest of humanity and human rights that will lead to innovation and help in the adaptation of the people with the emerging challenges especially the technological and cybersecurity threats.

B- Evolution of Global Governance

As we previously mentioned, Global Governance is not a new concept in its content and idea, but its form and methods of practicing it have evolved throughout history with the scientific and intellectual development taking place in the world. Many devastating human, economic and environmental crises have occurred and affected humanity such as the First and the Second World Wars and the Cold War. These wars and events proved that no matter how much a state can be great it may fall and fail. It was necessary to find ways to solve these problems and to bring states together for their common good. In our world today the UN is the most active and important actor in bringing states together and solving global challenges such as maintaining peace and security, economic stability, and justice.

The establishment of the UN was preceded by several stages and milestones of international agreements, treaties and alliances leading to what is known as the League of Nations the period that was the end of the First World War and before the Second World War after which the United Nations Organization was established.

The treaties and agreements are numerous and tackle several aspects but the most important ones that had a huge impact were The Peace of Westphalia in 1648. This treaty was a turning point in the international relations field that ended a thirty years' war in Europe and was the base of new diplomacy. The most important effect of this treaty was insisting on the sovereignty of states in addition to the codification of some international law.

Until today this treaty influences international politics and is a reference to the establishment of many organizations such as the UN and the EU and modern treaties.

The importance of this treaty lies in it being the first of a kind step on the international level in promoting peace and in gathering states and international powers to solve a conflict

through negotiations and agreement⁸. At that time most of the treaties that were signed were related to preserving peace and peaceful relations between states due to the massive number of wars and armed conflicts at that time. For example, the treaty of Utrecht signed in 1713 that promoted peace and equal distribution of powers between European States and for the European interest and not the interest of families, after wars and conflicts specially between France, England and Spain⁹.

In addition to treaties, there were many alliances between states that took place before the establishment of the league of nations. One of the most remarkable alliances was The Triple Alliance that took place in 1882 between some European countries dur to the race for armaments that was one of the indirect reasons for the occurrence of World War I.

Due to many reasons and causes World War I broke out in 1914. The warring forces were divided into two camps. The first camp included Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. While the second camp included France, Russia, Great Britain in addition to many states that joined this camp such as the United States of America. This war was devastating and ended with catastrophic results on many levels humanitarian, social, economic, and political¹⁰.

This disaster proved that there are no friendly relations between states unless there are obligations. These obligations need an entity to make them and enforce them.

This entity was the League of Nations that was established in 1919 by the international community as the first international organization with the main aim in solving disputes between states and international entities in peaceful means to prevent the breaking out of wars in addition to the disarmament of states and entities. This step at that time in the 20th

⁸ Steven Patton, "The Peace of Westphalia and its Effects on International Relations, Diplomacy and Foreign Policy" The Histories, all rights reserved for the author, 2010, Volume1, Issue 1, Article 5, pages 91 and 92, <https://digitalcommons.lasalle.edu> Accessed on 29 August 2024.

⁹ M. Charles Giraud, The Treaty of Utrecht, J. Ridgway, London, 1847, page 87.

¹⁰ Nicolas Akiki, "From the Memory of the History", Adma International School, Lebanon, 2019-2020, pages 3 and 6.

century was needed and important. This was one of the most important steps in Global Governance on a wider scale.

The League of Nations did not fulfill its main goal which is the prevention of war because years later in 1939 a Second World War occurred. In 1945 a turning point in international relations occurred which is the establishment of the United Nations in order to provide international peace and security. Fifty states attended the San Francisco conference in California that led to the birth of the UN charter ¹¹. Until today the UN is considered the most effective and important international organization as it brings together around two-hundred states from all the world that agree on its treaties, obligations and resolutions.

The work of the UN is not only limited to certain topics but it expands to reach all the topics that have an impact on the global community. The main aim of this organization is to maintain peace and security through solving disputes in peaceful means and considering the UN a reference for states in case a dispute occurred.

Defending human rights is one of the most important aims as well through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that is the source of all agreements and treaties that are related to human rights and preserving them. Humanitarian Aid although considered a traditional goal of the UN but until today it is the timeless goal due to the wars and conflicts that happen between entities and countries and affect the vulnerable people such as children and women such as the war happening in Gaza and the genocides affecting the innocent children and women. An additional goal that is modern and everyone is talking about is sustainable development goals mainly related to climate change.

The UN is considered a successful organization despite some criticism related to the resolutions of its security council, to the way it functions, and to its failure in some cases such as stopping the genocide occurring in Gaza today and its effect on Lebanon in the South and Beqaa mainly.

¹¹ United Nations Website, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un>, Accessed on 8 September, 2024.

It is necessary to mention that the UN being this successful worldwide is enhanced by the work of the special agencies that branch out from it. These agencies are numerous and each of them is specialized in a certain topic.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is one of the specialized agencies operating with the UN which is concerned in reducing and defeating hunger in the world through programs and aids, in addition to all that is related to food security and agriculture globally. It is constituted from one-hundred ninety-five members, one-hundred ninety-four countries and the European Union ¹².

Another specialized agency in a very tackling topic which is fighting impunity globally is the International Criminal Court. The ICC is a court specialized in charging individuals with crimes that gravely affect the international community which are genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression. In this way impunity is fought and justice is accomplished in addition that holding the criminal accountable prevents crimes from being committed again by other criminals ¹³.

On the economic and financial level, it is important to have specialized agencies and institutions operating in preserving economic stability globally and when possible

economic growth. The most prominent organizations in this field are the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The IMF is concerned with Global financial stability in its one-hundred ninety state members. It aims for sustainable growth through creating new job opportunities, fiscal policies and fintech to keep up with the continuous development¹⁴. The World Bank is similar to other financial institutions related to the UN

¹² FAO Website, <https://www.fao.org/about/about-fao/en/>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024.

¹³ ICC Website, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/about/the-court>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024.

¹⁴ IMF Website, <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/IMF-at-a-Glance>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024.

in sustainable development goals but with a specific aim in reducing poverty and providing prosperity in developing countries¹⁵.

One of the most operating specialized agencies precisely in the past few years during the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the world is the World Health Organization. With more than eight-thousand professionals from all around the world from doctors, to health experts and scientists the main aim of the WHO is providing equal opportunities for every individual in getting access to health care and treatments, preventing diseases and pandemics and reducing their negative effect on humanity in addition to providing medical and scientific evidence when needed¹⁶. In addition to many other specialized agencies in various topics and cases that operating with the UN.

We mentioned above the agencies that operate with the UN. But how does the UN work? This international organization that influences the world needs such as a legislative body that puts laws, regulations, obligatory legal materials that are binding to all state members in addition to conventions and treaties. An executive authority is needed to execute the decisions and resolutions. It also needs a regulatory body to monitor and make sure that resolutions and decisions are being executed correctly.

The main bodies of the UN that are concerned with all the topics mentioned above are the General Assembly which resembles a legislative authority since it is the body responsible for policy and decision making. Every year in September the one-hundred ninety-three members meet in the headquarters in New York for debating and discussing the most urgent and important issues taking place around the world such as what is related to international peace and security, the admissions of new members in addition to what is related to the budget. Every year a president is elected for a one-year term by the General Assembly. The second body of the UN is the Security Council that is the one directly responsible for

¹⁵ World Bank Website, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024

¹⁶ World Health Organization Website, <https://www.who.int/about/who-we-are>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024.

maintaining international peace and security through its resolutions that should be executed. It has fifteen members and has the ability to impose sanctions and it is the only one that has the right to authorize the use of force very rarely in extreme cases. The Economic and Social Council is the body responsible for policies and decisions related to the economic, social and environmental topics. The Trusteeship Council does not meet regularly anymore since it was established in 1945 to follow-up with the states that were not independent at that time, but since today all states are independent with no occupation it does not meet unless upon a decision from the General Assembly, Security Council or the majority of its members.

The International Court of Justice that is the main judiciary organ of the UN that is concerned with making verdicts on associations and entities and not on persons in international cases related to global justice. In other words, it is responsible for settling disputes between states submitted to it by states and giving advisory opinions to states upon their request as well according to international law and its statute ¹⁷.

This huge development through history in the concept of international organizations starting from conferences and treaties to the League of Nations until the United Nations is also in its role a huge development in the concept of Global Governance in the new era through the institutions cooperating and working with the UN.

Moreover, there were change catalysts such as globalization where a turning point occurred in the 1990 with the fall of the Soviet Union and to appearance of a new worldwide system called Globalization that shifted the importance from state-centric international governance into Global Governance framework.

The advanced technology through communication and information sectors played a vital role in the development of Global Governance. Due to the shift from the concentration on each state and its internal role to the concentration on the Global level of the cooperation

¹⁷ UN Website, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/main-bodies>, Accessed on 8, September, 2024.

of these states the importance of non-state actors increased such as non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations and the civil society that are now preparing policies and norms where it became easier for legislative authorities in States to approve the law if they agree on it. There is a sequence that translates the reality of our world today which is the better the relationship between states the higher the market forces globally the stronger the presence of the civil society and the better the Global Governance process. The collapse of the Soviet Union leads to arising the strength of the U.S. and the validation its rules and principles towards the world and international institutions gained influence mainly which were led by the U.S. and its allies which means the rise of the global liberal order under their dominance. Real-life examples of the evolution of global governance are the UN peacekeeping in Kosovo in 1999 where there was coordination between states to respond to the ethnic conflicts back then.

Another turning point according to Mr. Michael Bauer is the September 11th attack which is the terrorist attack on the U.S. is considered a turning point in the evolution of global governance. It was a considered a turning point in international relations after the end of the Cold War because it fundamentally reshaped the international security agenda.

The threat of terrorism has become one of the most important topics that should be resolved on the international level¹⁸. Expansion of counterterrorism cooperation between states became a necessity and not only an option and this was executed with the UN Resolution 1373 in 2001 that covers the global anti-terror financing and legal cooperation framework worldwide since as it is known no organization or institution can operate without funding and stopping the funding and financial aid to terrorist groups and people will absolutely diminish and weaken terrorism in the world.

When talking about Global Governance today we should not forget to talk about the shift from old administration which is bureaucracy into modern administration which is working as a team which means cooperation between the staff and their leader and not the boss is

¹⁸ Mr. Michael Bauer, Konrad Adenauer foundation Head of the Lebanon Office, Global Governance, Personal Interview.

the only one who decides. Including technology in work which makes it easier for the employer, the employee and the person who is in need for the service. This includes the use of digital tools that lead to innovation and transparency that meets the needs of the public.

