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Background Brief for the Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice, and Economic Institutions

Hosted at the Stimson Center in Washington D.C.

5-6 June 2019

About the partner organizations

About the Stimson Center: The Stimson Center is a nonpartisan policy research center working to protect people, preserve the planet, and promote security & prosperity. Stimson’s award-winning research serves as a roadmap to address borderless threats through concerted action. Our formula is simple: we gather the brightest people to think beyond soundbites, create solutions, and make those solutions reality. We follow the credo of one of history’s leading statesmen, Henry L. Stimson, in taking “pragmatic steps toward ideal objectives.” We are practical in our approach and independent in our analysis. Our innovative ideas change the world. The Just Security 2020 Program supports efforts to build more capable global governance institutions to better cope with existing and new global challenges, in the face of growing mass violence in fragile states, the threat of runaway climate change, and fears of devastating cross-border economic shocks and cyber-attacks. Effective problem solving requires both global collaboration and attention to serious deficits of justice as well as security, to create what we call “just security.” The program gives particular attention to initiating and influencing preparations for a Leaders Summit, in September 2020 in New York, on United Nations renewal and innovation. Visit our new knowledge Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform: <http://www.platformglobalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>

About the Global Challenges Foundation: The Global Challenges Foundation (GCF) facilitates global governance reform aimed at ensuring the fair and effective mitigation of global catastrophic risks. In collaboration with others, we foster a demand for change and generate plausible alternatives. Founded by Swedish-Hungarian financier Laszlo Szombatfalvy in 2012, the GCF is a politically independent not for profit entity.

About One Earth Future Foundation: For more than a decade, One Earth Future has worked to solve complex problems at the root of armed conflict. Through its unique culture of iterative learning and improvement, One Earth Future designs, tests, and partners to scale programs that help communities see problems in new ways and solve them collectively. OEF Currently has 7 main programs: Shuraako, PASO Columbia, Stable Seas, Shared Resources, Our Secure Future, and OEF Research. Learn more about One Earth Future and its programs at oneearthfuture.org

About the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office: The values of freedom, justice and solidarity inspire the educational and policy related work of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). As a progressive political foundation, the work of FES is oriented towards enhancing global solidarities and providing progressive solutions for pertinent global challenges - transforming our world as stipulated by the 2030 Agenda. FES believes in inclusion, participation and dialogue among all stakeholders to foster democracy, social justice and peace. The FES New York office serves as the liaison for FES offices worldwide with the United Nations (UN) in New York and the international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund and World Bank) in Washington, D.C. The office addresses peace, justice and economic issues, working closely with academia, civil society, multilateral institutions and their Member State governments to convene multi-stakeholder debates. The formats of our work include international conferences, expert workshops and high-level meetings involving government representatives, as well as published policy briefs and analytical studies. Our overarching mission is to bring a special focus to the perspectives of trade unions, women, and developing and emerging-market countries in an effort to forge consensus toward multilateral solutions to international and global challenges.

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Overview of the Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice, and Economic Institutions

5-6 June 2019 at the Stimson Center in Washington, D.C.

Co-Sponsors: The Stimson Center, Global Challenges Foundation (GCF), One Earth Future Foundation (OEF), and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung New York Office (FES)

Alongside related Global Policy Dialogues on Preventive Action, Sustaining Peace, and Global Governance (December 2018 in Doha) and Climate Governance: Innovating the Paris Agreement & Beyond (October 2019 in Seoul), the **Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice, and Economic Institutions** will contribute ideas and capabilities to a growing transnational network for global governance renewal and innovation, using current reform proposals as points of departure. Informed by a six-week e-consultation in April-May 2019, the Global Policy Dialogue (GPD) will seek to:

- Establish broad areas of consensus on priority reform innovations vis-à-vis specific global governance policy and institutional reform challenges related to global security, justice, and the economy, building on Albright-Gambari Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance's proposals and the policy research of GCF, OEF, and FES.
- Provide fresh ideas and perspectives, and to help strengthen and build greater global support, for ongoing, official reform efforts *from within* the multilateral system of governance to improve the United Nations, International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, International Financial Institutions, World Trade Organization, and G20.
- Engage a broad network of organizations and individuals committed to achieving critical global governance changes by 2020, the United Nations' 75th anniversary, while setting the stage for undertaking even more ambitious reforms post-2020.

The global policy dialogue will organize its agenda around three distinct discussion groups:

- (1) **Security:** UN Security Council, UN General Assembly Reform (e.g., creation of an UN Parliamentary Network or Assembly), and the UN Peacebuilding Architecture
- (2) **Justice:** International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, and the UN Human Rights Council
- (3) **Economic:** Toward a New Framework for Global Economic Governance: International Financial Institutions, UN Economic and Social Council, the World Trade Organization, and G20

The global policy dialogue will give special attention to the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and regional organizations, and between the United Nations and non-state actors from civil society and the private sector (e.g., the Albright-Gambari Commission's idea of a "UN Global Partnership", to better harness the ideas, networks, capabilities, and diversity of non-state actors in the work of the, heretofore, primarily intergovernmental United Nations). Together, the three-part GPD series aims to advance a global consensus around several of the best recommendations for improving international responses to global catastrophic risks, such as runaway climate change, transnational threats, such as conflict and fragility, and other challenges inherent in the hyperconnected global economy. A new

knowledge-based *Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform* will communicate these and other innovative ideas in the run-up to the September 2020 UN Leaders' Summit (visit: <http://www.platformglobalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>).

The global policy dialogues' "theory of change" is rooted in the conviction that greater results can be achieved when (1) individual states and non-state actors recognize that their priority issues or institutional reforms can benefit from a globally systemic, coalition-supported effort; (2) greater opportunities arise for "deal-making" and exploiting linkages between innovative proposals across distinct sectors and institutional settings; and (3) momentum for reform is generated and sustained by early wins on easier issues that lay the groundwork for progress on harder questions.

Balanced attention toward gaining the confidence of powerful "insiders," including the UN Secretary-General, and influential "outsiders" from civil society, the media, and the business community, will be a hallmark of new knowledge and advocacy networks utilizing the new online Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform and closely related, civil society-led Together First campaign and UN 2020 Initiative. Each is critical to leveraging institutions and individuals with the ability to affect positive changes in global governance.

Major Speakers: H.E. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the UN General Assembly and Foreign Minister of Ecuador; H.E. Fabrizio Hochschild, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on the Preparations for the Commemoration of the United Nations' 75th Anniversary; Dr. Madeleine Albright, former U.S. Secretary of State and Ambassador to the UN; Professor Ibrahim Gambari, former Nigerian Foreign Minister and UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs; and Dr. Lloyd Axworthy, Chair of the World Refugee Council and former Canadian Foreign Minister

For this Global Policy Dialogue, this **background brief**, as well as an accompanying report entitled *An Innovation Agenda for UN 75: The Albright-Gambari Commission Report and the Road to 2020*, have been prepared to highlight key issues for participants and to guide facilitators.

