



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 12:

Preparatory Ministerial Meeting for the Summit of the Future – September 21, 2023



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Preparatory Ministerial Meeting for the Summit of the Future

General Assembly, 78th Session

ABOUT: A preparatory [ministerial meeting](#) took place on Thursday 21st September 2023 to prepare for the September 2024 [Summit of the Future](#), which marks a once-in-a-generation opportunity to enhance global cooperation to tackle critical challenges, address gaps in global governance, reaffirm existing commitments, including to the SDGs and the United Nations Charter, and make a multilateral system better positioned to positively impact people's lives.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The preparatory meeting was an opportunity for Ministers to set out their vision and priorities for the Summit of the Future, following the adoption of the General Assembly decision on the [Scope of the Summit of the Future](#), and to outline their expectations of the action-oriented outcomes that, based on the results of the SDG Summit, can be achieved in 2024 when Heads of State and Government meet.

The Summit of the Future (September 2024) is intended to enhance cooperation on critical challenges and address gaps in global governance, reaffirm existing commitments including to the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations Charter, and move towards a reinvigorated multilateral system that is better positioned to positively impact people's lives.

Watch the full recording of the SOTF Preparatory Ministerial Meeting [here](#).

Full Statements from Member States can be found in two areas. The first set of statements can be found [here](#) and the second set of statements can be accessed [here](#).

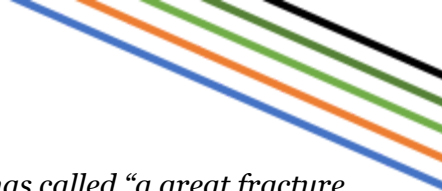
The meeting's opening segment included remarks by the President of the General Assembly, Dennis Francis; Secretary-General António Guterres; youth representative Varaidzo Kathivu; stakeholder representative, entrepreneur Geeth Manjunath; and a representative of the High-level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, Co-Chair Stefan Löfven.

Varaidzo Kathivu, a girls' education activist and youth advocate from Zimbabwe, [welcomed](#) the Pact's focus on future generations and reminded delegates that "We want to be recognized as true and equal partners who have a stake in this just as much as you."

Geeth Manjunath, founder of Nirami Health Analytix, explained the work her company undertakes providing low-cost breast cancer detection, noting that such social entrepreneurship and uses of artificial intelligence can contribute to achieving Agenda 2030 goals.

Stefan Löfven recalled the contribution of the recommendations provided by this year's report of the High-level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB). Highlighting the important contributions to be made by political leaders, including Ministers at this meeting, he called for "consolation, compromise and commitment" in the negotiations ahead.

He referenced "deep, longstanding and legitimate grievances regarding the fairness and efficiency of the international financial architecture, as well as the institutions of international peace and security." We must



listen and address these grievances if we are to avoid what the Secretary-General has called “a great fracture in our global system.”

Solutions are close at hand, as demonstrated by recent international agreements on Plastics Pollution and the Oceans. The Summit of the Future is a once-in-a-generation opportunity. We owe it to future generations to keep the level of ambition high.

Key Priorities from the President of the General Assembly:

- The purpose is for ministers to set out their vision and priorities for the Summit of the Future (which will take place in one year’s time) and “to outline their expectations of the action-oriented outcomes that can be achieved when heads of state and government meet at the Summit in 2024.”
- Emphasized the importance of shaping the future of multilateralism and highlighted the significance of today’s meeting in setting priorities and strategies to achieve impactful commitments. “...Our deliberations today reaffirm that multilateralism is neither dead nor obsolete.”
- Noted the importance of accelerating the SDG progress and preventing any further deviations from the 2030 Agenda. Specifically mentioned the intergovernmental consultations on the Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations (“meant to bolster the Pact of the Future”).
- Urged participants to listen and engage in constructive dialogue. Encouraged various stakeholders (civil society, the private sector, academia, and financial institutions) to amplify their voices and share their views.
- “The future belongs to all of us. We must all play a role in shaping it.”

Key Priorities from the United Nations Secretary General:

- Highlighted the need for “renewed trust and solidarity between peoples, countries, and generations” as outlined in "Our Common Agenda." Proposed a reformed multilateralism that can address today's political and economic realities effectively.
- “Today, the need for such reforms is clearer than ever. We are facing a host of consequential and even existential risks, without the multilateral systems needed to manage them. We are moving towards a multipolar world. Multipolarity creates new opportunities for different countries to lead on the global stage. But history teaches that multipolarity without strong multilateral institutions creates serious risks. It could result in even greater geostrategic tensions, chaotic competition, and further fragmentation. Multilateral institutions will only survive if they are truly universal.”
- The Summit of the Future serves as an essential means of reducing risks, rebuilding trust, and aligning outdated multilateral institutions with the realities of today's world.
- Welcomed the agreement to adopt the Pact for the Future at the Summit.
- Mentioned concrete proposals provided in several Policy Briefs, ranging from peace and finance to education and digital technologies. These proposals are guided by “Our Common Agenda,” and are meant to serve as achievable steps in accomplishing the goals set forth.
- “The challenges we face are universal. They require universal solutions and cannot be solved through small groupings of states or coalitions of the willing. The United Nations is the only forum where this can happen.”

- Emphasized the importance of involving civil society, academia, the private sector, and other stakeholders in the process. Also expressed urgency (“but let’s be clear; time is not on our side”), noting emerging conflicts, geopolitical tensions, climate breakdown, and economic challenges as issues that have impeded our work.
- “Reaching agreement will be difficult, but it is possible.”