Despite the presence of all the mentioned institutions and initiatives Global Governance is faced with a bunch of challenges that are leading to criticisms on the work of the UN and other similar organizations and institutions.

Climate change as one of the most tackling challenges today from the rise of the sea levels, to the melting of the ice and glaciers in Antarctica to the disasters that are occurring such as hurricanes, tsunamis and earthquakes like the one happened last year in Turkey, Syria and destroyed the land and killed hundreds of people and had side effects on countries around it such as Lebanon.

Cybersecurity the topic of the hour such as threats and attacks on data and the internet whether done by individuals or by states like what happened in the Lebanese airport the hacking that took place few months ago on the systems of the airport and led to technical malfunctions. The transnational conflicts such as wars and genocides are affecting the proper application of Global Governance.

These challenges face another challenge which is the divide of states and countries into two categories which is known as the countries of the South and the countries of the North. The countries of the South are the developing countries and the countries of the North are the developed countries that contain the resources. How can we consider that Global Governance in our era is succeeding and we still have unequal distributions of resources and powers and wealth between states until today?

Chapter 2

United Nations Role in Promoting Global Governance

In this chapter will be discussing the UN programs that are essential and play a massive role in promoting Global Governance and we will be talking about non-Governmental organizations and their role in promoting Global Governance.

It is important to mention that the UN's programs are not only related to crisis and wars but their programs are related to education and development of certain aspects and topics.

The UN operates more in developing countries due to the need for its help but it also operates and very actively in developed countries through many programs and activities. The UN also plays a role in supporting certain non-governmental organizations and certain governmental organizations in specific countries through funding and technical support.

The UN alone cannot achieve all the desired objectives this is the cause of arousal of hundreds of non-governmental organizations that helps the UN in achieving global governance goals and other sustainable development goals.

A- United Nations Programs

The UN plays a leading role in promoting Global Governance through its initiatives, institutions and programs. These initiatives influence local and regional legislation of many states whether members of the UN or non-members.

We will move on from the theoretical part to the practical part, where we will be giving examples and cases on institutions, initiatives and programs executed by the UN that serve the development of Global Governance.

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) is an institution within the UN body that plays a role in providing Global Governance through enhancing the conditions of trade globally. UNCITRAL is a legal framework for international trade and commerce and investments that leads to the modernization and harmonization of trade rules between states.

Sessions are held annually whether in New York or in Vienna where member states discuss topics related to the trade field. It is good to mention that nonmembers can also attend these sessions such as interested international organizations. Commercial transactions become easier, modern and more harmonized with UNCITRAL through conventions, rules and model law that are accepted worldwide. In addition to recommendations in many cases that are related to trade and commerce¹⁹. By this institution we can say that global economy has a chance in developing and achieving growth and legal certainty is contributes through arbitration when disputes occur in addition to the use of technology in this field that makes it easier on all levels.

Many conventions, treaties and agreements branch out from UNCITRAL such as the United Nations Convention for the International Sale of Goods that aims to put better conditions and organize sale of goods between states and international actors.

¹⁹ UNCITRAL Website, <https://uncitral.un.org/en/content/homepage>, Accessed on 12 September, 2024.

In addition, to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards that is related to arbitration in case a dispute occurred and developing its conditions. Our age is considered the digital age where most of the aspects of our lives are digitized such as business and commercial transactions. Commercial transactions that became digitized need a legal background that is found in this institution. To assure the legal certainty of the transactions and to facilitate international business a model law was produced by UNCITRAL on electronic commerce and electronic signatures.

UNCITRAL had a huge impact on Global Governance with the common legal framework it achieved that helped in the cooperation between states in international trade. The gap on the legal level that was affected in a positive way where transparency and legal mechanisms in resolving cross-border disputes became easier. In addition to influencing local legislations. For example, the Lebanese State in application to its constitution in accordance with it being part of the international community and with its commitment to international conventions and treaties upon what is stated in the introduction of the Lebanese Constitution.

Lebanon is an active member in the League of Arab States and a founding and active member of the UN and abides by its covenants and pacts and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These principles should be embodied by the Lebanese Government in all fields²⁰. In accordance with what is mentioned above and influenced by the UNCITRAL the Lebanese Parliament legislated a Public Procurement law number 244 on 29/7/2021 that puts the conditions and legal framework for the public procurement process that is done where the Lebanese state is one of the contracting parties²¹.

The objectives and principles of this law show its reliance to good governance in the state and show that they are derived from sustainable development goals.

²⁰ Lebanese Constitution, Constitutional law, Promulgated on May 23, 1926.

²¹ Lebanese Procurement Law, Law number 244, Published in Official Gazette on 29/7/2021.

This law led to the establishment of Public Procurement Authority whose tasks are to organize and monitor public procurement process that takes place. This increases transparency, integrity, preserves public money and increases the confidence of citizens in the State. This authority issues reports, memorandums and recommendations with accordance to the law such as report 1 that is issued according to the article 76 from the public procurement law that is related to the financial fines incurred by the Lebanese state as a result of signing contracts to purchase quantities of fuel in violation of the provisions of the public accounting law and the public procurement law.

The practical reality is that the Public Procurement Authority is supposed to monitor purchasing operations in about one-thousand one-hundred fifty-five municipalities, and a hundred public institutions, and thirty ministries or central administrations, in addition to the Bank of Lebanon and the cellular and port companies, government hospitals, Sharia courts, regulatory bodies and municipal unions.

This means that about one-thousand four-hundred badge entities that operate with only six subordinate employees to tender management in the Central Inspection. It has not yet issued its financial, internal and employee regulations so that it can appoint employees. All of this is due to the slackness of the bodies that are supposed to express opinions on these regulations and the reluctance of the executive authority to issues them. Will the public procurement law turn into a decoration law? And is the will to disrupt it greater than the will to implement it?

All laws, rules, conventions and agreements occur to solve a certain problem and to fight a certain phenomenon that has a negative effect on global governance.

The main aim of public procurement law and public procurement authority is fighting corruption and enhancing transparency, integrity and competition between contracting parties to get the best deal with price and quantity. There are other problems such as money laundering that have a negative impact on global governance.

The UN as usual took steps in fighting money laundering through conventions, conferences and campaigns. According to the Financial Crimes and Enforcement Network bureau of the U.S. Department of the treasury money laundering is a process by which criminals hide the illegal source of their illegal money gained to make their money in the eyes of people and the law legal. Usually, money laundering occurs to finance illegal activities such as terrorism and drug dealing²².

The UN Convention Against Transnational Crime was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000 and entered into force in 2003. In addition to this convention there are three protocols that support it that are related to crimes on the global level but each protocol is specific to a certain topic. The first protocol is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children. The second protocol is the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. The third protocol is the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

States and parties cannot become part of these protocols unless they are members of the convention²³. This convention is a proof on international cooperation and its need especially today between states to promote not only global governance but good global governance that is effective and fulfills its goals and objectives.

Criminalizing money laundering is one of the requirements of this convention as it puts a legal framework that influences domestic legislations of states in order to fight money laundering.

The UN Convention against corruption is another international instrument by the UN that helps in fighting money laundering and promote global governance since it leads to

²² Financial Crimes and Enforcement Network Website, <https://www.fincen.gov/what-money-laundering>, Accessed on 13 September, 2024.

²³ UN Convention Against Transnational Crime Website, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html>, Accessed on 14 September, 2024.

detecting and prosecuting money laundering that are resulted or occur through corruption activities. This convention was established in accordance with the serious concerns of the UN in democracy, and ethical values in fighting organized crimes especially economic crimes and preserving a stable and safe society. This convention calls for international cooperation between states to achieve the requirements of it including asset recovery and mutual legal assistance²⁴.

These conventions influence domestic legislation of its member states where they either give its application priority over local laws for example the second article of the Lebanese Civil Procedure Code states that if contradiction occurs between international conventions or treaties that Lebanon is a member in with the Lebanese domestic law, the international convention or treaty shall be applied²⁵. Sometimes rather than applying the convention articles and ideas from the convention are taken and added to the domestic law as it is.

In application to these conventions and in order to fight money laundering in Lebanon in on November 24, 2015 Law number forty-four concerning the Fighting of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing was released in addition to law number three-hundred eighteen on 20 April in the year 2001 was also released. These laws gave definition to illicit or illegal funds and to money laundering.

Illicit funds according to these laws include assets, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable, including any legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in such assets resulting from the commission of or the punishable attempted commission of or the participation in any of the following offences whether in Lebanon or abroad such as the growing or manufacturing or illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances according to the Lebanese laws, the participation in illegal associations with the

²⁴ UN Convention Against Corruption, https://www.unodc.org/documents/brussels/UN_Convention_Against_Corruption.pdf, Accessed on 14 September, 2024.

²⁵ Lebanese Civil Procedure Law, Legislative Decree number 90, 1983, Applied in 1985, Article 2.

intention of committing crimes and misdemeanors, terrorism according to the provisions of the Lebanese laws, illicit arms trafficking...²⁶

According to article two of the law money laundering is a certain act committed with the purpose of concealing the real source of illicit funds or giving a false reason or justification for these funds on condition of being aware of the nature of these funds, transferring or transporting funds or substituting or investing the latter in purchasing movable or immovable assets or in carrying out financial transactions for the purpose of concealing the source of illicit funds.

Money laundering according to this law is a separate offence from other offences meaning that even if the offences that the criminal has done were not punished by the courts the offence of money laundering would be punished by the courts.

It is important to mention that in the Lebanese case, after the economic crisis and the revolution that occurred in 2019 money laundering increased and Lebanon being part of the international community and member in international conventions had a positive impact. Banking secrecy that was one of the factors that helped the banking sector succeed in the past years before the crisis, today is playing a negative role in money laundering where criminals can use the money and be protected by the banking secrecy concept.

Another initiative taken by the UN that plays a role in promoting Global Governance, protecting human rights and increasing transparency globally is the right to know. The right to know is the ability of the public to have access to information related to public and governmental institutions in a certain state that leads to accountability since if there is an infringement to the law the public can know due to the access they have. Public participation and their interest in public intervention and public affairs will increase since they will feel involved in protecting and preserving public institutions. The public will also become part of the decision-making in their country.

²⁶ Law Number 44 of November 2015, Concerning the Fighting of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, articles 1 and 2

One of the fundamental and most important human rights is the right to know and right to access to information according to the universal declaration of human rights that insists on the right to freedom of opinion and expression²⁷.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that was adopted by the UN General Assembly insists on the right of freedom of expression and the right to have access to information.

