



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

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Informal Consultations on Chapter 5: Transforming Global Governance, 6 December 2023



PROJECT TEAM: Jebilson Raja Joslin (*Lead Author, Bulletin No. 20*), Eliane El Haber, Fergus Watt, Ishaan Shah, Jeffery Huffines and Mwendwa Kiogora

Closed Informal Consultations on Chapter 5: Transforming Global Governance – Trusteeship Council, 6 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 5 of the Pact for the Future on 6 December 2023. The objective of this meeting is “*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 6 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:

Member States (MS) urged for the zero draft of Chapter 5 on Transforming Global Governance to be ambitious, action-oriented and responsive to the needs of the people. Many MS raised issues related to reform of the International Financial Architecture (IFA), which include debt relief mechanisms, tax cooperation at the global level and reform of International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Cuba on behalf of G77 and Egypt on behalf of the Arab group called for reexamining IMF lending policies, the role of credit rating agencies and reallocation of unutilized SDRs, among others.

Several delegations, including US, Japan, Brazil and the EU, mentioned Security Council reform in their statements, but refrained from going into the details. There was a shared view across the spectrum of MS that the Security Council need to be reformed with some explicitly expressing support for the initiatives of France-Mexico, the ACT (Accountability, Coherence and Transparency) Group focusing on limiting the use of the veto in cases of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, and the recently passed veto initiative sponsored by Liechtenstein, giving a mandate to the President of the GA to convene a meeting every time there is a veto cast in the Security Council. Croatia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and others expressed support for strengthening the role of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), including by using assessed contributions for the Peacebuilding Fund and enhancing its linkages with IFIs. The need to improve governance of outer space, including with the UN at its center, was mentioned by some MS.

HEADLINES:

- ✚ We must build a networked global multilateral system, including by enhancing the coordination between the UN and Bretton Woods Institutions.
- ✚ State-specific debt instruments and more loans in local currencies must be made available to MS.
- ✚ The UN must play a leading role in reform of the IFA, including by boosting the voice of developing countries in the boards of IFIs.
- ✚ General Assembly (GA) must be consulted on all senior appointments, including Special Envoys.
- ✚ The outcomes of the Summit of the Future cannot replace existing processes, including the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform.
- ✚ Youth must be included more systematically in the PBC.
- ✚ Republic of Korea supports using assessed contributions to finance the Peacebuilding Fund and the PBC.

RESOURCES:

1. [Letter from the co-facilitators on the Preparatory Process for the SOTF](#) – 19 October 2023
2. [Letter with the draft decision on scope of the SOTF](#) – 30 August 2023
3. [Statement by G77 and China](#)
4. [Statement by the European Union](#)

KEY REMARKS:

<p><u>Cuba</u> (on behalf of G77 and China)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“The Group emphasizes that Chapter 5 must clearly address the reform of the international financial architecture. The current architecture has failed to deliver financing and stability needed to achieve the SDGs. The responses that developing countries need go beyond the capacities of the existing multilateral and international financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank”.</i> ▪ <i>“This implies further governance reform in IFIs to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of all developing countries in international economic decision-making, especially the IMF and the World Bank; improved sovereign debt architecture with the meaningful participation of all developing countries; urgent rechanneling of unutilized Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to developing countries and a new allocation of SDRs; inclusive and effective platforms to design and discuss international tax rules and norms at the UN; urgent and sizeable recapitalization of the Multilateral Development Banks to meet the significant financial needs of developing countries; scaling up of grants and concessional financing; re-examining IMF lending policy, including conditionalities, access limits and surcharges and rationalizing the role of credit rating agencies”.</i> ▪ <i>“The United Nations provides a universal, inclusive and legitimate forum for addressing these challenges. Its unique situation needs to be used as a platform to advance the reforms to the international architecture. Any initiative intended to address the reform of the IFA must be inclusive”.</i> ▪ <i>“The Group reiterates the importance to discuss in this Chapter the need to advance in the establishment of the set of measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product through a UN-led intergovernmental process in consultation with all relevant stakeholders”.</i> ▪ <i>“The Pact for the Future must 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”.</i>
<p><u>Singapore</u> (on behalf of 55 small states*)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The zero draft should be ambitious, concrete and pragmatic while being inclusive and responsive to the needs of the people. ▪ We must build a networked global multilateral system, including by enhancing coordination between the UN and Bretton Woods Institutions. ▪ We need to revitalize the General Assembly (GA) as it the most inclusive body and represents the voice and will of the international community. ▪ Need to strengthen the linkages between the Security Council, GA, Economic and Social Commission and the Peacebuilding Commission. ▪ We call for a more inclusive and transparent International Financial Architecture and welcome the proposals presented in the report of the High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) on Effective Multilateralism. ▪ Support the proposal of the Secretary-General (SG) for an Emergency Platform. ▪ The global governance of outer space must benefit all countries and future generations.
<p><u>Pakistan</u> (on behalf of Like-Minded Group – Nigeria, Russia, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Secretariat must consult the GA on all senior appointments, including Special Envoys. ▪ Need to strengthen the role of the PBC.