The Global Policy Dialogue's **concluding plenary** will consider specific actions for advancing a global governance renewal and innovation agenda, with an emphasis on:

- How should the Leaders Summit at United Nations Headquarters, in September 2020, and its preparatory process be organized to maximize the substantive contributions of the largest number of well-informed state and non-state actors? What lessons can be adapted from UN 50, UN 60, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015?
- How can the United Nations and other global institutions be encouraged to collaborate more closely and effectively with regional, national, and local institutions to address today's most pressing global governance challenges? Toward which reform proposals from this Global Policy Dialogue could civil society-led global governance reform initiatives, such as UN 2020 Initiative and the Together First campaign, encourage discussion over the next fifteen months?

Advancing institutional reform at the UN for peace

Security Discussion Group Guidance

Facilitators: Conor Seyle, Volker Lehmann, Cristina Petcu

During the first break-out session (11:15 am-1:00 pm, 5 June) the Security and Global Institutions discussion group will build on the contributions made to the e-consultation on security and global institutions (18 April - 29 May) and discuss the next steps for advancing institutional and global governance reforms to better support peace and security. The discussion group should take stock of reasonably ambitious yet realistic reform proposals. It should also help identify potential champions and alliances for a renewed engagement towards global solutions for global problems and consider avenues to debate or adopt some of these reform proposals (i.e. with a political declaration) at the Leaders Summit in 2020 and beyond.

Questions for discussion:

1. Structural reforms proposed in the e-consultation include reform of the UN Security Council and the transformation of the Peacebuilding Commission into a Council, with authorities for coordination, resource mobilization, and prevention. Which of these reforms, or any others, seem to be at the optimum intersection of useful/essential and feasible? What pathways for advancing these exist?
2. Despite the difficulties in the overhaul of main UN bodies, the e-consultation identified some positive trends in the current reorganization of the peace and security pillar. But the UN needs to continue to support the engagement of new actors (generally excluded from global forums) and live up to pre-existing commitments such as the Women, Peace, and Security and the Youth Peace, and Security agendas and strengthening the South-South cooperation. Where are there positive examples of these trends with regard to UN's peacebuilding efforts and peace operations? How can these progress and efforts be advanced and improved?

In the second break-out session (9:15 am – 11:15 am, 6 June), the Security and Global Institutions discussion group will build on the first conversation to further identify concrete next steps and champions for advancing the goal of the discussion.

Questions for discussion:

1. Considering the first conversation as well as the broader discussion of the GPD, can we specify an opportunity for advancing reforms? What are the associated pathways and policy windows for advancing reform ideas?
2. How can actors interested in reform support forward motion in the face of a global community with an increasing number of actors skeptical of global institutions? How can proactive actors be identified and supported?

Summary of the E-Consultation on Security and Global Institutions

From April 18 to May 1, 2019, The Stimson Center, One Earth Future Foundation, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and Global Challenges Foundation conducted the first in a three-part (two-weeks each) series consultations, which examined how global institutions and tools to address both old and new challenges to global peace and security can be sharpened. The exercise intends to inform the Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice & Economic Institutions, planned for 5-6 June 2019 at the Stimson Center and co-organized by Stimson, the One Earth Future Foundation, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and the Global Challenges Foundation.

Co-facilitators: Dr. Volker Lehmann, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office; Dr. Conor Seyle, One Earth Future Foundation; and Ms. Cristina Petcu, The Stimson Center.

In conflict-affected states and regions worldwide, large gaps in security, justice, and governance are readily identified but hard to fill. Multiple, concurrent, and recurring intrastate conflicts, exploited by international state and non-state actors have reversed the declining global trends in political violence witnessed since the end of the Cold War, fueling refugee movements and human suffering, particularly in the fragile and less developed countries. At the same time, the growing roles of women, civil society organizations, and businesses, whose voices are amplified through modern communications technologies, offer new opportunities for effective peacebuilding and governance reform and renewal, and transitional justice.

When considering the role of global institutions, and particularly the United Nations, in promoting and safeguarding international peace and security, a similar pattern of concurrent optimistic and pessimistic trends is evident. On the one hand, a skepticism (if not outright rejection) of international organizations has been a feature of many populist movements internationally. The recent actions of some major powers challenge the very fabric of the rules-based international order and can, at times, paralyze the UN Security Council. At the same time, a growing body of evidence is emerging on the need for truly comprehensive approaches to peacekeeping and peacebuilding, while the UN is embracing questions of substantive reform that might improve the effectiveness of its work.

In preparation for the June Global Policy Dialogue this initial two-week segment of our e-consultation will examine the tools and responses available to the international community and global institutions needed to address both old and new challenges to global peace and security. We are also seeking your thoughts and perspectives on how both existing international tools and institutions might be sharpened to be more effective.

Responses were received, with thanks from:

Sharon Bhagwan Rolls

Keith Porter

Adriana Abdenur

Ibrahim Gambari

Vesselin Popovski

Andreas Bummel
Monia Ammar Feki
Jonah Wittkamper

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

1) Under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General (S-G) António Guterres, the UN system is currently restructuring its peace and security pillar by prioritizing prevention and sustaining peace, enhancing the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations, and creating greater coordination and coherence with the system's wider human rights and development pillars. **What are some other important challenges/risks that remain unaddressed and what are some additional reform ideas that could be advanced in this regard?**

While the restructuring of the UN's peace and security pillar (under the purview/authority of the S-G) was viewed as necessary, other shortcomings and opportunities to enhance the UN's effectiveness in the international peace and security space were identified. This included (1) the current lack of focus on the utility of unarmed civilian peacekeeping/protection officers as a non-military tool to build peace, (2) the imperative to link the UN Security Council (UNSC) to other parts of the UN architecture, (2) the need to continue to advance the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, and (3) recognizing territorialism of security-related topics as one factor that hampers coordination within the system and could continue to do so despite the Department of the UN Political Affairs/Peacebuilding Support Office fusion into the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) and sharing of regional specialist officers between DPPA and the new Department of Peace Operations.

Further, notwithstanding the Secretary General's commitment to advancing the climate and security agenda, participants noted that the debate is primarily located within the UNSC, which hinders the mainstreaming of this agenda across other parts of the UN peace and security, as well as broader, architecture. To this end, it was recommended that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity secretariats and DPPA's Climate Security mechanism continue working in this realm without portraying climate change as a security threat but rather as a danger to planetary life.

The democratic deficit of the UN and the wider system of global governance was also raised. The lack of popular confidence and trust in global agenda-setting and decision-making undermines the UN's legitimacy and represents an underlying factor in the current crisis of multilateralism, further helping feed nationalist populism across the world. In this regard, participants flagged the call for a UN Parliamentary Assembly as a way to strengthen global governance, confront democratic deficits in intergovernmental affairs, buttress representational democracy, and connect the UN with global public opinion.

In addition, a gender-inclusive approach to the peace-development-human security-humanitarian nexus was offered as a suggestion, as well as the need to slowly operationalize efforts to counter risk for the "Youth Peace and Security agenda." Moreover, it was expressed that the South-South cooperation at the UN is

narrow and underfunded; furthermore, the UN needs to adapt to the new challenges of an increasingly technologically connected world, while promoting access to educational systems that are based on peaceful coexistence, tolerance, and distribution of wealth--all aimed at realizing human rights.

