

*Table 4.1: Characteristics of organizational and institutional forms for the production and provision of public goods*

Characteristics	Range and explanation
1. spatial characteristics	global/regional (e.g. cross-border)/local production and provision
2. national characteristics	own/common/foreign production and provision
3. degree and kind of competition	degree: competition within state agencies and between state(-dependent) agencies and/or private institutions kind: inter-organizational competition (between organizations regardless whether private or public) or intra-organizational competition (see 4.)
4. participation rights	voting rights; terms of office; continuous vs. discrete participation
5. binding nature	obligatory vs. voluntary «consumption»

#### *4.1.1 Spatial and national characteristics*

Characteristics 1 and 2 dwell upon the subject of geographic or spatial organization for the production and provision of public goods. The first characteristic or dimension aims at the area where a publicly provided good is (can be) consumed or at the number of people who (can) consume a publicly provided good regardless of national borders. Contrary or supplementary to that, Characteristic 2 deals with the jurisdiction of provision.

Global public goods are provided at a global scale, whereas on the other end of the continuum, local public goods are provided at the lowest administrative level. It is obvious that global public goods have become increasingly important during the last decades due to the process of internationalization. Kaul et al. (1999, p. 16) define global public goods as «*outcomes (or intermediate products) that tend towards universality in the sense that they benefit all countries, population groups and generations*». They therefore exhibit considerable external effects, and the problems of provision resemble those of all pure public goods. Furthermore, there is no single responsible institution, like a government on the national level, which is designed to ensure provision and which is elected to define political priorities in the provision process.