

AMPLE FUNDING OF THE BONN AND GLASGOW CLIMATE CONFERENCES: The what, the why (the why not) and the how of transformational climate funding

By

Frans C. Verhagen, M.Div., M.I.A., PhD.,
sustainability sociologist of international development,
International Institute for Monetary Transformation



www.timun.net; gaial@rcn.com ;skype fcvnyc

January 30, 2021

DRAFT (Appendix B. to "Global FED" article)

INTRODUCTION

On 3 February 2022, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa set out the four keys to success at the UN Climate Change Conference COP26 in Glasgow in November.¹ She declared: “This is the year we can get it right...the year that we achieve a pivotal, transformational change in global climate policy and action”. The first key is: Promises made to developing countries are kept, especially the pledge by developed nations to mobilize \$100 billion in climate finance annually by 2020. The argument in this article declares: no pivotal, transformational change in global climate policy and action can take place without transformational financing which, in turn, is impossible without transforming the present unjust, unsustainable, and therefore, unstable international monetary system upon which financing is based.²

This proposal of funding or rather ample funding is foremost presented to the participating governments and their regional and international organizations. At the same time, the proposal is directed towards a couple of thousands of non-governmental groups (NGOs) accredited to the 2021 Climate Conference and its Bonn preparatory conference. It is they that are challenged to push their governments in the direction of not only reforming but especially transforming the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy. Both the political and civil parts of the nearly 200 UNFCCC member states are challenged on a very urgent basis to AMPLY fund the climate and other social issues in order to bring about the just and sustainable global governance system of the 21st century that is needed for people, species and planet.

Two approaches to climate financing

Every nation is committed to address the issue of financing the costs of climate mitigation and adaptation; the UK, the host country, list its approach as “aligning public and private financing” and Mr. Kerry, Biden Administration’s climate envoy, speaks in the same manner.³

However, this traditional way of climate financing does not match the urgency of dealing with the looming climate catastrophes. The urgency of this very serious climate crisis demands a transformational approach so that ample funding of the necessary climate mitigation and adaptation programs becomes available.

Verhagen 2012 "The Tierra Solution: Resolving the Climate Crisis through Monetary Transformation" and “Ample Money: What, why (not), how and whither?” that I am writing as its sequel present a transformational approach to ample climate financing that not only addresses its content but also its process, i.e. the highly participatory process of the Global 24 Initiative that can be used in the urgently needed national and international conversations about reformist measures and transformational policies in the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy.

Personal engagement with climate and climate finance

Permit me to mention some of my past experience to better communicate the perspectives that has led me to the development of this necessary and bold vision of transformational climate finance.

After having worked in Ghana during the sixties as a priest member of the Dutch province of the International Society of African Missions I decided that changing the international trade structures was the objective of my study in my masters in international affairs at Columbia University which was followed by a PhD in the sociology of international development.

Starting out as advisor on African Affairs for the Permanent Observer of the Holy See at the UN I became aware that the UNDP was interested in having me as a sociologist on board for its transportation sector which position was supported by the Dutch government. The funding of the UN during the early eighties, however, became very insecure on account of the financial downturn removing that challenging employment. (No ample funds!)

I participated in the 1992 Earth Summit both as an NGO representative and as a journalist representing a Public TV channel in Queens. In the former capacity I worked on helping to draft the beginning of the Earth Charter. In the latter capacity I participated in the final press conference where I was called upon to put the following question to SG Maurice Strong: Is gross disparity within and between nations, A or THE major cause of ecological degradation? Maurice spent some 6 minutes answering that nettlesome question.

It was in 2008 that I felt compelled as a privileged member of the Global North with graduate degrees in divinity, international affairs and the sociology of international development to search for the causes and, especially, solutions of the 2008 financial crisis. It was on January 9, 2009 during a briefing by the UN Secretary General at the UN headquarters that I first suggested

solving the climate crisis through solving the unjust, unsustainable, and therefore, unstable international monetary system. The positive response of the SG' representative at the briefing and a couple of other UN officials inspired me to continue my research that resulted in the publication of "The Tierra Solution: Resolving the Climate Crisis through Monetary Transformation" in 2012. Its present sequel "Ample Money: What, why not, how and whither?" contains my thinking on the contents and process for understanding the transformational policies in the financial, fiscal and monetary sectors of the world economy. I plan to have the sequel published towards the end of 2021 and this article on transformational climate financing can be considered a sort of summary of the sequel's contents.

