



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

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Informal Consultations on Chapter 2: International Peace and Security, 5 December 2023



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Closed Informal Consultations on Chapter 2: International Peace and Security – Conference Room 1 / Trusteeship Council, 5 December 2023

ABOUT: The co-facilitators of the preparatory process for the Summit of the Future (SOTF), Germany and Namibia, convened closed informal consultations on Chapter 2: ‘International Peace and Security’ of the Pact for the Future on 5 December 2023. The objective of this meeting is for the “*co-facilitators to hear directly from Member States on the substantive issues that they would like to see reflected in the zero draft of the Pact for the Future on a chapter-by-chapter basis*”.

NOTE: Since the 5 December consultation was closed to civil society and not broadcast on UN Web TV, this bulletin relied on secondary accounts from representatives present in the room and statements made available online.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On “Chapter 2: International Peace and Security”, Member States stressed the importance of the UN Charter, including the peaceful settlement of disputes and the prohibition of the threat or use of force, as well as respect for international law, the right to self-determination, multilateralism and diplomacy. These negotiations built upon areas that already enjoyed consensus during the intergovernmental negotiations of the ‘Scope of the Summit of the Future’. Strengthening prevention and peacebuilding through elevating the role of the Peacebuilding Commission, ensuring adequate and predictable funding, as well as the importance of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, were raised repeatedly by delegations. It was indicated further that the Pact should include climate as great risk and recognize as a priority through action-oriented recommendations, including the reporting of adverse impacts, calling upon the Security Council to systematically address peace and security implications, incorporating findings in relevant mandates, increasing the number of climate peace and security advisors in relevant Missions to provide informed expertise, and appointing a Special Rapporteurs on Climate, Peace and Security.

Beyond these intersectionalities, Member States reiterated the importance of strengthening the role of the General Assembly in peace and security, the need for greater progress on disarmament, greater cooperation between the UN and regional organizations and the strengthening of early warning mechanisms. Looking ahead to future peace and security challenges, issues associated with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Automatic Weapon Systems (AWS) were also highlighted as elements to be included in the Pact, ensuring the use of the technologies and systems are in compliance with international humanitarian law.

HEADLINES:

- Support for a strong rules-based international system based on adherence to international law, enhanced collective commitment to the Rule of Law, trust, and the UN Charter.
- Importance of sovereignty, sovereign equality, and territorial integrity.
- Recognising emerging security challenges arising from outer space and emerging technologies, ensuring that outer space is only used for peaceful purposes and the collective benefit of all.
- Importance of efforts to counter terrorism.
- Reform of the UN Security Council was a key headline.
- States must fulfill their obligations in promoting peace and security with the P5 taking the lead towards complete disarmament.
- The consequences that the small arms and light weapons trade have was also highlighted, especially as these weapons initiate and sustain crime and conflict globally.

- Addressing disinformation and having proper responses to threats to cybersecurity were also noted, including through a proposal to establish a dedicated body/mechanism by 2026 at the latest on these matters.

RESOURCES:

1. [Draft Decision on the Pact for the Future \(revision. 3\)](#)
2. [Political Declaration adopted at the SDG Summit](#)
3. [Secretary General’s Policy Brief on the New Agenda for Peace](#)

KEY REMARKS:

