The submission’s 4C governance model regards building capacity, convergence, complementarity and control. The UN General Assembly is complemented with an annual High-Level Decision Forum voting on major global governance issues, while the UN main organs are restructured. The UN General Assembly’s committees are reorganized in order to address global risks and the future of global governance. The UN’s organization is supported by four hubs for peace, people, planet, and prosperity to avoid institutional overlap and increase efficiency. An Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks takes over from the IPCC. It prepares recommendations for policies and emergencies. Three binding legal instruments renew the control of global governance: a global pact harmonizing environmental regulations, a global bill of rights and a global compliance register for weapons of mass destruction. A rating mechanism for global governance “names and shames” non-compliant member states. A global stress test authority for global risks makes assessments through compulsory measurements.
1. Abstract

The 4 Cs Global Governance Model reinvents the decision-making architecture to address global risks, through four interconnected components:

The first is capacity, which reconsiders the engagement of Member States in the principal organs of the United Nations (UN).

The second is convergence, which reinforces the organizational impact of the UN system.

The third is complementarity, which revisits the decision aid system of global governance.

The fourth is control, which renews the accountability mechanisms for global risks.

1. CAPACITY: RECONSIDERING MEMBER STATES’ ENGAGEMENT IN THE UN

The 4 Cs Global Governance Model empowers the General Assembly with the creation of the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government. The High-Level Decision Forum meets every year for two days in September, in New York, to vote on major global governance issues. It can also be convened in extraordinary session at the initiative of the UN Secretary-General.

The Chairperson of the High-Level Decision Forum is a Head of State or Government elected annually, at the opening of the UN General Assembly, on a geographical rotation basis.

The permanent organs of the General Assembly are restructured as follows:

The Peace and Security Council replaces the Security Council;

The Demographic, Economic and Social Council (DECOSOC) replaces the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);

The Trusteeship Council embodies the responsibility of UN Member States, as trustees for the planet;

The Human Rights Compliance Council takes over from the Human Rights Council;

The UN Secretary-General presents an annual State of the Global Risks Address to the High-Level Decision Forum. The Secretary-General is elected by secret ballot and simple majority by the High-Level Decision Forum, from a gender-sensitive short list of up to four candidates, selected by the Peace and Security Council. She/he is elected on a geographical rotation basis for one single mandate of up to seven years.

The current six committees of the General Assembly (disarmament and international security; economic and financial matters; social, humanitarian and cultural matters; special political and decolonization matters; administrative and budgetary matters; and legal) are merged into three main committees, namely:
The First Committee on Global Risks Management;

The Second Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and the Future of Global Governance; and

The Third Committee on Resource Mobilization and Innovative Financing.

2. CONVERGENCE: REINFORCING THE ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT OF THE UN SYSTEM
To enhance the efficiency of the collective response to major risks, four UN Hubs are given special responsibility to address the following priority areas:

The UN Peace Hub addresses political violence, including war, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction;

The UN People Hub addresses pandemics, spread of drug-resistant bacteria, refugee streams, and population growth;

The UN Planet Hub addresses global warming, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, and other large-scale environmental risks;

The UN Prosperity Hub addresses extreme poverty and unsustainable growth.

The Secretary-General presides over the UN System Governance Board, which gathers the Presidents of the four UN Hubs. They are elected annually by the Executive Committee of each UN Hub, composed of the chief executive officers or heads of key departments of the constitutive institutions.

3. COMPLEMENTARITY: REVISITING THE DECISION AID SYSTEM OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
Global governance is not only concerned with intergovernmental relationships, but also with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizens' movements, private sector and academia.

Consequently, the following institutions support the decision-aid system and increase the relevance and acceptance of the governance model:

The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks takes over from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It prepares and makes public two sets of instruments: The Policy Recommendations and the Emergency Recommendations.

The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator develops integrated proposals on how to allocate resources in national budgets, create the legal and regulatory framework and hold governments accountable.

The Global Governance Academy contributes to the exchange of knowledge, as well as the dissemination of research and training to address global risks.

4. CONTROL: RENEWING THE EFFECTIVENESS, ENFORCEMENT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
On the policy side, the Global Fast-Track Commitment and Resource Mobilization
Concord for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty facilitate the timely and effective identification of the delays and inefficiencies in implementation.

On the regulatory side, three major legally binding instruments are consolidated and adopted, namely:

The Global Pact for the Environment, which gathers and harmonizes all environmental laws;

The Global Bill of Rights, which assembles the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as major treaties on economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and updates human rights regulations in the digital age;

The Global Compliance Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction, which gathers and harmonizes all regulations and regimes on monitoring, disarmament, ban or non-proliferation of biological, chemical, conventional, nuclear and space arms.

Altogether, these three instruments form the building blocks of the Global Governance Regulatory Platform.

The multipolar dimension of global governance is also reflected in the control mechanisms of the 4 Cs Global Governance Model, through:

The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism, which exerts normative pressure, including “naming and shaming”, through grading the performances of governments, international institutions and private entities in addressing global risks. Its President is elected by the constitutive members composed of private sector and civil society organizations;

The Global Risks Stress Test Authority, which establishes a system of compulsory measurement of risk concentrations. The Warnings issued by the Authority are enforceable decisions. Failure to respect them is a matter for the Chamber for Global Risks Matters (see below). The Executive Director is appointed by the UN General Assembly, upon proposal by the Secretary-General, for a one-term mandate of up to seven years;

The Chamber for Global Risks Matters is chaired ex-officio by the President of the International Court of Justice. The Chamber for Global Risks Matters of the International Court of Justice ensures the enforcement of decisions and the sanctions of behaviors violating the Global Governance Regulatory Framework and jeopardizing the peace and security of the world.

