



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

Bulletin No. 23:

Informal Consultations with Major Groups and Other Stakeholders
(MGOS) and Civil Society Organizations

Held on 13 December 2023



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The Co-facilitators of the Preparatory Process of the Summit of the Future virtual consultation with Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society representatives on 13 December 2023

ABOUT: Resolution 76/307 tasks the co-facilitators of the preparatory process of the Summit of the Future, Antje Leendertse, the Permanent Representative of Germany, and Neville Melvin Gertze, the Permanent Representative of Namibia, to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive consultations on the preparatory process of the Summit of the Future. The Co-facilitators therefore called for a virtual informal meeting with Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society representatives to allow them to express their expectations on the Summit and contribute input for the zero draft of the Pact for the Future. This marks the initial session in a series of opportunities for stakeholders to provide input on the Pact of the Future.

HEADLINES

These are the common themes that were highlighted by the Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society representatives. The list of organizations are attached as Annex I.

Common Themes

Civil Society Engagement

- CSOs call for more open, inclusive and transparent modalities to engage with the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit of the Future and look forward to actively participating in the various consultations related to the drafting of the Pact for the Future.
- Call for clear focal points for civil society engagement to be established and strengthened in each and every UN agency.
- Indigenous Peoples are only being seen as marginalized or vulnerable groups and not as rights holders and key partners for sustainable development at the local, national, regional, and global level. CSO want the Pact for the Future to highlight Indigenous Peoples as well.

Expectations of the Summit of the Future

- The Summit should be action-oriented, where every discussion and outcome document coming out of the Summit should be based on actionable decisions with clear timeframes, responsibilities for different actors, and indicators that help to track its progress.
- The Summit should examine current procedures for following up on the global agenda, aiming to merge endeavors and foster coordinated action. It is essential to establish links between the outcomes of the Summit of the Future and the activities of entities such as the Human Rights Council, the High-Level Political Forum, the COPs, and other relevant scenarios.
- The Summit is an opportunity to bring the world back to an honest dialogue in which each part looks at the others as equals, where diversity is an opportunity and not a reason for fear.
- The Summit should address the fundamental origins of the numerous interconnected and systemic challenges confronting the world today. These challenges stem from unchecked economic growth, territorial expansion, and profit-driven greed exhibited by nations and corporations on the planet. Additionally, the inadequacy of multilateralism in providing financial support for the development of developing countries contributes to these issues.
- We must ensure that the narratives shaping our global discourse are founded on truth by incorporating the voice of citizens.
- The summit provides an opportunity for all stakeholders to come together to leverage previous efforts and renew their commitment to multilateral processes and cooperation to promote an open free and secure digital future for all.

- The Summit can serve as a platform to encourage diverse and meaningful stakeholder participation in decision-making to achieve its outcomes. Promoting future engagement and action will be essential.
- The outcomes of the Summit of the Future should not duplicate previous processes and efforts but rather acknowledge the progress of past UN work streams and align future work to build on this foundation of cooperation.

The UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi

- The UN civil society conference in Nairobi should be aligned with the Summit of the Future to include as many voices from the global south as possible, especially from the grassroots and those who feel unseen and unheard worldwide.
- The purpose of the Nairobi Conference is not only to adopt a declaration, it is to launch a process to make the United Nations work better, particularly in implementing the SDGs, so we need to have an effective process of implementation. This should involve a commitment of all countries to have national strategic plans, but also having the UN as the center of the global governance system and providing the necessary global support.
- The conference should highlight local organizations that are championing the localization of SDGs and Agenda 2030 and give them the opportunity to showcase their vision for the future.
- The Nairobi Conference is a critical opportunity to decentralize the Summit of the Future process to bring in National voices that reflect the lived realities of women, youth, girls and gender diverse people including those from excluded communities in the global South, especially as it relates to sexual reproductive health rights and gender equality.

Pact for the Future

- The Pact should not only be a list of good wishes, but a new global deal, which should be perceived as a win-win for all.
- The Pact is literally about the future of children and youth. Do not let them down.
- The legitimacy of the Pact for the Future lies in the capacity of member states to reflect on the needs and solutions of the most vulnerable and marginalized people such as children, women youth and other traditionally left behind groups.
- The Pact must reflect accelerated implementation of existing commitments and not regress on existing gender related agreed language and commitments and should go further than the political Declaration of the SDG Summit.
- The Pact must maintain strong preferences and introduce concrete commitments to sexual and reproductive health, and rights address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and gender-based violence for women and girls, while reflecting the language of equality, intersectionality of human rights and gender responsiveness in all their diversity.
- The Pact must amplify the voices of people worldwide to help craft a vision for a flourishing Earth that benefits all humanity and future generations.
- The Pact should include a specific commitment to universal social protection and tangible progress on social protection law by 2030.
- The Pact must include bold transformative accelerated actions to deliver on gender equality and uphold human rights for all including for children and youth as separate and distinct groups. It must clearly and without caveat reaffirm all existing Frameworks and standards.
- The Pact for the Future should be a short and easy-to-understand document. We don't want another large, cryptical document only experts could understand. Democratizing the UN also means using language that is accessible to all audiences.

