

### 3. REFORMING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Although the idea of global governance is associated with the mid-20th century –given World War II (1939-1945) and the creation of intergovernmental institutions such as the World Bank (1944), the International Monetary Fund (1944), the United Nations Organization (1945), and the World Health Organization (1948)–this concept is the result of a long historical process that begins before the birth of history itself. The first human groupings have been in a process of integration that, in the West, has been characterized by navigations, political and religious reforms, industrial revolutions, and also by warfare, unfortunately.

Faced with this situation, we must ask ourselves why this idea remains in vogue and analyze the current challenges facing the Brazilian and world parliaments. First of all, the concept of global governance still remains crucial because, despite all the changes, we still live in community. Aristotle, for example, characterized human beings as political animals as a result of our ability to socialize. Socialization and integration are therefore two sides of the same coin.

Secondly, the idea of global governance is still on the agenda, because our forms of socialization have changed rapidly and constantly, creating new challenges. Comparing the post-1945 framework, we realize that the institutions created to promote global cooperation were responses to a world that is different from today. In the past, for example, nation states, made up of a government, a people, and a territory, were the main spokespeople for a nation, as they were able to bring together, even with difficulties, the different objectives and desires of the population.

However, what we have seen since the beginning of the 21st century in particular is that, with the spread of Internet and the democratization of information, the borders between states are becoming increasingly fragile and less clear. In theory, this is not an adverse situation, but it does require a reformulation of some established state policies and greater action and responsibility on the part of public agents as a whole, since there are more voices to be heard in the field of liberal democracies.

In reality, what exacerbates this situation is that the previous challenges have not yet been fully resolved, creating an overload in global cooperation. In other words: the world currently has to deal with the issues of the “past”, such as wars, hunger, poverty, and lack of

funding; and in parallel it has to deal with current obstacles, such as climate and immigration issues, in an increasingly integrated world with more flexible borders.

In general terms, the Brazilian Parliament is fighting for policies that encompass both “past” and “future” challenges. An example of this is Legislative Decree No. 144 of 2002, which, by ratifying the text of the Kyoto Protocol (1997), signed the country’s commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. More information on these legislative process is available in the Federal Senate’s Digital Archive (<https://atom.senado.leg.br/index.php/pds-164-2002-pdf>).

Along these lines, the Brazilian Congress has demanded reforms at the World Bank and the IMF, as well as seeking more autonomy for the BRICS, as a way of helping with the international political and economic balance. At the same time, debates around democratization and updating global governance bodies are also on the agenda in our Parliament, not to mention the issue of immigration, which has been given a special look with the recent discussions on the National Migration and Refugee Policy, provided for in Law No. 13,445/2017.

What can be seen, then, is that the Brazilian Congress has encouraged debates on the subject of global governance and sought, through a democratic path, answers for an increasingly globalized world. Given the complexity of the subject, the Archive Coordination Office has compiled a list of initiatives on the subject, which is available at the following link: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/institucional/arquivo/pesquisas-prontas-e-documentos/historia-do-senado-federal/planilha-governanca-global.pdf>. This survey, however, does not exhaust the bills designed so far. In fact, it shows that we are still taking the first steps in the search for policies that take into account the diverse voices present in the Southern and Northern Hemispheres.