Key Priorities from Co-Facilitators of Our Common Agenda Processes:

Namibia

- Need for renewed commitment and political will.
- “We must prioritize justice and willingness to bring about a fairness in the world economic and political system.”
- Summit of the Future is an “opportunity to truly reinvigorate the multilateral system and bring our countries closer to a more just, equitable, united, and sustainable world. We should therefore not lose the opportunity to broadly reform the UN.”

Germany

- Change is possible.
- Will need to boost the implementation of the SDGs. “We, especially the industrialized countries, need to step up our efforts.”
- Will need to reform the UN and our national institutions. “Over three-quarters of today’s countries were not present at the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. We need institutions that reflect today’s reality so we can shape today’s reality.”

Rwanda

- “Emerging technologies are shaping the world as we know it, whether it’s the use of drones for service delivery...or AI that is revolutionizing industries. Technology is a driving force of progress. We must grow the talent pool to match the demands of the digital era. Particularly because given that more than three-quarters of Africa’s population is comprised of youth, a valuable asset for our technological advancement.”
- “Investing in our youth is not just important, we must empower them with decision-making positions. They are the architects of the future and their voices shape our policies and initiatives.”

Sweden

- “Fit for the future. That ought to be our aim when we meet here next year to adopt the Pact for the Future.”
- “The UN must be a modern and flexible organization, able to adapt as well as to respond.”
- “We need to work closer with the private sector to unleash more private capital and scale up innovation and technical solutions to meet commitments.”
- “We need to tackle the root causes of conflict... Preventing conflicts prevents poverty. When people and communities are able to envision a future beyond the most immediate needs, the threshold for conflict is raised.”

Jamaica

- “The Summit of the Future presents a real opportunity to enhance cooperation on the challenges and gaps in global governance as we seek to advance a multilateral system that is better positioned to impact the lives of all our people up to and beyond 2030.”
- “We simply must work harder to give life to the commitments made to achieve the 2030 Agenda.”
- “We must commit to including and working with our young people. And to intentionally and consciously be thinking and acting in the interest of future generations in all our current decision-making.”

Netherlands

- “We now have the opportunity to prove we are doing everything we can to make sure that future generations inherit a better, fairer, and more sustainable planet. Let’s make our efforts count.”

Key Priorities from Groups of Member States:

Cuba (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China):

- The Group remains fully committed and constructively engaged in the intergovernmental preparations of the Summit of the Future which should accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the SDGs.
- The content of the Pact for the Future should be decided through open, transparent, and inclusive intergovernmental negotiations, taking into account the views of all Member States and Groups of countries.
- To avoid unfair practices promoted by some countries during negotiations, since they sometimes pretend to impose a kind of “veto” on the rest of the membership on important issues that should be included in the Pact as part of our responsibilities with present generations and as our legacy to future generations.
- The Summit of the Future should reinvigorate and strengthen the multilateral system, and reaffirm the intergovernmental character of the United Nations, taking into account the mandates of existing bodies and structures, and avoiding any overlapping or duplication of intergovernmental efforts.
- The Group reaffirms the need to ensure the recognition of the right to development and the right to live free of hunger and poverty, as a priority for developing countries.
- Any outcome of the Summit of the Future will have to call on States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.
- The Group underlines the critical importance of the reform of the international financial architecture and the establishment of measures that go beyond GDP, in order to close the financing for development gap. The increasing debt vulnerabilities of developing countries, also call for urgent reform of the international debt architecture. Comprehensive efforts are required to broaden the role of IFIs to respond to global economic challenges, including through supporting developing countries in achieving the SDGs.
- It must comprehensively address the issue of the provision of means of implementation for developing countries, which include, but are not limited to, financing, technology transfer and capacity building,

which should take into account the priorities of developing countries. The Summit should enhance the provision of ODA to support economic growth in developing countries, in line with national priorities.

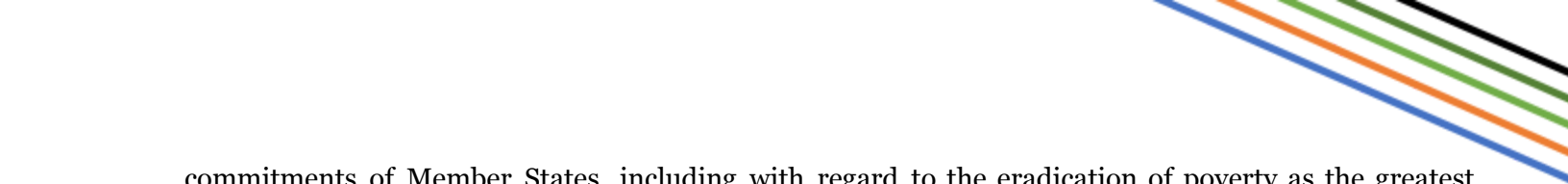
- The Summit must reaffirm all Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as a cornerstone for sustainable development.
- The Summit of the Future must provide concrete solutions for the promotion of technology transfer and capacity building as well as technological and scientific cooperation from developed to developing countries in order to close the digital divide and foster sustainable development in its three dimensions in a comprehensive and coherent manner. This was recently endorsed in Havana, where a G77 Summit on “Current Development Challenges: The Role of Science, Technology and Innovation”, was successfully held. The input of this Summit should also contribute to the Pact for the Future.
- We are obliged to pass on to future generations, a world in peace; equitably developed; truly democratic, where diversity is respected; a world ecologically sustainable and in track to restoring harmony with Nature; socially just, and where the sovereignty and equality of all nations is reaffirmed.

