

Stimson Center / Global Governance Innovation Network

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sharing across Member States and regional bodies, such as the African Union and ASEAN, leverage AI's positive development applications.

The IA2 should be supported by an expanded Intergovernmental Cyber and AI Panel, modeled on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and building on the Secretary-General's recently initiated High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

An [Earth Stewardship Council](#) for ESG for the global commons, as well as a new Special Envoy for Future Generations, to facilitate implementation of the Declaration on Future Generations currently under negotiation. Building on Singapore's successful leadership decades ago in negotiating the Law of the Sea treaty and more recent calls by Mary Robinson, Maria Fernanda Espinosa, and Johan Rockström, the [Climate Governance Commission](#), this new body could deliberate upon the governance of the global commons, whose protection and preservation are imperative to ensuring the well-being of future generations.

Globally, the connection between human well-being, our natural environment, and human rights was made ever clearer in the recent [historic UN General Assembly resolution](#) that declared access to a clean and healthy environment to be a universal human right. The Declaration on Future Generations is expected to build on this normative breakthrough.

To ensure Member States' accountability with their declaration commitments, the multistakeholder ESC could carry out a Future Generations Review, modeled on the Human Rights Council's [PRIP](#), designed to acknowledge the collective responsibility of present generations toward the rights of future generations including in preserving the global commons.

A new office of a Special Envoy for Future Generations, as proposed in the Secretary-General's *Our Common Agenda*, could further give a voice to future generations within the highest echelon of the UN Secretariat, representing their rights and championing the perspectives of those speaking up for intergenerational equity.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

[Global Economic & Financial Architecture Reform](#) for greater stability and sustainable progress, including through [Greater Global Regional Organizations Collaboration](#). Among the most urgent changes needed are: *first*, repurposing multilateral development banks by expanding their lending capacity by more than US\$100 billion through the increased use of guarantees, reforming voting rights and decision-making rules, updating the IMF quota formulas, instituting new measures to invest to further unleash private capital, and issuing the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) more regularly and at greater scale as a means to finance critical global public goods.

On the latter point, to improve global liquidity management, especially in times of crisis, the IMF should be allowed to mobilize additional resources by: i) tapping capital markets and issuing bonds dominated

in SDRs; ii) making better targeted emergency SDR allocations under more streamlined procedures; and iii) and allocating SDRs regularly to supplement the demand for “own reserves.”

Second, strengthening the global debt architecture through, for example, debt-for-nature-swaps (DNSs), which help to address the closely interlinked