2) It seems that current dysfunction within the UN Security Council is a symptom, rather than the cause, of the resurgence of distrust among several of the major powers. **As long as these leading countries do not have an interest in lowering tensions, is reform of the Security Council necessary, possible, or even desirable in order to address challenges of peace and security in the 21st century?**

E-consultation participants weighed in and discussed the nature of dysfunction within the UNSC, the current tension, and possible reform to the body. While it was agreed that there is a need to reform the Security Council, it was admitted that doing so would be a challenging task that would require a special window of opportunity and the ability to get members of the P5 along, with the UN S-G, on board to reform the UN Charter.

While participants agreed on the urgent need for substantive reform, it serves as a body which has helped prevent inter-state conflict. The veto serves as a mechanism to gesture to other states what issues are red lines within the P5. However, in order to reduce the number of vetoes made in the UNSC, a proposal was made to have UNSC members publicly defend their “No Votes” as a way to disincentivize flippant usage. Yet the discussion also noted that the UNSC didn’t have an answer for the rise in new forms of war or conflict.

The discussion also noted the difficulty in reducing tensions because the P5 have locked in power arrangements of the post-World War II period, making it more susceptible to geopolitical rivalries and the resurgence of anti-globalism. In order to reduce tension, instituting formal dialogue mechanisms between countries on the UNSC was proposed, as well as opening channels for dialogue with civil society, the business community, and municipalities.

Further, the need for the UNSC to return to a human security/people-centered approach to addressing conflict was identified. In that vein, the e-consultation participants mentioned redesigning our chief global collective security system in line with women peace and security resolutions and human rights treaty obligations. When it comes to how a reformed UNSC might look, the addition of Germany, Brazil, India, and Japan to the Security Council as permanent non-veto members was raised. There was also discussion of an 8+8+8 strategy that involved adding Germany, Canada, Japan, Australia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the EU, and AU to the Council (within in a unique, three-tiered system).

Finally, it was noted that in the absence of strong US leadership, the UNSC may be unable to stem weapon proliferation worldwide, thereby facilitating a breakdown in multilateral diplomacy.

3) What pathways to any of the reforms identified below are the most realistic? What is needed to advance the discussion? In particular, considering the NGO/UN expert community participating in the June Global Policy Dialogue, which pathways are most viable for coordinated action?

The e-consultation discussed avenues for building civil society support to champion the above proposed changes, while also supporting like-minded member states who are championing reforms in global governance institutions. There is an urgent need to follow through on commitments to a stronger, renewed form of multilateralism that opposed exclusive nationalism and populism. Focusing on the anticipated UN75 Leaders Summit, in September 2020 in New York, would be a good starting point to push for reforms. A viable pathway for coordinated action would be to work on parallel tracks within intergovernmental negotiations and within the UN system to push these reforms forward, along with outside support from civil society organizations.

4) Would upgrading the Peacebuilding Commission to a “Council” (with new coordination, resource mobilization and prevention authorities) be a pertinent reform idea? If so, is that idea feasible? How would it best be advanced?

The idea of transitioning the Peacebuilding Commission to a “Council” was a well-received reform innovation among a few participants. However, there was disagreement over how the final structure of the “Council” should look.

There were those who advocated for an incremental transition of power and operating functions from the UNSC to the newly formed and empowered Peacebuilding Council (PBC). This would be done to find a way to redesign the mandate of the PBC to now act independently (unlike the current Peacebuilding Commission) of the UNSC and to be able to carry out more regular functions.

Additionally, participants noted that there needs to be more of a focus on the women/youth peace and security agendas, which could be folded into the creation of a new Peacebuilding Council. This newly empowered PBC could take part more thoroughly in the negotiations of peace operations mandates, both for peacekeeping and special peace operations, to ensure that its perspective both complemented and enhanced the Security Council.

Preserving and reinvigorating global justice institutions: The International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Criminal Court (ICC), World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement and UN Human Rights Council (HRC)

Justice Discussion Group Guidance

Facilitators: Joris Larik and Kate Sullivan

The Global Justice Institutions discussion group, in the first break-out session (11:15 am until 1:00 pm, 5 June) will enquire into to the sources of discontent with international justice institutions and reflect on their added value in governing global risks and transnational threats. The conversation will focus on the role of international justice institutions in supporting the UN and other multilateral institutions in delivering on their objectives. Consideration will be given to the effectiveness of these institutions, their legitimacy and that their judgements, as well as how those relate to a changing geopolitical context. The aim of this discussion is to identify means of addressing current and emerging challenges and how the structures that provide forums for resolving international legal disputes and system of rules that contribute to the provision of justice at the global level could be improved.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What (social, economic, political, and cultural) factors motivate current expressions of concern with international justice institutions? How do we know if these are genuine concerns or part of a self-serving strategy? To what extent are they linked to the general discontentment with the judicial branch (judges as “enemies of the people”), and to which extent do the criticisms pertain specifically to *international* courts?
2. What is the role of international justice institutions in addressing global systemic risks? Is it restricted to providing legal certainty to political (executive/legislative) institutions, which are the ones actually tackling them, or is global injustice/legal uncertainty a systemic risk in its own right that international courts can address?

In the second break-out session (9:15 am until 11:30 am, 6 June), this group will consider steps toward a new framework for global justice governance in connection with the challenges examined in the first session, as well as weaknesses identified in current global and regional responses, giving particular attention to:

- Relevant, innovative proposals from recent global institutional innovation initiatives
- Fresh ideas and perspectives and efforts to build greater support for ongoing reform efforts within the ICJ, ICC, HRC and WTO dispute settlement
- How to build consensus on a select number of innovation and renewal proposals.

Questions for Discussion:

1. How can international justice institutions be better connected/balanced a) with each other (e.g., ICC/ICJ, b) other international organs (e.g., UNSC, HRC), and c) the domestic level (e.g. through principles of complementarity, deference, “margin of appreciation”)?

2. How should reformers identify and prioritize structural and cultural deficiencies that could be addressed without exacerbating broader concerns about their relevance and legitimacy? Can discontent with the wider global governance system be disentangled from criticisms pertaining specifically to international courts and, if so, could the provision of targeted solutions provide an interim path toward systemic reform?

Summary of the E-Consultation on Justice and Global Institutions

Segment 2 (2-15 May 2019) was held on Justice and Global Institutions in preparation for the Global Policy Dialogue on Global Security, Justice & Economic Institutions, 5-6 June 2019 at the Stimson Center.

Co-facilitators: Dr. Joris Larik, The Stimson Center, and Ms. Kate Sullivan, Global Challenges Foundation.

Preserving and reinvigorating global justice institutions: The International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement, UN Human Rights Council

International courts and other dispute settlement mechanisms have proliferated in the second half of the twentieth century. In addition to the ICJ as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, the WTO, and regional human rights courts provide forums for resolving legal disputes. They provide legal certainty, and contribute to justice (including economic justice) and security more broadly. Moreover, organs like the UN Human Rights Council contribute to these objectives as well.

However, recent years have shown growing discontentment with international justice institutions, and the judicial branch more widely, where judges are now at times framed as “enemies of the people”. Questions have been raised regarding the legitimacy of these institutions and their judgements, as well as their effectiveness, as exemplified by recent critiques of the ICC and challenges associated with the South China Sea arbitration. These questions have obvious implications for enforcement.