Nepal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries):

- Eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, providing health and education to their people, and ensuring decent living conditions remain daunting tasks for all LDCs.
- Debt vulnerabilities and debt distress have added further woes to their worries.
- The outcome must make significant headways in addressing the challenges facing the LDCs, building resilience, and getting the world back on track for accelerated implementation of SDGs.
- The Summit must take decisive steps to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. It should also be guided by the norms and aspirations as envisaged in the Doha Programme of Action for LDCs.
- We must also commit to harness the power of science, technology, and information through a Global Digital Compact and tap the potential of youth through a Declaration of Future Generations.
- It is important to level-up the playing field for all poorer countries.
- The LDCs must be ensured substantial development assistance and investment to help them realize their development aspirations and better prepare for the future.
- Special support measures for LDCs need to be put in place for building resilience with risk-informed development pathways. Debt relief measures for LDCs must be ensured.
- Debt relief measures for LDCs must be ensured.
- Finally, the global governance and financial system must not be a prisoner of the past. Timely reforms are critical to make it fair, inclusive, and credible.
- The true success and relevance of reforms will be contingent upon the impacts they make on the most vulnerable peoples and countries.
- If the rules-based international order is the world’s best ‘insurance policy’, it must ensure a ‘comprehensive coverage’ to the furthest behind first.

Pakistan (on behalf of the Like-Minded Group):

- Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Libya, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, and Pakistan.
- Align with G77 and China Statement
- The “Chapeau” of the Outcome Document should inter alia reaffirm the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations; support reinvigorated multilateralism and enhanced international cooperation; call for implementation of UN resolutions and



commitments of Member States, including with regard to the eradication of poverty as the greatest global challenge; envisage a clear strategy to address the complex challenges and seize the opportunities of the 21st Century to build a common and cooperative future for humanity; and ensure that the Member States follow the afore-mentioned principles while avoiding policies or actions contrary to international law and the Charter of the UN.

- The Chapter on Development should: set out steps to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, including implementation of the “Political Declaration” of the SDG Summit, especially its agreements on financing, Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and reaffirm all Rio Principles including the principles of Equity and “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities”. The Summit should also strongly endorse ‘Right to Development’ and foster more equal and balanced global development partnerships. In this process we must also take into account the difficulties created by the imposition of any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations on developing countries, which directly affect our Peoples in the fight for the eradication of Poverty and in the comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, reiterating our rejection of these measures and urging their immediate elimination.
- The Chapter on Peace and Security should highlight the multiple existing and emerging security challenges the world faces and the need to address these in a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable manner inter alia through the pacific settlement of disputes, avoiding unilateralism and bloc politics, attaining disarmament, addressing the root causes of conflicts and fully adhering to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles therein, international law and in line with relevant UN resolutions.
- The Chapter on Science & Technology, besides incorporating the Global Digital Compact, should endorse a broad agreement on science, technology and innovation; non-discriminatory access for all to technologies relevant for development, including new and emerging technologies; and focused and financed SDG-oriented research and development.
- The Chapter on Youth and Future Generations should be forward-looking incorporating the meaningful engagement of youth in line with the intergovernmental nature of the UN; upholding the principles of equality, mutual understanding, dialogue and inclusiveness among different countries as well as the need to take into account the interests of present and future generations in an equitable manner while ensuring the interests of the current generations and their right to live free of poverty and hunger including through the implementation of existing commitments for sustainable development; and respecting the diversity of civilizations.
- The final Chapter on institutional reform should have comprehensive and balanced coverage of all institutions which will form parts of a new and more equitable international arrangement. Besides encompassing the reform of the 3 principal organs of the UN while avoiding overlaps with and duplication of existing intergovernmental processes, and the Peacebuilding Commission, it is essential to secure the reform of the international financial architecture to make it more just, equitable and responsive to the achievement of the SDGs and to address the debt crisis facing developing countries.

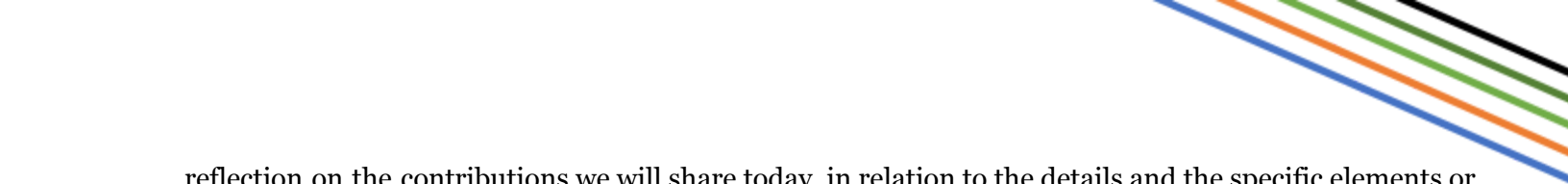
European Union (on behalf of the [European Union and its Member States](#)):

- The UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 2030 Agenda, and the UN75 Declaration remain our roadmaps.
- The Summit of the Future should accelerate implementation of existing agreements, including milestone accords such as Paris on climate change, or Montreal-Kunming on Global Biodiversity.