I participated as an NGO representative of a religious missionary organization in the Cancun 2010 Climate Conference where I gave two press conferences (with very, very poor attendance!) on the decarbonization-based international monetary system based upon its monetary standard of a specific tonnage of CO₂e per person. I was interviewed on Climate TV during that conference. I could not attend Rio+20 but was very active in its preparatory commission or prep come in New York by circulating my proposal and interviewing participants. The proposal was officially submitted as a Think Piece by the Stakeholder Forum. I also delivered a PowerPoint presentation about the proposal to the NGO on Development, NGO on Finance for Development and at a Columbia University's speaker series.

Since "retiring" to Central North Carolina in 2013 and being engaged locally in sustainability education in various ways, I seriously started working and talking again about monetary reform and transformation with members of the Alliance For Just Money which is a member of the International Movement for Monetary Reform. After presenting and discussing the why, what and how of a Federated Global Sovereign Monetary Authority during its Coffee House on February 22, it is at one of these Alliance's Coffee House events that I want to test the Global 24 Initiative of imperatives for the first time. Note that these imperatives for governments are, at the same time, demands that civil society can and should push given that about two thirds of the world's informed and concerned citizenry want effective climate action now.

TRADITIONAL FUNDING OF CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

The traditional funding for UNFCCC conferences and programs comes mainly from its half dozen funding entities and, this year, from a serious business attempt called the Race to Zero Breakthroughs.

UN climate funding

The traditional way of funding UNFCCC climate activities is well described in the topic of Climate Finance on its website.⁴ The description of this financial sector first presents the Big Picture, followed by Workstreams and Funds, Entities and Bodies. In the latter category the following funding entities are described into which governments can promise to put their scarce financial resources.

- [Global Environment Facility](#)
- [Standing Committee on Finance](#)

- [Green Climate Fund](#)
- [Adaptation Fund](#)
- [Special Climate Change Fund](#)
- [Least Developed Countries Fund](#)

These half dozen climate funding organizations and mechanisms are still based on the prevailing debt-based financial system where national governments either tax their citizens⁵ or borrow in different ways from large banks and non-bank financial institutions so that they can pool their meagre resources. In that way developed nations have promised to jointly generate \$100 billion annually by 2020. That promise is not yet kept, also due to the enormous expenditures of dealing with the coronavirus-19 pandemic.

[Race to zero campaign](#)

While governments are urging business to take a larger role in funding climate mitigation and adaptation, business itself has started its major technical project this year. Its High-Level Climate Champions launched the Race to Zero Breakthroughs at Davos, galvanizing business leadership around specific near-term challenges across the sectors of the global economy. Like the UN funding, this business funding is also based upon the debt-based financial system rather than one of the emerging money-based financial system.

Still adhering to the debt-based financial system these nations in the Global North are approaching businesses and other financial interests and urging them to do more rather than reclaiming and exercising their sovereign rights to create money themselves as advocated in the various versions of the Modern Monetary Theory or MMT, of the Sovereign Monetary Theory (SMT) of the Tierra Monetary Theory (TMT).

TRANSFORMATIONAL FUNDING OF CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

I have divided the argument for transformational climate finance into six sections that have to be approached sequentially. For both communication and scholarship reasons I discuss first the importance of values clarification and development. This is followed by a discussion of the Great Reset. I present Debt as power before discussing the MMT, SMT and TMT as socio-economic theories as counterweights to the still prevailing, but moribund debt-based financial system. After having set up the proper context I will present the Tierra Monetary Pathway and its underlying TMT as a contribution to a Just, Sustainable Global Governance System for the 21st Century together with its process dimension of the Global 24 Initiative.

[Importance of making value systems explicit](#)

The disagreements in most arguments and discussions including at the UN are due to explicit and often hidden values that influence the positions people and governments take. Thus, it is necessary to make those hidden values, assumptions and values explicit because otherwise the

other party has to discover them and may make a bad guess. The same happens in scholarly communications. Thus, Karl Popper always emphasizes that scholars have to be aware of their explicit and hidden values systems.⁶ This is particularly relevant if one wants to engage in a transformational endeavor of changing a prevailing global financial, fiscal or monetary system.