<p>Singapore <i>(on behalf of the Small States)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for a strong rules-based international system based on adherence to international law, enhanced collective commitment to the Rule of Law, trust, and the UN Charter. • Importance of sovereignty, sovereign equality, territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes. • Creating a world free from weapons of mass destruction. • Strengthening of the Peacebuilding Commission. • Inclusive governance framework including on Artificial Intelligence. • Strengthening partnerships between the UN and regional organizations.
<p>Denmark <i>(on behalf of the Nordics)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the WPS and YPS Agendas with a focus on accountability. • Integrating climate sensitivity. • Strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and prevention strategies, including assessing funding for the Peacebuilding Fund.
<p>Canada <i>(on behalf of CANZ)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of international law and international humanitarian law. • There is a need to deliver transformative peace and security. • Ensure gender is integrated in all aspects, including the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325. • Improving peace operations through harnessing new technologies to deliver better results. • There is a need to reduce risks of lethal autonomous weapons, weapons of mass destruction, to strengthen enforcement of the prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, and victim assistance.
<p>Pakistan <i>(on behalf of the Like-minded Group)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against the threat and use of force and the use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs).
<p>European Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterating the importance of relevant UN Offices and bodies, including the Security Council in maintaining peace and security, as well as the use of Article 99 and the need for greater support of the role of the Secretary General. • Promoting the role of civil society, women, youth, and marginalized groups. • The role of peace operations in promoting human rights, protection of civilians, and transnational justice must be recognised. • Resident Coordinators should utilize the Peacebuilding Fund, Peace Development Advisors, and Human Rights Associations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission and assessing funding for the Peacebuilding Fund could serve as tools for the prevention of conflicts. • Peace operations remain central in peace enforcement, climate-related challenges, tackling hybrid threats, including misinformation. In addition, expanding the toolbox to include terrorism, radicalisation, and a new generation of peace operations. • Noting the role of private companies. • Importance of partnering with regional organizations. • New technologies bring new opportunities and new risks. Taking note of the role of Artificial Intelligence in the military.
Nauru <i>(on behalf of group of friends on Climate and Security)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change is a direct and existential threat. Their effects, including extreme weather events, impact livelihoods and international security. The interlinkages between climate-peace-security must be recognised. The Security Council has a crucial role to play and the Group of Friends welcomes the growing recognition of the climate on peace and security. • Importance of the WPS Agenda.
Philippines <i>(on behalf of ASEAN)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the adherence to international law. • The need for effective governance. • Disarmament is a critical component and there is concern over decreased commitment to disarmament. • Sees the importance of prevention and the establishment of nuclear proliferation-free zones. • Outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes and the collective benefit of all. • Peacekeeping operations are essential for peace and security. • Advancing the WPS Agenda is important to achieving the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping operations and outer space security.
Egypt <i>(on behalf of the Group of Arab States)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of the UN in the peaceful resolution of conflicts. • The Pact should bring disarmament to the forefront with distinct mention to nuclear disarmament according to clear benchmarks and timeframes, the inalienable right of all Member States to use nuclear energy, principle of no first use of nuclear weapons, addressing risks posed by illicit trafficking of small arms and weapons, and recognize the human cost and negative impact on peace and security. • The Pact should also include references to addressing the malicious use of information technology through a multilateral legally binding instrument, and in this regard, address autonomous weapons systems. • Further highlight the need to address the root causes of armed conflicts adopting comprehensive approaches, enhancing the adaptability of peacekeeping operations, countering hate speech, highlighting escalating threats of emerging technologies for terrorist use, and countering terrorism and violent extremism.
Ireland <i>(on behalf of the Group of Friends of)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned by the high levels of food insecurity, that affect women and girls in particular which reinforces gender inequalities and gender-based violence. • The Pact needs to be responsive and ambitious and reference conflict as a main driver of hunger and risk of food insecurity.