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda should guide our work to promote sustainable finance globally, including through enhancing discussions on reform of the International Financial Architecture and Multilateral Development Banks.
- A more ambitious and inclusive approach to international peace and security, laid out in the Secretary General's New Agenda for Peace, offers a chance to shape responses to old and new threats, not least by strengthening prevention and peacebuilding. UN Peacekeeping may need to adapt, and requires predictable and sustainable financing. We need a multilateral approach built on transparency and accountability.
- We need to step up action to address digital divides and safeguard the digital commons. The Global Digital Compact should be a roadmap for a human-centric and human rights-based digital future. We need to harness digital technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, to accelerate achievement of the SDGs. We also need to take steps to protect the integrity of information.
- The EU supports a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council to make it more inclusive, transparent, democratic and accountable. We believe in strengthening the voice of underrepresented regions, especially Africa.
- We must integrate the views and interests of "Youth and Future Generations" in our policy and decision-making. This starts with effective participation of young people, which requires a willingness to listen and learn from them. The European Union supports the Secretary General's ambition for a dedicated Declaration on Future Generations
- All these measures require "Transforming Global Governance". We must modernize and rejuvenate the UN to face new challenges, taking inspiration from the Secretary General's "UN 2.0" proposals.
- Above all, human rights and the empowerment of women and girls must receive their proper place as cross-cutting elements in the Pact for the Future, alongside international law and sustainable development.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (on behalf of Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations):

- Express our gratitude to the Secretary-General for the various Policy Briefs that he has published on various topics that are, indeed, of great importance at the present time. We must point out, however, that these documents should in no way be considered as the basis for negotiations leading to the "Summit of the Future" and the planned "Pact for the Future", but only as elements for reflection.
- Consensus is forged day by day. It involves acting in good faith, with understanding and respect for different points of view. It involves a process of mutual accommodation. Therefore, consensus cannot be imposed, as was attempted a couple of weeks ago with some important documents. We trust that such unfortunate episodes will not be repeated and that efforts will be redoubled to reach political compromises that, ultimately, lead to consensual results.
- Next year's "Summit of the Future" should be an opportunity to strengthen multilateralism and achieve the ideals that formed the basis for the establishment of this Organization in 1945. It should also be an opportunity to reinforce international solidarity and cooperation, for the sake of security and common development, while at the same time it should provide concrete solutions to the current multidimensional crisis and the numerous challenges that lie ahead in various areas, which, needless to say, affect the daily lives of our people, particularly in the Global South.
- In this sense, we appreciate the streamlining of the decision on the scope of the "Future Summit", which now allows our discussions to truly feed into the process that will soon begin here in New York, through

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- reflection on the contributions we will share today, in relation to the details and the specific elements or axes that our delegations want to be addressed within the framework of each of the five agreed chapters.
- However, one of the most critical areas, in which there is still a long way to go, and which is of vital importance for more than a third of humanity, is the issue of unilateral coercive measures. This is an issue that can no longer be ignored and must therefore be thoroughly addressed in an eventual "Pact for the Future", if we are truly committed to ensuring the well-being of present and future generations. It is definitely not through sanctions or coercion that we will realize the promise contained in the United Nations Charter.
 - Allow us to reiterate that we remain firmly committed to sparing no effort to preserve, promote and defend the pre-eminence and validity of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the intergovernmental nature of our Organization, while emphasizing that the Charter of the United Nations provides us with all the necessary tools to address, through peaceful and cooperative means, the complex, emerging and common challenges that humanity faces in this era.
 - We do need, however, greater compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in that Charter, as well as a greater willingness to put aside exceptionalisms and supremacist conceptions, in order to allow, once and for all, the great power of multilateralism is deployed, so that the promise of leaving no one behind can effectively become a reality for everyone, without distinctions or political calculations of any kind.
 - We trust that all these central elements, of principle and, rather, of common sense, are part, for example, of the introduction of that eventual "Future Pact".

Key Priorities from Least Developing Countries:

General priorities

- Reaffirm the principles enshrined in the UN Charter.
- Build on the SDG Summit and its Political Declaration.
- Reaffirm existing commitments made by Member States and unlock new ones.
- Rebuild trust and strengthen the multilateral system to boost the implementation of the 17 SDGs and of the 2030 Agenda as the centerpiece of the work of Member States. Accordingly, Member States must review their performances against the 17 Goals, identify gaps and the multilateral resources required to expedite progress. Gaps relating to such goals and multilateral resources needed for addressing them could provide estimates of the finance needed. This includes the need to negotiate and adopt action orientated declarations and proposals to propel SDGs implementation.
- Eliminate poverty and hunger, which are cornerstones of the 2030 Agenda, and prevent around 600 million people from still living in extreme poverty in 2030.
- Rethink multilateralism and the spirit of cooperation to enable vulnerable countries to equip themselves with development capacities.
- The Summit and its Pact must mainstream the recognition of sovereignty and sovereign equality of States, including the sovereignty of States over their natural resources and territory and the principle of non-interference.
- Key issues proposed to be highlighted are youth, health, food insecurity, universal access to water and energy, the good use of information technologies, and gender parity.
- Gender equality must be an imperative factor across all Chapters of the Pact.

- Human Rights, Respect and Responsibilities Strong advocacy on Human Rights must be balanced with an equally strong advocacy on Human Responsibility and Human Respect. The three Rs are equally important and have held our families, communities, and societies together, in peace and harmony. Children must be brought up in homes, where they not only enjoy their rights but learn to respect their parents and elders.

