



one world trust

A World that Works for Everyone

A summary plan for a global governance fit for the 21st century

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Introduction

The inherent tensions between national sovereignty and global governance make major reform unlikely without a major crisis. To make progress without a nuclear war or catastrophic environmental disaster, we propose a dynamic model (Figure 1) to strengthen global decision-making by building on achievements and positive trends to create a new governance model in four phases:

- 1: **Accelerated Global Actions**, preparing the way for
- 2: **Building Equitable Effective Frameworks**: institutional changes, which can be implemented swiftly
- 3: Evolutionary steps towards a **new global architecture**
- 4: **Final model achieved** – the World Community Council (Figure 2)

This proposal applies the principles of good governance, subsidiarity and Responsibility to Protect together with newer methods such as crowdsourcing, facilitative accountability, solution-focus and systems thinking, to create a robust route map which can generate support for implementation from all states and civil society.

Phase 1: Accelerated Global Actions

Most innovations in global governance were pioneered by independent actors or small groups of states and agencies responding to need through a wide range of official and unofficial initiatives. This process should be formally recognised within a general model for global decision-making as Accelerated Global Actions to harness positive initiatives for change.

To ensure that initiatives are legitimate and effective, we propose a framework of principles and guidelines, including transparency, respect for evidence, stakeholder participation, commitment to human rights and the rule of law.

We identify at least eleven areas where Accelerated Global Actions can build on existing initiatives to lay foundations for a World Community Council:

- 1: Education for global citizenship
- 2: Knowledge and skills sharing
- 3: Civic engagement
- 4: Peace and security
- 5: Global economic, social and environmental stability (ECOSOC).
- 6: Funding of global public goods

- 7: Accountability of global governance
- 8: International rule of law
- 9: Sectoral and cross-sectoral challenges, including
- 10: Artificial intelligence
- 11: Molecular manufacturing

The first three areas aim to create the global consciousness, understanding and capabilities essential for effective global cooperation and decision-making.

Phase 2: Building Equitable Effective Frameworks

Accelerated Global Action in these areas will enable the international community to create a new institutional frameworks, consisting of:

- 1: A People's Knowledge Agency to promote global citizenship education, research sharing and engagement
- 2: An Enhanced Peace-Keeping Council of 24 regional representatives to provide strategic oversight of global security and peace-keeping
- 3: A reformed Security Council
- 4: A reformed ECOSOC to ensure economic, social and environmental stability
- 5: A Global Stewardship Council of equitable representation from national assemblies to hold international institutions to account
- 6: New and strengthened sectoral agencies to address existential threats from new technologies, including artificial intelligence, molecular manufacturing and biotechnology.
- 7: A rescoped UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), creating a new section of the organisation to address anthropogenic risks.
- 6: A High Commissioner for Future Generations, to ensure that the interests of future generations are properly considered
- 9: The Trusteeship Council takes responsibility for the global commons, embracing the oceans, atmosphere, Antarctica and space.
- 10: A new Global Public Goods Authority to develop revenue for global governance
- 11: A World Supreme Court.

In addition, we propose a set of personnel policy changes to ensure a high quality, motivated international civil service to administer these institutions.

Phase 3: Steps Towards A Long-Term Architecture

During Phase Three these institutions will establish the necessary authority and power, including:

- 1: The Global Public Goods Authority becomes an international treasury, determining financial needs, revenue sources and contributions from governments and others.
- 2: Gross negligence regarding existential risks is made a Crime against Humanity under the International Criminal Court.
- 3: Members of the Global Stewardship Council are directly elected.
- 4: The Security Council is reformed further.

In addition, three further strands of the model are introduced:

- 1: A Global Mutual Defence Treaty in which all countries commit to mutual defence
- 2: The progressive creation of a Global Peace Enforcement Force, directed by the reformed Security Council
- 3: A Council of World Regions, based on organically developed Regional Groupings, UN regions and key nations.

The proposal for a Global Mutual Defence Treaty develops the 1990's notion that Russia should join NATO. Whilst that window has closed, the concept of links between security alliances should be pursued and regional defence alliances brought together, with a shared goal and common principles under a global mutual defence treaty, whereby all countries of the world commit to mutual defence (similar to NATO Article 5), subject only to Responsibility to Protect. Against this background, a global arms reduction treaty could be negotiated, in parallel with the progressive establishment of a Global Peace Enforcement Force, freeing up resources to support failed states and meet other priorities.

