

Rethinking the world and controlling its excesses and threats

The internationalism of a social and ecological left has yet to be invented, and it is **an urgent task in view of the rapidity of the transformations and upheavals underway**. The world is indeed experiencing a moment of upheaval characterized by both : the **return of competition between great powers that** are dismantling the system of multilateral governance, including that which prevents the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the growing involvement of **regional middle powers that contribute to the provocation or increase of armed conflicts**, the influence of **non-state actors such** as multinational corporations that weaken the welfare state system, **the impact of climate change on the social and ecological systems** that sustain human existence, **the impact of digital technologies** on lifestyles, consumption, production and work, which **also threaten to weaken democracy in favor of authoritarian systems**.

Europeans, social democrats and social ecologists **have** no illusions, there **will be no respite from these heavy tendencies**, even if in the United States the Democrats closed the parenthesis of Donald Trump's disruptive mandate. What the **Socialist Party accompanied during the previous five-year term in France and then brought to Europe**, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the implementation of a tax on financial transactions, the consolidation of a political, social and geopolitical European Union (i.e., the European Union of the European Union), the creation of a European Union of the European Union, and the creation of a European Union of the European Union of the European Union. governance of the Eurozone and the fight against tax evasion, the European pillar of social rights, the launch of the European Defense Fund and the concept of European strategic autonomy, etc.), or the fight against terrorism, were trials that set the stage in the **face of challenges and threats that are growing as the new decade approaches**. The new decade will be marked by an accentuated decline of the "Western world", but it is up to our internationalist political family to **act so that the universal values that animate us survive and that a new regulation of the world emerges**.

Moreover, **this year of global pandemic forces us to think of the "next world"** where the unsustainable inequalities that have been created by unbridled globalization have been deepened by the health crisis. **Covid-19 has not only killed a large number of people, especially the weakest, and hit decades of progress in the fight against poverty and extreme poverty**, but it has imposed the urgency to **reduce the consequences of a global recession** and to **prevent the next health threat**. The coronavirus is therefore not only a threat of mass destruction, it is also proving to be a **catalyst for transforming our economies and societies**, as global warming must also be. This decisive time ("**a make-or-break moment**": the literal meaning seems more appropriate, "where anything can be done or anything can break") that we are living and experiencing is the **historical tipping point that will forge the new world order**. This must be the moment of our reflection to build new forms of cooperation and solidarity, to **draw up in 2021 the Agenda for the 21st century**, and we are not starting from scratch.

As the year 2020 marks the **75th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations Organization**, the Socialist Party has been associated with both the Socialist International and the Progressive Alliance to bring together all ideas and **rethink multilateralism**, which has been the central theme of the reflections of the United Nations General Assembly. The **confrontation of our mutual perceptions on global issues** led us to deliver, on behalf of the Progressive Alliance, to the former Portuguese Prime Minister and former President of the Socialist International and UN Secretary General António Guterres, a **detailed political declaration "For a New Multilateralism,**

fair and inclusive". There is no fatality to the current disorder, but it does require new governance. **Our aspirations are universally shared** when it comes to peace, development, democracy, human rights, access to culture, knowledge and new technologies. **The terms of a profound reform of the UN and its Security Council are known**, but the political courage of States, especially those that already have privileges such as the right of veto, is lacking. **This situation is no longer tenable in an ultra-connected world that demands more inclusiveness** and therefore more democratic modes of decision-making.

The observation is obvious and listed today, and it raises many peoples. **Economic liberalism is what feeds the crisis of democracy** and mistrust of democratic institutions. **Liberalism aims at getting rid of all that it perceives as a weight of the State**, for the sole benefit of private interests. In the end, liberalism is the rise of inequalities, and in the face of **the social injustices it commits, it opens the way to all forms of populism, and in particular to the extreme right**. Depending on the country, the authoritarianism of the extreme right can take many forms, but it is indeed the ally of liberalism and the enemy of democracy. **Liberalism also fits perfectly with "Chinese state hyper-capitalism"**, a model that aims to show the world that the economy can do without democracy. But today, as nationalist and populist deceptions continue to gain support, **the neoliberal agenda that led to the financial, environmental and health crises is leaving the world at a dangerous turning point**. Between the blissful neo-liberals of unbridled globalization and the populist nationalists entrenched within their own borders, **a majority of citizens aspire to a new regulation of the world order, to a new system of world cooperation**.

More than ever, **the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Agenda 2030 adopted in 2015 by the UN are our compass** for reinventing effective global governance, in which **the European Union (EU) will have its rightful place if it gives itself the means of its power and influence**. The **SDOs constitute a single and unanimous agenda that respects human life and dignity**, where universal access to public goods, health care, social protection, education, a quality environment and food, draw the horizon of what must form our Agenda for the 21st century, **without being naïve about the scale of the task**. Thus, the reluctance of some EU Member States who have refused to adopt the **Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration** should not make us give up. It was a warning, and yet this text responsibly prepares humanity for inevitable large-scale migration.

The **Paris Agreement on Climate Change**, of which our political family can be proud, is another compass that **our political project must be inspired to think about a new diplomacy, a French and European foreign policy that is also environmentally friendly**. While the foreign policy centralized by the President of the Republic will have shown its limits due to the effects of short-term communications and inconsistencies revealed in the medium term, **a renewed diplomacy would inevitably lead to the reshaping of our alliances, to the strengthening of democratic requirements and respect for human rights**. Naturally, this will not be **possible without the maintenance of an effective military tool that is adapted to the nature of our ongoing or future commitments and to new technological threats, such as those of cyberspace or bacteriological weapons**.

As for the digital revolution, it is our duty to build its governance framework to serve human progress. This technological transformation can become a **vector for a new social contract**, for new skills and new rights in the world of work, but also for new convergences between democracy and citizenship.

that will strengthen solidarity. **If our Agenda does not impose itself in this area, it will be the victory of the digital multinationals and the end of respect for the individual and privacy**, but also potentially the advent of authoritarianism and the seed of tomorrow's conflicts.

In conclusion, there is an **urgent need to rethink the world, globalization and the safeguarding of the planet and human beings**. Because we are socialists, social democrats and social ecologists, we are **optimistic and realistic about current developments and the changes that need to be made** to contain the threats and meet the challenges of the century. The anger that crosses countries and continents is as much a cry for help as it is **for the invention of new horizons, so let us try to be up to the task of providing our share of answers and new achievements for human progress**.

First signatory :

Jean-Marc GERMAIN à la Mondialisation

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