The United Nations Development Programme helps developing countries by providing technical assistance to them and by creating opportunities to the citizens and residents of this country. Drafting and implementing laws is one of the objectives and job done by the UNDP such as the Freedom of Information Laws and the Right to Information Laws that empower citizens to obtain information and have access to the content of governmental bodies even the marginalized and the vulnerable groups.

In accordance with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, and to all the agencies, institutions and drafted laws and international covenants and treaties that promote the right to know a law a Lebanese law was issued in 2017 that is called the right to know law that is made up of 26 articles and give access to the citizens to examine the information and documents of governmental and public institutions. There are exceptions where some documents and information cannot be accessed such as the information related to the secrets of the general security of the Lebanese state and what affects the financial and economic interests of the state. This law was a huge step towards global governance.

A specialized agency in the UN concerned in building peace through education, science and culture known as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This agency operates through supporting educational programs to all parts of the society in addition to scientific projects and cultural ideas and sites. The UNESCO has achieved many goals set in various countries that align with the sustainable development goals and lead to good global governance. The most important achievements of the UNESCO in 2023 are

²⁷ Universal Declaration of Human rights, article 19

that eighty-two countries and one-thousand two-hundred organizations joined the UNESCO-led Greening Education Partnership to get every learner climate ready, twenty countries have now ratified the Global Convention on Higher Education, more than fifty countries have worked with UNESCO in designing their National Ethical AI Policies, around forty-four million dollars were also secured to improve education in the Cameroon in addition to many other achievements that are increasing day after day²⁸.

To achieve gender equality and social inclusion the UN established an entity that is known as UN Women and has done many social inclusion programs. UN Women is specialized in defending human rights especially women rights. Protecting women from all kinds of dangers, defending their right to work and to have equal treatment, empowering women and girls globally are the scope of work. Through legal frameworks, campaigns and programs UN Women is trying to put an end or at least diminish violence against women whether sexual harassment, or domestic violence and even women trafficking. In addition to the involvement of women in politics and decision making in all aspects of the society and in achieving peace and security.

The most important campaigns and initiatives by UN Women are HeForShe Campaign that encourages and men and boys to take action and defend women rights and stand-up against gender-based discrimination. This step is very important towards global solidarity²⁹. Another campaign by UN Women is Unite to end violence against women a campaign launched by the UN Secretary General with the main goal or aim to end all types of violence against girls and women around the world. In this case not only the UN is responsible to take action but governments, civil society, women's organizations, the youth, the private sector, the media and every actor that has influence in the society to take steps and actions towards ending violence against women and girls³⁰. The Generation Equality forum that took place in Mexico City and in Paris is one of the initiatives taken to fight inequality

²⁸ UNESCO Website, <https://www.unesco.org/en>, Accessed on 15 September, 2024.

²⁹ <https://www.heforshe.org/en>, Accessed on 15 September, 2024.

³⁰ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/unite>, Accessed on 15 September, 2024.

against women. A five-year program to achieve gender equality was established with many actions and steps to be taken by different parties³¹.

On the economic and fiscal level, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank launch campaigns, programs and policies that provide economic stability and in case of crisis that help in the management of crisis.

The IMF helps heavily indebted poor countries to reduce their debts through certain initiatives such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative. In addition to the G20 meetings that are done by the IMF that result in global economic policies that help countries in achieving economic goals, reducing their debts, growing their economy and developing or renovating their fiscal and economic policies.

The world bank for instance operates in a way that resembles the way IMF operates in but with a specific goal in reducing poverty. Many initiatives were taken by the World Bank especially on the education level since educating people especially the young generation will lead to decrease in poverty through decrease the number of illiterate people and increase the number of educated people that can find more job opportunities.

The UN has been working to keep peace around the world for over seventy-five years ever since its foundation the UN has been sending peace keepers to some of the most dangerous places in the world where there are armed conflicts, no security and wars. These peacekeepers come from countries from all over the globe and their mission seems simple but is way more complicated which is to stop wars, protect civilians and bring peace they do everything to fulfill their objectives from monitoring elections in newly formed democracies to protecting innocent people caught in conflicts. Since 1948 the UN has led over 70 peacekeeping missions bringing peace to places like Cambodia, Lebanon and Sierra Leone where millions of lives changed for the better. According to the legal consultant at the Peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, the UNIFIL in Lebanon operates based on the 1701

³¹ <https://forum.generationequality.org/>, Accessed on 15 September, 2024.

UN Resolution where their main and most important objectives is to monitor the cessation of hostilities after the July 2006 Israeli war on Lebanon and controlling security matters.

Patrols on the so called “Blue Line” on the Lebanese Southern Borders in addition to supervision operations all the time. Moreover mediation between the two states when there is a conflict or war between them. All the operations done by the UNIFIL are with the cooperation of the Lebanese state especially the Lebanese army which is considered a strategic partner for the UNIFIL.

This means that there are shared patrols most of the time between the UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army according to the request of the Lebanese Army and cooperation between both parties on all levels. It is important to talk about the Maritime Unit in the UNIFIL and it is important to know that it is the only unit in the world which means that the only country in the world where the peace keeping missions have a maritime unit is in Lebanon. The most important objectives that it does is stopping arms smuggling through the sea and conducting maritime joint training with the Lebanese Army from the Naqoura the Lebanese Border in the South to the Lebanese Border in the North which is village called Abdeh to control thefts that might occur by the sea ³²

There hundreds of institutions whether operating with the UN or not operating with it that are concerned with global governance and aim to develop it. There are thousands of initiatives, campaigns, programs and global policies that enhance the presence of global governance. The role of the aforementioned institutions and initiatives affect global governance in a positive way whether directly and indirectly. Directly, through fulfilling their goals and objectives each according to its area of specification. Indirectly, through opening new job opportunities for the people in countries these institutions operate in that will lead to decrease in unemployment rates and increase in economic development or growth that will help in promoting global governance. This strategic cooperation is necessary for all parties and serves the public interests of everyone.

³² Legal Consultant at the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, Peacekeeping operations and objectives, personal interview.

B- Non-Governmental Organizations in Global Governance

Global Governance cannot be achieved if there was no cooperation between Governments, International Organizations such as the UN, Intergovernmental Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, civil society, private sector and all other actors that play a significant role in the society.

After the development in the world on all aspects and the rapid emerge of new challenges the role of the governments increased and their duties and responsibilities became on a wider scope where they need assistance and help from other actors. The UN is the main actor globally in promoting global governance and in solving global issues and assisting governments in the new era.

Non-Governmental organizations are playing in the new era a huge role in achieving global governance and helping governments in certain programs. Non- Governmental organizations are non-profit organizations that can be international that operate on an international level or local. Each NGO specializes in a certain domain or field.

The number of existing NGOs around the world is numerous increasing at a high pace and cannot be limited. The presence of NGOs became necessary for the development of societies and for societies to succeed. Part of the NGOs are political parties that play a role in promoting good governance since only by parties the will of people can be transferred to the parliament. There should be a legal framework for the success of parties for them to be able to achieve good governance which is the freedom of the political party from the state, in addition to equal treatment for all parties. Democratic internal system of parties is a necessity for a successful party and parties should make their decisions visible to the public which is known as transparency that makes accountability easier to achieve. The political party participates in the administration of the public affairs of the country that leads to global governance on a wider level.

NGOs today are one of the reasons of a successful society. Although their role increased today but they were operating and began to appear on the international level before the UN even. At that time their presence was not in a formal way. After the establishment of the UN their presence became formal and had a legal framework. Their legal framework was the charter of the UN³³ that stipulated cooperation between the Economic and Social Council that is part of the UN with NGOs that are consisted of the same goals and objectives. In that way the presence of NGOs became formal and recognized by the international community.

This was a huge step forward for NGOs to fulfill their role in promoting global governance. This formal recognition also gave NGOs legitimacy in global governance and put mechanisms for them to operate that made it easier for other parties to cooperate and work with them.

While doing their job and participating in decision making in countries through their programs, conferences, campaigns and policy briefs NGOs used to face challenges from governments and even from citizens that were not used to such bodies interfering in their internal affairs. They considered that this was contradictory to their state sovereignty and to their freedom in their affairs. But after the successes that occurred by NGOs and various cases that were solved people started to accept them more and even to ask them to operate in their country and ask for their help.

In some countries NGOs in political, social, economic and especially environmental field are doing the job of the government and various policies, rules and regulations are approved and acknowledged due to their efforts and work. It is important to mention that NGOs cannot operate properly without the support of governments and people.

A Conference on the Environment and Development took place in 1992 by the UN insisted on the role of NGOs in global governance and was a turning point in this topic and was a significant moment. NGOs help in decreasing the gap between the Global South and the

³³ United Nations Charter, Article 71

Global North through their programs and in international forums and conferences for example during the Paris Climate Negotiations the NGOs present shifted their focus and interest to justice issues forming coalitions with the Global South to combat the unequal impacts of climate change that is leading to loss and damages that are affecting vulnerable populations³⁴.

There are many kinds of NGOs that are concerned with specific topics such as political, economic, social, educational, environmental, cultural... the topics are on a continuous evolution.

One of the political NGOs is Konrad Adenauer stiftung. This NGO is a German foundation that is named after Konrad Adenauer one of the founding fathers of the European Union. He was the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The main aim of this organization was the reconstruction of Germany and the transatlantic cooperation. It evolved over the years and today it has more than one-hundred offices that are operating around the world without differentiation and equally in all parts of the world from the Global North countries to the Global South countries. It is executing projects and programs today in more than 120 countries. This foundation is promoting peace, democracy, rule of law and a social market economy all around the world.

The Rule of Law Programme Middle East and North Africa of the Konrad Adenauer stiftung located in Lebanon is one of the six regional rule of law programs worldwide managed by KAS. In Lebanon Konrad Adenauer stiftung has two offices the Lebanon Office and the Rule of Law Programme office. The Rule of Law Programme is a deigned program of legal dialogue with the aim of promoting the exchange of professional expertise and initiating or constructively accompanying political decision-making in the region. The Rule of Law Programme Middle East and North Africa we are tackling focuses on many areas. It focuses on the promotion of structures and key institutional elements of rule of law

³⁴ Molly Rhuman, "NGOs in Global Governance" Routledge Handbook of NGOs and International Relations, Routledge, London and New York, 2019, page 76

such as a functioning constitutional jurisdiction, and freedom of the judiciary authority from the dominance of the business men and political authorities.

