



FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE STUDIES

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Chapeau

In the Pact for the Future, we need a **New Global Deal to better implement SDGs** for three main reasons:

1. **To include the future generations** concerns – and the survival of humankind – in all public and private governance systems at all levels, on the basis of foresight and public debate about possible choices;

2. To organize the joint and coordinated action we need to **provide public goods** which can only be provided **at global level**: countering climate change, pandemics, large natural and human disasters, global economic recessions, nuclear and digital threats;

3. To **deepen cooperation between developed and developing countries** according to a win-win approach: if developing countries act to implement SDGs, they should be supported by developed countries; if developed countries accept to support developing countries, they should benefit from new economic opportunities, and also from the improvement of the global context, with more sustainability and security.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

THE SUMMIT FOR THE FUTURE AND A NEW MULTILATERAL PROCESS FOR SDGs

A new multilateralism must also be able to open real chances for all those who want to implement the SDG agenda. That is why the **Summit of the Future's main outcome** should be more than a compelling Declaration about a Pact for the Future.

It should also be to launch a **more powerful process** committing all the relevant stakeholders **to** change the way the multilateral system works, to better implement SDGs at all levels and to co-create a new development model. This more powerful process should be based on:

1. **national strategic plans** to implement the SDGs to be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis

2. **international support conditions** for these plans counting on some key instruments to be also monitored and evaluated on a regular basis

3. global governance reforms to provide a **stronger political engine** to drive this process

1. It is high time to change the SDG agenda's approach and move from a ticking list of 17 objectives to real national strategic plans for a new development model involving several transitions: in the energy, food, biodiversity, digital, education, social protection fields.

2. A better implementation of the SDGs depends on national responsibilities, but also **on better international supporting conditions**. Some key instruments for this international support should already be referred:

- **A new multilateral instrument pooling and disseminating new knowledge and training resources to implement SDGs**. A central effort should be put on digital solutions for managing resources, food, climate disasters, energy, transports, urban life and access to health and education.
- **A multilateral framework for the digital transformation** defining common standards for the next generation of the web, for the using big data, for principles to develop artificial intelligence, for the business model of digital platforms, notably those which organise the access to knowledge, the markets and supply chains, the logistic support, the social interactions and the democratic debate.
- **A multilateral system to monitor the per capita carbon prints and organize a compensation procedures**
- The Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection
- **Global trade standards for the development of the global supply chains**, enabling capacity building in all countries involved, promoting better economic environmental social and governance standards
- **A global long term investment plan** mobilising the various private and public components

3. This process to better implement SDGs also requires **global governance reforms**:

- to strengthen the **UN development, social, environmental, digital systems**. The last two ones are more recent and require a single strong UN body able to define global rules, provide technical assistance and promote best practices.

- to make the multilateral system work more effectively with a **multilevel and multistakeholder approach and with a higher participation of women and young people**;

- to rebalance the **governance composition and action of the International Financial Institutions**;

- to use **foresight and focus on future generations in a systematic way**, as a permanent basis for political debate and choice.

This **process** of more effective and inclusive implementation of the SDGs should:

- be based on **bi-annual Summits** reporting on concrete outcomes and defining the next steps
- **involve all the relevant actors** from representative and participatory democracy at national, macroregional and global levels. The relevant UN bodies could also be usefully complemented by other relevant bodies such macroregional organizations (EU, AU, etc) and the G20
- **be driven by a political engine**, an upgraded ECOSOC, a real Executive Council with a representative and rotating composition and with the competence to coordinate all relevant UN agencies and programmes via a stronger UN General Secretariat.

A NEW GLOBAL DEAL FOR GOVERNING PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

1. Prioritizing issues on the environmental governance agenda for which the less developed countries are the demanders, with more effective mechanisms to facilitate access to green technologies and clean energy and **to support green industrialization**.

2. A new **non-proliferation Treaty for fossil fuels** must be concluded with the goal of phasing out fossil fuel exploration, extraction, production and use on a timeline which is compatible with the 1.5-degree scenario.

3. The **polluter pays principle** must become a key principle which allows for courts but also governments to levy taxes and exceptional levies on major polluters to finance loss and damage.

4. Three global governance mechanisms should be established to make the system more coherent: (i) setting up **a unified UN environment agency to tackle the Triple Planetary Crisis** (ii) creating an interconnected scientific framework, and (iii) introducing an ombudsman for nature.

A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT THROUGH A NEW GLOBAL DEAL

1. A pro-employment, pro-development, pro-environment, pro-investment, and pro-social, macro-economic framework is needed to deliver on “decent work” creation and universal social protection for all working and non-working, **key components of a new Social Contract** supported by a **New Deal at the global level**. A perspective that is rights-based and that aims at rebuilding trust in public institutions and policies.

2. **Job creation benefits** would accrue if the expansion of investments, is preceded by massive investments in quality education and skills development for young women and men supporting youth multiple transitions

2. Tax funded public spending on other social sectors, in particular quality education, training and life-long learning opportunities, resilient health services, care, housing, water and sanitation plays a **critical role in reducing social inequalities** and in promoting equality of opportunities.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY, INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. International institutions to encourage developing countries to use the industrial policy

Instead of promoting liberalization as a pre-condition for assistance, international and supranational regional institutions should encourage the use of industrial policy tools for long-term sustainable development purposes.

