

## Global Public Goods: Concepts, Measurement, Policies and Financing (2020)

Prosperity

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There are many fields (e.g. education, health, postal services) where the working of market, focusing on profitability, can not serve a broader view-of public interest, and the Government (State) has to act as a problem-solver through subsidization or nationalization. These situations are considered to be the presence of externalities, with economic decisions creating costs or benefits for the society other than the decision-taker in the business sector. These are the so-called social costs or social benefits. The mentioned fields and situations are considered as public (or government) sector which supplies public goods and services. Its public expenditure is divided between goods and services (purchased by the state) and cash transfers (to individuals or industry) in the national budgeting.

Today, on the analogy of national public goods, the growing importance of global public goods (e.g., environmental sustainability, health or financial stability) is widely recognized. Accordingly, there exists need for a theory global public goods and appropriate supporting policies at both national government level and global level. Without them the efforts could hardly be successful to overcome the key weakness in the current arrangement for providing global goods. Such weaknesses are the following:

- *The jurisdictional gap*, that is, the discrepancy between the globalized world and national, separate units of policy-making. To close it a circular policy-making process is needed for between the national level actions and global-level ones.
- *The participation gap*. To enhance participation in determining global public goods priorities it is indispensable to ensure equity in global policy-making in the fields of North-South representation in the governance of international organizations (G-8 group, International Monetary Fund, etc.), the

participation of civil society and business sector, the sustainable development, and the role of enhanced inter-disciplinarity in the newer, more issue-oriented international organizations.

- *The incentive gap.* Beside the equity and access only on an issue-by-issue basis it is also important that poor countries have financial means to play an active role in global cooperation based on a preferred strategy. To attain this role of international agreements appear to be decisive.

By closing these gaps the available new toolkit of global cooperation will promote the capacity of national governments in both developing and industrial countries to achieve their national policy objectives which are increasingly influenced by international forces through such global public goods as environment, financial stability, food security, health, culture and peace. To attain it there are need for two important changes: first, international cooperation must form an integral part of national public policy making, second, international cooperation must be a fair proposition for all countries if it is to be successful.

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Despite the growing importance of global public goods in the global economy, and the fact that the serious under provision of global public goods contributes to the today's turmoil, many people do not know what it really means. To fill this gap in knowledge the Course introduces the participants into the process of extrapolating the concept of public goods from the national level to the global level. In doing so the Course proves that the two tests of a "public good", nonrivalry and nonexcludability, can also be applied at the global level, and this concept is useful in presenting and analysing the contemporary global challenges.

A second major objective of the Course is to give many-sided information on how it is possible to find feasible policy options and strategies that would promote a more reliable supply of global public goods and strengthen the global human security and development.

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This online course will cover the following modules:

- Module 1: From the standard theory to a theory of global public goods
- Module 2: Models, measurement and institutions of producing global public goods
- Module 3: Feasible policy options and key strategies
- Module 4: Potential mechanisms and resources for financing global public goods

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In order to ensure the best possible outreach, the course will be delivered through e-learning. Through a multiple-instructional setting, the goal is to achieve the learning objectives by means of learning technologies that match personal learning styles and by the inclusion of non-linear learning that aims at the development of just-in-time skills of adult learners. At the same time, in order to allow participants maximum flexibility of scheduling, the learning will be conducted in an asynchronous manner. Using a state-of-the-art training architecture, UNITAR will combine self-learning with assessments and online discussions. The pedagogy - adapted specifically to professionals in full-time work - will help train participants through various experiences: absorb (read); do (activity); interact (socialize); reflect (relate to one's own reality).

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This course is relevant to Government officials, central bankers, experts of international organizations, auditors of SAIs, financial analyst, academics, and university/college students.

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A certificate of completion will be issued by UNITAR to all participants who complete the course-related assignments and assessments successfully. **Course schedule is subject to change. Course fee is non-refundable but**

***transferrable to another course or participant and subject to change as per UNITAR's policy on pricing.***

Recommended hardware and software requirements for taking our e-learning courses:

- Platform: Windows XP sp3, Vista sp2, Windows 7 sp1, MacOS X.
- Hardware: 2 GB of RAM and higher for Vista and Windows 7.
- Software: Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint and Adobe Acrobat Reader (downloadable for free at adobe.com).
- Browser: Internet Explorer 8 or higher; Mozilla Firefox 8 or higher.
- Internet connection: 128kbps and higher.
- Note: JavaScript, pop-ups & cookies must be enabled.

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