Separation of powers, in particular a professional, effective and independent judiciary and a law-abiding administration that is effectively controlled by independent bodies and courts are one of the main topics tackled by this program. In addition, to the protection of the fundamental human rights in their substantive and procedural dimension. Konrad Adenauer stiftung alone cannot achieve these political and legal goals and objectives it needs support from governmental institutions, other political NGOs, the civil society and people this is why it supports also and enhances regional cooperation instruments that promote rule of law, democracy and freedom.

The activities of the program in the above-mentioned areas are promoted through regional seminars, research and training activities as well as publications. The Rule of Law Programme Middle East and North Africa works with national and transnational stakeholders.

This approach aims to strengthen regional dialogue and ties that leads to better communication between active actors in the society that leads to finding solutions by peaceful means to various problems affecting the application of the law and leaving a negative impact on the society.

Exchanging knowledge is one of the most important tools for this organization where every research or study it achieves it shares it with the government and the public in addition to other organizations and to every entity it believes it can help. This exchange in knowledge leads to supporting and fostering cooperation network between organizations and countries, institutions as well as experts and peers.

One of the projects executed by the Rule of Law Programme Middle East and North Africa in Lebanon is the scholarship program. This program plays an important role in global governance and promoting it through the generation of well educated and ambitious youth

it creates that will transfer the aforementioned values and much more to the society and to their field of work especially the legal field such as lawyers, judges and even employees in the public administration.

Represented by Mr. Philipp Bremer the head of the Rule of Law Programme Middle East and North Africa Konrad Adenauer granted the scholarship holder a certain amount of money in the form of a monthly stipend for a period of a ten months equal to the period of the Masters 1 academic year of these students. The title of this project or program is Konrad Adenauer Scholarship Program for Outstanding Young Talents.

Since Konrad Adenauer is German political organization or foundation inspired by democratic values, committed to fostering democracy and the rule of law, implementing social and market- economic structures and promoting human rights in Europe and worldwide it are very concerned in educating people especially the youth whom are considered the future. In line with these principles KAS awarded scholarships to master's degree students who clearly demonstrate academic and professional excellence and a deep commitment to leading positive social change in their home country.

This scholarship program is aimed at graduates who intend to complete their master studies at the Lebanese University in the field of law. This scholarship covers a monthly stipend. Moreover, the scholar will become part of the international network of Konrad Adenauer stiftung where the scholar will have the opportunity to meet experts and have connections with people and experts in various fields from all around the globe. This is a very important step that fosters globalization and helps in the promotion of global governance through creating an international network of students, experts and stakeholders that have the will to lead a positive change in their country and in the world. The scholar also according to this program has access to attend the events, seminars and conferences organized by KAS.

This scholarship program is designed to support future leaders in law. There are expectations from Konrad Adenauer stiftung that after finishing their studies former scholarship holders are expected to contribute actively to the democratic, peaceful and rule

of law oriented development of their home country and to get involved in their international network.

In application to transparency and to accountability the source of the funds is known and the funds made available by Konrad Adenauer stiftung are public funds from the Federal Republic of Germany. This helps in knowing the funds given to the scholarship holder are from a legal source and teaches the scholarship holder how to be organized and transparent and these aspects are very needed for people who wants to make a positive change and call for global governance. Their management is subject to the agreements with the scholarship holder. In this program both KAS and the scholarship holder have rights and obligations.

In addition, to many other programs and initiatives implemented by this foundation in collaboration and in cooperation with many other institutions and foundations with the same goals and objectives such as the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International affairs at the American University of Beirut that is concerned with matters related to policy making in Lebanon and to regional and international cases and relations. Many conferences, researches and cooperation occurred between KAS and the Observatory of Public Function and of Good Governance at the Saint Joseph University at Beirut.

This was one of the successful programs implemented by an NGO in a certain field that emphasized on the role of NGOs in international relations especially in promoting global governance. There are other organizations that tackle other aspects such as the International Committee of the Red Cross that tackles the humanitarian cases globally.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a humanitarian organization that was founded in Switzerland. It is considered according to the international community the guardian and the promoter of the international humanitarian law and works globally around the world in almost all countries to assist people in times of conflicts on all levels.

The most important task of the ICRC is to make sure that civilians are protected during times of conflicts such as wars, acts of violence and armed conflicts. There are many

principles that this foundation abides by such as impartiality, neutrality and independence that helps it fulfill its humanitarian mission³⁵.

In fulfilling its mission, the ICRC does not only assist citizens and people financially and humanitarily but through conferences, seminars and training to introduce them to the international humanitarian law and to the four Geneva conventions in 1949 that are related to the way people are treated in war times and the protocols related to them.

They collaborate and cooperate with various governmental and non-governmental institutions to help them achieve these trainings. In September 2023, the eleventh training in International Humanitarian Law for university students specializing in law and political science took place at the Fouad Chehab College for Leaders at the Lebanese Army and the International Committee for Red Cross. This training gave students huge amount of information and knowledge regarding the international humanitarian law and the legal framework of its application.

Lebanon concerned in being part of the international community and in application to the provision making it an important actor on this level is promoting the presence of NGOs widely especially in past few years. Organizations of any kind operates according to the law 1909 that is related to the formation and operation of any kind of organization in Lebanon. This law is still operating from the Ottoman Empire Occupation era until today. Although most of the civil society and active members of the society are calling for its amendment since it became outdated and need articles that keep up with the technological development, its provisions are still governing the formation of any organization and it gives huge importance to the presence and goals of organizations.

The formation of any organization in Lebanon does not require a certain license whether political, social, economic or educational organization. According to the Lebanese law the formation of any organization requires the person in charge of forming it to inform the

³⁵ ICRC Leaflet

government about it after its establishment³⁶. This means that forming an NGO in Lebanon only requires the will of the person or group of people forming it in order for it to operate. On the other hand, although forming an NGO is liberal and every person has the freedom to form it but the government has a huge authority in monitoring them.

We cannot deny the role of other NGOs whether local or international in solving many issues and in operating and tackling various topics such as environmental topics, economic topics, social integration topics. But we took the case of political and humanitarian NGOs to emphasize on their role in promoting global governance as well as other NGOs.

According to Mr. Michael Bauer, one hand cannot clap thus there should be landmark partnerships between NGO's and UN. Konrad Adenauer foundation is registered with the UN as an international organization. Konrad Adenauer foundation considers the United Nations very important because it plays a crucial role in promoting global governance and resolving other important issues on the global and international level. Where applicable Konrad Adenauer foundation collaborates with the UN and its agencies and sub-organizations for instance on policy development and agenda setting³⁷

Global governance in the new era is the topic of the hour and its importance is increasing day after day especially after the evolution of the globalization and international relations concept. The role of international organizations such as the UN increased and today the UN is the main player in promoting global governance in addition to the role of NGOs. They played huge roles and achieved many goals and objective toward global governance despite an immense number of challenges that is hindering their work.

³⁶ Lebanese Law 1909

³⁷ Mr. Michael Bauer, Konrad Adenauer foundation Head of the Lebanon Office, Global Governance, Personal Interview

Part Two

Challenges in Global Governance

In this part we will be tackling the challenges that are standing in the way of actors on the international level in promoting and enhancing global governance.

In chapter one we will be talking about the current challenges in global governance. It is very important that we list and discuss the challenges that make it harder for global governance to be successfully applied. The challenges that are making it harder for global governance to be applied are numerous but the most important are human rights promotion and humanitarian crisis and refugee support.

In chapter two we will be talking about the emerging challenges in the new era. Since global governance is not a new topic as well the challenges that are faced by it started to occur from long time. But on the other hand, due to the development and evolvement of the new era challenges started to take new forms. Challenges emerging in the new era that will be discussed are climate change and sustainable development in addition to technology and cybersecurity that is threatening the world today and is putting everyone under various amounts of dangers.

Chapter 1

Current Challenges in Global Governance

This Chapter will be divided into two parts. The first part will be about the challenges that are related to human rights promotion. Human rights which were the first challenges and concerns of states and institutions especially the ones working on policies, public and international affairs.

On the other hand, the second part will be tackling humanitarian crisis and refugee support that is obstructing the promotion of global governance. In the world the refugee crisis has always been a challenge faced specially to states that are near states facing wars and conflicts.

It is very necessary to discuss the challenges that are obstructing the correct application of global governance. The presence of challenges is not new but due to the development that occurred in the world we have more modern challenges especially the challenges that are related to technology and cybersecurity. We can say that there are the traditional challenges and the modern challenges or in other words challenges of the new era.

A- Human Rights Promotion

Global governance is faced by a huge number of challenges that are considered obstacles to its proper application. One of the most challenges affecting it is human rights promotion. For global governance to be effective and to fulfill its role and presence human rights should be applied globally and equally to everyone. On the other hand, promoting human rights and ensuring that universally the standards of human rights are being applied is a complex act due to the diversity in legal, cultural and political systems in the countries around the world.

There is an international principle that is acquired by the UN which is known as the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) where the UN through its institutions and undergoing a certain path shall intervene in states where there are gross violations of human rights to protect the innocent and to stop gross atrocities to human rights.

This principle is faced with the state sovereignty where governments do not accept the external intervention due to their right of decision-making regarding their internal issues. Although, some believe that when governments do not accept this intervention it is not about sovereignty but it is due to the political interests of the governing authority³⁸. This leads to continuous gross violations of human rights in certain states and countries and the international community is not able to end it due to the state sovereignty and this is considered an obstacle in achieving good global governance.

As case for the conflict between state sovereignty and responsibility to protect and international intervention to stop gross human rights violation and protect people from them is the case of Myanmar. Myanmar is a country located in Southeast of Asia bordering India, Bangladesh, China, Laos and Thailand.

³⁸ Alex J. Bellamy, *Responsibility to Protect*, Polity Press, United Kingdom, 2009, page 10

This country contains more than one hundred ethnic groups. One of these ethnic groups is the Rohingya Muslim ethnic minority that have faced gross violations such as discrimination and all kinds of violation and abuse to human rights. At least two-thousands nine-hundred and forty people were killed by the security forces or their affiliates, at least seven-hundred fifty-eight thousand and five-hundred people were displaced due to the violations occurred against them such as mass killings, sexual harassment, and burning of villages and homes.

In the recommendations of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights it asked parties in Myanmar to accept their interference and the application of the international human rights law in order to stop these violations which means that authorities in Myanmar are not accepting international interference under the idea of their sovereignty. Under this idea thousands of violations are occurring which are considered a huge obstacle in the promotion of global governance³⁹.