Sustainable Development and Financing for Development

- Financing for development must be a key priority and the international community should make its best endeavors to ensure that the efforts of States are adequately supported through complementary financial and technological support.
- The Summit must strengthen South to South, North-South, and triangular cooperation.
- The Summit must promote pluralism to move towards a more just, equitable, united and sustainable world to achieve the goals of sustainable development and prosperity for all countries. The problems and challenges of the present must be addressed in order to create a better environment for future generations. Development issues must also be at the heart of discussions.
- It is urgent to undertake the reform of global economic and financial governance, with innovative mechanisms, allowing us to access capital markets at sustainable costs and under terms adapted to the assets to be financed.
- The Summit must assess the current global financial architecture and identify its pros and cons based on the experiences of the developing countries and consider how it could be restructured to serve the needs of the disadvantaged countries to create a more enabling environment for fast development.
- Establish a moratorium on the debt which constitutes a bottleneck for our States and our people.
- Addressing and mitigating the impacts of climate change must be a priority. Climate change represents a real challenge and responses must be made stronger and more sustainable. Preserving the environment is one of the most prominent global priorities, and therefore, at the 2024 World Summit, we must take serious measures too.
- This then involves respecting our commitments to protect and preserve the planet. The prosperity of people only makes sense in a healthy Nature.
- States must refrain from the use of Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCMs).
- Global economic changes may bring opportunities for certain periods of growth and development, but they also create a significant impact on economic recovery, and so we must work to strengthen a strong economic infrastructure and implement financial and economic policies.
- The Summit must play its role in supporting international trade, so that it plays a pivotal role in enhancing international cooperation and sustainable prosperity. This trade must be fair and adhere to the principles of fairness and equality. Free trade should be promoted to reduce the disparity in opportunities between developing and developed countries. Trade must also be a tool for sustainable development, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.
- There is a need to create a fairer international trade economic system that recognizes the special needs of developing countries, and to strengthen global financial governance to enable equitable access to the accumulation of resources, support scientific research and development, and access to technology so that any harm does not diminish.
- Education and the importance of realizing SDG4 remains a priority.

International Peace and Security

- The Summit should reaffirm the establishment of peace, fighting against the causes of conflicts throughout the world and strengthening the rule of law to enable women and men, particularly young people, to build a bright future together.
- Reaffirm a culture of peace against culture of war, hatred, and violence.
- In a world torn and plagued by racial and ideological prejudices, it is imperative for the UN to dedicate its resources, fostering a new social revolution to promote trust, intercultural and interfaith tolerance and understanding for world peace and harmony.
- The Summit must also address the global security challenges that are a serious threat to international peace and security, and the extent of a country's leadership and ensuring non-interference in its development.
- These challenges continue to call for effective international assistance and joint measures to address and control them.
- To address threats related to terrorism and support hidden purchases / illicit financial flows that are likely to destabilize security and stability in the country.
- The Summit will be a joint effort to strengthen international cooperation and enhance joint efforts to address these global security challenges, and to provide solutions for the sustainability of international conflicts.

Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation

- Recognising the differing policy perspectives between States on cyberspace, the Summit should address such disparities.
- Ensure digital access for all.
- It is crucial for the Summit to create programs needed for technological transfer and capacity building, to narrow technological gaps within and between countries.

Youth and Future Generations

- The Summit cannot neglect the role of youth in shaping our promising future. Young people are capable of making a positive difference in change, independence and development in Africa. We hope that the outcomes of the Future Summit include a commitment to empowering and supporting young people.

Transforming Global Governance

- The representation of Africa in the organs of the UN must be given priority.
- There has been no meaningful progress on the reform of the UN Security Council over the past 18 years, and therefore, the Summit and its Pact should establish a clear path forward:
 - Most of the international peace-and-security matters of which the Council is currently seized pertain to developing countries or countries in transition. Thus, it is reasonable to suggest that the composition of the Security Council should include an appropriate proportion of developing countries in both the permanent and non-permanent categories.
 - Meaningful reform of the Security Council should take into consideration the Common African position as enshrined in the Ezulweni consensus and the Sirte Declaration.
 - This is the only way that the historical injustices done to Africa will be addressed with sincerity and reversed.
 - Reform of the Security Council to reflect the realities of the Twenty First Century and not as a gesture of political tokenism.
 - Reform of the Security Council should be in accordance with the following principles:

- Strengthening its effectiveness;
- Enlargement that enhances its representative character, taking into account the emergence of new economic and political Powers as well as the increase of United Nations membership;
- Equitable geographical representation;
- An opportunity for smaller Member States to serve on the Security Council;
- Ensuring that these changes take place in both categories of permanent and non-permanent members.