In this e-discussion leading up to the Global Policy Dialogue in Washington, D.C., we take a step back to enquire into the sources of the discontentment and reflect on the added value (or lack thereof) of justice institutions in the governance of global risks and transnational threats, with a focus on their role in helping the UN and other global governance institutions to deliver on their objectives.

Responses were received, with thanks from:

Vesselin Popovski
Maja Groff
Rama Mani
Michael Liu
Edna Ramirez
Jonah Wittkamper
Monia Ammar Feki
Keith Porter

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

1) What (social, economic, political) factors motivate current expressions of concern with international justice institutions? To what extent are they linked to the general discontentment with the judicial branch (judges as “enemies of the people”), and to which extent do the criticisms pertain specifically to international courts?

This conversation started with respondents pointing to the political convenience that many of the critics of global justice institutions use. It was stressed that it is in the interest of those indicted by the ICC to criticize it and thus try to undermine its legitimacy. As one of the participants pointed out, these criticisms seldom (if ever) come from the victims of crimes that fall under international courts’ jurisdiction. Critiques that denounce judges as “enemies of the people” may also be a function of rising populism to the extent that leaders erode international institutions to mobilize support for unilateral action, thereby increasing their own power. Additionally, many critics fail to recognize that international courts are designed to be weak. For international court to exercise jurisdiction, states need to relinquish some of their sovereignty. For enforcement purposes, they continue to rely on (powerful) states. Despite this, institutions such as the ICJ and the Permanent Court of Arbitration have still managed to accomplish much in terms of settling disputes and contributing to the development of international law. Social and economic critiques of international institutions are often employed to disguise political motivations.

The dismissal of many of the critiques notwithstanding, some participants noted that by failing to incorporate elements of traditional and indigenous justice mechanisms, international courts can be viewed as perpetuating the legacy of colonialism wherein diverse cultural perspectives are subjected to certain western norms, processes, and expressions of justice. To overcome this challenge, the courts, their judges, and staff could seek to incorporate diverse cultural practices and work to identify restorative justice approaches that could enhance the relevance and legitimacy of their work among non-Western populations. As remarked by one participant, only a few Justices on the ICC have ever tried considering local sensitivities.

2) How should reformers identify and prioritize structural deficiencies that could be addressed without exacerbating broader concerns about their relevance and legitimacy? Can discontent with the wider global governance system be disentangled from criticisms pertaining specifically to international courts and, if so, could the provision of targeted solutions provide an interim path toward systemic reform?

There was a wider issue identified by the participants, i.e., the purpose, mandate, and scope of global governance, including its judicial dimension, are understood differently by different actors, which leads to varying and sometimes clashing interpretations of what justice should look like at the international level. Hence, there is a need for a forum for unpacking diverging views if international institutions will continue to exist and deliver value. While some participants proposed incremental changes in the system to address the deficiencies, others suggested that a systematic overhaul would be required for international justice institutions to be perceived as legitimate.

In addition, there was a discussion about whether the provision of international justice should be disentangled from the UN. However, this reflection suggests that delivering justice competes with, or is otherwise incompatible with, the UN’s mandate to deliver peace and security, human rights and development, its three “pillars”. Whether and how these objectives should be distributed throughout the global governance system and among its institutions is a complex question.

One participant observed that the identification and prioritization of technically-sound structural reforms is not a challenge—it could be easily achieved by a group of experts with knowledge and experience in

international justice institutions. Rather, the challenge is raising the ambitions of states to pursue these changes. For judges and lawyers within institutions, as another participant explained, developing and implementing a reform package would require a high level of humility and self-examination, capacities which few have demonstrated to-date.

While a number of deficiencies in the system had been identified, participants agreed overall that there is still a need for a system of international justice. Fulfilling the need, whether it be through prosecution of war criminals or the resolution of disputes will show the value of international judicial institutions.

3) In addressing the current concerns about international justice institutions, how can they be better connected/balanced a) with each other (e.g., ICC/ICJ), b) other international organs (e.g., UNSC, HRC), and c) the domestic level (e.g. through principles of complementarity, deference, “margin of appreciation”)?

Participants expressed different approaches to this question. One suggested supporting academics and civil society organizations in disseminating knowledge and promoting awareness about how global justice institutions could be better coordinated horizontally and vertically. Another indicated that political efforts driven by the UN Secretary General and other key figures could generate an interest in reform and discussion on avenues by which it could be pursued. An example is the sort of actions taken by the WTO, where a coalition including the EU, Canada, China, India, Korea, Mexico is actively seeking ways to reform and promote the effectiveness and legitimacy of its dispute settlement mechanism.

That the courts have not been developed through a multidisciplinary approach to international justice was also raised as a challenge to reform efforts which seek to coordinate and balance the work of individual institutions. They were each created in different historical and political contexts, which is reflected in their respective mandates, architectures and ways of working. Moreover, the shortcomings of these institutions have enabled them to be manipulated and dismissed, which in turn has bolstered critiques that they are unaccountable and embody double standards. There is a need to build a holistic vision of international justice—one that addresses their unfair and inadequate provisions while pursuing common objectives within international security, the environment, and the economy—and to communicate that vision more broadly throughout society. Additionally, the ICC and other institutions need to address structural inequalities in the system.

4) What is the role of international justice institutions in addressing global systemic risks? Is it restricted to providing legal certainty to executive/legislative institutions, which are the ones actually tackling them, or is global injustice/legal uncertainty a systemic risk in its own right?

Participants raised distinctions between the ICC, which is tasked with seeking justice, and the UN as a whole, which is better suited to address systemic global risks. However, others pointed to the role that justice plays, which particular regards to accountability, enforcement, and deterrence in preventing and mitigating such risks. In this regard, there was consensus that discrete communities and institutions within the international system have unique but complementary roles in the governance of global systemic risks and that justice institutions tend to perform a supportive function. For example, the WTO has engaged in dispute resolution regarding trade and has taken steps to take environmental concerns into account in its operation.

However, the system is hampered by significant structural difficulties. For example, the ICC has to issue warrants that can take decades to bring a criminal to justice if they even are able to try the suspect. As stated

previously, many of these institutions were designed to be weak, so they often lack the power to deal with such risks by themselves. Rather, their effectiveness is dependent both on support from other international organs (e.g. the UNSC) and—arguably even more importantly—on functioning domestic institutions that can provide judicial remedies at the national route level and work with and support international justice institutions in fulfilling their mandates.

Toward a New Framework for Global Economic Governance: International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Group of 20 (G20), and the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Economy Discussion Group Guidance

Facilitators: Sara Burke, Magnus Jiborn, and Richard Ponzio

The Global Economic Institutions discussion group will give attention, in the first break-out session (11:15 am until 1:00 pm, 5 June), to the major challenges associated—*despite coordinated stimulus plans for the global economy between 2008 and 2010 through, in particular, G20 Summit-level meetings*—with the slow-growing disorder in our system of global economic governance, fueling new anxieties against collective action through global and regional institutions. The discussion group will also consider the effectiveness of current global and regional systems to deal better with current and emerging challenges, shaped by a decades-old structure, overlapping sets of rules, and, not least, demonstrated economic inequalities and perceived inequities.