<i>Conflict and Hunger)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewed effort by all Member States to respect international law, prevent conflict-induced hunger through greater support for regional and local initiatives, strengthening agricultural sector, enhanced access to people in need. Responses must be rooted in strong international cooperation, with civil society, Member States, and private sectors acting together. Protection, early warning, and prevention are key. The entire UN system must be willing to intervene early through anticipatory action, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding to prevent food insecurity and to strengthen food systems.
Kenya <i>(on behalf of the Group of Friends for education and lifelong learning)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pact should contain references to xenophobia. Importance of education for peace and security. Education can shape societies and foster peace, and promote the collective ability to value human dignity and care for each other and the planet. Transformative, inclusive, and equitable quality education should be considered as an essential element in this Chapter. The Pact should acknowledge the pivotal role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, with a particular focus on women and youth, education as a tool for protection and empowerment, intergenerational exchange with relevant stakeholders needed. Environments should embody inclusion and counter harmful practices.
Latvia <i>(on behalf of Baltic States)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building trust, building resilience, and ensuring adaptation are key elements. Importance of upholding existing rules and commitments. The UN must be better prepared to address challenges. It is important to strive for better coherence in peacebuilding and development efforts, across International Financial Institutions, National Security Agencies, etc.
Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on disarmament is needed.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build international security on two levels: the rights to development and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (disarmament).
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referencing ethnic cleansing and genocide. The UN needs to employ system-wide approaches on the peace, security, development, and human rights nexus
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of nuclear non-proliferation. Unregulated autonomous weapons systems (AWS) are a threat to peace and security. To build resilient communities we need the rule of law and strict adherence to international law. Peacekeeping requires strong partnerships, including coordination between the UN and regional organizations.
Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pact should address hate speech, disinformation, incitement to violence, and extremism.
Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peacekeeping is a promising area of focus. Its practical implementation needs to focus on the active cooperation between regional and international organizations. Notes issues concerning drug trafficking, illegal migration, etc.
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa has a special need for prevention, early warning capacities, and standby forces capacities throughout the five regions. There is a need to finance peacekeeping in Africa.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting a culture of peace through programs that focus on young people, especially women, and those who are familiar with cultures of peace, and centers for disarmament.
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of indivisible security community, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, peaceful resolution of disputes, and the spirit of solidarity. There is a need to practice true multilateralism through stronger preventive mechanisms. Link between peace and development to fulfill the Sustainable Development Goals. Adhere to dialogue and consultations.
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are cross-cutting issues. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict. Peace and security is only possible with their meaningful participation. The Pact should use existing and consolidated agreements as a base and refer to conventional arms control and regulation, making effective progress on nuclear disarmament with timeframes, advancing risk reduction measures, reestablishing trust, increasing dialogue and concerted action on arms control, redoubling efforts, and addressing new challenges, including cyberwarfare, Artificial Intelligence, autonomous weapon systems, space activities, and the arms race.
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pact should include elements on positive peace and a new definition of collective security. With regards to nuclear disarmament, a future with nuclear weapons is no future at all. The Pact must call for the negotiation of a treaty on autonomous weapon systems. Chapter 2 should assign responsibility to the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to equip the DPPA with essential tools to upstream prevention and foster cooperation with the Security Council. Chapter 2 must call for adoption of whole of government approaches to arms and prevention, addressing drivers of violence and conflict.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust is needed for peace and security and there is a need to sustain peace through the rule of law and through achievement of the SDGs. Conflict prevention should become universal and all states should have a prevention strategy, identify root causes, and find ways to address new challenges.
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the UN more effective should not intervene with the intergovernmental nature of the UN. References to unilateral coercive measures (UCMs). Renewed commitment to international agreements and mandates of UN bodies. The Security Council must cease to interfere in matters outside of its mandate. Social approaches should not be used to advance geo-political agendas.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of convergence with regional actors. Regional action should be first in the line of defense. Reinvigorate collective security mechanisms and display collective leadership.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a framework resolution on funding of African peacekeeping operations. • Partnerships are key to recreate operational conditions for effective peacekeeping operations. • Investments in peacebuilding are needed.
Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect future generations from the scourge of war. • Climate change poses vital threats to peace and is a factor of fragility. • Strengthen prevention and settlement mechanisms. • The Pact should include elements on peacebuilding and promoting culture of peace, through sustainable and predictable UN assessed contributions, especially for Africa. • Strengthen the participation of women and youth. • Address threats related to outer space and nuclear taboo. • Pivotal role of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in international disarmament architecture. • Stigmatization of the use of military force to settle disputes between States.