2. Description of the model

The 4 Cs Global Governance Model reinvents the structure and role of the organs of the United Nations (UN).

1. CAPACITY: RECONSIDERING MEMBER STATES’ ENGAGEMENT IN THE UN

1.1. The General Assembly: Setting-up the UN High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government
The General Assembly creates the new foundational platform for global responses to global challenges.

**Functions**
The General Assembly promotes interconnected global cooperation in the political, economic, social, demographic, cultural, educational, human rights, health, technological and environmental fields. It also supports the codification of international laws and global governance.

Each year, in September, in New York, the High-Level Decision Forum meets for two days, at the level of Heads of State and Government and under the auspices of the General Assembly. The High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government adopts policies and regulations on major global challenges by simple majority.

**Responsibilities**
The General Assembly sets up the principal and subsidiary UN organs to address the following interlinked catastrophic risks for humanity, thereafter collectively referred as “global risks”:

Peace risks: Political violence, including war, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction;

People risks, including pandemics; spread of drug-resistant bacteria; refugee streams; and population growth;

Planet risks, including global warming; greenhouse gas emissions; climate change; and other large-scale environmental risks;

Prosperity risks, including extreme poverty and unsustainable growth.

**Management of current and emerging risks**
In replacement to the six current committees (disarmament and international security; economic and financial matters; social, humanitarian and cultural matters; special political and decolonization matters; administrative and budgetary matters; and legal), the General Assembly sets up three new main committees:

The First Committee on Global Risks Management covers the development of a shared vision and common positions on political, diplomatic, managerial and legal means to address global challenges, as well as the cooperation with regional institutions to respond effectively to them.


The Third Committee on Resource Mobilization and Innovative Financing ensures the efficient allocation of resources. It agrees on the testing and up-scaling of innovative funding mechanisms, such as international solidarity levy
on air tickets, international financial and currency transaction taxes, debt for development swaps, socially responsible investing, green bonds, social impact bonds, risk-mitigation mechanisms, public-private partnerships or mobile donations.

**Decision-making mandate**

The General Assembly keeps a track record of the policy decisions and regulations agreed upon in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It adopts the following regulatory instruments:

The Global Pact for the Environment: An internationally legally binding document, gathering and harmonizing all environmental laws in one single document [5];

The Global Bill of Rights: An internationally legally binding document, gathering and harmonizing the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as their protocols and other key human rights treaties. It also updates human rights regulations in the digital age;

The Global Compliance Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction: An internationally legally binding document, gathering and harmonizing treaties and regimes on monitoring, disarmament, ban or non-proliferation of biological, chemical, radiological, nuclear and space arms.

These three regulatory instruments form the building blocks of the Global Governance Regulatory Platform.

**1.2. The Peace and Security Council: Reconciling the right to veto with the super-majority position to accelerate conflict resolution**


**Functions**

The Peace and Security Council prevents and settles any threat to the peace or act of aggression.

The President of the Peace and Security Council is elected and reports monthly to the General Assembly.

**Responsibilities**

The Peace and Security Council addresses global risks relating to politically motivated violence, such as war, terrorism or weapons of mass destruction. It monitors the implementation and updating of the Global Control Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction.

**Management of current and emerging risks**

The Peace and Security Council assesses the threats to global stability and advances incentive ways or compulsory sanctions to prevent and manage crisis. It
sets clear and fair procedures for the imposition, implementation, monitoring and lifting of sanctions, as well as for mitigating, as appropriate, their humanitarian consequences.

The Peace and Security holds every month a special session on counter-terrorism and violent extremism.

**Decision-making mandate**
The Peace and Security Council has fifteen members. Five are permanent – China, France, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Ten more are elected by the General Assembly on a regional basis, for a renewable term of two years. The five permanent members are granted a right of veto.

It settles violent conflicts by diplomatic terms or coercive methods. Such methods include the use of financial, economic, diplomatic, scientific, technological, arms, aviation, travel, and commodity sanctions, with the exception of medical exchanges.

The Peace and Security Council can also decide to take or endorse military action.

A two-thirds majority vote of the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly is required to override the veto of a permanent member, except if this veto has been supported by at least a total of three out of the five permanent members of the Peace and Security Council.

### 1.3. The Demographic, Economic and Social Council (DECOSOC): Improving the state of humanity

The Demographic, Economic and Social Council (DECOSOC) replaces the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

**Functions**
DECOSOC is the principal body for coordination, review and policy decisions on demographic, economic and social issues.

The President of DECOSOC reports bi-annually to the General Assembly.

**Responsibilities**
DECOSOC deals with the following global risks: Population growth; extreme poverty; pandemics; drug-resistant bacteria; and refugee streams.

**Management of current and emerging risks**
DECOSOC promotes and monitors the implementation and updating of the rights to work, health, education, family life, standard of living, social security, participation in cultural life and partaking of the benefits of scientific progress, as well as children, women and refugees’ rights, or human rights related to family planning.

**Decision-making mandate**
DECOSOC ensures that appropriate policies and regulations support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It builds and maintains an up-to-date body of qualitative and quantitative data and indicators to address demographic, poverty, health and refugee issues.
It comprises fifty-four Member States:
The G20 Member States are permanent members of DECOSOC;

The General Assembly elects annually thirty-four other Member States to serve for a three-year renewable term in DECOSOC.

Each member of DECOSOC has one vote. There is no right of veto. Voting is by simple majority.