Key Priorities from Developing Countries:

General priorities

- Call for an open, transparent, and inclusive intergovernmental negotiations process for the Pact for the Future in order to ensure an outcome that is equitable and appropriately balanced.
- Fully respecting States' sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and ownership of member states over their own development pathways in all processes of the Summit of the Future.
- Respect for and upholding the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Legally binding and internationally agreed upon commitments must be upheld. The principles laid down in the UN Charter are the foundation of multilateralism and of all international cooperation needed to end conflicts, save lives, protect human rights, and promote social and economic development.
- We believe that the Pact should address and condemn serious violations of international law and the UN Charter, and speak about upholding and strengthening the accountability for these infringements.
- We need to ensure that the preparations for the Summit of the Future are complementary with the outcome of the SDG Summit.
- The Summit must entrench greater sensitivity to the varying needs of developing countries like SIDS, and those new voices, representing more of humanity, can shape and propel the world towards peace, prosperity, and sustainability.
- This is an opportunity for us to agree on how to strengthen the multilateral system, capture the cross-cutting nature of the three pillars of the UN, avoid polarization, and break down silos.
- To get there, we need to rebuild trust. And to rebuild trust, we must be inclusive in our approach and consider all views, including those that may not align with our own.
- Developing mutual understanding and a sincere desire to forge a world that is fair for all are essential ingredients for a reinvigorated multilateralism. Multilateral mechanisms must reflect today's world.
- Intensifying efforts for serious and fruitful international cooperation that takes into account the interests of all peoples of the world, harnesses all resources, energies and capabilities in order to achieve the desired goals, and pave the way for all countries to contribute to charting the path towards the future through effective and constructive cooperation.
- SIDS are in the preparatory efforts that lead to their 4th International Conference in May 2024 – SIDS4 - whose outcome will be a steady contribution from our view, as small islands, to the Summit of the Future.
- Equality between men and women, education, climate change, inclusive digital sector, and youth are the pillars that need to be strengthened to rebuild trust in multilateralism and to thus improve its legitimacy and effectiveness, and eventually achieve lasting peace in the world.

- Explicitly highlight the importance of the realization of existing Agreements, delivering on our commitments, fulfilling the promise to leave no one behind by implementing human rights for all, including in the online dimension, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls that should form a cornerstone of the Pact.
- Make gender and human rights truly cross-cutting. Parity between men and women is crucial and we must engage in efforts to fully implement SDG 5: Gender Equality.
- The meaningful contributions of women and the youth cannot be left out of this equation, and their empowerment and inclusion are vital to the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, the participation of Civil society and academia is crucial, and we must make sure that their proposals are taken into account, and that our decisions are accountable to our constituents.
- Welcomes the UN Secretary-General's report on Our Common Agenda, and the recommendations of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism.
- Where there is political will, reform will follow.
- The Summit must not entertain the undesirable need of the West for hegemony which undermines world order. This selfish policy and the crisis in European security are creating dangerous approaches in the Asia-Pacific region regarding blocs and enhancing divides. The Summit must not facilitate the neo-colonial enslavement of the Global South.

Sustainable Development and Financing for Development

- Sustainable development, increasing financing for development, and the implementation of SDGs must be the focus of the Summit, reminding us of the need to move towards sustainable development that respects the limits of the planet.
- Reform of the international financial architecture and debt mechanisms. This includes financing of global public goods and commons. A core set of global public goods will benefit from enhanced public investment.
- Restructuring the international financial architecture and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting, and global financial and economic governance.
- Reform of the Bretton Woods institutions.
- The Summit should explore ways to boost the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and direct much-needed financial resources and technical support towards delivering the 2030 Agenda. Without adequate means for effective implementation, even the noble 2030 Agenda will flounder.
- Equally, the Summit should fully embrace calls for strengthened coordination on global economic governance to respond to, inter-alia, cross-border economic shocks. We expect the Summit to advance the development of the US\$500 billion annual SDG Stimulus package launched by the Secretary-General.
- Putting the eradication of poverty at the center of our work as the most significant challenge and an indispensable requisite for achieving the sustainable development of present and future generations.
- Consider the different realities, capacities, and levels of national development of Member States, respecting their national policies, priorities, and cultures.
- Ensuring transparency in [SDG] reporting is of utmost importance as it enables us to have access to more precise indicators of progress. This in turn facilitates the measurement of our achievements and enlightens us on the progress we have already made.
- A comprehensive reform of the inequities deeply embedded in the global financial framework, which obstructs the attainment of funding for sustainable development, is imperative.
- Development metrics that go beyond GDP.

- Importance of strengthening global health systems and pandemic responses / prevention, including Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all.
- Recognising the right to development.
- Eliminating poverty and hunger.
- We must also increase climate action to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, for without a healthy planet, we will fail to progress. Addressing climate change, inter alia, water scarcity, drought, desertification, drought, and biodiversity loss, is a priority. Investment in sustainable infrastructure and the promotion of clean energy are crucial steps.
- Must not forget previous decisions on paper and the need to implement obligations on climate, including the UNFCCC processes.
- Water is deeply affected and must be at the center, recognising the outcomes and follow-up of the UN Water Conference.
- For Small Island Developing States (SIDS), redesigning the global financial architecture is of crucial importance. We need equitable access to development financing and debt sustainability. Support for the adoption of the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index which will provide access to concessionary financing for our development needs. For Small Island Developing States (SIDS) it is particularly important that the needs and priorities of developing countries be kept at the forefront, not least of which is our fundamental right to development.
- For SIDS to eradicate poverty and attain desirable levels of development, it is imperative that the vulnerability criteria currently applied to our nations be thoroughly reviewed with utmost urgency.
- The importance of the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’ (CBDR).
- The plight of countries which have been subjected to unilateral coercive measures (UCMs), that violate international law and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, should be prioritized. Call on all States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial and trade measures that hinder the full enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. These unjustified measures constrain our implementation of the SDGs, they exacerbate poverty and inequality and prevent the generality of our people from enjoying their human rights. UCMs should be condemned with the contempt they deserve.
- Combating illicit financial flows, in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption.