As mentioned above the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights made a recommendation and most of the UN bodies and international entities lack ways and tools of interference and enforcement of their recommendations and resolutions.

The biggest proof on the lack of enforcement tools and accountability is the continuous genocide in Gaza. Since the seventh of October 2023 until today ongoing genocides in Gaza are taking place and most of the victims are children and women that are being killed, sexually harassed, displaced and most importantly mentally, psychologically and physically unstable. What is happening in Gaza is a huge infringement to the provisions of the international law especially international human rights law and universal declaration of human rights.

³⁹ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar report, March 2023, pages 1 to 4.

What is happening is a genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, massive violation of human rights yet there is no ceasefire. The names of the crimes are many but the result is one which is the destroy of the lives of thousands of innocent people that did not choose to be born in this place of the earth. Although many recommendations and resolutions were given from UN bodies and agencies such as the Security Council and the International Court of Justice to ceasefire and stop what is going on in Gaza but most of the international community are still silent until today and some of them used their right to veto against ceasing fire in Gaza.

This is one of the challenges against global governance that is the UN does not have the ability to enforce its decisions and resolution and many cases around the world that are considered violations to human rights remain unsolved and on a daily basis massive violations and infringement to human rights and international law occurs.

The UN documented the displacement of about two thousand Syrian families in July 2025 as result of sectarian violence in the Sueida Governorate of Syria and a security council meeting was held for the crisis occurring in Syria at the request of the Syrian government. The Ambassador of Syria called on the international community to respect his territorial sovereignty and integrity. The council requested to immediately stop the attack on the Syrian people especially the Druze and requested on Israel to stop bombing Syria saying that the attacks will paralyze the new government. All council members are fighting diplomatically to attain a ceasefire in Syria

In addition, to the incapability of the UN and international institutions in enforcing their decisions and resolutions to protect human rights, sometimes there is no political will to promote human rights. Sometimes there is selectivity in choosing applicable human rights according to what is needed to be heard by the public and what is being marketed by the media especially social media. Many of the international organizations and even governments are searching for fame this is why they are being selective in choosing human rights and topics that help them become famous and known rather than working on what really matters and what is really needed. This makes us question the real intention of such

organizations and accusing them in being bias in addition to questioning the credibility of global governance in promoting human rights.

In addition, to what is aforementioned human rights application and promotion is being faced by a huge debate and tension between people who are calling for human rights to be universal and applied equally on everyone without taking into consideration the cultural background of the person and between people that consider that human rights are selective and their application should be different from culture to culture.

Death Penalty is one of the most debatable topics around the world because it is related to many aspects such as religious, ethical and legal aspects. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights considers that each and every person have the right to live freely and with dignity and states should protect people and their right to live in addition that they cannot use any type of violence or force against them⁴⁰. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates the abolition of the death penalty. Thus, death penalty according to the international law and the international community is considered a violation to human rights but there are some states or countries that even they do not apply it, it is still found in their laws and regulations such as Lebanon.

Another important case in the promotion of human rights and an important right that should be respected globally and is a milestone in the success of global governance is the freedom of religious belief. Lebanon, although being a founding and active member in the United Nations organization and committed to its charter and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴¹ until today does not allow the occurrence of a civil marriage on its territory. The contradiction in this matter is that if a civil marriage occurs outside Lebanon between a couple the Lebanese authorities admit it and register it in the government but does not allow it on its territory.

⁴⁰ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 3 and 30.

⁴¹ Lebanese Constitution, Introduction

The disability of the international community to promote global governance through promoting human rights and protecting them is shown in other cases such as the Beirut Port Explosion of the fourth of August in 2020. Until today justice did not prevail and the families of the victims and martyrs did not get back the right of their children. This is also considered a violation to human rights such as the right to life and the right to access to justice.

Terrorism is evolving day after day around the world and it is not only limited to certain countries of the Global South or countries where there are wars and armed conflicts, but we are noticing many terrorist acts in countries in the Global North such as Europe through non-state actors such as multinational corporations and rebel groups that are expanding are responsible for human rights violations are left without punishment and accountability since the international law and governance structure and mechanisms is designed to hold accountable state actors.

Human rights violations are today everywhere but they are in a higher rate in the Global South countries due to poverty, uneducated individuals, poor infrastructure, lack of effective policies and experts' policymakers that put limits to these violations. This leads to weak governance and inequalities in the promotion of human right to everyone. In addition to inequality there is inequity in the promotion of human rights sometimes in the same country due to lack of knowledge.

The rapid development in technology and artificial intelligence represents new challenges in promoting human rights. For example, data privacy is one of the violations of human rights.

Institutions and organizations responsible in promoting human rights and global governance such as governments, the United Nations, NGOs and other organizations are finding difficulties and struggling to keep up with this huge evolvement in putting laws, rules and regulations which means putting a legal framework to protect human rights and promote global governance in the new era or in the digital age.

One of the topics that are related to human rights promotion is policing. From the beginning of state formation until our day the development of states occurred and some components were cancelled through time and other components were added. Except policing that accompanied the development of states from the beginning until today. Policing is a challenge in the application of human rights. Although it is an institution that is founded to protect human rights and prevent crime through measures taken but sometimes policing itself is considered a violation to human rights and the dignity of the citizens. New ways of policing were founded to help in protecting human rights and applying it is a challenge due to the mentality of the people. Community policing is one these modern ways of policing.

There is no doubt that a society without security and safety is difficult to live in. There are many means to maintain security, whether national security or the security of individuals, and one of these means, the most important of which is the presence of an effective and active police.

Policing evolved from traditional to modern and the origin of modern policing is the Peelian principles that include many points but one of the most important points are that the police are considered the public and the more there is cooperation between the police and the citizens the less the use of force from the police towards them. These ideas are the essence of what is called community policing which is a face of policing where policing is citizens centered and is relevant to human rights.

Community policing is relevant to human rights to many reasons but mainly because it promotes the protection of human rights through practice. Throughout history most principles and ideas, whether related to police practice or other topics, were imported from the global north countries to the global south countries. Some of these ideas and principles achieved successes and others failed. But on the other side there are many topics and ideas that emanated from the countries of the global south and were applied there and succeeded and became an example for other countries whether the countries of the global south or global north.

Community policing is one of the principles that showed success in one of the Global South countries which is India specifically in Kerala and due to it Kerala is very safe for its residents and even to tourists who want to visit it. In Kerala, there is an initiative known as the Janamaithri Suraksha Project for community policing that was implemented in one hundred police stations and showed a huge success.

This project was launched in Kerala in 2008 to increase interaction, give people more accessibility to the police and to enhance the understanding between law enforcement and local communities. The goal is to prevent crimes, increase cooperation between the community and the police, and enhance security. The initiative introduced “Beat Officers” and “Janamaithri Suraksha Committees”. Each beat officer is responsible for a radius of 3km covering approximately 1,000 households. These officers should at least know one family member from each household in their designated beat area and should dedicate time to interact with people in the community.

On the other side, Janamaithri Suraksha Committees consist of various stake holders. Due to the success of this initiative a broader acceptance of community policing occurred. It led also to a formal incorporation of community policing in legislation especially in the Kerala police Act of 2011 that made community policing mandatory.

The success of this project can be measured by its evaluation on the ground whether it achieved its goals and had an impact on the society or not. According to statistics around 60% of beat officers in JM stations stated that alcoholism is the main problem in these areas that is leading to crimes such as domestic violence in addition to political conflicts and small local fights that are mainly under the influence of alcohol. Have problems and conflicts increased or decreased after the Janamaitry programme? 70% of the beat officers in Janamaitry stations say that these problems have decreased after the programme, 15% say they have increased despite JSP and 15% say there is no change.

These statistics show that this programme succeeded because there is a huge decrease in problems and people felt more secure. It is important to mention also that there is a huge

interaction between the officers and the people especially the youth and this is very positive in the success of the project for example in Irinjalakuda a team of twenty-six young patrollers collaborates with the police, contributing to a notable decrease in the occurrences of robberies and minor thefts within the town. According to Kerala Centre research conducted in June 2013 the statistics show that all kinds of issues whether personal or social were resolved by the intervention of the beat officers. On the other hand, although the police gained a more human face to the people but it intervened in sectors, they are not familiar with.

There are many constraints and challenges that are faced by the police in applying community policing and it is not always successful due to many reasons such as lack of communication, conservatism, different mindsets whether in India or anywhere else. This led to debates between experts in this field and even between people. There are many experts and people, articles, researches that talked about community policing in Kerala and that defended it.

Experts that support community policing in Kerala rely on the importance of engagement and trust that have a positive impact on collaboration between the people and the police. In addition, that it leads to problem-solving strategies that are more peaceful and more effective and that is more relevant to human rights. Moreover, in community policing police become proactive rather than reactive and this is a huge milestone in the development of policing. Professor Wesley G. Skogan supports this opinion and considers that the more there is community policing the higher the safety of the individuals and the society. On the other hand, some believe that community policing did not succeed in Kerala in India is based on critics that considers that community policing is not successful due to lack or misuse of resources that lead to the deviation of the job of the police because sometimes immediate response to crimes is needed.

In addition, that community policing needs a lot of training and money and in a country such as India where there is a lot of poverty and lack of distribution of technology this will make it harder to achieve the goals. Moreover, in community policing there is direct

relationships between the people and the police and in some cases the police might be biased. This opinion is supported by Professor Lawrence W. Sherman. Thus, human rights promotion is one of the many challenges in promoting global governance.

This challenge cannot be limited to the topics mentioned but it is a very wide topic that includes many topics that are considered human rights violation.

B- Humanitarian Crisis and Refugee Support

Humanitarian crisis such as wars, armed conflicts, natural disasters and gross violations to human rights are causing huge displacement of people that is leading to refugee crisis in the home country and in the host country. This is a dangerous challenge that is affecting global governance since it is affecting humanity and it shows in some places the ability of the international community to solve such crisis and in other cases its failure. This challenge requires cooperation between governmental institutions and NGOs in addition to every actor that has influence on such cases.

According to the United Nations Refugee Agency an international organization concerned with assisting refugees and forcibly displaced and stateless people, due to disasters and wars more one-hundred million people became displaced and were forced to leave their homes and their countries⁴². Thousands of people every single day from all around the world are escaping from their countries to save their lives and the lives of their families. Unfortunately, most of them are women and children. This crisis will lead to a new crisis on the demographic level in addition the young generations will grow up in environments of deprivation and inequality that will lead them to become individuals that seek revenge.