1.4. The Trusteeship Council: Safeguarding the planet for future generations
The Trusteeship Council was established in 1945, under Chapter XIII of the UN Charter, to provide international supervision for eleven Trust Territories that had been placed under the administration of seven Member States. [6] By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence and the Trusteeship Council suspended its activities.

Functions
The Trusteeship Council resumes its functions as one of the principal UN organs. It is entrusted with the new task of addressing the global risks posed by global climate change and large-scale environmental degradation. [7]

The President of the Trusteeship Council reports bi-annually to the General Assembly.

Responsibilities
The Trusteeship Council embodies the concept of UN Member States as trustees for the planet. [8] It oversees the rapid and effective implementation of international goals on climate action and proposes new climate and environmental priorities for collective action.

Management of current and emerging risks
The Trusteeship Council monitors the implementation and updating of the Global Pact for the Environment, [9] including global warming, greenhouse gas emissions, and global climate change, as well as other major environmental global challenges, such as:

The conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

The protection, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combat against desertification, and halt and reversal of land degradation and biodiversity loss.

Decision-making mandate
The Trusteeship Council monitors the transparency and commitment on action against climate change and other environmental degradation, including measures against emissions.

It comprises fifty-four Member States:
The G20 Member States are permanent members of the Trusteeship Council;
The General Assembly elects annually thirty-four other Member States to serve for a three-year renewable term in the Trusteeship Council.

Each member of the Trusteeship Council has one vote. There is no right of veto. Voting is by simple majority.

1.5. The Human Rights Compliance Council: Ensuring the centrality of all human beings

Functions
The Human Rights Compliance Council promotes and protects all fundamental freedoms and human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. [10]

The President of the Human Rights Compliance Council reports bi-annually to the General Assembly and the Peace and Security Council.

Areas of responsibility
The Human Rights Compliance Council promotes the roles of governments, regional organizations, NGOs, religious bodies and the media in respecting and protecting the rights of all human beings.

Management of current and emerging risks
The Human Rights Compliance Council undertakes a universal periodic review of the fulfillment by all Member States of their human rights obligations and commitments, in close cooperation with Governments, regional organizations, national human rights institutions and NGOs. It monitors the implementation and updating of the Global Bill of Rights.

Decision-making mandate
The Human Rights Compliance Council addresses situations of violations of human rights, including flagrant and systematic violations. It adopts Resolutions and Blames. Each Blame from the Human Rights Compliance Council is automatically deferred to the Peace and Security Council, for appropriate sanctions, and/or to the International Criminal Court (ICC), ad-hoc international tribunals or the International Court of Justice (ICC), for individual accountability.

It comprises fifty-four Member States, which are elected directly and individually by the General Assembly by secret ballot and simple majority.

1.6. The Secretariat: Empowering the UN Secretary-General

Functions
The UN Secretary-General is the chief executive officer of the Organization, elected by secret ballot and simple majority by the High-Level Decision Forum of the General Assembly. The election takes place from a gender-sensitive short list of up to four candidates selected by the Peace and Security Council. She/he is elected for a one-term mandate of up to seven years to preserve and enhance the capacity to take independent, rapid and efficient decisions. The Secretary-General is elected on a geographical rotation basis.
Areas of responsibility
The Secretary-General has the overall responsibility of alerting the General Assembly, Peace and Security Council, DECSOC and Trusteeship Council on global risks. She/he proposes concrete solutions for collective actions, and implements their decisions to prevent and tackle global risks.

Management of current and emerging risks
The Secretary-General has a special responsibility and dedicated budget, voted by the General Assembly, to develop preventive diplomatic initiatives to avert violent political conflicts, including through innovative mediation and arbitration.

The Secretary-General leads the elaboration and implementation of the Global Governance Regulatory Platform, which comprises the Global Pact for the Environment, the Global Bill of Rights and the Global Compliance Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Decision-making mandate
The Secretary-General is granted authority to convene, at any time, an extraordinary meeting of the Peace and Security Council, as well as of the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly, to anticipate or address a situation presenting a global risk.

Every year, in September, the Secretary-General delivers a State of the Global Risks Address to the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly. In this address, the Secretary-General reports on the conditions and progress of global governance issues, outlines priorities and proposes specific policies and regulations to be adopted by the Heads of State and Government.

2. CONVERGENCE: REINFORCING THE ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT OF THE UN SYSTEM
Institutions, specialized agencies, funds, programmes and key departments of the UN system, including the Bretton Woods Institutions (The World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund) and Related Organizations (The World Trade Organization, the UN Office for Project Services and the International Atomic Energy Agency) are grouped into four hubs, namely the UN Planet Hub, the UN Peace Hub, the UN People Hub, and the UN Prosperity Hub.

These four UN Hubs contribute to focus the activities, avoid duplicates, pool resources, accelerate delivery and increase impact to prevent and tackle global risks.

The coordination within each UN Hub ensures the economies of scale and flexible allocations of organizational resources. Each institution or key department is represented in the Executive Committee of each UN Hub by its head. The Executive Committee of each UN Hub meets twice a year. The members of the Executive Committee of each UN Hub elect a President annually. Decisions are made by simple majority of the members present and voting in each Executive Committee.

The coordination between the four UN Hubs addresses interlinked global challenges and promotes synergies of action. It is made through the creation of
the UN System Governance Board, which replaces the current UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). It is chaired by the UN Secretary-General and comprises the Presidents of the four UN Hubs. It appoints a unique Resident Coordinator of the four Hubs to represent and lead the Joint UN Hub Country Delivery Team at national level.