Questions for Discussion:

- 1) To what degree is the current level of institutional coordination between the IFIs, UN ECOSOC, WTO, and G20 sufficient or insufficient to (a) avert or respond to future cross-border economic shocks on the scale of the 2008-9 global financial crisis, and (b) to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promote more balanced, inclusive, and sustainable growth?
- 2) How effective have piecemeal (sector-specific) interventions been by global economic institutions in the areas of (a) global economic crisis response; (b) promoting inclusive economic reforms that promote jobs and balanced development; and (c) facilitating multi-stakeholder, cross-disciplinary dialogue and policy solutions? Are voting shares and leadership roles in the IFIs an inaccurate reflection of the actual global economy?

In the second break-out session (9:15 am – 11:30 am, 6 June), the Global Economic Institutions discussion group will consider steps toward a new framework for global economic governance in connection with the challenges examined in the first session, as well as and weaknesses identified in current global and regional responses, giving particular attention to:

- Relevant, innovative proposals from recent global institutional innovation initiatives.
- Fresh ideas and perspectives, as well as help to build greater global support, for ongoing reform efforts *from within* the United Nations and G-20/International Financial Institutions/WTO
- How to build consensus on a select number of innovation and renewal proposals.

Questions for Discussion:

- 1) What practical, near-term global governance reform measures (including the introduction of institutional innovations or new tools/mechanisms) can help to reduce perceived inequities, mitigate global catastrophic risks, and systemic/structural problems in the global economy?
- 2) Over the medium-term, how can a new framework for global economic governance be designed and support mobilized to address the challenges raised during the dialogue?
- 3) What are the chief obstacles to reform and how can they be overcome?

Summary of the E-Consultation on Economy and Global Institutions

From May 16 to May 28, 2019, The Stimson Center, One Earth Future Foundation, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and Global Challenges Foundation conducted the third in a three-part (two-weeks each) series of e-consultations, which examined how global institutions and tools to address both old and new challenges to global economic governance can be sharpened.

Co-facilitators: Sara Burke (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office), Magnus Jiborn (Global Challenges Foundation) and Richard Ponzio (The Stimson Center).

When the financial disorder of 2008 threw the global economy into crisis, countries with advanced economies acted quickly. Leaders of the G20 countries held a summit late that year to coordinate a stimulus plan for the global economy. This shared commitment started to unravel in 2010, when some countries began to pursue contractionary policies. Oversight of the global economy has remained piecemeal ever since, and slow-growing disorder in our system of global economic governance has again risen to the level of a crisis, fueling new anxieties against collective action through global and regional institutions.

The current state of global economic governance for dealing with the present crisis is shaped by a decades-old structure, overlapping sets of rules, and, not least, demonstrated economic inequalities and perceived inequities. Notwithstanding the recent emergence of new trade-related disputes, the structure of today's global economy is characterized largely by the increasing openness and integration of markets and transnational flows of trade, capital, and labor (economic globalization). This important phenomenon is further intensified by the technological advances of our time, including digital technologies and artificial intelligence, ensuring new opportunities, but also risks for global security and justice. The rules governing this sprawling economic architecture come from a hodgepodge of institutions, both formal and informal, including the International Monetary Fund, multilateral development banks at global and regional levels, Financial Stability Board and OECD (the IFIs), as well as the United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO) and G-20.

Among the major distinct, yet inter-related concerns underpinning the need for urgent reform are:

- Voting shares and leadership roles in the IFIs are an inaccurate reflection of the actual global economy.
- There is not yet a consensus on how to manage global economic and closely associated environmental risks.
- Perceived inequities have produced a call for economic justice, including positive outcomes that can be recognized by individuals, families and communities – and not merely by economic experts.

The acceleration of economic and technological globalization over recent decades, as well as the reappearance of risks implicated in the 2008 crisis, have called into question the effectiveness of our global institutions to govern effectively our interconnected global economy for the benefit of all nations and peoples.

Responses were received, with thanks from:

Edna Ramirez Robles
Augusto-Lopez Claros
Yiping Cai
Andreas Bummel
Sara Burke
Magnus Jiborn
Richard Ponzio
Keith Porter
Jeffery Huffines
Juergen Karl Zattler

The following summary provides a brief overview of the contributions submitted by participants and do not necessarily represent the views of the organizations with which they are affiliated.

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- 1) To what degree is the current level of institutional coordination between the IFIs, UN, WTO, and G20 sufficient or insufficient to (1) avert or respond to future cross-border economic shocks on the scale of the 2008-9 global financial crisis, and (2) to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
 - 2) What practical, near-term global governance reform measures (including the introduction of institutional innovations or new tools/mechanisms) can help to reduce perceived inequities, mitigate global catastrophic risks, and systemic/structural problems in the global economy?

The responses to this question addressed the ability of international economic institutions to avert or respond to future cross-border economic shocks on the scale of a financial crisis and to advance the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

Participants of the e-consultation highlighted that the World Trade organization exists to help settle trade disputes with negotiation, international trade policies and cooperation. While the WTO is not necessarily able to prevent an economic meltdown—and it should not be held responsible for one—the WTO can provide space for countries to negotiate disputes that might otherwise destabilize the global economy.

The WTO and UN can lend support to one another's dispute settlement roles. In addition, the WTO has focused on advancing the 2030 agenda by incorporating efforts to advance the SDGs into its core trade promotion and dispute settlement roles. For example, the WTO has published studies on its work to eliminate unsustainable fisheries, eradicate poverty, and move towards a world with zero hunger. It has also focused on general health and well-being, gender equality, economic and industrial development, and infrastructure growth and innovation.

Recommendations for making the WTO more effective need to articulate a clear structure of rules and expectations between countries, to avoid a situation where more economically developed countries can break the rules, while less developed countries are beholden to them. Additionally, the WTO needs to be more inclusive towards less developed countries and civil society organizations. The WTO should also encourage political leaders to be more proactive in developing prevention mechanisms to avoid causing or being negatively affected by economic shocks.

Moreover, e-consultation participants stressed that the IMF is also in need of reform in the critical area of oversight, where participants noted how the IMF has little leverage over countries that do not rely on the IMF for funds and are, therefore, only able to affect the policies of less developed countries. Reforms proposed included adopting norms such as real exchange rates, current account deficits, capital inflows and outflows. However, participants also noted that there should be candid assessments of policy failures within countries that showcase the composition of reserve assets, massive inflation, and unexplained budget deficits. Penalties could include: waiving of voting rights, depriving failing countries a share of their SDR allocations, and trade sanctions through the WTO. This is based-off of the EU model of Maastricht criteria for levels of public indebtedness, as well as the Stability and Growth Pact used in the 1990s.

The participants noted that reliance on the IMF should only be in cases of last resort and that there should not be a need to rely on a single countries' federal reserve, such as in the 2008-9 financial crisis where the world turned to the U.S. Federal Reserve. Participants also noted how relying on the United States in the future might be fraught with peril due to the increasing politicization of the Federal Reserve and the inability to trust whether loans would be expedient or discreet. In order to address this, the IMF should implement a well-funded crisis financing mechanism to draw from as an alternative to precautionary reserve accumulation. Additionally, the IMF should mobilize more resources by: tapping capital markets, issuing bonds denominated in SDRs, doing emergency SDR allocations, expanding the IMF's program of loan/swap arrangements with key central banks, and allocating SDRs regularly to supplement the demand for their "own reserves."