International Peace and Security

- The Summit must make security and development a reality, prevent conflict throughout the world, and promote dialogue and global stability.
- Work towards global peace and putting an end to the conflicts and disputes taking place in various countries as development and prosperity cannot be achieved in an environment of wars, conflicts, and destruction.
- The Summit must lay a strong infrastructure for peace, notably adherence to the UN Charter and international law, respecting the sovereignty of States. Respect for sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and political independence of all States, under the umbrella of the peaceful settlement of disputes, are still valid now almost eight decades later. They should therefore underscore any roadmap for the future that we are charting. Expect the Summit to not only reaffirm the principles of the UN Charter and international law but to also make a strong commitment to upholding them.
- The linkages between development and peace, including terrorism, instability, climate change, and the challenges of Sustainable Development.

- Proliferation of nuclear weapons. Thoroughly assess the threat posed by nuclear weapons and call upon the Nuclear Weapons States to promptly fulfill their explicit, legally binding obligations regarding nuclear disarmament within a specified timeframe.
- Consolidating the values of tolerance, peaceful coexistence, and human brotherhood away from fanaticism, extremism, and the exclusion of others, and promoting dialogue between countries of the world regardless of their differences in races, cultures, religions, and beliefs.
- A New Agenda for Peace should call for more dynamic approaches to sustaining peace and promoting justice and security for all. Preventive measures which address the root causes of conflicts should be prioritized.
- It is also our hope that the role of regional and sub-regional organizations as partners in the UN's maintenance of peace and security will be highlighted. Support for stronger relationships with regional organizations and their roles in the New Agenda for Peace, including the role of ASEAN.
- Sustaining peace through the strengthening of Peackeping.
- It is counterproductive to discuss disarmament.

Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation

- Progress requires the adoption of innovative approaches as well as concerted commitments to bridge the digital divides and create knowledgeable societies. This includes through digital cooperation, capacity building, and technology transfer as equally necessary to achieving the SDGs. The Summit of the Future must offer measures to enhance the capabilities of developing nations in the realm of trade and technology, to institute more streamlined and efficacious technology transfer mechanisms.
- Taking advantage of rapid technological developments, harnessing creativity and innovation to drive sustainable growth, and addressing current challenges represented by climate change, renewable energy, food and water security, organized crime, cybersecurity, and others.
- In 2024 there will be a need to commit to bold action on providing the Global South with the necessary means of implementation especially finance, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).
- The Summit ought to make strong pronouncements on facilitating developing countries' access to science and technology. The Summit must commit to making the benefits of scientific and technological advances a reality for everyone everywhere.
- Strengthen digital public infrastructure, including closing the digital divide through the provision of global good and commons.
- Recognise the roles of the digital revolution and green transformation.
- We need a more holistic multilateral approach to technological governance, given the rapid advances in technology and associated threats and risks. We urgently need a Global Digital Compact.
- Support for the Global Digital Compact to promote digital inclusion, innovation, and interoperability, and put an end to the digital divide, encouraging more inclusive use of technological innovations. The Compact should also promote accountability and trust in new technologies.
- Science, technology, and innovation are key to improving stability, including energy stability.
- Foster collaboration and develop norms on Artificial Intelligence (AI), cyber-technology and outer space. The deployment of AI for general ends provides promising change, through its democratic use for institutional innovation.
- The regulation of AI must be undertaken with strict respect for the sovereignty of States.
- Prohibit tech uses that threaten human rights and fundamental freedoms. Digital technologies, including AI, must serve humankind.

Youth and Future Generations

- Youth need to play a greater role in our future and youth participation should be supported in the Summit's preparatory processes. The participation of youth should not be symbolic. The ideas, perspectives, and contributions of youth are valuable assets.
- Involve all generations in particular youth. The time has come to find ways of giving clout to their collective demands. It is not enough to design policies geared towards youth. What we need to do is involve them so that they can participate now in policies for the future. That is the only way we can overcome the challenges we face globally, with the participation of all people, especially young people.
- Reform international institutions for future generations.
- The Declaration on Future Generations should recognise the rights of future generations, as a collective responsibility. The Declaration offers opportunities for meaningful youth engagement including in the UN system. This engagement must be based on the principles of proportional representation to be truly democratic and equitable.
- Support for the Secretary General's appointment of an Envoy on Future Generations.
- Focus on education, to enhance the capabilities of young people and fully qualify them to be able to deal with current challenges and needs, understand the requirements of the future, and contribute to the prosperity of their countries and societies.
- Strengthen family and cultural values, empowering women and girls, and upholding the principle of the right to development and through the Global Digital Compact process, protect children and students in the online space by creating safe, healthy, and ethical environments for them.

Transforming Global Governance

- International institutions must be representative of ongoing realities, including the needs of developing economies. This means transparent and inclusive global governance, which includes a reformed U.N., a "U.N. 2.0", which in our view should address reform of the U.N. Security Council, with more balanced geographical representation, and more adequate representation of Developing Countries, amongst others.
- Strengthening the UN's crisis response effectiveness.
- Enhancing the representation of women in national and global institutions.

Key Priorities from Developed Countries:

General priorities

- The Summit of the Future must build on this year's SDG and Climate Change Summits. It should focus more broadly on the gaps in the global governance structure, including the peace and security architecture, and forge a new global consensus. This includes the complementary nature of the Summit with the High-Level dialogues on financing for development and the three health processes.
- Must be underpinned by our commitment to the UN Charter, respect for international law and human rights.
- The three pillars of the UN; peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development, can only be achieved if international law is respected.
- Strengthening of the human rights system must also be mainstreamed throughout the pact, recognising that as we approach the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we must defend the fundamental human rights of all.