2.1. The UN Peace Hub: Preventing and tackling violent conflicts

Functions
The UN Peace Hub integrates the full range of political, military, diplomatic and managerial responses required to prevent and address violent conflicts, including war, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

The President of the Executive Committee of the UN Peace Hub reports bi-annually to the Peace and Security Council.

Areas of responsibility
The UN Peace Hub implements effective measures to facilitate conflict prevention, mediation, arbitration, counter-terrorism, disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and reconciliation. It promotes prevention, early-warning capabilities and Responsibility to Protect (R2P) action plans for an approach to pre-conflict and conflict situations. It cooperates with all relevant regional and national institutions. It monitors all UN peacekeeping missions and proposes concrete, achievable objectives, in coordination with relevant UN Hubs. [11]

Management of current and emerging risks
The UN Peace Hub addresses all risks related to politically motivated violence. It comprises the following institutions:

- UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
- Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO);
- Peacebuilding Commission (PBC);
- Peacebuilding Fund (PBF);
- United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
- The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);

It provides advice and support to Member States in the elaboration and implementation of the Global Control Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction. It works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of chemistry and nuclear science and technology.

Decision-making mandate
The UN Peace Hub has the authority to prepare to the attention of the Peace and Security Council and General Assembly, any decisions concerning peace making negotiations, as well as peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding activities or sanctions to individuals, entities or States, in response to a threat. It facilitates the implementation of these measures on the ground.
2.2. The UN People Hub: Improving people’s lives Functions

The UN People Hub averts and confronts the global risks such as pandemics, the spread of drug-resistant bacteria, the rapid population growth, and the extensive refugee streams.

The President of the Executive Committee of the UN People Hub reports annually to DECOSOC and to the Human Rights Compliance Council.

Areas of responsibility

The UN People Hub supports Member States in:

Promoting availability of reliable population data, [12] raising awareness of the problems caused by rapid population growth and responding to needs in population planning;

Building the technical capacities needed to address pandemics; [13]

Coordinating action to tackle the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance and promoting research and development of new antimicrobial medicines, vaccines, and diagnostic tools; [14]

Providing international protection and seeking permanent solutions for the problems of refugees, in cooperation with other UN Hubs.

Management of current and emerging risks

In order to manage the interlinked demographic, health and refugee risks, the UN People Hub facilitates the coordination and integrated action of the following institutions:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP);
- UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
- World Health Organization (WHO);
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCHR);
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);
- Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA);
- UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
- United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
- Universal Postal Union (UPU);
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);
- UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

It supports Member States in the implementation of the Global Bill of Rights.
**Decision-making mandate**
The UN People Hub has the authority to identify and propose to the examination of DECOSOC any global policies or binding frameworks to address:

- Demographic dynamics and sustainability; [15]
- Infectious diseases [16] and drug resistance, including through the role of innovation in research and development; [17]
- The global refugee crisis and the larger dynamics of the mass movement of people. [18]

**2.3. The UN Planet Hub: Boosting transparency and enforcement measures Functions**
The UN Planet Hub covers the challenges of global warning, greenhouse gas emissions, global climate change and other large-scale environmental damage.

The President of the Executive Committee of the UN Planet Hub reports annually to the Trusteeship Council.

**Areas of responsibility**
The UN Planet Hub assesses and provides policy advice and technical assistance on the components of national policies that affect how regulations are implemented, through evidence of good practices and diffusion of lessons and examples, including guidelines and principles.

**Management of current and emerging risks**
The UN Planet Hub supports the development of effective and integrated global early warning mechanisms. It addresses environmental issues through the combined experience, knowledge and resources of the following institutions:

- UN Environment Programme (UNEP);
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
- UN Framework – Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
- Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); [19]
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); [20]
- World Food Programme (WFP); [21]
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
- International Maritime Organization (IMO);
- UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) ; [22]
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); [23]
- International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO);
- International Seabed Authority (ISA).

It supports Members States in the implementation of the Global Pact for the Environment.
**Decision-making mandate**
The UN Planet Hub prepares and implements all regulatory global frameworks to promote sustainable development endorsed by the UN General Assembly, upon proposal by the Trusteeship Council.

### 2.4. The UN Prosperity Hub: Ending extreme poverty and promoting sustainable growth

**Functions**
The UN Prosperity Hub supports countries to eliminate extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity, in cooperation with relevant regional institutions and banks, through raising living standards and social justice.

Every year, in September, the President of the Executive Committee of the UN Prosperity Hub reports to the High-Level Forum of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly on the progress made in the time-bound commitment to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030.

**Areas of responsibility**
The UN Prosperity Hub oversees all macroeconomic and financial sector issues that bear on global stability. It ensures the well-functioning of the international monetary system. It is in charge of achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making, dealing with regulations of global trade and achieving full employment.

**Management of current and emerging risks**
The UN Prosperity Hub facilitates the coordination and integrated action of the following institutions: [24]

- International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- World Bank Group (WBG);
- International Labour Organization (ILO);
- World Trade Organization (WTO);

It deals with the inter-connected economic, financial, trade, employment and social global challenges and sets standards, policies and strategies to improve sustainable and shared growth prospects and eliminate extreme poverty.

**Decision-making mandate**
An extraordinary meeting of the World Bank Group Boards of Directors, the IMF’s Executive Board, and the ILO Governing Body is convened to adopt the Global Fast-Track Commitment and Resource Mobilization Concord for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty. These policy instruments set clear and measurable metrics, in cooperation with all relevant UN Hubs, partners and stakeholders.