We cannot talk about humanitarian crisis without talking about illegal immigration that is taking place especially recently. Most of the illegal immigration is occurring through the sea where immigrants use the sea as a source of escaping their home country from places of crisis or war to flee to safe and developed countries such as Europe.

This illegal immigration is a crisis by itself because it is a legal infringement of the law and it is leading to the death of the illegal immigrants due to the drowning in the sea. It became very common in Lebanon in the past few years and until today the victims whom are mostly women and children are dying and the victims who stay alive after the drowning in the sea

⁴² UNHCR, <https://giving.unhcr.org> , Accessed on 18 September, 2024.

are being arrested where the real criminals who are organizing such kinds of immigration and are making huge amount of money are not arrested.

According to the Lebanese Army Command the Directorate of Orientation it issued a statement regarding this case that says that according to information given people in Tripoly North of Lebanon persons were preparing for illegal immigration through the sea using the port of the city an army force headed to the aforementioned place and arrested eighty-four Syrians and one citizen. The investigations began and the arrested people are under supervision for the competent judicial authorities to take the right steps and decisions towards them⁴³.

There is a convention that is related to refugees which is the 1951 Refugee Convention a Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees that gives a definition of refugees in its first article and insists on the protection of refugees and not being in a place that causes them harm or threatens their lives.

This convention put standards for the way refugees should be treated globally where they should have access to food, shelter, education and medical services. This convention when made was initially for the refugees in Europe after the devastating Second World War. But since there are refugees all around the world and there should be global or international standards and norms for the way they should be treated the scope of the application of this convention expanded after the issue of the 1967 Protocol that removed the geographical aspects of this convention and made it globally applicable to state parties of it⁴⁴

Since the beginning of the war in Syria in 2011 and Lebanon is receiving a huge number of displaced Syrians who are looking for a safe place to reside in. With the worsening of the Syrian crisis day after day and the increase in humanitarian violations against the Syrians in addition to the war crimes and terrorism committed by various communities

⁴³ Lebanese Army, <https://www.lebarmy.gov.lb/en/content/individuals-arrested-preparing-illegal-immigration-sea-0>, Accessed on 18 September, 2024.

⁴⁴ Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees

against innocent people the number of displaced people increased by thousands and left a negative impact on the Lebanese infrastructure with regard to health, education, and the economy.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees the number of Syrian refugees in 2015 was estimated at approximately around million Syrian Refugees on the Lebanese territory. The number is on a daily increase adding to it that this is the number of the legal refugees that entered from the legal borders.

There are many illegal refugees that are crossing the illegal borders daily. There are no accurate number due to many reasons. The number of births occurring in refugees camp is rapidly increasing and this calls for rapid intervention because in few years this will cause a new humanitarian, economic, social and demographic crisis this is one of the reasons to not having accurate numbers.

The numbers of illegal refugees make it harder to have an accurate number for the refugees. The refusal of entities and organizations operating in this case to cooperate with the Lebanese General Security and give them numbers for them to organize the presence of the refugees.

The fragile situation in Lebanon, the lack of financing such operations and the low number of employees is being an obstacle in organizing and obtaining accurate numbers. In addition, that political and geopolitical interests of the governments, certain entities and part of the international community is not allowing the deliverance of accurate numbers.

Today, there is a debate between a group of people that believe it is time for the refugees to return to their home country safely since the war ended and there is a group of people including many international entities and organizations that believe that the return of Syrian refugees to their home country today is dangerous.

This is an ongoing debate, but during this debate the Lebanese economic, social and political crisis is worsening and the burden of the refugee crisis is increasing on the refugees and on the Lebanese citizens. A question might be asked in this case which is why the international community and governments are not taking effective steps towards solving this crisis before it is too late?

Such humanitarian crisis affects global governance and is an infringement of human rights and international peace and security that is one of the aims of the United Nations the main actor in promoting global governance. Moreover, such humanitarian crisis although it causes regional instability but this regional instability on the ground is considered international because it is affecting all countries around the world. Many Syrian refugees are seeking European countries for shelter and many of them are making violent acts that is also affecting the security and stability of these countries.

When talking about stability it is not only about the present but after many years onward also since the crisis today will leave its imprints to the future as well. Despite the hard situation refugee support and aid is an international norm and aspect that should take place no matter the circumstances and the situations.

Humanitarian crisis is not only related to wars and gross violations against vulnerable people, but it is related to natural disasters that occur such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods that lead to the displacement and death of people. For example, heavy rains in Nigeria lead to massive floods. This flood affected the lives of millions of people in various ways and lead to the displacement of over six-hundred thousand people. This flood was devastating and led to instability, food insecurity and increased gender-based violence ⁴⁵.

Another humanitarian crisis occurred in 2010 in Haiti which is a seven-magnitude earthquake that was devastating. More than two-hundred thousand people were killed and around one million and five-hundred thousand people were displaced. This was a huge

⁴⁵ UNHCR News, <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/unhcr-scrambles-aid-devastating-floods-sweep-nigeria>, Accessed on 18 September, 2024.

disaster where homes, infrastructure and healthcare services and centers were completely destroyed. In addition, to the cholera crisis in Haiti, the hunger, poverty and the political instability until today it is still facing difficulties in rebuilding what was destroyed. Haiti until today is still facing an immense humanitarian crisis on all levels⁴⁶.

Refugees are all over the world due to bad living conditions in their own countries because of wars and other crisis. Their displacement to other countries leads in certain places to diminishing their rights. There is a Palestinian refugee that was a former administrative assistant at Guidance and Reform Organization I did not mention her name due to her request. She told me her story and the main challenges that Palestinian refugees are facing in addition to poverty and lack of food and medicaments. She told me she used to work in the International Organization for Migration but her contract came to an end although she did her job perfectly but they chose a Lebanese person to be in her place or if she will continue, she will be paid much less than any other Lebanese person although she does her job perfectly. In addition, to not being able to work anywhere because she is a Palestinian refugee, she cannot own anything including houses. She cannot register any house or property in the Cadastral Register moreover a Palestinian refugee cannot inherit from his family any property in case of death the property will be transferred to the Islamic Endowment if the person is Muslim and vice versa. These are few of the challenges and obstacles refugees are facing⁴⁷.

Such cases make us ask ourselves the international political agenda of the most powerful countries of the world. It makes us ask ourselves if this was made on purpose. When covering such cases, the person should be objective rather than subjective and sensational at the end this neither the fault of the hosting population nor the fault of the refugees this is the fault of the wrong political decisions of the politicians responsible of such crisis.

⁴⁶

UNHCR,
[https://www.unhcr.org/search?search=haiti%20earthquake&sm_site_name\[\]=Global%20site](https://www.unhcr.org/search?search=haiti%20earthquake&sm_site_name[]=Global%20site),
Accessed on 18 September, 2024

⁴⁷ Palestinian Refugee, Former Administrative Assistant at Guidance and Reform Organization, Challenges in Global Governance, Personal Interview

In Sudan for example more than five million people had to flee among them four million are in Sudan looking for safety and shelter no more. The situation is not only heartbreaking but dangerous and sad especially for the children and young generation. We ask ourselves here how will these children grow up? In which environment? How will their future be shaped in such chaos? These little children are battling death diseases such as cholera, malaria measles and malnutrition. The saddest of all is that global attention is slipping away from Sudan and the basic necessities that are needed for millions of people in Sudan such as water, shelter, and health are rarely found. UNHCR is working but it is not enough to help all this needy population⁴⁸.

The world is always facing humanitarian crisis that is affecting the promotion of global governance and leaving an immense number of victims from refugees to injured people to dead people. The international community through organizations and institutions is failing to address this challenge due to many reasons standing in the way of the solutions from political, to financial to cultural.

⁴⁸ Stay Informed 3 things you need to know about Sudan's Ongoing Crisis, UNHCR YouTube video, 4 October 2023

Chapter 2

Emerging Challenges in the New Era

In this chapter we will be discussing the more modern challenges that are affecting the promotion of global governance from the UN and other international institutions and organizations.

The challenges emerging in the new era are related to climate change and sustainable development in addition to technology and cybersecurity. These challenges are harder to tackle due to their rapid and daily development because of the fast-evolving situation. Legislation and decisions regarding such challenges is itself considered a challenge.

In the past few years more importance was given to such topics by governments through legislating laws and regulations regarding them. In addition, that international organizations and regional ones also shifted their concern and focus towards the emerging challenges of the new era in their fundings, conventions, treaties and conferences that take place frequently or occasionally in all countries of the world.

A- Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Climate change is one of the emerging challenges in the new era that is putting the world in a huge danger if it continues without finding long-term solutions. Sustainable development goals include finding solutions for climate change. Climate change is a global issue that affects the whole world without exceptions. When we talk about global warming for example or the depletion that has occurred in the ozone layer that resulted in the formation of an ozone hole are all issues that are affecting the whole world. The weather in most of the countries changed, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods have increased, the nature and the environment are not the same anymore. All these are factors have a negative impact on promoting global governance.

Since the scientific and technological development started to occur in the 1800 and the human activities started to increase such as the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Many harmful and dangerous gases were released due to these activities such as carbon dioxide which is known as greenhouse gases. These gases trap heat in the atmosphere and lead to global warming that is affecting the earth. This is why we need to focus on planting new trees and preserving the existing trees since trees release oxygen which is necessary for humans to live and absorb the carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide and similar harmful gases are released because of pollution that has various causes mainly the production of energy such as electricity, transportation that emits gas from its vehicles, the industrial sectors that includes huge companies and factories that pollute the atmosphere because of their daily activities and work. These cause and lead to what we call climate change. Climate change that is considered as a long-term shift in temperatures and weather patterns⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ United Nations Website, <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-climate-change>, Accessed on 25 September, 2024.

Climate change leads to lack and scarcity in natural resources such as water and food which leads to conflicts between people to obtain these resources and have a fair amount or quantity of what is needed. If we search through history and search for the true reason of most of the wars and conflicts between states and people, we find the true reason behind it is having power and control over natural resources from one state over another state or from one population over another population to ensure their presence and their living.

In the previous part we were tackling the case of refugees due to humanitarian crisis that include wars, armed conflicts and natural disasters. Natural disasters that include floods, damaging earthquakes, tsunamis, rising sea levels, droughts and many other natural disasters that are devastating although used to occur but due to climate change and the huge amount of pollution their number is increasing and their damage is increasing because they are occurring in a damaging way. In addition, that these natural disasters are occurring in new places from before they did not take place.

