



3. global governance reforms to provide a

to drive this process

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

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

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

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

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

4. Three global governance mechanisms should be established to make the system more coherent: (i) setting up (ii) creating an interconnected scientific framework, and (iii) introducing an ombudsman for nature.

1. A pro-employment, pro-development, pro-environment, pro-investment, and pro-social, macro-economic framework is needed to deliver on “decent work” creation and universal social protection for all working and non-working, supported by a **New Deal**. A perspective that is rights-

2. on other social sectors, in particular quality education, training and life-long learning opportunities, resilient health services, care, housing, water and sanitation plays a

A  
interrelated areas:

is needed along the following three

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

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

- is not working well for many lower-in (n)7.(o)-74.5 ( 3 (o)13.2 (t)-34.4 (o)133 (c

### Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

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

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