The Global Fast-Track Commitment and Resource Mobilization Concord for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty are submitted for official adoption to the World Bank Boards of Governors, the IMF Board of Governors, and the International Labour Conference, as well as to all relevant national, regional and global bodies.

The constitutive organizations establish a Joint Follow-up Bureau to monitor the effective implementation of the Global Fast-Track Commitment and Resource
Mobilization Concord for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty, in liaison with all relevant parties, and report back annually to the decision-making bodies.

3. COMPLEMENTARITY: REVISITING THE DECISION AID SYSTEM OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

3.1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks: Deepening the scientific evidence of global challenges

Building on the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the General Assembly sets up a subsidiary organ: The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks.

**Functions**
The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks provides ongoing evidence-based research and advice to all national, regional and international bodies on a wide range of interconnected transnational threats.

The Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks reports annually to the UN General Assembly.

**Areas of responsibility**
The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks assesses the interlinked threats related to global climate change and other large-scale environmental risks, politically motivated violence, pandemics, drug-resistant bacteria, refugees, population growth and extreme poverty.

**Management of current and emerging risks**
The assessments by the Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks integrate perspectives from distinct research specialists studying all global risks, including peace and security, climate change, extreme poverty, demographics, pandemics and disaster risk management. [25]

**Decision-making mandate**
The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks prepares and makes public two sets of instruments:

The Policy Recommendations; and

The Emergency Recommendations, which are automatically transmitted to the UN Secretary-General, who has the responsibility to submit them to the Global Risks Stress Test Authority, to the Chamber for Global Risks Matters and to any appropriate UN bodies for priority follow-up.

3.2. The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator: Increasing the legitimacy of global governance

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), in cooperation with the UN Secretariat and four UN Hubs, sets up a Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator.

**Functions**
The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator enhances communication, advocacy, training, capacity building, networking, prevention and cooperation between parliamentarians to address global risks. It also supports national and regional parliaments in disseminating their common positions on major global challenges.
The President of the IPU chairs, ex-officio, the Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator and addresses annually the UN General Assembly.

**Areas of responsibility**

To develop cross-border communication among parliamentarians on global risks, the Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator monitors:

The legislative performance of national parliaments in respect of relevant international obligations;

The checks and balances that ensure oversight over the decisions of international institutions.

**Management of current and emerging risks**

The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator selects the best practices of national and regional parliaments on how they organize their work to tackle and prevent global risks. It makes suggestions and recommendations on lessons learned. It also monitors national, regional and international negotiations on global risks and disseminates innovative parliamentary inputs and solutions.

**Decision-making mandate**

The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator proposes actions on how to allocate resources in national budgets, create the regulatory framework and hold governments accountable for progress towards global governance goals. [26]

It promotes and monitors the ratification of the Global Governance Regulatory Platform by national parliaments.

### 3.3. The Global Governance Academy: Organizing knowledge for decision aid

The General Assembly sets up the Global Governance Academy.

**Functions**

The Global Governance Academy is an international think-tank, research and training network. It contributes, through collaborative applied research, to foster decision-making to address global risks.

The President of the Global Governance Academy is appointed by the General Assembly upon proposal by the UN Secretary-General, for a one-term mandate of up to seven years, and reports annually to both.

**Areas of responsibility**

The Global Governance Academy contributes to the knowledge sharing and change in policy or behavior, or adoption of best practices and standards to prevent or tackle global risks.

**Management of current and emerging risks**

The Global Governance Academy pools the capacities and resources of the training and research institutions in the UN system, including the:

- United Nations University (UNU);
- UN University for Peace (UPEACE);
- UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);
• United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI);
• United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD);
• United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
• United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC);
• World Bank Institute (WBI);
• IMF Institute for Capacity Development (ICD);
• International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO);
• Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
• International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB);
• International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC);
• International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW);
• Innocenti Research Centre (UNICEF-IRC);
• International Centre for Materials Evaluation Technology (UNIDO-ICMET);
• International Social Security Association (ISSA);
• Institute for Statistics (UIS);
• Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE);
• World Maritime University (WMU).

The Global Governance Academy supports peer reviews, comparative studies and innovative curricula which improve decision-making on global risks. It develops integrated innovative thinking to help the international community to better anticipate and respond to global challenges.

**Decision-making mandate**

The Global Governance Academy provides capacity building and conducts applied research in the areas of global risks. It cooperates with a broad range of national, regional and international training and research institutions to promote and disseminate sustainable global governance solutions.

The constitutive institutions designate a board of five members which is chaired, ex-officio, by the President of the Global Governance Academy.

**4. CONTROL: RENEWING THE ENFORCEMENT, EFFECTIVENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

**4.1. The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism: Measuring the effectiveness of global governance**

The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism regroups, on a voluntary basis, private sector and civil society organizations to exert social influence on States and international institutions on their management of global risks.

**Functions**

The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism develops a Global Risks Index and ranks countries accordingly.

The constitutive members organize the rules and procedures of the Mechanism. They elect the Bureau and the President. The President of the Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism is heard annually by the UN General Assembly.
Areas of responsibility
Considering the increasingly important role that rankings and ratings play in the areas of international relations, the Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism exerts normative social influence, including “naming and shaming”, through grading the performances of States, international organizations or private entities in preventing and tackling global risks. It contributes to leverage:

Knowledge sharing and change in policy, behavior and adoption of best practices and standards to address global risks;

Advocacy, policy dialogue and institutional frameworks on global challenges.

Management of current and emerging risks
The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism assesses who does what and what works to translate international agreements into concrete actions, including adopting and incorporating global regulations into national laws.