My value system, as a scholar and activist and who believes in orthodoxy through orthopraxis, is determined by the integrated social and ecological values of the Earth Charter in its final formulation of 2000 where the charter is broken down in main sections and scores of action possibilities.⁷ Having started the first Green Local in New York State in Queens, NY, its 7 values have also been a permanent mainstay. It is only in the last couple of years that I find the 10 values of the Extinction Rebellion most useful and I fully subscribe to its Vision which reads: “A world where we build thriving connections within our society and environment, bringing hope and enabling us to decide the direction of our lives and futures. An inclusive world, where we work consciously to ensure fair processes of collective decision-making, where creativity is prioritized, and where our diversity of gifts is recognized, celebrated and flourish.” It is my plan to discuss with them their interest in transforming the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy using the Global 24 Initiative participatory procedure in “their collective decision-making”.

For my purposes of presenting the Tierra Monetary Pathway towards a Just, Sustainable Global Governance System for the 21st Century I have focused on the two overarching values of justice and sustainability. Justice is understood as an interrelated set of social, racial, environmental, climate and economic justices and sustainability as the dynamic interaction of the social, economic and ecological spheres of events and processes.

The real Great Reset

Many observers inside governments and especially outside governments are pointing to the need for a New Social Contract, New Norms, New Green New Deal, etc. Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum speaks of the need for a Great Reset.⁸ However, his “Great Reset” is not great enough because it is a reformist reset and not a transformational one. His proposal and many other post-pandemic proposals present good reforms that keep the present disorder of growing economic concentration of wealth and power in place with the consequence that oligarchic national and international elites are able to keep the unjust, unsustainable, and therefore, unstable rules of the game in place and going. Former US Labor Secretary and Stanford Professor Robert Reich shows how the System got rigged by a shift from a stakeholder to shareholder capitalism and other shifts to oligarchy. He also shows ways to fix the System.⁹ While I greatly admire his intellect and compassion, I consider his fixturing of the System does not go deep enough as long as he does not question the debt-based financial system of the world economy and its context under the unsustainable international monetary system.

Debt as Power

The two main authors, an American anthropologist and an Australian lawyer, of the 2017 book “Debt as Power”¹⁰ argue that this debt system, ruled by large privately-owned banking systems

and mighty financial companies, keeps governments and the public in place and under control. Their political economy theory of social change to which I, as a sustainability sociologist of international development, also adhere is described in the rationale of their Honorable Mention of the 2017 Sussex International Theory Prize dealing with the issues of Critical International Relations (IR) and International Political Economy (IPE). Both of these fields are underpinned by a multi-faceted and sophisticated critique of capitalism, from its deleterious material impact across the globe to the cultural distortions it produces. The rationale clearly shows the origin, history and contents of their political economic framework in the following statement:

This radical and wide-ranging book provides an innovative critical analysis of an alarming scourge of our times: debt. Developed as a critique of the categories of money and credit as technical and socially neutral categories in neoclassical economics, 'Debt as Power' provides an economic anthropology – at once historical and international - of the origins, intensification and socially deleterious consequences of debt as a technology of power. Derived from the Marxist theoretical framework of differential accumulation and conceiving of capitalism less in terms of a relation between exploiter and exploited and more as a relation between creditor and debtor, the study reads the international history of capitalist debt with strikingly new results. It opens up a new perspective on the origins of debt within the context of England's 17th Century's bellicose geopolitical context, emphasising the capitalisation of the English/British state and its indebtedness to private investors. It moves on to explore the transatlantic spread and intensification of debt – private and public – through war, commerce, and colonialism. And concludes with an analysis of the further role of odious debt after WWII in the production of inter-state and domestic inequalities. The book ends with a call to arms: debt strike! 'Debt as Power' immeasurably advances our understanding of the international history of debt as a technology of power. It constitutes a fresh and important contribution to critical IR and IPE.'

Sovereign Monetary Theory, MMT and TMT

Already a substantial amount of literature is emerging in the field of a money-based financial system that is often equated with the MMT. However, there are quite few versions of MMT which is understandable in an emerging field of inquiry and practical application. Thus, in comparing the Tierra Monetary Theory (TMT) with different versions of the MMT and of the SMT, I think the TMT brings a stronger contribution to the advancement of global governance system thinking and practice.