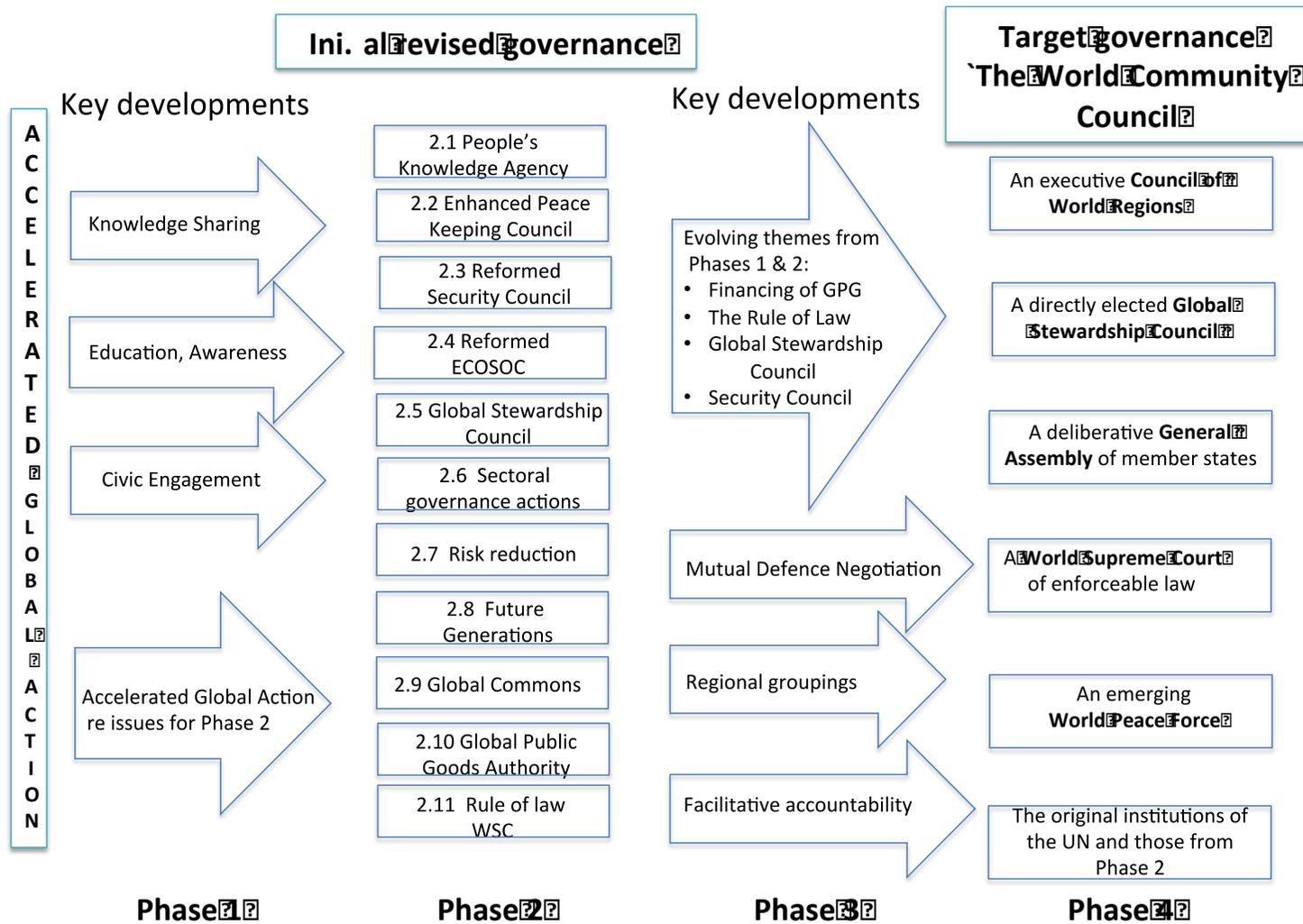
We propose that facilitative accountability should be used to develop the World Community Council, by encouraging and praising other states' conducts and learning from best practices, instead of naming and shaming or infringing on national sovereignty. The aim is, through its application within the implementation of treaties such as the Paris Agreement, to reach the point where all international norms, legally binding or morally binding, are taken as seriously as domestic policies and laws for the benefit of the planet and humankind.

Phase 4: Effective Global Governance

These three phases will over time create the conditions for a new global settlement without a devastating global trauma, such as the Second World War. For this phase, we propose a World Convention to establish a new global constitution, with a legislature consisting of the executive World Council of Regions, and the elected Global Stewardship Council, and with a World Supreme Court with a universal jurisdiction applying enforceable universal law.

With the completion of this process, the world will have established a World Community Council, ushering in a new era for humanity and a world that works for everyone.

Four phases to effec. ve, legi. mated decision making Figure 1.1



World Community Council Architecture Figure 2.2

