Global governance cannot be understood as a single clear project above globalization. Instead there are several global governance mechanisms or processes. The relative democracy of these processes can be systematically evaluated based on a certain criteria. Thus, these mechanisms or processes can then also be democratized. Democratization is largely a matter of progressive inclusion of various groups and categories of people in political life. In the context of this study, democratization refers to increased levels of participation and creation of more inclusive global governance.

The study begun with the basic assumption that there is a democratic deficit in current global governance. The aim was to find out what types of solutions to this deficit could be outlined through the Doha-Monterrey-Johannesburg-process, and if the process itself was an indication of a futuristic change, in terms of international relations a signal, of a more democratic phase in the conduct of international relations and global governance.

The theoretical framework comprized of key conceptual considerations and two, state-centric and pluralist, approaches to global governance. The documented material was analyzed through the concept of participation.

The results of the case study show that the Doha-Monterrey-Johannesburg-process has indicated creation of more inclusive global governance. In terms of participation it has indicated increased democracy on two accounts. First, it has meant gearing up the participatory mechanisms, technical assistance and capacity-building, aimed towards more equal participation of the developing countries in global policy-making. Second, the Doha-Monterrey-Johannesburg process has meant further pluralization of global governance by involving non-governmental actors, like non-governmental organizations, in the global governance processes through consultation, multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnership programs.