1. **The Quest for the new paradigm**

Sustainable development is the most significant collective challenge facing humanity. Addressing it without compromising our shared prosperity and the right to development of future generations requires a significant alteration of macroeconomic governance and public institutions. It calls for a renewed role of the State in providing strategic vision and innovative policy responses towards green-growth-stimulating strategies.

The prevalence of poverty amongst plenty, the need amidst unused resources, and the destitution on the footpaths of riches are not new problems on the agenda of humanity. Already in 1964 Martin Luther King avowed in his Nobel Memorial Lecture, that:

> “the time has come for an all-out world war against poverty. The rich nations must use their vast resources of wealth to develop the underdeveloped, school the unschooled, and feed the unfed…. we cannot be content to see men hungry, to see men victimized with starvation and ill health when we have the means to help them. The wealthy nations must go all out to bridge the gulf between the rich minority and the poor majority.”

However, as stated in the recent report of the UN Secretary-General “*A Life of Dignity for All*” the world’s quest for dignity, peace, prosperity, justice, sustainability and an end to poverty has reached an unprecedented moment of urgency.

Since first Rio conference in 1992, the international community has inspired to integrate the social, economic, and environmental dimensions within a single framework. Nonetheless, no country has yet succeeded. Prevailing governance systems tend to separate these pillars at policy, planning, and management levels. This disconnect has led to a widening of inequality, both at global and national levels, pervasive social tension, an alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation.

There is universal consensus, as supported by the empirical results, that the current model of globalization is evidently yielding uneven results for countries’ sustainable development. Nobel Memorial Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz gave a powerful speech at the annual AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles concluding that not all nations succeed in reaping the fruits of international expansion, a cutting edge technology and making globalization serve their national interest- to create ”shared prosperity”— the only kind of prosperity that can truly be sustainable.

The Agenda 2030 explicitly calls for integration of multiple dimensions of sustainable development into a single framework and there is a wide consensus on a need of trans-disciplinary analysis embracing a complex system consisted of multiple dimensional phenomena such as globalization, poverty and other constituents of sustainable development.

Back in 1969, Jan Tinbergen in his Nobel Prize Lecture had emphasized that the problem consisted of finding the proper set of institutions regarding the size and content of the public sector, the extent and content of (de)centralization of socio-economic decision making and therefore also of market regulation aiming to realize an optimal combination of efficiency and equity at national and global levels.
2. *From Vision to Action: A New Global Partnership*

Last decades were remarkable in efforts of the global decision makers in a search for more effective global government to tackle the challenges of globalization. But they were particular in recognizing that the current global system is not functional. A need for an increased role for the United Nations, the only supranational institution, that has a broad political legitimacy and an adequate representation of both middle-income countries and the least-developed countries to ensure the necessary and just regulations on key and complex issues has emerged.

There is a universal acceptance that attaining sustainable development calls for a convergence between the three pillars of economic development, social equity, and environmental protection. There is a need to develop a new decision making model that will be capable to deliver on widespread concerns of equity, poverty alleviation, and integrating economic, environmental, and social dimensions of development within a single framework.

The newly emerged Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation calls for a more inclusive, efficient and effective global governance. With recognition of a central role for the UN System in the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of global sustainable development goals a new institutional framework needs to be developed to adequately respond to the current needs of a contemporary globalized world.

The Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on SDGs that is open to all stakeholders with a view to developing global sustainable development agenda. The implementation of Agenda 2030 process leading to the SDGs needs to be integrated, coordinated and coherent. The Report of the UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda: “A New Global Partnership” contends that a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation and mutual accountability must underpin the implementation of Agenda 2030. These include governments, legislators, employers, workers and the financial system and also academics and civil society representatives:

- to set common sustainable development goals,
- to create enabling institutional capacity, social, financial and physical infrastructure,
- to harness the ingenuity and dynamism of business for sustainable development,
- to form global partnership for development data,
- to develop evidence based solutions,
- to mobilize action and resources.

Achieving sustainable development calls for *integration, coordination and coherence* of these three pillars, based on principles of democracy, solidarity, and gender justice. International trade, financial and monetary systems should be reformed to propose innovative policy packages for managing globalization that, based on the principles of generational accounting, would assure the sustainable advancement of the world economy and simultaneous pursuit of SDGs in developing and developed countries alike.

It is also important that developed countries honour their aid commitments and harmonize their procedures with national plans, through effective development cooperation and efficient development finance -channeled through the government budgets.