Participants noted the need for new global economic governance and proposed a mechanism along the lines of a Global Economic Coordination Council which has already been outlined in the "Report of the Commission of Experts of the President of the United Nations General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System." The importance of both an advisory role and a mandate to monitor and track implementation is not to be underappreciated. In addition, a new approach to financing global public goods through the World Bank Group Board of Governors was mentioned. The financing would be based on incentivizing innovative solutions for delivering global public goods by using concessional financing to support operations that generate global or regional benefits. Participants also noted that selection would revolve around additionality, innovation, replicability (positive spillovers) and sustainability.

Participants also noted the dangers in running towards state-run capitalism at the expense of human rights, including at the global economic level. There is a need to balance the involvement of public-private partnerships and to make room for the most marginalized voices to be heard in the spirit of inclusive multilateralism.

Additionally, participants noted how representation in the IMF is unbalanced, that China and India should have larger voting shares and that a new system for tabulating the voting shares should be put in place. The concept of blended finance as a way to mobilize commercial finance towards sustainable

development should also be given more serious thought as one way to establish stronger public-private partnerships for economic and social development.

Participants noted that the United States passed the BUILD act and consolidated existing development finance institutions, such as OPIC, The Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Credit Authority into the International Development Finance Corporation (USDFC). The new agency was developed to expand private financing for development (FfD) and shrink the ODA.

They also noted that emerging issues involving technology companies will begin to come under closer scrutiny and be litigated in the near-future, as these companies aim to consolidate their business model. At the same time, it was recognized that technology companies are now at the forefront in generating new jobs, stimulating economic development, and building sustainable livelihoods.

3. Are current global economic governance structures well aligned with governance structures in other areas, e.g. climate and biodiversity? Are there plausible reform proposals that could help break up siloed approaches and improve the coordination between global economic governance and efforts to tackle other types of global risks and challenges?

4. What reforms are needed, and plausible in the short run, to strengthen surveillance capacity and improve enforcement of global regulations and rules in the economic sphere?

The participants noted that stronger global governance is needed to prevent and respond to economic shocks and promote more inclusive forms of economic growth worldwide. One proposal debated among the e-consultation participants was the creation of a new/upgraded "G20+" to enhance coordination with the UN system, Bretton Woods institutions, and related bodies (e.g, the World Trade Organization and International Labor Organization).

For the G20 to truly become the "premier forum" of global economic and financial governance, it needs an upgrade to what was termed, in the 2015 Albright-Gambari Commission report, a "G20+." This would entail assembling the G20 at the Heads of State level every two years at UN Headquarters, timed to coincide with the start of the UN General Assembly in the third week of September in New York. While the main policy focus of the G20+ should remain priority setting on critical issues for the world economy, including in the areas of crisis response and reducing global inequality, it should establish formal links with intergovernmental organizations for implementation and follow-through.

To better coordinate with different international economic institutions, the G20 will also require more institutional presence, as currently it has no collective institutional memory and no familiar face to the world—not even a permanent website. Its web presence passes to each successive host of the next G20 summit, revealing a Sisyphian model that inhibits the accumulation of working knowledge and consensus.

The Albright-Gambari Commission proposed the establishment of a modest secretariat to promote better-integrated economic, social, and environmental approaches to international problems by G20 governments, international organizations (global, like the UN; regional, like the AU; and sub-regional, like ASEAN), civil society organizations, and the business community. This secretariat could take many forms, including a virtual secretariat (electronically joined up but physically distributed) or an "IPCC model" of experts to inform decision-making.

Recent Publications by the One Earth Future Foundation

Cross-cutting links between security, justice, and economic development

Cortright, D., Seyle, D.C. & Wall, K. (2017) *Governance and Peace: How Inclusive, Participatory, and Accountable Institutions Promote Peace and Prosperity*. Cambridge University Press. Executive summary: <https://oefresearch.org/publications/governance-peace>

- This book synthesizes the existing empirical research on governance and peace to argue that sustainable peace requires effective, accountable, atnt to their populations. Far from being discrete areas of international impact, these different systems must be treated as directly interrelated and self-sustaining.

OEF Research (2019). Fact sheet: Multistakeholder collaboration. Broomfield, CO: One Earth Future: <https://oefresearch.org/publications/fact-sheet-multi-stakeholder-collaboration>

- This brief fact sheet provides an overview of existing resources supporting how and why to use multistakholder collaboration as a tool for addressing complex coordination problems.

Peace and security

Keels, E.; Benson, J., Filitz, J. & Lambert, J. (2019) *Reassessing Rebellion: Exploring Recent Trends in Civil War Dynamics*. Broomfield, CO: One Earth Future.

https://oefresearch.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/Reassessing_Rebellion_Report_Digital.pdf

- This report assesses recent trends in subnational conflict, arguing that conflict is becoming less urbanized, more ideological and particularly religious, and more conventional than in the past.

Amling, A. (2019). *The Missing Peace: Gender Considerations in Colombia's Reintegration Efforts*. Broomfield, CO: One Earth Future. <https://oefresearch.org/publications/missing-peace>

- This report examines the Colombian DDR process through a gender lens and argues that although Colombia included a gender framing to the peace process, the implementation has fallen short of gender-inclusive work with the result that the differing needs and expectations of men and women in the DDR process are not being effectively met.

Economic Institutions

Benson, J. & Owuor, V. (2019). *Investing from abroad: Pathways to utilizing diaspora investment in fragile and conflict-affected economies*. Broomfield, CO: One Earth Future.

<https://oefresearch.org/publications/investing-from-abroad>

- This discussion paper explores the ways that diaspora investment might be structured more strategically by national and international financial institutions to effectively support development in fragile and conflict-affected states

Recent Publications by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung New York

Global Economy

Schäfer-Gümbel, Thorsten, et al. (December 2018): Fair Play in World Trade – Towards a Social Democratic Redesign of Trade Policy

Trade policy must be based on fair multilateral rules and take all aspects of sustainability into consideration. What we need is a new trade policy, one which can be shaped and rebuilds trust, strengthens democracy and the rule of law, and enforces justice.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/15109.pdf>

Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko, et al. (January 2019): Knowledge and Politics in Setting and Measuring SDGs

The papers in this Global Policy Journal Special Issue show how the open multi-stakeholder negotiations helped craft more transformative goals. However, there was slippage in ambition when targets were selected. The choice of indicators interprets norms, carries value judgements and implicit political agendas.

<https://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/journal-issue/special-issue-knowledge-and-politics-setting-and-measuring-sdgs>

MacFeely, Steve (November 2018): The 2030 Agenda – An Unprecedented Statistical Challenge

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent the first ever democratically forged agreement on universal development. Although the goals were agreed by all UN Member States, statisticians are defining the meaning of the 2030 Agenda targets and will thus be the ones to determine whether the Agenda is ultimately pronounced a success, a failure or something in-between.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/14796.pdf>

Martin, Matthew and Griesgraber, Jo Marie (October 2018): 2018 Financial Impact Report: "Are the Multilateral Organizations Fighting Inequality?"