Its precedents of monetary reform and transformation

It needs noting that two periods antecedent to the emergence of the MMT, SMT and TMT in the early 21st century are important to understand the three theories all of which belong to the field of money-based financial systems with governments being the sole creators of money. Economists like Irving Fisher in the 1930s dealt with the same problem of financial crisis that humanity faced after WWII and in 2007-8. He and other colleagues at Yale University saw the need to shift away from the debt system unlike the participating nations at the 1944 UN Monetary Conference that gave rise to the two Bretton Woods institutions of the IMF and WB. The latter

are firmly anchored in the debt-based financial system that is ruled by oligarchic elites in the victorious nations in WWII. These two institutions together with China's Road and Belt System should be renegotiated in order to arrive to Global International Development Facility (IDF) within the UN system that would replace the earlier mentioned half dozen climate funding sources. The Biden Administration's use of the IDF could become a key negotiating strategy in its China policy in order to reach their Partnership in Rivalry (PiT) Treaty.

Important representatives of the three monetary theories

There are many authors in this emerging field of MMT, SMT, TMT or money-based financial system discussions. An author that has received wide publicity is economics professor Stephanie Kelton of New York State University at Stony Brook with her 2020 book "The Deficit Myth; Modern Money Theory and the Birth of the People's Economy". James K. Galbraith of the University of Texas at Austin that it is "Clear! Compelling! Eye-opening and persuasive". Three authors associated with the MMT¹¹ published a heavy tome of about 370 manilla-size pages on macroeconomics. Y.K. Kim of the University of Massachusetts at Boston states: "Macro-economics provides an exceptionally comprehensive and balanced guide to macro economics from both orthodox and heterodox views... a truly important and innovative introduction to the important subjects that orthodox economics neglects."

I particularly like two other authors, one of whom delves in the economic systems of ancient civilizations that developed their own financial stabilizing methods and the other who presents money-based financial system as it can be practiced in the near future.

"...and forgive them their debts"(ISLET-Verlag, Dresden 22018) by Michael Hudson presents the social origins of debt in the Bronze age which after the invention of usury also presents a counterweight to its adverse effects by various ways of debt cancellation. The Jubilee was one of its ways that was carried over to biblical times. David Graeber, author of "Debt: The First 5,000 years", thinks that Dr. Hudson is the "most important economic historian of the last half century" and political economist Ann Pettifor points out that the Jubilee with its periodic correction of economic imbalances is important in balancing the creditor-debtor relationships. Who is able to push our oligarchic world into balancing those relationships today?

The earlier mentioned Deficit Myth (Public Affairs 2020) by SUNY Professor Stephanie Kelton argues that MMT tries to balance those relationship by proposing a People's Economy where monetary sovereignty creates the money that governments need to fund their operations. Taxes are not used for that purpose anymore; they can be used to reduce social and economic inequality. Governments need not to borrow from the oligarchic money elites and the fractional reserve system of banks is replaced by 100% reserves. Kelton, states Pulitzer Prize winner David Cay Johnston, "articulates a message that obliterates economic orthodoxy about public finance, which assumes that taxes precede spending and deficits are bad."

Economic sociology professor is my second favored author because he is able to present his sovereign theory of monetary renewal by looking at the history of debt systems and proposing a financial system that is based upon a healthy monetary system. Stated Tim Jackson, Professor of sustainable development, director of the center for the understanding of sustainable prosperity of the University of Surrey, UK: "Almost all of our assumptions about money were proved wrong during the financial crisis and none of the prescriptions to fix it are working. In this dynamic and accessible account, Joseph Huber sets out the strongest case yet for sovereign control of the money supply. Essential reading for a post – crisis economy."

These views of fellow-sociologist Huber I use and translate them unto global governance system with the Tierra monetary system that will determine the possibilities of a healthy global financial and fiscal systems.

The International Movement for Monetary Reform

While Hudson and Kelton represent (the small group of) progressive economists, people of various backgrounds are also engaged with the issue of monetary reform and transformation. The International Movement for Monetary Reform is a coalition of national groups, most of which are located in the Global North. Outstanding among them are Positive Money in the UK , the Alliance for Just Money in North America¹² and Ons Geld (Our Money) in the Netherlands, and Progressive Money in Canada.

The Tierra Monetary Pathway(TMP) and its TMT

One of the main reasons that little progress has been made in advancing a just and sustainable global governance system is the lack of a bold vision that is able to integrate the many isolated policies and programs on the international level. I consider the Tierra Monetary Pathway (TMP) to be a serious candidate for such vision. I presented its initial formulation in 2012 with the publication of Verhagen 2012 "*The Tierra Solution: Resolving the Climate Crisis through Monetary Transformation*". Together with its sequel "*Ample Money: What, why not, how and whither?*" I spell out the details of the TMP's contents and process. Notable economics author and climate advocate Bill McKibben stated in May 2012 about the 2012 book: "*The further into the global warming area we go, the more physics and politics narrows our possible paths of action. Here's a very cogent and well-argued account of one of the remaining possibilities.*"

Having described the money-based financial system of the MMT and the SMT as replacements of the outdated debt-based financial and fiscal systems, I now want to highlight the major components of the TMP.