Decision-making mandate
The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism sets common policy indicators, and disseminates widely the outcomes of its ratings to facilitate awareness raising, advocacy coalitions and media campaigns and improve the decision-making process on global risks.

4.2. The Global Risks Stress Test Authority: Taking enforceable decisions to address global challenges
The Global Risks Stress Test Authority is set up by the General Assembly. It proceeds from a strategic transformation of the relevant UN departments and special representatives, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), as well as the current five UN Regional Economic Commissions. It integrates and reinvents their mandates.

Functions
On the basis of the Policy and Emergency Recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Global Risks, the Authority conducts compulsory risk-wide stress test exercises and can take enforceable decisions. The Global Risks Stress Test Authority helps countries to organize simulations in order to develop their agility to take measures to avoid negative national, regional and global outcomes. [28]

The Executive Director is appointed by the General Assembly upon proposal by the UN Secretary-General, for a one-term mandate of up to seven years, and reports to both.

Areas of responsibility
The Global Risks Stress Test Authority establishes a system of compulsory stress-testing for countries to control and improve their preventive and resilience capabilities to address global risks. [29] Its responsibilities are as follows:

Identifying the underlying structural vulnerabilities and risks dynamics; [30]

Developing new risk-modelling techniques and stress test methodologies. [31]
To that purpose, it brings together different community of experts from governments, business, civil society and academia.

**Management of current and emerging risks**

The Global Risks Stress Tests Authority conducts the identification and measurement of risk concentrations in Member States, and their potential impact on global safety and security.

It sets up Regional Stress Tests Platforms through the transformation of the current five UN regional commissions covering Africa, Western Asia, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. These five platforms of the Global Risks Tests Authority promote cooperation with relevant regional organizations and banks.

**Decision-making mandate**

The Global Risks Stress Tests Authority develops specific global threats scenarios. It takes policy decisions, including Technical Standards and Guidelines, [32] as well as graduated and enforceable decisions, namely Alerts and Warnings.

The countries have the obligation to respond to the wide-stress questionnaires. The Authority can require corrective actions when deficiencies are identified by the stress tests. If the Warnings of the Authority are not adequately taken into consideration in a country decision-making process, [33] then the country at fault becomes accountable to the Peace and Security Council and the Chamber for Global Risks Matters of the International Court of Justice.

**4.3. The Chamber for Global Risks Matters of the International Court of Justice: Strengthening accountability in global governance**

In accordance with Article 26, Paragraph 1 of its Statute, which authorizes the formation of a chamber to deal with certain categories of cases, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) sets up the Chamber for Global Risks Matters.

**Functions**

The Chamber for Global Risks Matters deals with legal disputes submitted by States [35] and gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs on matters relating to global risks. [36] It comprises at least three judges.

The President of the ICJ addresses annually the UN General Assembly on the evolution of judicial decisions of the Chamber for Global Risks Matters.

**Areas of responsibility**

The jurisdiction of the Chamber for Global Risks Matters covers:

The existence of any facts which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligations included in the Global Governance Regulatory Platform [37];

Any imminent threat that it considers as endangering the global security of humanity.
Management of current and emerging risks
The Chamber for Global Risks Matters clarifies the meaning and effect of treaty norms covered by the Sustainable Global Governance Regulatory Platform. It may also identify the existence of customary norms of general application.

Decision-making mandate
The Chamber is the final arbiter on:

Accountability for territorial aggression using weapons of massive destruction;

Legality of specific environmental regulations and liability for environmental disputes;[38]

Requests for the lifting of blames voted by the Human Rights Compliance Council or sanctions imposed by the Peace and Security Council for human rights violations;

Non-respect of Warnings issued by the Global Risks Stress Test Authority impacting global security.

3. Motivation
The concept of global governance includes a multiplicity of actors, such as governments, civil society organizations, private sector and academia. [39] In this context, the 4 Cs Global Governance Model shortens the chain of command, increases enforcement, strengthens the aid-decision system and deepens the control mechanisms. It goes along with the eight following criteria:

1. REINFORCING CORE VALUES
One of the key solutions for improving global governance is to give more opportunities for leadership to all Member States, and increase the involvement of multi-stakeholders in the functioning of international institutions. [40] Through the creation of the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government of the General Assembly, the UN recommits itself to live up to its universal values of promoting democracy and the rule of law. And the Peace and Security Council illustrates the importance devoted to non-violence, respect for life, tolerance and dialogue in a safe and sustainable environment.

The four Hubs (Peace – People – Planet – Prosperity) are the pillars to implement the UN principled messages of peace and security, human dignity, respect for nature, and social progress. They all resolutely mainstream gender equality as a cross-cutting issue.

However, the international promotion of core values cannot be effective if it does not fit into a regulatory and binding framework. So, the Global Bill of Rights integrates the existing set of international human rights treaties. It supplements them with respect and protection of public safety, security and privacy rights in the digital age. And it strengthens the policy and regulatory control mechanisms.
In that connection, the setting up of the Human Rights Compliance Council, as a permanent UN organ, embodies the crucial role of civil society organizations in the promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

2. STRENGTHENING THE DECISION-MAKING CAPACITIES
A major missing link in the current governance system is the fact that the September session of the UN General Assembly, which gathers the Heads of State and Government, is mostly devoted to deliver addresses and organize bilateral and political meetings, instead of serving as the top governance decision point. The High-Level Decision Forum addresses this institutional gap. It convenes annually with the political mandate and authority to adopt evidence and test-based decisions to respond to global risks.