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the non-use of threat or use of force against territorial integrity and the promotion of peaceful conflict resolution.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for international law and the UN Charter. • The New Agenda for Peace is a valuable resource. • Conflict prevention is key. • Support UN efforts to put women and youth at the center of peace policies. • Importance of the new generation of counter terrorism operations. • Strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund. • Address the impact of emergent technologies.
Holy See	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fracture of the international system has led to human suffering and squandered resources. It is essential to place human beings at the center. • Progress towards a world free from nuclear weapons. • States must recognize and address the negative security effects of climate change. The Pact should encourage further research and action into this link. • The principles upon which multilateralism is based should lead the Pact. • Negotiation and diplomacy as a means for peaceful resolution of conflicts, creating a culture of peace. • The contribution of education for peace should not be overlooked.
IDLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rule of law at national and international level and its principles of fairness, justice, equality, inclusivity and consistency in approach are critical. • Importance of inclusivity, people-centered approaches, the meaningful inclusion of women, youth, excluded and marginalized groups in decision making, locally-led peace initiatives, and whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches. • Prevention of violent conflict is a universal imperative, for all Member States. • Use the 2030 Agenda to address possible drivers and risk factors of violent conflict, including disenfranchisement; marginalization, inequalities, injustices; political, social and economic exclusion; corruption; poor management and inequitable access and distribution of benefits of natural resources. • Establish grievance and dialogue mechanisms to build trust and prevent grievances to escalate into violence. • Use unarmed civilian-led protection activities as much as possible.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a target for reducing violent deaths. • Half the justice gap.
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterate that the principle of sovereign equality underpins the Charter. • Promoting international peace and security has at its core the peaceful settlement of disputes. • UN systems need to demonstrate greater investment in peace. The peacebuilding architecture is underfunded and clear exit strategies needed. • Do we have a peace infrastructure reflective of today's realities? • Importance of efforts to counter terrorism. • There should be no double standards and States who use terrorism for their ends must be condemned. • Due attention is needed for greater cooperation to help mitigate threats such as terrorism.
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Charter and international law are foundations for the maintenance of international peace and security. There should be no double standards. • Multilateral architecture for peace and security needs to be revitalized, including through strengthening the role of regional organizations. • Importance of disarmament. • Recognising emerging security challenges arising from outer space and emerging technologies. • The Pact for the Future must put all nations on equal footing
Interpol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for strengthened approaches to peace and security. • Law enforcement cooperation has positive impacts on the achievement of the SDGs. • Importance of fostering a culture of trust between regional police organizations. • The fragmentation of efforts leads to silos and inhibits progress on the SDGs.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pact is a pivotal moment for international politics and unwavering political will needs to be demonstrated by developed nations. • Reference to unilateral coercive measures (UCMs). • Future oriented initiatives must be rooted in comprehensive and holistic approaches. • With regards to nuclear weapons, there are negative security assurances.
Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pact should address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as burden sharing.
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align with the EU. • The promotion and protection of human rights and gender equality are vital. • Strong commitment to the UN charter. • Actions and responses must be driven by understanding of peace, security, and development. • The underlying causes need to be addressed for sustainable peace. • Peacebuilding needs to be fully integrated through the increased role of the Peacebuilding Commission, as well as sustained and predictable funding. • Multilateral efforts for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are important and the SOTF is an opportunity to address threats to civilians and the imperative of human control in autonomous weapons systems (AWS).
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reunite the multilateral system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge all to stand up to address terrorism. There can be no justification for terrorism. • Importance of global maritime security and nuclear weapon free zones.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International law needs to be respected and implemented, • Holistic approaches are needed for peacebuilding and the prevention of conflict, establishing resilience, investing in people, and institutionalizing conflict prevention. • The full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, the WPS Agenda, and women's leadership should be emphasized in diverse roles. • Must promote the development of national prevention plans and nuclear non-proliferation. • Call to uphold nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation
Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligned with the Group of Friends on Climate and Security. • The nexus of climate-peace-security is essential. • Emphasis on inclusiveness and the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women and youth. • Enhanced partnerships between the UN and regional organizations.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect sovereignty while recognizing shared responsibilities. • Strong emphasis on nuclear disarmament, combating terrorism, and strengthening regional-international cooperation
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A united approach is essential to confront international threats, terrorism and cybercrime. • Progress towards a world without nuclear weapons. • Responsible deployment of autonomous weapons systems that must comply with international humanitarian law and there must be accountability.
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention, diplomacy and peaceful settlement of disputes must be at the center of current UN efforts to peace and security. • Importance of the link between peace and development, increased control over conventional arms (especially those with indiscriminate effect and Automatic Weapon Systems). • Acknowledge that the wide availability of weapons fuel conflicts worldwide and that disarmament is not an end in itself but a way to achieve peace. Weapons of mass destruction do not provide peace and there needs to be an honest assessment of disarmament machinery.