- It is essential to include/mainstream gender equality/perspectives in all aspects of our deliberations and the Pact. Respect for women's rights and gender equality is an indispensable precondition for peaceful and resilient societies. This includes gender diversity.
- Women and girls must have a seat at the table.
- The Summit must involve civil society and represent underrepresented areas and marginalized groups.
- Welcome the Secretary-General's Policy Briefs and the Report of the High Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, which will inform the negotiations.
- All areas of the Pact are equally important and mutually reinforcing.
- Progress requires partnership. It won't be easy... But this place [the UN] is the only institution where such a solution can be found.
- Alternative gender diversity perspective: the Summit should provide protection for our families against the very aggressive gender propaganda. Sticking to our thousand-year heritage, "Father is a man, mother is a woman, and our children must be protected... Leave our kids alone, we have to protect them." Children must grow up under safe circumstances. We have to base our societies on families in the future so we have to give support to them.

Sustainable Development and Financing for Development

- Reform of multilateral frameworks based on the principles of equity and solidarity.
- Calls for the need to strengthen the roles of international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, including global financial architecture reform.
- We must work to reform our international institutions, so they are more inclusive, credible, and fit for purpose. This means revitalizing and reforming multilateral development banks -- which will help countries relieve crushing debts, defer debt payments after natural disasters and climate shocks, and broaden access to low or zero-interest loans.
- Continue efforts to make the international financial system more efficient and better able to meet the financing needs of the various transitions. The Paris Pact for people and the planet, presented at the Summit for a New Financial Deal organized in June 2023, could serve as a compass.
- Identifying and deploying social and economic indicators that go beyond GDP and that give greater importance on quality of life, durability, sustainability etc.
- Upscale responses to climate change with more ambitious climate goals, including meeting the Paris Agreement's 1.5C target and focusing on climate mitigation and disaster risk reduction.

International Peace and Security

- Today's security challenges are complex and encompass non-traditional security threats, such as climate change, water stress, food insecurity and energy insecurity. To ensure sustainable peace and development, they must be included in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding initiatives. The security architecture must be rethought.
- Reaffirm the core principles of the UN Charter - including sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the independence of Member States.
- Support for the New Agenda for Peace including just and sustainable peace, the full endorsement of conflict prevention and principles of solidarity, and gender-based approaches to peacebuilding. The New Agenda for Peace offers the opportunity for collective reflection on the future of UN tools for international peace and security, with the aim of strengthening the authority of the collective security system, modernizing its means of action, as well as contributing to the prevention of strategic threats. This is to ensure that the UN Charter is upheld and to abstain from threat or use of force.

- The New Agenda for Peace must also recognise the crucial participation of civil society.
- Shared financing of African peace operations and a new approach to conflict resolution by more closely associating the different levers of the international community.
- A call for no migration and to tackle the root causes, including illegal migration, and to destroy the business model of smugglers rather than encourage migratory flows.
- Climate change and its subsequent security risks, notably sea level rise, was highlighted.

Science, Technology and Innovation and Digital Cooperation


- In our modern interconnected era, media and internet freedom in particular have proven to be key drivers for positive change. Digital technology, information integrity, and the transformation of education are also key areas. The mobilization of the international community during the Transforming Education Summit in 2022 is welcomed, as are the efforts to build a Global Digital Compact promoting a multi-stakeholder and inclusive approach to digital governance.
- Closing the digital divide and digital technologies can help accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and contribute to a sustainable future. The Global Digital Compact must deliver ambitious proposals to bridge digital divides, ensure open, free, and safe use of the internet for all, and jointly achieve the SDGs, and should serve as a roadmap for a human-centric, human rights-based shared global course of action for a digital future. Additionally, women and girls must be centered in the development of the Compact.
- Technology and digital solutions present opportunities and responsibilities in equal measure. That is why fundamental rights and freedoms must remain at the core of digital governance, ensuring transparency, accountability, and public trust in these systems. To reach universal and meaningful connectivity, we need multi-stakeholder cooperation that relies on our common values and global principles.
- Digital issues, cybercrime and artificial intelligence (AI) risks must be addressed not only by the private sector but by States.

Youth and Future Generations

- Youth and future generations are main actors to shape the world. It is our duty to provide an environment that nurtures a generation with new values and lifestyles, who take the solution of global issues as their own challenge. In doing so, we should unite ourselves to protect and strengthen “human dignity”.
- Engaging youth and being ready to work with youth to make the reality we want is crucial.
- At the same time, the multilateral system must address new essential issues to enable the participation of young people and tomorrow's decision-makers.

Transforming Global Governance

- When the UN Security Council fails, the UN fails which points to the need for reform and a balanced, yet well-functioning Security Council that truly reflects the entire world, while being guided by international law, the UN Charter, and the ICC.
- We should foster a broad partnership to expand both permanent and non-permanent seats on the Security Council to reflect the realities of today's world, including curbing the use of the veto, improving access to the Security Council by non-Council members, and increasing its transparency.
- The Security Council must reflect today's global realities.

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- Reforming, strengthening, and increasing the effectiveness and utilization of the Peacebuilding Commission.
 - We need a better armed and better coordinated multilateral system: inter-agency emergency platforms should play a role of anticipation and preparation even before crises.