Another institutional weakness is the fact that the G20 was set up to enhance consensus in order to prevent future global financial crisis and to shape a more stable global economic agenda. However, it is not a decision-making body. And it lacks the legitimacy and representativeness of an international organization.

Nonetheless, it is important to acknowledge the key role that major economies can play to improve the consensus building on global risks through the UN. [41] At the same time, it is also fundamental to promote and respect the universality of the UN. Reconciling these two conditions is of paramount importance to reduce the gaps and misunderstandings among the major powers themselves on contentious issues, as well as between major economies and other countries, and to facilitate the decision-making process on global risks in the UN.[42]

Consequently, the G20 members become permanent members of both DECSOC and the Trusteeship Council, without any right of veto. However, thirty-four other countries are elected in these bodies to respect and reflect the realities and needs of an interconnected world.

Despite a heightened sense of threat among many, there is still a great need for a shared assessment of the global challenges and a common understanding of the collective obligations in addressing them. [43] The creation of an efficient and participatory decision aid process is therefore as important as the decision-making itself.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks makes it possible to base global governance decision-making on scientific conclusions, resulting from concerted and integrated national and regional studies. It is also fundamental that the rationale of decisions in the governance model be well prepared and understood. Thus, the Global Governance Academy contributes to deepen the understanding and disseminate knowledge of global risks.

3. ENSURING EFFECTIVENESS
Among the most divisive issues in the global governance debate is the existence of the historically-based veto right of the five permanent members of the current UN Security Council. The numerous proposals aiming at adding permanent members to the Security Council have so far been unfruitful, including because of rivalries between the potential candidates. But the use of the veto power by more permanent Member States may also contribute to increase difficulties or aggravate the delays in the decision-making process.
Furthermore, it is also indispensable to take due account of the principle of reality, linked to the political fact that the permanent members of the UN Security Council can block any evolution of the governance system.

Consequently, the five permanent members and their veto power remain unchanged in the new Peace and Security Council. The ten non-permanent members remain also unchanged. However, each regional groups (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, Western Europe and other countries) can decide to renew, as many times as they wish, the two-year mandate of their representatives in the UN Peace and Security Council.

As a trade off and to avoid any unilateral blockage or political abuse, it is however possible to override the veto of a permanent member, through a two-thirds majority of the High-Level Decision Forum of Heads of State and Government, unless it is supported by at least two other permanent members.

The Peace and Security Council is the only organ which can decide to impose sanctions or to use or endorse military force. Any Member State which does not respect the compulsory sanctions imposed on another Member State will itself be subject to the same type of sanctions.

The effectiveness of global governance also relies on the adoption and implementation of adequate policy, financial or regulatory frameworks. The Global Fast-Track Commitment and Resource Mobilization Concord for the Elimination of Extreme Poverty, as well as the Global Pact for the Environment, the Global Bill of Rights and the Global Control Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction allow all actors to keep a track and transparent record of the effective impact of the decisions taken to address these global challenges.

The capacity of the Human Rights Compliance Council to perform its missions is also strengthened through the possibility to vote a Blame against any country which blatantly violates human rights. Such Blames automatically generate a mechanism of appropriate sanctions by the UN Peace and Security Council.

Furthermore, the Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator contributes to monitor the ratification of treaties. Indeed, the effectiveness of the promotion and respect of global governance decisions and regulations begin at national level.

4. SECURING ADEQUATE RESOURCES AND EQUITABLE FINANCING

One of the key problems is the difficulty to estimate the financial costs of global risks. This issue is, of course, particularly critical for the least developed countries. The pooling of resources in the four UN Hubs provides an integrated expertise to assist a country in developing such financial estimates. Moreover, the savings and economies of scale achieved through this pooling allow the UN Hubs to develop a critical mass to better help Member States in preventing and tackling global risks.

Another critical issue in securing adequate resources is the need for additional and more predictable resources. The current imbalance between UN core and non-core funding does not help to efficiently target global risks, as it merely reflects the priorities of donors. Therefore, the Third Committee on
Resource Mobilization and Innovative Financing of the UN General Assembly institutionalizes a permanent and open dialogue with the providers of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as well as with the private sector, on global risks.

Regarding equitable financing, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly on Resource Mobilization and Innovative Financing harmonizes the contributions of the five permanent members of the UN Peace and Security Council. Indeed, it is not equitable that they enjoy the same privileged veto power, together with such a huge differential in their respective financial contributions. Currently, their share of contributions to the UN regular budget is as follows [44]:

- United States: 22%
- China: 7.921%
- France: 4.859%
- United Kingdom: 4.463%
- Russian Federation: 3.088%

Total: 42.331%

In order to achieve a more equitable financing, the contributions of Member States are still based on their gross national incomes. However, the financial contributions of the five permanent members of the Peace and Security Council is also considered as an issue of global responsibility, political commitment, interdependence and sovereignty. A tangible budgetary effort is requested from some permanent members to balance the apportionment of their contributions more equitably, as follows:

- United States: 15%
- France: 6.83275%
- United Kingdom: 6.83275%
- China: 6.83275%
- Russian Federation: 6.83275%

Total: 42.331%

The same assessment scale applies to the UN international justice and peacekeeping operations. This change is set to occur within a ten-year period, during which the contributions of the United States and China will be gradually decreased, while the contributions of the remaining permanent members will be progressively increased. Otherwise, the share of the contributions of the rest of the UN Member States remains unchanged.

Concerning the non-governmental actors, the Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism grants equal responsibilities and votes to civil society organizations (50%) and the private sector (50%) in the Mechanism. However, to guarantee its independence, the Mechanism is financed by voluntary public and private contributions. Such contributions entail no entitlements in the management of the Mechanism which is democratically elected.