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical need to adhere to the UN Charter, principles of international law and international humanitarian law, as well as the political independence and territorial integrity of States needs to be safeguarded. • The Pact should recognize that peace and security are not possible without development and promotion of human rights.
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirm respect for international law and the full respect for territorial integrity. • Prioritize preventive diplomacy and make better use of the toolbox for prevention and political solutions. • Promote more comprehensive approaches to peace and security and make better use of the UN toolbox • Strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission - assessed contributions need to be ensured. • Reinforce the fight against terrorism.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the evident link between climate, peace and security. • Accelerate the international community space for disarmament. • Promote women’s full and effective participation in peace and security • Promote a culture of peace. • Adopt active measures to counter hate speech • The New Agenda for Peace has good suggestions to take into account.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewed commitment to disarmament and more commitments to the YPS and WPS Agendas. • Concerted actions must be anchored in the actual needs of people and current realities, through people-centered approaches. Also recognising the gendered effects of conflicts. • Mental health and psychosocial wellbeing are important and when included, national prevention strategies are more effective and the social contract is strengthened. • On justice, there is a need for greater trust in institutions and the essential nature of the rule of law to reinforce disarmament, as well as in the contexts of outer space and cyberspace. • Importance of the protection of civilians.
Papua New Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen commitments to international law. • Overhaul a Security Council that is opaque and lacks transparency and accountability. • The General Assembly’s role for peace and security needs to be strengthened. • The climate and peace and security nexus needs to be strengthened.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN should take a leading role in conflict prevention. • Importance of the active role of women. • The Pact should strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission and architecture. • Fully supports reform of the Security Council, including expansion of the membership to better reflect today’s realities and limit the use of the veto.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime security is foundational for peace and security. • The architecture of peace and security needs to evolve. • Strengthening of the Peacebuilding Commission, ensuring adequate and predictable financing of peacebuilding and other prevention measures as a prerequisite. • Chapter 2 should advocate for a comprehensive review of peacebuilding to be adapted better to new threats such as terrorism, and the emergence of new technologies that bring new challenges that need to be addressed such as drones and other Automatic Weapon Systems.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore trust in one another. • The importance of peacekeeping operations and their transparent and accountable application. • Enhancing awareness of challenges posed by emerging technologies, especially the military use of emerging technologies.
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regards to the space agenda, there should be an expansion of peaceful exploration of outer space which necessitates discussion/agreement. Here the UN should take a leading role. • There is a need to return to constructive work of the Committee, as well as the high involvement of private entities in outer space exploration, with the 1967 Treaty as a cornerstone.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes the Russian-Chinese draft agreement on outer space objects that promotes guidelines adopted in 2019 for sustainable space activities. • Calls everyone to abide by division of labor as agreed, outer space civil infrastructure should not be used for military purposes.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on further reform of the international system. • Climate action and peacebuilding need to reinforce each other. • Must eradicate gender-based violence through adopting robust legislation and holding perpetrators accountable. • Growing complexity of peace and security points to the need to ensure better understanding on how to adapt tools to the prevention of conflict. • With regards to UN peacekeeping, key tools on the path to peace should be made more efficient and relevant, through more training and standards.
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diplomatic resolutions of conflicts for durable peace. • Robust engagement of the Security Council and Peacebuilding Commission, and ECOSOC. • The Pact should promote urgent progress on a nuclear weapon-free world, upholding the inalienable right for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
State of Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pact must underscore the UN Charter, Geneva Conventions, and international human rights treaties drafted after 1945, as well as ensuring that the UN's major organs serve as intended. • International law based order needs to be protected.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profound respect for international law, international humanitarian law, and international human rights law as prerequisites for peace and security. • Prevention should be reinforced by the Pact. • Climate change is a risk multiplier and the Pact should address the links with peace and security. • Must not forget to link all discussions with the WPS Agenda and its four pillars, as well as fighting against gender-based violence. Only by addressing these will the Pact be comprehensive.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of respect for international law and a rules-based international order, reinforcing peaceful means based on diplomacy. • Peace and security is linked to development, human security, and human rights. • Important to foster partnerships between the UN and regional organizations. • There needs to be a bigger focus on preventive measures and approaches should be non-coercive, such as through the promotion of peace, preventive diplomacy, greater strategic foresight, and early warning.
Türkiye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the strengthening of peace diplomacy, preventive diplomacy, and strengthening the Executive Office of the Secretary General would be an instrumental commitment. • Importance of the YPS Agenda. • Importance of the role that regional organizations could play. • Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. Terrorism cannot be associated with any religion or region. • Humanitarian needs are rising.
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the peaceful settlements of disputes, maintenance of peace and security, comprehensive disarmament, peaceful nuclear use, and the impact of Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies.

Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a clear vision on how to address security challenges and threats. • Restore respect for the fundamental principles of the rule of law, sovereign equality and territorial integrity, ensuring accountability will not only serve as a punishment but also a deterrent. • Effective measures should prevent conflicts, aggression, and crimes of aggression. • There is no point in adopting a Pact or holding a Summit if it does not answer the question on how to protect Member States whose territorial integrity is violated by other Member States.
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must continue investing into peacebuilding and complement national prevention plans. • Mediation must be key. • Importance of women and girls as actors of change in peace processes and operations. • Promotion of good governance and close coordination, arms control. • Continue to support arms control and non-proliferation. • With regards to new technologies, data can be used to improve UN programming. • Security Council reform is needed.
United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN has an indispensable role in setting new norms and strengthening existing ones. The Pact should reaffirm the UN Charter, the rule of law, placing women and youth at the center of peace, reduce recurrence of conflict, and provide a more active role for the Secretary General to resolve conflict. • Improve the use of data and analysis to take timely action to address the root causes of conflict. • Elevate the WPS Agenda, acknowledging the risk of gender-based violence in insecure areas and conflict-related sexual violence. • Endorse the strengthened role for the Peacebuilding Commission on women, youth, and civil society participation. • Strengthening engagement with International Financial Institutions. • Reaffirms the UN's role at regional and subregional level to convene and establish shared goals. • Underscore the importance of a world without nuclear weapons. • Reform of the UN Security Council is needed.
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of rule of law, human rights, security, and the peaceful settlement of disputes. • Recognize the importance of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. • All countries should reaffirm their commitment to fulfill their obligations under international law. • We cannot lose sight of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Calls on all States to fully demolish their nuclear weapon arsenal. • Importance of cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, autonomous weapons systems, and emerging technologies which need cohesive response and rules.
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests an assessment of current peace architecture. • Negative impact of conflict in all spheres and diverts resources from sustainable development and human rights. • Welcomes the Secretary General's New Agenda For Peace.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refraining from the use of force and adherence to this is central to discussions on maintaining peace and security.• Establish mechanisms to resolve disputes.• Must cultivate a culture of peace and understanding for differences between States. |
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