These natural disasters lead to crisis other than death, damage of infrastructure and homes, scarcity in health and medical services which is the refugee crisis. The refugees and the displaced due to these situations are considered climate refugees because the reason of their displacement is because of the climate. The convention of refugees we mentioned in the previous part that took place in 1951 did not tackle the case of climate refugees specifically but included the case of refugees due to wars and conflicts. This leads to not having legal framework for these refugees and lack of protection and aid to them legally. Although in such cases organizations such as the UN play an immense role through specialized agencies in such matters and disasters.

This crisis leads to another crisis as well which is deprivation of certain populations and hunger and inequality between certain populations and states. Climate change affects every country. Natural disasters occur in every country. But not every country has the financial capability to get over it. This is due to the presence of what is called the Global North and the Global South. When disasters occur in the countries of the Global North the State

immediately takes action and reimburses people and fix the damages as much as it can. Unlike the Global South countries such as some countries of the Middle East, Asia and Africa where many disasters occur but due to the instability and need of these countries and their population it is very hard for them to overcome these disasters. This leads to more poverty, more hunger, more economic instability, more threats to international peace and security due to the increase in conflicts between people. This is a gap and inequality between people that re living in the same world.

Moreover, due to climate change and increase in disasters that is destroying the infrastructure of the state it occurs in, the rate of investments decreases. The decrease of the investment rates leads to decrease in job opportunities and increase in unemployment rates.

The economy becomes instable and the disaster will acquire an immediate remedy that will push states and non-governmental organizations to find short-term solutions to help the people and the build or reconstruct as much as it can to help diminish the rate of damages. Most of the times short-term solutions do not solve the problem from its roots unlike long-term solutions and plans whether economically, socially or politically. This will not only affect the governance in the country or state that was affected by the disaster due to climate change which is national governance, but it will affect the global governance everywhere.

In crisis such as natural disasters especially disasters that affect more than two countries at a time, new policies and rules are needed in addition to humanitarian aid from national organizations and international organizations. Some countries consider this intervention as a form of infringement on their sovereignty.

Health problems is one of the main side effects of climate change that obstructs global governance and the work of institutions that are responsible for promoting it. This requires international cooperation to solve the matter since governments alone are not able to solve such huge and global problem. In addition, that the World Health Organization one of the

United Nations agencies is not able alone to fulfill the gap in this matter without the help of other organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the people as well.

An ongoing global climate change issue is taking place. The rising of sea levels is one of the aspects that are of this tragic change. There is a debate globally taking place about this rise in sea levels according to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007 report⁵⁰. This debate took place between the media and between the scientific people who are scientists and experts in the field of climate especially the oceanographic data. This report showed very modern data regarding this rise of the sea levels and its causes. Sea level change can be in a positive or negative way. In some places of the earth there is rise in sea levels that is due to climate change and in other places there is diminish in sea levels that is slowly leading to drought in certain areas. According to the

World Economic Forum countries such as Bangladesh, China, India and the Netherlands are at high risk in rising sea levels which is putting the lives of around nine-hundred million people in danger⁵¹

Extreme weather changes are one of the side effects of climate change that lead to huge damages. Extreme weather changes such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and other similar events have increased with the increase in climate change rates around the world. Such events affect the application and promotion of global governance and is considered a burden on the states. Already states struggle in granting people the services needed and some states already suffer from a bad economic, social and humanitarian situation due to many causes one of the causes that adds to their suffering is the extreme weather events.

Unfortunately, most of these events take place in countries or states of the Global South and states that are considered poor. We can take an example to extreme weather conditions

⁵⁰ Gehrels, Roland and Ed Garrett, Climate Change: Observed Impacts on Planet Earth, Elsevier, United Kingdom, 2021, pages 325 and 326.

⁵¹ World Economic Forum Website, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/09/rising-sea-levels-global-threat/#:~:text=Which%20countries%20will%20be%20most,coastal%20areas%20in%20acute%20danger.>, Accessed on 27 September, 2024

or events that affected not only one state but many states which is the huge earthquake that occurred in 2024 in Turkey and Syria and had side effects on Lebanon and other neighbor countries. Not only one earthquake took place but two consecutive huge earthquakes during a small period of time in addition to the aftershock earthquakes that also took place in a numerous number.

People in Lebanon and I am one of them felt this earthquake and it was terrifying. The infrastructure in Turkey and Syria in the regions where the earthquake occurred was destroyed completely, the houses of the people, the healthcare centers, and thousands of people were left homeless without a shelter. The earthquake added misery to the lives of these people more in addition to the war and the damage that already happened due to it.

Another case we should tackle when talking about climate change is the change in ecosystems and the migration of certain species from an ecosystem to another. When we talk about migration of species and animals, we do not mention states but we consider the specie or animal us migrating from one ecosystem to another and not from one state to another. Each and every state has a certain ecosystem according to its location in the earth. For example, in Lebanon the sea was not a home for sharks but due to climate change and the shift in ecosystem and the rise in temperatures in the recent years' sharks started to come to the Lebanese sea which is part of the Mediterranean Sea and started to live in it.

It is important to mention when talking about climate change cases and dangers on the world to talk about the major oil spill off Yemen's Red Sea Coast that would likely wipe out 200,000 livelihoods and expose millions of people to highly polluted air. It could also close two major ports. This harmful and dangerous climate crisis in Yemen affects seventeen million people who need food assistance and cuts off other life-saving supplies to Yemen. The most tackling and dangerous of all is that the marine biodiversity and the pristine reefs across the Red Sea will be destroyed! This would lead to taking fish stocks up to twenty-five years to recover. The cost of cleanup alone is estimated at 20 billion dollars. UNDP is supporting the UN and their partners to stop the Red Sea Spill⁵²

⁵² The Journey to Stop Red Sea Spill has begun, YouTube video by UNDP, 1 June 2023.

Climate change is contradictory with sustainable development and the promotion of global governance. It is affecting the world and is considered a global challenge frustrating the world and even the strongest and the richest state alone cannot face this challenge and needs the help and the cooperation of all states in the world. The unity of states and international organizations today to stop climate change and find solutions to natural disasters occurring and affecting all aspects of life is a necessity.

B- Technology and Cybersecurity

One of the most imminent challenges not only on global governance but on humanity today is cybersecurity. When we say cyber, it means all that is related to technology and the internet. In fact, the characteristics of the internet as a network that transcends country borders fit the pattern followed by criminals.

In the virtual world, that is in the world of electronic networks, the world of intangible and ephemeral digital goods there are no borders and this constitutes an advantage that makes criminal activity a very attractive business.

There is a fundamental difference between traditional crimes and information technology crimes. Information technology crime is a modern crime with a high degree of complexity and mystery to the level that some of the jurists defined it as a traditional crime that is prosecuted with the use of electronic tools.

Cyberattacks as a form of information technology crimes is a serious threat to the entire world from an individual to governments. Cyberattacks do not differentiate between individuals, children, women, men, organizations, governments... their target is to make an attack that is known as hacking to technological systems and devices that cause damages regarding the infrastructure and has a negative impact on the international stability. Sometimes the damages caused by cyberattacks cannot be compensated.

Cyberattacks is considered a challenge to the proper application and presence of global governance because its effect on the international society is contrary to the objectives of global governance. Global Governance aims for international stability and cooperation while cyberattacks lead to international instability and lack of cooperation. The greater challenge today is creating legislations, agreements and conventions regarding the

punishment of cyberattacks for the attacker which is considered a criminal and we can call him a cyber-criminal to be punished and fight impunity in this field.

With the immense technological advancement risks on Global Governance increased especially with what is called Artificial Intelligence. A simple example of AI is what many people know and use nowadays which is Chatgpt. If we want to explain what is Chatgpt in our own words according to our experience, it is considered as a personal secretariat to each and every person that uses it. Chatgpt is a like a website you can ask any question in any topic or any aspect of life it is able to answer you and help you. This development makes us sometimes question the necessity of certain tasks demanded today that were very useful and essential in the past but with the presence and help of Chatgpt are they really still useful today?

Technology made committing a crime much easier where committing a crime became accessible from the comfort of the home of the criminal. The characteristics of the information technology crimes are numerous and evolve daily with the evolvement of technology. There are no limits for the internet and thus there are no limits for the cybercrime.

Due to the cybercrime being cross border crime it is sometimes called the globalization crime. There is a difference between the apparent crime and the cybercrime. The apparent crime its tools and execution are apparent to the people who discover it while the cybercrime is called the dark number crime because it is hard to discover it and punish it.

The main motives that push the cybercriminal to commit a cybercrime or a cyberattack might be political, ethical, religious, military, financial, profit, or revenge in addition to many other motives which are countless.

When talking about cybercrimes it is necessary to mention what is known by cyber-terrorism is a face of crimes that threatens the internal and external security of a certain state. Cyber-terrorism requires certain tools to be executed. These tools are numerous such as e-mail which is needed for the communication between the terrorist network and cells, exchanging information, and penetrating the e-mail of others with the aim of espionage and facilitating their terrorist operations.

Another way of executing cyber-terrorism crimes is creating or publishing websites for terrorist groups on the internet under camouflaged names to facilitate communication with their leaders or members, promoting or financing their ideas, publishing how to manufacture explosive materials or any tools used in terrorist acts, and exchanging experiences and opinions and dialogue forums. One of the ways is destruction of websites through unauthorized access to a connection point and sabotaging it or blocked websites and spreading viruses. One of the most famous ways is hacking that occurs by leaking key data and codes for internet programs.

Cyber-terrorism can occur in many ways. Mainly, it occurs by disabling the websites of official state departments on the internet or the internal network, or by disrupting their work, preparation or planning for that or possessing programs designed for disruption. It can occur by misleading information in this regard or cyber tampering with digital judicial evidence. Information encryption especially for military uses. It is important to mention that cyber-terrorism crimes mainly occur for military uses such as military espionage for military or political or any other reason. Preparation and instigation to execute international crimes is one of the reasons.

A very important example to cyber-terrorism is the PAGERS operation that took place in Lebanon in 2024. The pagers operation is considered a cyberattack during the war between Lebanon and Israel. The Pagers operation or attack is a tool that was used by Israel to achieve its goal by defeating Lebanon through its attack on a huge number of Hezbollah elements on all parts of the Lebanese territory that hold a pagers device. This Pager device is a military tool used for soldiers to be able to communicate with each other during war

times and even during time when there is no war. This tool can also be used by civilians that are on military missions like our case here. This tool was found with thousands of Hezbollah members or elements that exploded between their hands at the same time causing massive damages to the person itself where many people lost their eyes, their hands and other parts of their bodies where the pager device was close to.

