Global governance, defined as the set of actors, and international institutions involved in the management of global trade and finance. Following the flurry of financial reform and “re-regulation” initiatives in the aftermath of the 2008-2009 Global Economic Crisis, global governance has become an increasingly important area of study for international relations (IR) and international political economy (IPE) scholars. In this course, we investigate the causal factors determining intergovernmental and transnational cooperation in the area of global financial regulation, employing the latest theoretical toolkits from the IR/IPE disciplines. While governments coordinate with one another across international institutions such as the G20, the IMF, BIS and IOSCO, private financial actors have also stepped up their influence through intensive lobbying and various transnational private regimes. In addition to reviewing the major theoretical traditions (market power approaches, historical institutionalism, liberal theory or societal-based approaches and economic constructivism), we will analyze the role of power, interests, ideas and institutions in informing the preferences of the G20 countries, and their interactions within the global sites of governance.

Literatur


Leistungsnachweise

Studiennachweis: aktive Teilnahme, Literaturberichte, Referat und Thesenpapier.
Leistungsnachweis (Modulprüfung): wie Studiennachweis inklusive Hausarbeit.