



---

**Parallel sessions – THE GOVERNANCE OF SDGS: GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL**  
**19<sup>th</sup> September 2017 – 10h**

## **#3 Global Governance**

Planning, executing and following the SDGs Agenda presents a problem directly related to the functioning of international politics; the 2030 Agenda will be determined by the different strategies adopted by countries and alliances driven by economic parameters not aligned with sustainability. It is important to add that different laws exist worldwide that also determine the possible implementation of a unique Agenda. For example, there are huge differences in terms of environment or human rights (most of all in countries that do not have democratic systems).

Global governance needs to face this problem by taking into account that those regions that unify strategies and resources will be more successful in the achievement of SDGs than those acting individually. We cannot ignore that many strategic alliances are above the geographical and regional factor. Moreover, we need to take into account the role of different actors and stakeholders, including citizenry in global governance. Transnational organizations, global strategies and local actions in different countries are crucial; therefore, dynamic spaces where citizens can take decisions need to be allowed. Civil society is crucial in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and civil society can be mobilized around the globe.

In the Agenda, we need to differentiate those issues that have to be forcibly dealt with at the national level with those that need a global compromise per se, such as climate change. It is also necessary to articulate the role of rich and poor countries as well as how North-South cooperation affects the global governance of SDGs.