The decarbonization/optimal solarization monetary mandate

Most central banks or monetary authorities operate on a dual mandate of price stability and maximum employment. It is within the purview of each nation-state to add this third monetary mandate of decarbonization/optimal solarization to their existing ones. This means in the USA that the 1913 Federal Reserve Act is to be amended to deal with the dire need to pursue decarbonization/optimal solarization. Given the Biden Administration's climate policy being its organizing principle, this reformist measures unlike its pursuit of a decarbonization monetary standard for the unjust, unsustainable, and therefore, unstable international monetary system is an obvious first step.

The decarbonization monetary standard

This international decarbonization standard is the foundation upon the Tierra monetary architecture is built. It determines the value of national or regional currencies as long as there is no one single currency. Thus, with the help of good statistical economic data, the level of decarbonization can be measured: the higher the decarbonization the stronger the economy, the stronger the nation's currency. In the 2012 book I presented as standard a specific tonnage of CO₂e per person that can still be used as an educational measure till the time that nations decide on occasion of a UN Climate Conference to collectively decide what factors have to be included in the formula of monetary decarbonization.

Federated global sovereign monetary authority (central bank) within the UN organization

Presently, the US Reserve acts as a sort of the world's central bank and its dollar is the main reserve currency held by other national banks. Changes in the dollar causes positive or negative effects on other nations' central banks depending on the rise or fall of the dollar. The reason for this "exorbitant privilege" of controlling other banks and also of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the financial arrangement made in the Bretton Woods hotel in 1944. Though the British proposal of Maynard Keynes of a Central Clearing Union was superior to the American proposal of the IMF, the might of the USA after WWII resulted in a political settlement from which the world is still suffering by having an unjust, unsustainable, and therefore, unstable international monetary system.

The IMF has to be brought into the UN system as a bank, not a fund. Some of the IMF experience during the last 75 years can be used in the new setup but its present debt-based financial system is to be replaced by the 21st century money-based financial system and a decarbonization-based international monetary system. This transformational change is part of the proposed International Development Facility discussed above as part of the US-China Partnership-in-Rivalry proposal.

UN international development facility

Part of the mandate of the Federated global sovereign monetary authority (GSMA) consists of creating the funds to carry out the 17 SDGs of the UN's Agenda 2030. Like funds for climate programs and conferences these are normal operations of the GSMA for which nation-states need not be taxed or pushed to volunteer. I have proposed a U.S.-China Partnership in Rivalry (PiR) Program where both the Western and Eastern financing and implementing of their international development programs are integrated in the one UN International Development Facility. This program is not only important to reduce dangerous tensions between the two superpowers, but also to have a better glide to drastically reduce GHGs.

Tierra balance of payments system

This balance of payments system is a very important climate instrument because it provides an international clearinghouse where nations can settle not only their financial debts and credits, but also their ecological (climate) debts and credits. It is able to have nations in Global South with their many climate credits settle their financial debts with nations in the Global North. This is climate justice institutionalized!

The Global 24 Initiative

Shifting to a money-based financial system and a decarbonization-based international monetary system is a huge, Herculean undertaking for governments, business and civil society. It is necessary undertaking if humanity wants to survive, let alone thrive in the 21st century. Making decisions for achieving this Herculean effort demands a process that every person and group can be engaged with. It is an ultimate challenge of stakeholder democracy and representative democracy in action. The Global 24 Initiative was developed to deal with both the contents of the Herculean effort and its process.

Any group of 3-10 persons in government, business and civil society can engage in brainstorming, discussing and agreeing on 14 reformist measures that can lead to 12 transformational policies in the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy.

The end product of any of such groups is an agreed upon list of 4 reformist measures and 4 transformational policies in each of the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy. The resulting list of one group's discussion is compared with the list of another group, either in the same government, business and civil society, in the same or other country, etc. These structured national conversations help people to learn about these important global systems and about their neighbors, nearby and faraway. These conversations can start now and can become one event at the Glasgow Climate Conference!