5. PROMOTING TRUST AND INSIGHT
The best and quickest way to build trust in the governance model is to ensure that the life of ordinary people is positively transformed on the ground. This is one of
the key responsibilities of the Joint UN Hubs Country Delivery Teams, led by the Resident Coordinators.

In order to promote political trust, the Global Inter-Parliamentary Incubator promotes a better understanding of the national implications of global challenges and facilitates the adoption of global governance friendly national budgets.

Extending the lookout on global risks, the Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism develops transparent indicators of global governance [45] to measure the outcomes of policies and regulations. It increases public awareness and trust in the management by Member States and international organizations of global challenges.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks deepens the insight in the collective knowledge and information sharing about global risks. It highlights the interactions of political, climatic, environment and human factors that lead to major global challenges, and proposes concrete options and decisions for managing the risks. Its Emergency Recommendations also informs the public opinion on the critical importance to address collectively global risks.

The Global Risks Stress Test Authority develops innovative methodologies for a systematic and holistic review of global risks management procedures, as well as an assessment of the level of vulnerability and resilience of countries. Its enforceable Warnings increase the trust of people in the governance model.

6. DEVELOPING FLEXIBILITY

The current architecture of global governance seems to have been frozen since 1945. It is as if it had not taken into account the evolutions of the world, such as economic globalization, the emergence on new major powers, the technological revolution, the speed of information. At the same time, the increasing diversity and complexity of global risks require responses that are both comprehensive, cost-effective, rapid, integrated and flexible.

The redesigning of the UN system architecture with the four UN Hubs addresses the UN complexity, bureaucracy, slowness and confusing lines of authority. [46] As a result, instead of chairing the UN Chief Executive Board consisting of 31 institutions, the UN Secretary-General presides over a streamlined and more agile UN System Governance Board, which comprises 4 UN Hubs Presidents.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Global Risks provides policymakers with regular and transparent evaluations of the scientific basis of global risks for timely adaptation and mitigation, as well as adjustment of their risks related policies and strategies.

The Global Risks Stress Tests Authority supports countries in developing an increased ownership of the solutions to address the nature and gravity of the global challenges. Thus, they can adapt their policy agendas and implement tested approaches to prevent or reduce global risks.

The Global Governance Academy contributes to improve and update global governance training and education structures. This facilitates more refined knowledge of the evolving and interconnected nature of global risks and an increased reactivity of global governance actors.
And the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly on Monitoring, Evaluation and the Future of Global Governance is also designed to capture the inputs from the above institutions. It empowers Member States to better forecast the evolution of global risks and to periodically revise and adapt the governance model.

7. PROTECTING SPECIAL INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, STATES OR GROUPS OF STATES FROM ABUSE OF POWER

To achieve full legitimacy, the governance model needs to include all relevant stakeholders in the decision making and standard setting processes. However, it is practically impossible to include all interested groups in the decision-making process. [47] In addition, the under-representation of the special interests of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, persons with disabilities or refugees, hampers their claim for equal rights. Hence, the development of broad, fair and transparent criteria is key to involve relevant interest groups and increase their protection from abuse of power.

In this context, the 4 Cs Global Governance Model improves the supervision on Member States through the effective implementation of the Global Bill of Human Rights. The direct access to the Human Rights Compliance Council is facilitated. Civil society organizations do not need to obtain any UN consultative status. They are entitled to attend all proceedings, including during complaints procedures, as well as make oral interventions and submit written statements. Moreover, countries cannot be elected to the Human Rights Compliance Council if they are officially considered responsible for blatant violations of human rights, and as long a Blame voted against them has not been lifted.

The four UN Hubs (Peace – People – Planet – Prosperity) mainstream gender equality in their policy, staff, decision-making and evaluation mechanisms.

The Global Governance Inter-Parliamentary Incubator develops handbooks and toolkits on regulations and monitoring. It devotes a particular attention to increase the protection of the most vulnerable groups and those whose voices are not heard, through best legislative examples.

The Multi-Stakeholders Global Governance Rating Mechanism fosters and consolidates the inputs of civil society organizations and the private sector. It contributes to the adjustment of behaviors, policies and regulations to better protect special interests of individuals, groups or peoples through social influence.

8. EXTENDING ACCOUNTABILITY

Implementing a culture of accountability implies that institutional actors can be held liable to a set of policies or regulatory standards. The leadership performance can be evaluated. And leaders can be appropriately judged if it is presumed that they have not met their legal responsibilities. [48]

The current weakness and dissemination of regulations contribute to the difficulty in estimating if the Member States have failed in their duties to protect people, peace and the planet. Thus, the 4 Cs Global Governance ensures the consolidation and codification of the following legally binding instruments which forms the Global Governance Regulatory Platform, namely:

The Global Pact for the Environment;

The Global Bill of Rights;

The Global Compliance Register on Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The UN Peace and Security Council and the Chamber for Global Risks Matters of the International Court of Justice ensure the enforcement of the Global Governance Regulatory Framework. They also ensure the enforcement of the Warnings issued by the Global Risks Stress Test Authority.

The jurisdiction of the Chamber for Global Risks Matters responds to the need to accelerate the decision-making process of the ICJ, [49] in addressing both the legal complexities and the emergencies of global risks.

In that connection, the Chamber for Global Risks Matters is granted the power to decide by itself if it has jurisdiction independent of the will of States, and has the exceptional authority to bring States to the bar, [50] in case of imminent threat endangering the global security of humanity.

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