

Global Governance and Government:

Both refer to purposive behavior, to goal-oriented activities, to systems of rule; but government suggests activities that are backed by formal authority, by police powers to insure the implementation of duly constituted policies, whereas governance refers to activities backed by shared goals that may or may not derive from legal and formally prescribed responsibilities and that do not necessarily rely on police powers to overcome defiance and attain compliance.

Governance, in other words, is a more encompassing phenomenon than government. It embraces governmental institutions, but it also subsumes informal, nongovernmental mechanisms whereby those persons and organizations within its purview move ahead, satisfy their needs, and fulfill their wants.

(James Rosenau 1992, In: Karns and Mingst:4)

Institutions:

- Sets of rules that stipulate the ways in which states should cooperate and compete with each other. (Mearsheimer 94/95)
- Arenas for acting out power relations. (Ernst and Wilson 92)

“IOs deserve attention at least in part because they have agency, agenda-setting influence and potentially important socializing influences.”

(*Handbook*, Risse et. al. p. 193)