Bringing about possible positive changes will entail policy action and will rely on the interaction between research, policy-making and institutional development. In the wake of this transformative shift, the core task is to address the hard issue of creating an integrated conceptual framework at the global, regional, and national levels, with due respect to countries’ ownership and grounded in respect for universal human rights, peace and security.
Already in 1987 Jan Tinbergen in his article entitled “Revitalizing the United Nations System” [3] and with his special contribution to the 1990 World Development Report, submitted that “mankind’s problems can no longer be solved by national governments. What is needed is a World Government.” He suggested strengthening existing UN System, changing their nature from advisory to administrative character.

Tinbergen noted that some essential institutions crucial for global income redistribution and financial stability are still missing and particularly highlighted that as the world economy is becoming increasingly integrated so the global income redistribution shall become. Consequently he identified a need for creation of a World Treasury that through various systems of automatic taxation will connect resource and direct these revenues to cover urgent needs of individual countries where needed.

There is a wide consensus that economic, environmental and information globalization outpaced regulatory-institutional and political globalization. With a remarkable progress in coordination of operations at a county level, the current model of international institutional setting and decision making mechanisms at the global level still remain fragmented. The current structure of the governing bodies of the United Nations system organizations does not ensure a democratic and transparent organization for a world government in a multi-hierarchical integrated global world.

In 1963 in his seminal book “The Nerves of Government”[2] Karl Deutstch raised the issue of the optimistic or a conservative bias implicit it the notion of self-steering society. Deutschch compared the process of governing or self-governing of ships or machines and the governing of human organizations:

“steering a sheep implies guiding the future behavior of the ship on the basis of information concerning the past performance and present position of this ship itself in relation to some external course, goal, or target in such cases, the next step in the behavior of the system must be guided in part by information concerning its own performance in the past.”

We advocate multiple-level and cross-sectoral approaches to global governance and public administration- decision making processes that engage all development stakeholders to be able to bring the information related to their own concerns when addressing existing interlinkages among the SDGs; to ensure informed and evidence based policy formulation and to enlist the support of interdisciplinary group of specialists: not only economists but also lawyers, sociologists, anthropologists, others.

Public-private partnerships can also help scale up and speed up access to resources, specialized skills, innovations and the know-how necessary to build, operate and maintain environmentally sustainable and people-centred globalization.

In 2004 Finn Kydland during his Novel Lecture recalled the words of Robert Lucas, 1980 Nobel Laureate in Economics, who defined the functions of theoretical economics:

“To provide fully articulated, artificial economic systems that can serve as laboratories in which policies that would be prohibitively expensive to experiment with in actual economies can be tested out at much lower cost… Our task, as I see it…is to write a FORTRAN program that will accept specific economic policy rules as ‘input’ and will generate as ‘output’ statistics describing the operating characteristics of time series we care about, which are predicted to result from these policies.”
Kydland suggested to place people in desired model environments and record how they behave under alternative policy rules and rightly stated that the required information on “individual responses could be documented relatively cheaply by means of... censuses, panels [and] other surveys…”

In 2002 another Nobel laureate Ronald Coase in „Why Economics Will Change“[1] had criticized this failure to look at the system as the object of the study and highlighted objectively that it may well take quiet long time to do so:

„Now how does it look? Well, that it’s complicated is not a question, nor that it could take a long time if we start, as I hope we will, to study this system. Studying it may take one hundred years. It may take two hundred years. But anyway, we should start.“

To deliver on the „Future We Want“ for our future generations we should start now!

The Secretary General’s High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda reiterated the vital importance of building data systems to provide timely, disaggregated indicators to measure progress, in all countries, and at all levels (local, sub-national, national, regional and global).

The availability of statistical information has considerably improved during the implementation of the MDGs. The advent of ICTs along with the Fourth industrial revolution provides an unprecedented opportunity to strengthen data collection and statistical analysis. Enhanced data availability will create the information basis for development of global models, thus providing an analytical underpinning for global governance.

Along with “A World that Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development” World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2017 underscored the important role of ICT for realizing the SDGs and will create legal, political and methodological grounds for such a change.

In the Annex we made an attempt to propose a Comprehensive Conceptual Framework(CCF) that can be used by Global Decision Makers(UNDESA/DPADM) in order to foster integrated approaches to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the context of globalization.

It will also facilitate the harmonic convergence of complex relationship between economic development, social progress, and environmental protection within a broader inclusive framework at various levels of decision making.

References