This incident is a telecommunications disruption and considered a cyberattack. This incident has many causes especially the poor ability of Lebanon in maintaining a strong infrastructure and a stable cybersecurity sector. The political situation is instable and telecommunications disruption is a very strong tool in sending political and military messages to the targeted group.

As technology is evolving the threats on the international peace and security is evolving as well. The biggest proof is the pagers incident and there are many other proofs. A new Cyberattack happens every eleven seconds. How this happens in real life? Let us set the scene Jessie Cooper is CIO at Acme Cooperation and posts on LinkedIn “Acme Cooperation has never been breached, and under my watch, never will.” Beyond his colleagues and followers this post catches the attention of a person with darker murder intentions. Jessie became the target of this person.

The hacker makes his research about the target which is Jessie in our case the hacker continues the research until he finds the remote desktop protocol server for Acme Cooperation. Using a password generation tool, the hackers try to login into his account. The account keeps on sending Jessie notifications and Jessie denies them but the hacker is persistent until the MFA fatigues and Jessie clicks approve to dismiss the annoyance thinking it is from the IT supporting team. Just like that Jessie got hacked and attacked and has access to all files and documents and continues to search until he finds a file that catches his attention such as list of passwords or something similar.

The hacker zips the files to drop box and this is a successful robbery on the internet like that the account of Jessie has been hacked and the data of the cooperation is with the hacker.

The hacker asks Jessie for money to get his account back and with no other solution this is what happens and the hacker signs off and disappears into the far reaches of the web without a face and a name and utterly untraceable.

Such incidents are considered challenges on the United Nations in promoting global governance due to the difficulty in pertaining international peace and security in addition to the difficulty in limiting these crimes since they are increasing and every day we are introduced to new types of cybercrimes with the technological development.

Such cybercrimes pose legal problems in terms of substantive penal law and procedural criminal law. As we know every crime is made of three elements that are common to all types of crimes which are the legal element which means that this crime must be cited in the penal law, the second element which is the moral element which is the will to commit such a crime and the third element which is the material element which is the action taken by the criminal to commit a crime. These elements are common to all crimes and as well as the cybercrime.

As mentioned above the moral element of cybercrime does not differ from the moral element of a physical crime which assumes the element of knowledge, will and awareness and the presence of a criminal intent (general and specific). It is important to mention that of course a good intention plays a role in exempting or mitigating punishment such as entering by mistake.

Cybercrimes have created numerous legal and procedural problems, most importantly the material element and the evidence which raise the priority issue of defining these elements such that they are considered an intangible non possessable value with no physical entity which strips them of the protection of traditional criminal law.

These crimes target moral rather than tangible material interests. What is new and differs cybercrimes from traditional crimes is the addition of a new element to these crimes which

is the electronic element. Where without this fundamentally new concept and new element we would not be facing and while new phenomenon.

These crimes are characterized by the multiplicity and diversity of their perpetrators, by their inclusion of new and unfamiliar behavior, by their global scope, by their geographical distance between the perpetrator (on one continent) and the victim (perhaps on another continent). Even it can be characterized by the ignorance of one of them of the other which means that the perpetrator might commit a cybercrime against a victim that he does not know unlike in normal crime where they are fully aware of each other. In addition, to the technical distance between the use of the computer as a tool for the crime and its data and information.

For example the crime of theft does not mean stealing a computer itself, secretly or by force, which is governed by the provisions of ordinary theft stipulated in the penal code. Rather the subject of the cybercrime is the theft of information assets, the intangible assets of others which is closely linked to computer technology and the satellite internet. In such a case the computer is used as a tool for committing this crime which would not have occurred without this new technology.

The electronic element introduces new problems and challenges that are faced by states and societies that are also challenges to the application and implementation of global governance by the United Nations. These difficulties and challenges are numerous which are the absence of legal texts or if found their number is few such as the Lebanese law number 81/2018 relating to electronic transactions and personal data. Although such law is an important step taken but we are still far away from the evolution of such crimes and we need a higher number of laws.

Another challenge is the inadequacy of modern criminal laws and the ineffectiveness of current traditional laws to combat cybercrimes. There is also difficulty of means of proof and inspection, and difficulty of access of evidence. In addition, to lack of legal recognition of the nature of evidence related to these crimes and the difficulty in reaching or uncovering

the perpetrators destroy evidence. The evidence used here is different than the evidence used in traditional crimes since it is moral. The crime is related to non-material rights that are directed at a machine, automated system, information, electronic services, satellite networks, communications and not human being. There are no dead bodies, no traces of blood, and no physical papers that are distorted, the truth distorted, the content distorted, or scattered or thrown away. This causes a problem to the police and judges which might not possess the technical experience in such matters.

A very sensitive topic should be covered which is digital forensic evidence which is distinguished by its digital characteristics such as it is fast disappearing and to acquire it special technical experience from experts in technology. Some are user created such as texts, address, books, images...some are computer created such as dialing, browser cache, history, cookies... Some of digital evidence is IP Address for example which is a unique address for every computer that that enter internet network and one computer cannot enter or be connected to more than two internet networks in the world, as well as physical address and e-mail address.

The obstacles in fighting information technology crimes are considering information technology crime according to certain laws in certain states as a crime while in other states they are not considered crimes. Moreover, the cooperation is weak and slow between countries in fighting such crimes. In addition, that many of the people and companies that provide ISP internet are illegal.

Conclusion

As aforementioned, our world is experiencing rapid development on all levels and due to it the growing interdependence between states and shared goals and vulnerabilities increased and this led to making global governance more crucial today.

This thesis addresses and focuses on global governance from all its aspects from its definition, to its importance and historical evolution, the initiatives taken by the UN and the challenges faced. The United Nations is a central player in international relations and through its initiatives that were mentioned in this thesis such as programs and organizations founded by it to tackle certain problems together with non-governmental organizations and institutions. With all the steps taken by such institutions the goal is not achieved yet due to various reasons such as the geopolitical tensions we can take an example of the wars, tensions and conflicts that are occurring today between many countries in the world.

These wars and conflicts are the contradictions of the values and goals of the UN and the global governance. Institutional limitations are one of the greatest challenges faced by the UN and any other international or local organization. Institutional limitations especially in states where there is a huge amount of laws and regulations and formalities. For example, in a certain state for a donation to be passed to a certain institution it must undergo a complicated procedural process that takes a long time and needs a lot work which makes it harder to achieve the intended goal.

Moreover, emerging threats is causing a delay on working on the good application and effective work of global governance from terrorism to cyberattacks to all kinds of violence whether physical or cyber.

From promoting human rights, to humanitarian crisis and refugee support, to climate change and sustainable development, to cybersecurity and threats related to technology all these are challenges faced by the UN and all institutions aiming for the good application of global governance. Which means that responding quickly and effectively is a hard task for

the UN to make regarding global governance due to these challenges. In addition to external challenges there are challenges within the UN body internally that makes it difficult in various cases for the intervention of the UN to be effective and fulfill its intended objectives.

There are structural weaknesses within the body of the UN such as the veto power given to members in the security council. This power is essential sometimes especially when there is an oppressive decision that might be taken the veto power in this case is necessary to stop such decision. But, on the other hand sometimes decisions should be taken by the security council that are necessary and needed but due to political divisions and certain private interests for certain states the veto power is used in a negative way.

Moreover, there are many agencies operating with the UN that are underfunded and without funding or with low funding rates they cannot operate correctly and fulfill their objectives. One of the main downsides of the UN system is the lack of enforcement capacity. In a way or another although the UN in various cases intervenes and takes decision but these decisions are not enforceable due to the sovereignty of states as well as there are many states that are not members of the UN and at this point the UN cannot enforce its decisions on them. All these points mentioned show the lack of credibility and efficiency of the UN and show and prove to us why the global governance although it is necessary and important but its application is not as easy as we might think due to many obstacles it passes through.

There is a huge gap between global decision making and local realities that is becoming bigger due to the lack of citizens engagement and participation.

However, there is always hope and as it is said that with a little bit of faith, we can move mountains. The path forward towards enhancing global governance although has so many obstacles and difficulties but it is not impossible. There are many effective solutions that could be applied and taken into consideration some of them are making global governance more transparent to the people and the stakeholders for it to be applied correctly, in addition to increasing the participation especially of the youth and students that are the future of the

world, moreover making accountability necessary for improvement, and adapting to the new concepts and values will be a milestone in achieving the goals of global governance.

In order to strengthen the global governance in the new era some recommendations are to be taken into consideration. First, since the UN is a key player in the application of global governance in the world and there are some weaknesses in its structures the first step that should be taken is the reform of the structures of the UN.

Long -term reforms should be done in the Security Council for it to track current obstacles and crisis facing the world such as the wars taking place. One of the reforms is limit the access of veto for the states that can be used in harmful ways especially in humanitarian and urgent cases. Second, strengthen the engagement and participation of all parts of the society in addition to UN in an effective way.

Partnerships between UN and regional organizations, civil society and the private sector in order to implement local and international solutions to various problems and cases. Collaborations with NGOs should be increased and concentration on their consultative role should take place especially in peacebuilding, climate adaptation and digital safety. Third, global governance should be more human centered in a way where the dignity of human is preserved and equity is the base of relations between people and the state and people with each other which leads to greater inclusion in public and international affairs of citizens.

This makes sure that the voices of the most vulnerable populations are not only heard but acted upon. Which means combatting inequality in global health and development because inequality leads to lack in cooperation and stability tax reforms, debt relief and fair vaccine mechanisms for example are actions that should be done. Fourth, empower and support regional governance structures such as the Arab League, the African Union, ASEAN because this leads to faster application and promotion of global governance and culturally aligned responses. Fifth, there should be a cybersecurity treaty between all states of the globe which means that this treaty will solve the cybersecurity issue on the global level this treaty should be binding mentioning the legal state behavior in cyberspace, data protection

standards and cyber-conflict rules since cyberattacks lack a legal framework. Sixth, binding frameworks for climate action is the main solution to the climate change danger and all states should participate in such frameworks such as move from voluntary Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement to enforceable and with a time-limit or deadline for climate obligations this decreases global risks and require legal accountability.

Global governance with the following reforms and the will for change can make huge positive transformations. The UN can play an immense role in securing sustainable world order. The huge challenges of the 21st century does not only require strong institutions but real leaders in the world that have the will and are capable in applying this change. The question remains that is the bad application of global governance in the world is spontaneous or on purpose from certain leaders for political and geopolitical reasons?

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