2. Adapt multilateral rules to renewable industrial policies

Countries should be allowed to use industrial policy to build their capacity in renewable energy generation. Exemptions could come in a number of different forms such as a rule change on local content requirements specifically, reestablishment of previously permitted 'green light' subsidies, or a broader declaration of renewable energy as a global public good.

3. R&D Treaty to commit a share of high and middle-income GDP to international open-source research

A global fund to support basic research address technological bottlenecks where the findings are made available to all can address many of the important challenges society faces. All nations should pool financing in an equitable way for the development of mission-oriented research innovation and technology.

TO MAKE TRADE TO WORK FOR PROSPERITY, PEOPLE AND PLANET

1. The existing WTO system is in need of reforms, in particular on four issues which are critical for guaranteeing equal conditions for all WTO members: the use of state subsidies; a binding dispute settlement; the definition of a new framework for "national security; measures to support the inclusion of the smaller and weaker members.

2. The WTO needs to develop a framework to support the protection of global public goods such as climate change and the protection of biodiversity, by limiting the spill over effects of national measures, as has been done with the recent agreement to curb subsidies to overfishing.

FINANCING IN A POLYCRISIS SCENARIO

1. Global Financial Architecture and debt financing

A **new financial contract between the Global North and Global South** is needed along the following three interrelated areas:

-Finance for development. And the two priorities – the fights against climate change and against poverty – are complementary rather than mutually exclusive. Financing these goals will require new sources of revenues and we need to mobilise all sources of finance, including official development assistance, domestic resources, and private investment.

-Debt distress and the increasing debt burden for Global South countries. Debt vulnerabilities must be addressed through a combination of debt management and growth restoration measures.

-Contingency financing is not working well for many lower-income countries. It must be significantly expanded to allow lower-income countries to deal with unforeseen and unexpected expenses.

Strengthening the role of countries from the Global South in international financial institutions is crucial to establishing fairness and ensuring equitable representation.

2. Investment and Global Public Goods.

Addressing the polycrisis requires **massive investment in a wide range of global public goods** - environment, healthcare, education, infrastructure, and digitalisation. This requires the collaboration of public bodies, institutions, and the private sector in an innovative approach to public-private partnerships (PPPs).

3. Global Tax System

The global tax system is flawed, lower-income countries being the most negatively affected by it. Indeed, there is a compelling case for high- and low-income countries to agree on a new, more inclusive round of negotiations at the **UN level to achieve more equitable and sustainable global tax reform.**

4. Investment funds for target-specific SDG projects

Setting up **investment funds for target-specific SDG projects.** For example, one fund would focus on investment for CO2 reduction; another on energy transition to renewable resources; a third one on cleaning up the global oceans, etc. These funds would be professionally managed with a technical focus on achieving sustainability goals. Investors in these funds reflects a variety of stakeholders: International institutions like IMF, World Bank, European Union, ASEAN; a club of willing states; private investors

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 2)

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL AND VISION FOR OUR AI-DRIVEN FUTURE

A dedicated, permanent UN body should be established to oversee and coordinate these efforts towards a common vision regarding:

1. **A Shared Human-Centric Definition of AI** that Emphasises its Mission and Goals, and Not its Technical Dimensions
2. Working Towards the Recognition and **Regulation of Digital Realms and AIs as Global Public Goods**
3. Supporting **Open Data as Sustainable Data** based on F.A.I.R. Data Principles and Tools.
4. Towards **Equitable and Sustainable AI Development**

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 4)

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE 2.0: A MORE DEMOCRATIC AND EFFICIENT UNITED NATIONS

1. Empowering the General Assembly

To balance the power between the principal organs of the UN, the General Assembly should have the competence to pass resolutions and recommendations on disputes and conflicts and not wait for a request from the Security Council

2. ECOSOC and New Resilience Council

Upgrading the ECOSOC to an Executive Council or creating a Sustainable Development or Resilience Council emanating from the General Assembly are ideas discussed by governments, parliaments and civil society organizations. The word 'Council' is used to indicate the operational character of the body and the

capacity to make decisions and react with concrete measures to challenges as they arise. Their composition should be representative and reflect the different grades of development among the UN Members.

3. Emergency Platform for Complex Global Shocks

In case of a complex global shock a platform with multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder participation can help to respond better. The United Nations is the only organization that can fulfill this role. The Secretary-General should get the mandate to convene and operationalize automatically an Emergency Platform in the event of a complex global shock of sufficient scale, severity, and

4. Collective Global Leadership: Upgrading the role of Regional Organisations in the UN system

Constructive partnerships between the UN and regional entities must be institutionalized. Biannual meetings of heads of regional organizations, the Secretary-General, the president of the Security Council, the president of the General Assembly, and depending on the issue, the heads of selected UN Agencies could create a permanent framework of discussion and trust building.