It is the underpinning of this philosophical framework of the 2012 book and the forthcoming 2021 book and the democratic process of the Global 24 Initiative that is rooted in the 2012 book and expounded in the Ample Money book of 2021 that I call the Tierra Monetary Pathway (TMP). It is this TMP that I propose for consideration at the climate preparatory meetings and the Glasgow conference itself. It represents an integrated, consistent global governance system

based upon the transformation of the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy and its associated social and ecological sustainability dimensions.

In this crucial section of transformational climate finance, I have presented funding for climate mitigation and adaptation with the framework of a money-based financial system that is part of the three monetary theories of the MMT, SMT and the TMT. It attempts to be as comprehensive and detailed as possible as we all pursue reforming and transforming of the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy with our goal of advancing a just and sustainable global governance system for the 21st century.

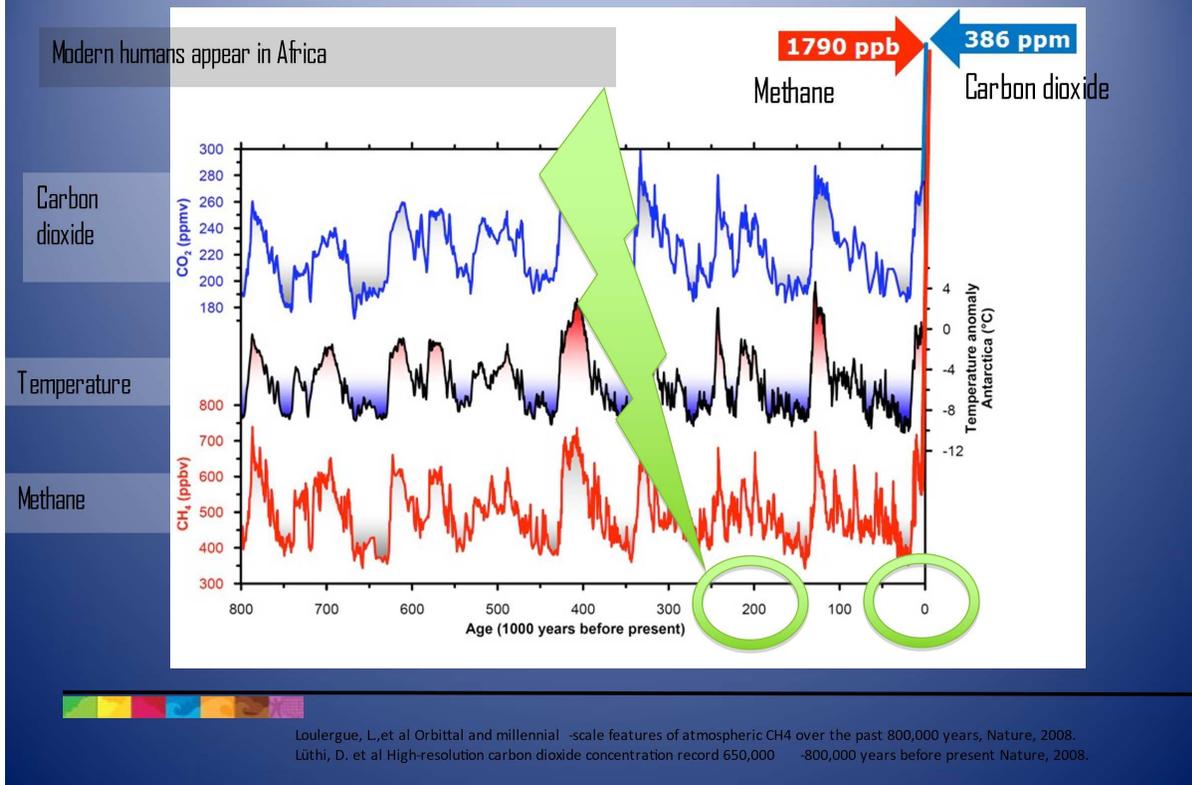
Why governments, business and civil society should pursue the transformational approach to funding climate mitigation and adaptation

The next 9 years are crucial in order to remain around 1.5C which means about 350 ppm of CO₂. The chart below shows how both in CO₂ and methane humanity has surpassed the 1.5 C level with methane starting with 1625 ppb and carbon dioxide with 350 ppm some thirty years ago.

There are two options: muddling through with a debt-based financial system or seriously considering the various versions of a money-based financial system, including the Tierra Monetary Pathway, which would establish a monetary architecture within which ample financing for climate purposes can thrive.

