

Security		
<i>Issue</i>	<i>Where we need to get to</i>	<i>Where we are</i>
Nuclear security	Substantial reduction (moving towards possible elimination) of nuclear weapons, including among the post-Second World War nuclear powers, within a multilateral framework; shift in doctrine away from first-strike use; major upgrades in non-proliferation machinery, probably including a mandatory IAEA Additional Protocol and multinational fuel bank; and built-in sanctions for attempted regime exit. Wider ratification of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and development of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.	US-Russia negotiations on a successor to START at an advanced stage, but ongoing proliferation risks (especially Iran and DPRK). Nuclear Iran likely to trigger a Middle East arms race. Tentative outcome of P5 + 1 talks in October 2009. Confused and halting movement on a multinational fuel bank. Path to upcoming NPT Review Conference (May 2010) bolstered by unanimous approval of draft UNSCR 1887, reaffirming non-proliferation and disarmament goals. Nuclear Security Summit, Washington, March 2010.
Biosecurity	Full implementation of WHO International Health Regulations. Reform of Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Deepening scientific consensus and action through an Intergovernmental Panel on Biotechnology; internationally coordinated biotech research oversight; better contingency planning for security breaches; comprehensive global surveillance and rapid response mechanisms. Widespread and quick access to vaccines and medication. Strengthened, better funded WHO.	Rapidly increasing biotech research capacity with attendant proliferation risks. Attempts to integrate public health and national security (e.g. US), but global regime distant. WHO generally effective on surveillance and response, but struggling to engineer collective action (e.g. vaccine samples). Widespread disparities in preparedness across developed and developing countries. Hesitant exploration of new tools for biosecurity and bio-safety; limited policy attention.
Fragile states	Dramatically upgraded international approach to resilience in fragile states; integrated delivery across conflict prevention, political/economic analysis, natural resource governance, post-conflict reconstruction, climate adaptation, social protection and governance. Standing rule of law and police capacities able to be deployed in preventive and post-conflict contexts. Scaled up and more coherent international emergency capacity, including peacekeeping, economic recovery and humanitarian assistance.	Delivery fragmented, short term, and un-strategic. Development assistance only beginning to adapt to the realities of conflict and fragility. Efforts to operationalize R2P proving problematic. Peacekeeping missions frequently under-resourced or over-stretched. Chronic underfunding of humanitarian assistance. Police and rule of law capacities limited and difficult to deploy outside of Security Council-authorized operations. Limited results from investment in governance and economic recovery.
Terrorism	Near universal acceptance of a rules-based international regime. Commitment to international counter-terrorism norms. Effective tools for capacity building for CT, police and rule of law.	No common international legal framework or accepted principles for global cooperation on CT, intelligence and financial flows. Tools to support national rule of law, police and CT in their infancy.

Table 1: The Risk Portfolio

Source: Alex Evans, Bruce Jones and David Steven, "Confronting the Long Crisis of Globalization: Risk, Resilience and International Order", Brookings/CIC, 2010: p21, available: http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/01_globalization_evans_jones_steve_n/01_globalization_evans_jones_steven.pdf

Political economy

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Where we need to get to</i>	<i>Where we are</i>
Demography (urbanization, population growth)	Poor countries complete their demographic transition. Broad commitment to sustainable development within resource limits. Poorer countries develop fast enough to collect a 'demographic dividend' while dependency ratios are low. Developed societies remodeled as populations age. Consensus on migration between sending/receiving countries.	Population expected to exceed 9 billion by 2050, with urban areas in developing countries expected to grow by 1.21 billion people by 2025 and 2.95 billion by 2050. ⁸⁷ Stalled demographic transition in many fragile states. Pressures from migration on both receiving and sending countries. Growing budgetary pressures due to aging societies. Millennium Development Goals will not be met.
Resource scarcity (energy, food, land, water)	Integrated multilateral approach across scarcity issues. Specific focus on increasing resource supply and efficiency of use; building resilience to unexpected shocks; and supporting communities most vulnerable to resource scarcity. Shaping stronger international norms, developing agreed rules and rights/responsibilities with respect to use of global commons.	By 2030, demand for food will increase by 50%, for water by more than 25%, and for energy by 45%. Investment in increasing supply has been stagnant or fallen over recent decades. National and multilateral systems for addressing scarcity fragmented, under-researched and under-resourced.
Climate	Stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations at 445-490ppm CO ₂ e, implying global emissions reductions of 50-85% within four decades (more once sink failure is taken into account). Securing agreement on an effective regulatory regime, including a safe 'global emissions budget'. Robust and credible compliance system. Financial flows for adaptation and technology. A compelling narrative to shape citizens' actions.	Concentrations already at 455ppm CO ₂ e, rising by between 1 and 2ppm each year. No attempt yet made at intergovernmental level to quantify or discuss a global ceiling or allocation principles for an emissions budget. Kyoto enforcement system is weak. Financing characterized by small financial flows and low coherence. Copenhagen failed to make significant headway, and political conditions for a comprehensive deal appear absent.
Global economic stresses	Effective and enforceable mechanisms to prevent major imbalances from building up in the international economy. New regulatory structures to manage cross-border financial flows. Development trade round completed with special and differential treatment provisions for least developed countries. Improved WTO management of security of supply issues (e.g. risk of food export restrictions), as well as links with climate change ('carbon tariffs'). Integrated analysis and use of trade, financial, aid and governance tools to combat poverty.	G20 established as "the premier forum for our international economic cooperation". G20 commitments to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth; reform IMF and World Bank governance; and strengthen banking regulation – implementation and enforcement problematic. Trade round stalled. Poverty eradication efforts weakened by uncertain analysis, disconnects from trade, finance and security policy; and lack of compelling narrative linking distant poverty to present economic/security conditions.

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