<p><u>European Union</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“The EU supports the Secretary General’s approach to make the UN more effective through a ‘Quintet of Change’, in particular data science and strategic foresight, as part of the wider reform agenda”.</i> ▪ <i>“We support a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council. ... We also need to ensure that the Security Council is not paralysed in cases of mass atrocities, and therefore we support initiatives, such as the French-Mexican proposal to refrain from using the veto in cases of mass atrocities, as well as the ACT Code of Conduct ...; and the veto initiative (Resolution 76/262) to ensure that the UN as a whole is better able to act in times of crisis. The Summit of the Future is an opportunity to bring new momentum to the process, which however is to be discussed in the IGN”.</i> ▪ <i>“We fully support the Secretary General’s assertion that conflict prevention is a universal obligation that all member states have committed to. At the intergovernmental level, the PBC could serve as a forum for discussing national prevention strategies. This would strengthen the PBC’s focus on conflict prevention and could be linked with incentives through the Peacebuilding Fund”.</i> ▪ <i>“We also encourage the UN to work across all its pillars and strengthen its partnerships with regional organisations, drawing on their comparative advantages”.</i> ▪ <i>“The EU will, therefore, support the ongoing processes in the International Financial Institutions ... and welcomes the Multilateral Development Banks reform process in this regard”.</i> ▪ <i>“The acceleration of space services and applications requires us to reinforce space governance ..., including through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. A UN approach that reduces space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour is a pragmatic way forward”.</i> ▪ <i>“The EU supports the revitalisation of the UN General Assembly ...; the strengthening of the ECOSOC, including better cooperation with its numerous subsidiary bodies and more coordination with the PBC. Overlaps between the General Assembly and ECOSOC should be avoided”.</i> ▪ <i>“We need to ensure that international law, human rights, gender equality, the rights and empowerment of all women and girls and the combat against all forms of discrimination are essential cross-cutting elements of the reform of the multilateral system”.</i> ▪ <i>“We support the SG’s call for a stronger, more networked and inclusive multilateral system, anchored within the UN”.</i>
<p>Morocco (on behalf of LMG for the Middle-Income Countries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We need to address debt of Middle-Income Countries and adopt measures Beyond GDP.
<p>Egypt (on behalf of the Arab group)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The UN must play a leading role in reform of the IFA, including by boosting the voice of developing countries in the boards of IFIs. ▪ We call for the suspension of IMF fees and for more flexible lending. ▪ We need to revamp the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), including by reallocating the unutilized SDRs to developing countries. ▪ Need for tax cooperation at the global level. ▪ Concessional finance must be made available without political considerations and Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCMs) must be avoided.

Sweden (on behalf of Nordic countries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Security Council must be effective and accountable. In that spirit, we support a balanced expansion of the Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories. ▪ We must limit the scope of the veto and thus support the veto initiative by Liechtenstein and the ACT initiative by France-Mexico. ▪ Need to improve multilateral governance of outer space with the UN at its center.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brazil supports reform of the Security Council.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PBC, which Croatia chairs, should adopt prevention strategies, enhance sharing of good practices and strengthen ties with IFIs.
El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El Salvador supports Security Council reform and revitalization of the GA.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Japan supports reform of the Security Council.
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to strengthen Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). ▪ Support Security Council reform. ▪ Global cooperation and partnerships are crucial to address global challenges and shocks.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support text-based intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform ▪ Youth must be included in the PBC. ▪ State-specific debt instruments and more loans in local currencies must be made available to member states. ▪ We need a safe and secure outer space.
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Republic of Korea supports using assessed contributions to finance the Peacebuilding Fund and the PBC.
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chapter 5 must address Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCMs) ▪ The outcomes of the Summit of the Future cannot replace existing processes, including the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform.
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tone and tenor of the zero draft is very important. It should be action-oriented, coherent and understood by people back home. ▪ We also ask for the timeline to be presented with the zero draft.
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We talk about people left behind as if it is coincidental, it is a result of racial discrimination.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The IMF is the right place to discuss the reform of the IFA.
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We must not duplicate existing processes on reform of the Security Council and that on PBC. ▪ Need to include the voices of those most impacted by the Pact for the Future in the negotiation processes.
United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ US welcomes reform of the Security Council.

* *New grouping of Member States*