In 2018 policies of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group (WBG) were assessed based on their efforts in reducing economic inequalities. The IMF's performance shows overall improvement over 2017 while the performance of the World Bank is mixed. <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/14814.pdf>

Stanley, Marcus (September 2018): Reforming Bank Governance: 'Top-Down' Reform and Bank Resistance

The 2008 financial crisis laid bare serious issues in the governance of banks around the world. In response, regulators focused on reforming the traditional top-down corporate governance framework operating through boards of directors. Looking back at the failure of reforms since 2008, this paper proposes ways in which “regulation from below” can provide an alternative to a purely “top-down” approach.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/14712.pdf>

Lerner, Stephen, et al. (September 2018): Tipping the balance – Collective action by finance workers creates ‘Regulation from below’

While debates abound over regulatory oversight of large banks, little attention has been paid to the role that commercial bank employees might play to foster better banking practices. Instead of relying on legal and supervisory systems to take on the entire task of financial regulation “from above”, this paper argues that employees of banks and financial institutions can collectively assist regulatory efforts “from below”.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/14711.pdf>

UN in Global Peace and Security Architecture

Conca, Ken et al. (October 2017): Climate Change and Global security: What Role for the UN Security Council?

Amid growing concerns that climate change will affect international peace and security, over the last decade the issue has emerged on a regular basis on the agenda of the UN Security Council. This publication examines options for meaningful Council action on climate-related challenges to peace and security. The paper also addressed whether action on climate change could trigger transformation of the Security Council.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/13767.pdf>

Kane, Angela (April 2019): The Nuclear Ban Treaty between Aspiration and Reality

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a key pillar of the world’s global arms control architecture. At the same time, discontent about the slow progress in nuclear disarmament led to the adoption of a Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) in September 2017. As Member States are gearing up for the 2020 Review Conference of NPT parties, this publication outlines a number of concrete steps to be taken to dispel tension and improve the atmosphere for finding consensus.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/15401.pdf>

McCandless, Erin (Ed.) (May 2018): Forging Resilient Social Contracts: A Pathway to Preventing Violent Conflict and Sustaining Peace"

This is an 11-country research and policy dialogue project that aims to revitalize the social contract amidst conflict and fragility and to advance policy and practice for preventing violent conflict and for achieving and sustaining peace.

[http://www.socialcontractsforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/UNDP-Preventing-Violent-Conflict-FINAL WEB.pdf](http://www.socialcontractsforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/UNDP-Preventing-Violent-Conflict-FINAL_WEB.pdf)

Advancement of Multilateralism

Christensen, Tomas Anker (January 2018): President or paper tiger? The role of the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations

The UN General Assembly has become more actively involved in tackling global challenges, which alters the political and diplomatic role of its President. This publication advocates for strengthening the General Assembly’s Presidency as an institution.

<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/14068.pdf>

Lehmann, Volker (September 2018): Make the United Nations patriotic again? Donald Trump at the General Assembly

In a reshaped multilateral order, democracy on the national and global levels are mutually reinforcing and a reformed, well-resourced and more democratic UN is at the center.

<https://www.fes-connect.org/trending/make-the-united-nations-patriotic-again-donald-trump-at-the-general-assembly/>



Platform on
GLOBAL SECURITY
JUSTICE & GOVERNANCE REFORM

Just Security 2020

Platform on Global Security, Justice and Governance Reform launched at the Paris Peace Forum 2018

Please visit:

<http://www.platformglobalsecurityjusticegovernance.org/>

The Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform is an initiative of the Stimson Center's [Just Security 2020 Program](#). In seeking to advance the recommendations of the [Albright-Gambari Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance](#), Just Security 2020 aims to build a more capable United Nations and other global institutions to better cope with existing and new global challenges, in the face of growing mass violence in fragile states, the threat of runaway climate change, and fears of devastating cross-border economic shocks and cyber-attacks. Effective problem solving requires both global collaboration and attention to serious deficits of justice as well as security, to create what we call "just security." The program gives particular attention to initiating and influencing preparations for a Leaders Summit in September 2020 in New York on United Nations renewal, innovation, and reform (visit: <http://un2020.org/>).

From 2014 through 2016, the Stimson Center, in collaboration with partner institutions from around the world, led a program of research and advocacy designed to jumpstart discussion and development of the tools and reforms needed to build more effective and legitimate responses to global governance problems of the 21st century.



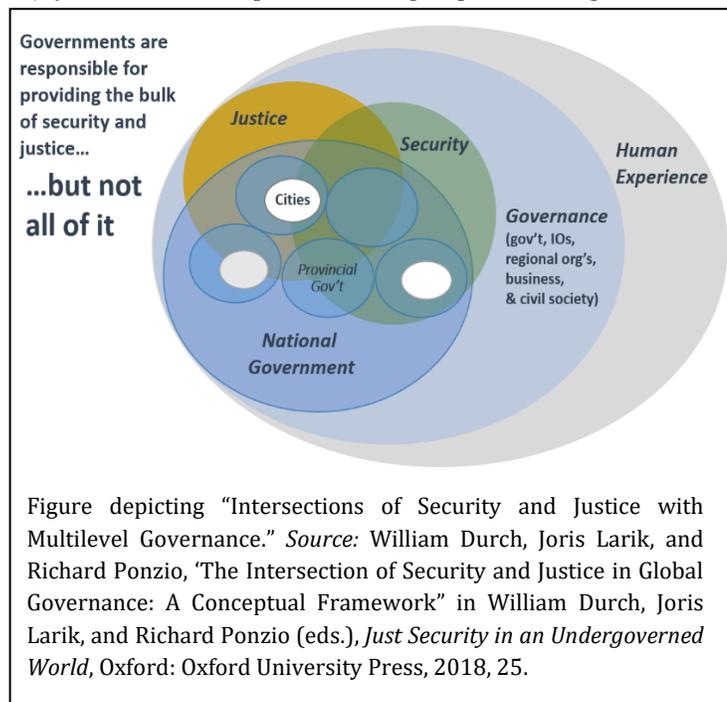
The initial launch of the Commission's Report "[Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance](#)", on June 16, 2015 at the Peace Palace in The Hague, generated extensive international media coverage. The subsequent United Nations Headquarters launch was keynoted by UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, followed by similar public events in Abuja, London, Ottawa, Tokyo, and elsewhere.

Since April 2016, the goals of the Stimson Center's Just Security 2020 program are to:

- 1) convene global policy dialogues to promote consensus on priority global governance reform innovations in the areas of peacebuilding and conflict management, climate governance, and global cyber-economic management;
- 2) conduct research, policy analysis, and outreach to refresh and refine the findings and recommendations of the Albright-Gambari Commission and pair them with other global governance renewal and reform innovations; and
- 3) develop a [Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform](#) to promote results of the project's research, coalition-building, and advocacy agenda.

In June 2016, an inaugural global policy dialogue on Coping with Violent Conflict & State Fragility was held at the United Nations with Professor Ibrahim Gambari on the one-year anniversary of the Commission's Report, in cooperation with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the UN. In July 2017, a second global policy dialogue on the United Nations' Sustaining Peace Agenda was convened in New York with the participation of twenty UN Missions and the Office of the President of the UN General Assembly, in cooperation with the Mission of Qatar to the UN and the Savannah Center for Diplomacy, Democracy, and Development (Abuja). In addition, a peacebuilding experts dialogue was co-convened by the Stimson Center and Alliance for Peacebuilding in December 2017 in Washington, D.C. to feed ideas into the April 2018 UN High-Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace, alongside eight other public events on sustaining peace and global governance reform convened at the Stimson Center between 2016 and 2018.

