

# GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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## **Abstracts**

# Supporting or Resisting Global Public Goods? The Policy Dimension of a Contested Concept



*Maurizio Carbone*

Following the publication of a seminal book by the UN Development Programme in 1999, the concept of global public goods has become a key theme in the debate on international development. Supporters argue that an adequate provision of GPGs can help manage the negative consequences of globalization; moreover, considering that these goods provide benefits to both developed and developing countries, resources should be additional to foreign aid. Resistance has come both from developed countries, which question the issue of additionality, and from developing countries, which raise the issues of diversion of resources and the international decisionmaking process. This article shows how this concept has emerged and has been dealt with by policymakers in the Financing for Development Conference in March 2002 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002. It also analyzes the work and final report of the International Task Force on Global Public Goods established by France and Sweden in April 2003. **KEYWORDS:** global public goods, international organizations, United Nations Development Programme, Financing for Development, World Summit on Sustainable Development, norms.

# Claiming Rights Under Global Governance: Children's Rights in Argentina



*Jean Grugel and Enrique Peruzzotti*

There is very little research on whether global human rights regimes serve as tools for the promotion of a domestic agenda of rights within democratic states, although their role under authoritarianism has been extensively analyzed. This article offers a case study of the impact of one such regime, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on domestic advocacy in democratic Argentina. The effectiveness of the convention at the domestic level depends, at least in part, on the extent to which it empowers activists within states to make claims on behalf of children. The article identifies an increase in claims-making on behalf of children since the convention was ratified and discusses its role in bringing about legislation that establishes children as rights-bearing individuals. Nevertheless, the deterioration in children's social rights over the same period raises doubts as to whether the domestic incorporation of the convention, on its own, can create social and economic entitlements for children. **KEYWORDS:** children, rights, global norms, domestic activism, Argentina.

# Securitization of International Public Health: Implications for Global Health Governance and the Biological Weapons Prohibition Regime



*Alexander Kelle*

This article analyzes the extent to which international public health has become securitized and what effects this has on global health governance and the biological weapons control regime. Attempts to securitize public health are traced in the two multilateral discursive spaces of greatest relevance to biological weapons arms control and international public health; the community of state parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, and the World Health Organization. The conclusion is that with respect to public health, the identified securitization moves have led to a strengthening of the state as actor in the provision of international public health. For biological weapons arms control, the impact of the identified securitization moves depends largely on the overall development of the biological weapons control regime. **KEYWORDS:** securitization, international public health, health security, biological security, biological weapons.

# The Internet and Global Governance: Principles and Norms for a New Regime



*Milton Mueller, John Mathiason,  
and Hans Klein*

Since the mid-1990s, efforts have been under way to construct an international regime for global Internet governance. Beginning with the formation of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, efforts at regime construction were a main focus of the 2001–2005 UN World Summit on the Information Society. However, little progress was made toward an international agreement. This reflected policymakers' ill-advised attempt to shortcut regime construction: they attempted to define regime rules and procedures without first defining underlying principles and norms. This article offers example sets of principles and norms of the type that are missing and that could provide the foundation for an Internet governance regime. The authors conclude that a framework convention would be the appropriate institutional mechanism for advancing regime construction. **KEYWORDS:** Internet governance, regime theory, World Summit on the Information Society, ICANN, framework convention.

# Transforming Political Authority: UN Democratic Peacebuilding in Afghanistan



*Richard J. Ponzio*

This study examines the leadership role of the United Nations, from 2001 to 2005, in helping the government and people of Afghanistan to build democratic institutions and practices at national and local levels. The UN, seeking a better form of governance that could also politically unite non-Taliban factions, pursued with Afghan elites a risky strategy of democratization with a “light footprint” during a low-intensity insurgency. From interim to transitional to elected authorities, UN-facilitated political development activities have, in effect, initiated a transformation in the notion and sources of authority among Afghans—from rule by religious scholars, tribal elders, and warlords to a hybrid model of governance involving democratically elected leaders. By helping Afghans reconcile the inherent tensions between these competing forms of authority, international peacebuilders contributed to improved conditions of governance and a reduction in intrastate political violence. The case of Afghanistan affirms the benefits of democratization after war that seeks to bridge the gap in conceptions between old and new authority types. Drawing on these findings, policy recommendations are advanced to further strengthen the UN system’s democratic peacebuilding work in facilitating the political (re)construction of war-shattered societies. **KEYWORDS:** peacebuilding, democratization, conflict management, governance, Afghanistan, authority.

# The Global Politics of Human Embryonic Stem Cell Science



*Brian Salter*

In a rapidly evolving political landscape, the global politics of human embryonic stem cell science are driven by the several polarities of its immense promise and uncertainty as a vehicle for the treatment of disease, its economic potential and risk, and its cultural attractions and challenges. The international competition between states for scientific and economic advantage in HESC science must deal with the sensitivities of both consumer and financial markets to the moral status of the human embryo. In responding to this political opportunity, and to the extent that formal ethical discussion may facilitate the consequent negotiations around conflicting cultural values, bioethics has emerged as a form of governance closely linked to the evolution of regulatory policies. **KEYWORDS:** stem cells, bioethics, governance, human embryo, regulation.