Why not changing the system that is unable to work effectively in the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy? We need ample funds not only to survive, but especially to thrive in a just and sustainable global governance system and so we have to transform these human-made financial, fiscal and monetary systems to serve people, species and planet.

Antarctic ice core



Why should governments, business and civil society not transition to a money-based financial and fiscal system and the TMP?

No good reasons for not doing this: overcoming sloth, press of history, lack of innovation and of boldness and a clear vision of where the world has to go in these tumultuous and confusing times.

How to pursue the transformational way of climate funding

There are at least half a dozen ways governments, business and civil society can use to pursue the transformational and ample climate funding

Prepare the road during Glasgow 2021

Not only technical and political, but also philosophical which, in last instance, is the most elemental factor for bold and lasting reformist measures and transformational policies

Bring together a climate philosophy development team that is able to give guidance to governments, business and civil society and produce a policy document for an international commission for monetary reform and transformation.

Relationship to the race-to-zero breakthroughs initiative

Have the High-Level Climate Champions for the Race to Zero Breakthroughs(RZB) engage in the Global 24 Initiative for the 24 reformist measures and transformational policies while they galvanize business leadership around specific near-term challenges across the sectors of the global economy

Have the RZB organization appoint a monetary reform and transformation specialist to be part of its Finance Expert Group.¹³

The monetary reform and transformation specialist would engage with its “Finance Sector Expert Group for Race to Zero and Race to Resilience (FSEG)” that is “to advise them on consistent, fair, and rigorous interpretation guidelines of the Race to Zero and Race to Resilience criteria for the finance sector. Where appropriate and in consultation with partners, the FSEG will produce guidance to support finance actors participating in Race to Zero and Race to Resilience, support the Expert Peer Review Group (EPRG) deliver its review and advisory functions for finance actor-related networks and initiatives, and support the creation and maintenance of a community of practice for finance actors participating in Race to Zero and Race to Resilience.”¹⁴

Follow-up to [Race-to-Zero November Dialogues Programme | UNFCCC](#)

Invite participants of the 9-19 November Race to Zero Dialogues to engage in brainstorming, discussing and agreeing on the Global 24 Initiative’s 12 reformist measures and 12 transformational policies in the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy. This Global 24 Initiative program could be organized in close collaboration with the Marrakech Partnership, which emerged from Paris and is an ecosystem of more than 300 institutions, and region, city, business and investor climate leadership coalitions. It was established to strengthen collaboration between governments and key stakeholders in the race to reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

Expand thinking: From Climate Action Pathways to a decarbonization-based international monetary system as a monetary pathway with its associated financial and fiscal systems to a just and sustainable global governance system for the 21st century

The Marrakesh Partnership, under the guidance of the UN High-Level Climate Champions, has worked to give clarity and direction to sectoral transformations with the Climate Action Pathways, launched in November 2020 at the Race to Zero Dialogues. These pathways underpin the Race to Zero Breakthroughs as the actionable roadmaps for policymakers, businesses, financial institutions, technology providers and civil society to collectively achieve net zero, and deliver on the promise of the Paris Agreement. It is most important that participating organization expand their thinking by becoming familiar with the financial, fiscal and monetary challenges of the world economy.

Strengthen participatory decision-making process by promoting national structured conversations using the Global 24 Initiative or other stakeholder method.

The Global 24 Initiative proposal is part of stakeholder democracy that assists representative democracy that Ebba Dohlman, OECD's head of unit on policy coherence for sustainable development describes stakeholder democracy his review of the Dodds book on the subject: "Multi-stakeholder engagement is fundamental for a coherent and integrated implementation of the SDGs. Stakeholders contribute to mobilising resources, informing policy, identifying innovative solutions, supporting transformations and voicing the needs of underrepresented communities. A strong partnership means engaging stakeholders effectively by granting them equal and fair opportunities to be informed and consulted in decision-making. The book *"Stakeholder Democracy: Represented Democracy in a Time of Fear"* depicts well how partnerships must be aligned with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With this aspiration, the OECD created the PCSD Partnership that brings together governments, international organisations, civil society, think tanks, the private sector and other stakeholders from all regions of the world, committed and working to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG 17.14)." ¹⁵

WAY FORWARD

All hands in governments, business and civil society to be on deck and awoke for finding and implementing the most effective way to fund the myriad of climate programs the world over by working for a transformational funding option that is rooted in the theoretical underpinning of the MMT, SMT, TMP.