Research from leading international scholars for the Albright-Gambari Commission was updated, in 2018, in [Just Security in an Undergoverned World](#), published by Oxford University Press, which features a Foreword by Secretary Madeleine Albright and Professor Ibrahim Gambari. This companion volume to the Albright-Gambari Commission report was undertaken to further inform evidence-based and forward-looking discussions on improving global institutions, examined through a unique "just security" conceptual framework.



Global policy dialogues are now underway on the themes of preventive action, sustaining peace, and global governance in Doha, Qatar (December 2018), on global security, justice, and economic institutions in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (June 2019), and on climate governance in Seoul, South Korea (October 2019). These forums will feed into the new [Platform on Global Security, Justice & Governance Reform](#), which constitutes a diverse, global multi-stakeholder knowledge network to advance progressive global governance innovation and renewal. Example activities to be undertaken by the Platform include:

- Employing social media (including an interactive web platform that showcases, for example, public campaigning tools, information on network partner institutions, and global public and expert e-consultations) and social mobilization campaigns.
- Conducting regular public outreach through television, radio, and print media.
- Directing outreach to government, business, and international organization leaders, including UN Mission, G20 country, and regional organization Member State consultations and discussions with UN Secretary-General António Guterres and his team.
- Initiating a specialized "Youth Engagement Track" to target and harness the talents and idealism of students and young professionals.
- Supporting closely related initiatives, including Together First, UN2020, the Campaign for a UN Parliamentary Assembly, 1 for 7 Billion, and the Global Town Halls Project.

UN 2020



The Crisis in Multilateralism and the Road to 2020

“Multilateralism is under fire precisely when we need it most.”

- Secretary-General António Guterres, 25 September 2018

Multilateralism - the idea of addressing global problems through greater international cooperation - is in crisis. In recent years, nationalist and authoritarian political forces have diminished the political space required for a better-functioning multilateral system.

The year 2020 will mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. It will also be the occasion for several multi-year reviews of major treaties and processes, and a time to take stock of the UN's role in the world, under the theme **“The Future We Want, the UN We Need: Reaffirming Our Collective Commitment to Multilateralism”**.

The UN2020 initiative works to support a successful 75th anniversary Summit by (a) convening meetings with United Nations delegations, civil society and secretariat officials; (b) serving as an informal clearinghouse for international organizations, civil society networks and supportive governments around the world that collaborate to hold events, information briefings and dialogues on how the international community can best engage with the 2020 opportunity.



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Soroptimist International



Recent Outreach Activities

May 2019, New York – **Preparatory Committee** for the 2020 NPT Review Conference:

→ Side event “Addressing Multilateralism in Crisis: Linking non-proliferation, disarmament and the wider peace agenda on the road to 2020.”

April 2019, Belgrade – **CIVICUS International Civil Society Week**:

→ Buzz Group “Transforming the United Nations in the 21st Century.”

March 2019, Buenos Aires – **Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation**:

→ Side event “The Power of South-South Cooperation to Strengthen Multilateralism.”

February 2019, **PyeongChang Global Peace Forum**:

→ “Global Call to Action: UN2020 – Building an agenda for a renewed United Nations.”

→ “The PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019 – Sustainable Future for All: Ending War, Guaranteeing Peace.”

October 2018, Punta Cana – **World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA) 42nd Plenary Assembly**:

→ Resolution 42/9/B11 – “The 75th Anniversary as an Opportunity to Strengthen the United Nations System.”



President of the UN General Assembly *María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés* of Ecuador (left) and UN2020 campaigner *Florencia Gor*, at the March 2019 UN Conference on South-South Cooperation in Buenos Aires.

Resolutions, Declarations & Other Statements of Support

May 2019 – UNGA Resolution on **modalities** for the Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations.

May 2019 – Open letter to the Co-Facilitators leading the intergovernmental negotiations on the 75th anniversary modalities resolution. The letter, endorsed by over 150 civil society organizations worldwide, calls for **meaningful engagement of civil society** in the 75th anniversary Summit and its preparatory process.

November 2018 – Open letter to the **President of the General Assembly** urging her to initiate a General Assembly process and resolution for a dedicated 75th anniversary Summit for the United Nations.

August 2018, New York – The **67th UN DPI/NGO Conference** Outcome Document called upon member states to “Advance people-centered multilateralism by developing proposals to revitalize the United Nations on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary in 2020.”

Upcoming Events

June 2019, Washington – **Global Policy Dialogue** on Global Security, Justice and Economic Governance Institutions hosted by Stimson, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Global Challenges Foundation and One Earth Future Foundation.

June 2019, Vancouver – **Women Deliver** Conference: Presentation of UN2020 at the Soroptimist International booth.

July 2019, New York – Side events during the **High-Level Political Forum** on Sustainable Development.

August 2019, Salt Lake City – Plenary Session on the Commemoration of the 75th anniversary at the **68th United Nations Civil Society Conference**.

September 2019, New York – Commemoration of **International Day of Peace & Global Week of Action for Peace, Planet and People** (21-27 Sept).

November 2019, Paris – UN2020 participation, in partnership with Together First, at the **Paris Peace Forum**.

Get Involved!

Planning and participation are also facilitated through regular global update videoconferences. For further information or to become involved, visit www.un2020.org or contact un2020@wfm-igp.org.

TOGETHER FIRST

A GLOBAL SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR ALL

SHARED PROBLEMS

Climate change. Weapons proliferation. Cybercrime. Terrorism. Pandemics. The major risks we now face are global. Viable solutions depend on global cooperation. And it cannot be left to states alone.

The job of coordinating the global response needs to be based on a truly global partnership which includes civil society, business, parliamentarians and leaders at all levels if it is to be successful.

SHARED SOLUTIONS

In 2019 and 2020 **Together First** is leading a global initiative to:

- Identify workable ways to address global risks through broad-based global consultations
 - Produce a 'to-do' list for the international community by prioritising the leading ideas
 - Mobilise our diverse network to make these solutions a reality
-

COUNTDOWN TO 2020 – OUR OPPORTUNITY TO ACT

The UN's 75th anniversary must be the starting point of a global governance transformation. **Together First** is campaigning for the September 2020 world leaders' summit to discuss, agree and initiate the reforms we urgently need, based on an inclusive action plan.

TOGETHER FIRST

A GLOBAL SYSTEM THAT WORKS FOR ALL

ABOUT US

Together First is a rapidly growing network of global citizens, civil society organisations, practitioners, business leaders and activists from all over the world.

We are committed to fair, open and inclusive solutions to improve our shared ability to address global catastrophic risks. We are driven by the urgent need to expand the boundaries of political possibility.

PLEASE JOIN US!

We are actively looking for NGOs, think tanks, individuals, partners and donors to join us:

www.together1st.org

We are grateful for the support of the Global Challenges Foundation

www.together1st.org | [@TogetherFirst](https://www.instagram.com/TogetherFirst)