Fortunately, the USA is going to onboard and the Biden Administration is gearing up on giving leadership with its climate approach that has become the organizing principle of its being and acting. [Dizzying pace of Biden's climate action sounds death knell for era of denialism | Climate change | The Guardian](#) is one of the best descriptions of what Biden's climate policy is about as of January 30, 2021.

Hopefully, many members in governments, business and civil society sectors will participate in national climate conversations so that they become fully aware the financial, fiscal and monetary challenges in the world economy and work towards a vision like the one that is proposed in the TMP and its TMT. This would also include participants in the Race to Zero whose leadership tells them to focus on the criteria for achieving a net zero pledge, not on other aspects of climate action or broader considerations which would seem to exclude the use of such stakeholder activities that are proposed in the Global 24 Initiative.

CONCLUSION

The eyes of the world are on the United Nations Climate Conference and its preparatory work before November so that the conference is able to set not only technical standards, but is able to develop a comprehensive vision like the one developed in the Earth's historical event of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Now, some thirty years later, humanity is called upon after having almost finished to travel through the devastating coronavirus-19 pandemic and having placed enormous

demands on the world's life-support services to come up with a vision of a transformed world that inspires governments, business and civil society.

The financial resources to develop that bold vision should not be scarce on account of debt-based financial system but ample in the knowledge that a money-based financial system, a reformed and transformed fiscal system within a decarbonization-based international monetary system is going to developed within the decade. The elements of such global governance system are not dictated by authoritarian regimes but put into place by wide public participation in initiatives such as the Global 24 Initiative which places stakeholder democracy on an equal level to representative democracy, both of which engage in the political-economic battle to transform the present System of oligarchical elites in their pursuit of a just and sustainable global governance system for the 21st century.

Endnotes

1 [Patricia Espinosa Outlines the Four Keys to Success at COP26 | UNFCCC](#)

2 See Introduction to 2117 *Sovereign Money. Beyond Reserve Bank* by Joseph Huger, professor emeritus of economic sociology at Martin Luther University and an associate with major German institutions.

3 Interview by BBC News on January 28

4 [UNFCCC Topics | UNFCCC](#)

5 [Opinion | Who Will Pay to Get America Back on Its Feet? - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](#) The issue is whether Congress should go for a One-time or permanent wealth tax to pay for part of its national debt that would include its payment into the UN climate funding mechanisms. No thought is being given about ample funding of government operations through a money-based financial system.

6 “*Logic and Scientific Method*”, published in 1946

7 It also gave rise to Earth and Peace Education International that my spouse Anita Wenden, Ed.D. and myself founded in the early 1990s. www.globalepe.org

8 See [At virtual Davos, Macron, Merkel and others pledge a ‘great reset’ after the pandemic - The Washington Post](#) At virtual Davos, Macron, Merkel and others pledge a ‘great reset’ after the pandemic - The Washington Post For Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum to start speaking about stakeholders rather than shareholders as part of his “Great Reset” is a right step, but wholly insufficient in the face of the transformational changes. Followed by the Global 24 Initiative of imperatives that are needed in the financial, fiscal and monetary subsystems of the world economy.

9 *The System Who Rigged It, How We Fix It*. Robert B. Reich, Alfred Knopf, New York, 2020

10 Richard H. Robbins is Distinguished Teaching Professor in Anthropology at Plattsburgh State University of New York, USA and Tim Di Muzio is Senior Lecturer in the School of Law, Humanities and the Arts at the University of Wollongong, Australia.

[Debt as Power \(Theory for a Global Age\): Robbins, Richard H., Muzio, Tim Di, Bhambra, Gurminder: 9781784993269: Amazon.com: Books](#)

11 Three authors are William Mitchell, L. Randell Wray, Martin Watts and the tome was published by Red Globe Press in 2019

12 The first official chapter is the Central North Carolina Chapter which I started with three other residents of my Continuing Care Community (CCRC) in Chapel Hill. It is also worth noting that the Alliance’s website is highly informative with its study stacks for those who want to get involved in monetary reform and transformation issues.

13 <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Finance%20Sector%20Expert%20Group%20for%20RtZ%20and%20RtR%20-%20Terms%20of%20Ref>

14 [Race To Zero Campaign | UNFCCC](#)

15 [Stakeholder Democracy: Represented Democracy in a Time of Fear - 1st E \(routledge.com\)](#)