- **Human rights and fundamental freedoms** enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and other relevant human rights instruments should be reaffirmed and recognize that the effective implementation of the international human rights law framework is a necessary precondition to ensure the achievement of the Agenda 2030, and that adherence to both is necessary to ensure the realisation of an open, free and secure digital future for all.
- **Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women:** It is crucial that gender equality and women and girls rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, are both mainstreamed and prioritized independently across the Pact for the Future.
- **Youth Participation:** Young people in all their diversities are equal partners in achieving a sustainable future. Therefore they must be at the forefront for accelerated transformation and action to enable accelerated sustainable solutions through young people's leadership, meaningful participation and support for empowering intergenerational Partnerships.
- Commitments to underrepresented communities must be explicit. These commitments should encompass global solidarity with actions that protect human rights, thereby ensuring the well-being of current and future generations.

RESOURCES

1. [Letter from the Co-Facilitators](#) inviting **Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society representatives to the consultations**

CO-CHAIR STATEMENTS

Neville Melvin Gertze, the Permanent Representative of Namibia

- The informal consultations with Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society representatives were the last session in a series of informal consultations that the co-facilitators were having to inform their preparations of the zero draft for the pact for the future.
- This will not be the last discussion on the Pact for the Future, but just the process towards developing a zero draft.
- Here are some highlights of statements prominently mentioned by member states on what they would want to see reflected in the zero draft:
 - Member states agree that the Summit will be an opportunity to recommit to the basic principles and values of the Charter, to accelerate the implementation of existing commitments, such as the 2030 agenda, and to find multilateral solutions to emerging challenges in new domains, such as outer space or the digital sphere.
 - There is also strong consensus that multilateralism is not an option, but a necessity, and that we need to make global governance more inclusive, equitable, and effective to meet our most pressing challenges.
 - That the SDG Summit political declaration is a valid foundation for the Pact of the Future.

- There was a challenge to find common agreed language on certain issues concerning human rights, unilateral coercive measures and climate finance. A number of member states pointed out that the eradication of poverty had to go hand in hand with policies regarding climate change.
- Chapter 2 focusing on peace and security: many groups of countries and individual member states spoke in favor of strengthening the UN's focus on prevention, through the support of nationally led and owned prevention strategies.
- Strengthening the role of the Peacebuilding Commission and the UN's cooperation with regional organization found also far-reaching support, including in relation to peace operations of different sorts.
- The inclusion of civil society and mainstreaming of human rights, women peace and security, and youth peace and security agendas was emphasised.
- There was broad convergence that Chapter 3 needs to focus on the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) while the aspect of digital cooperation should be dealt with by the Global Digital Compact, co-facilitated by Sweden and Zambia, to be negotiated separately.
- On Chapter 4, member states highlighted the importance of meaningful youth engagement and participation in UN mechanisms and processes.
- Many delegations also stressed the importance of education and development. They underlined that youth unemployment is a major impediment for equal and inclusive youth engagement and that sufficient funding is required to make effective participation a reality for young people from all parts of the world.
- Member states welcomed the new Assistant Secretary General for Youth Affairs Dr. Philippe Poullier and stressed the importance of the newly established UN Youth Office for the advancement of youth participation throughout the UN system.
- On Chapter 5, there was a strong focus on different aspects of the reform of the international financial architecture.
- The Summit is also seen as an opportunity for reforming and revitalizing the Security Council, the General Assembly and the ECOSOC by building on and not duplicating specialized processes.
- Other topics like the emergency platform, a possible reform of the Commission on the Status of Women, the peaceful use of outer space, and a metric beyond GDP were also mentioned.

Antje Leendertse, the Permanent Representative of Germany

- While Member States are the ones who will make the final decisions on the Pact for the Future, inspiration, leverage, encouragement and constructive voices must also come from civil society organizations and other partners.
- Encouraged CSOs to remain engaged throughout the preparatory process through the following avenues.
 - Provide written inputs to the zero draft of the Pact for the Future.
 - Participation in the UN Civil Society Conference led by the UN Department of Global Communications and a conference planning committee that will take place 9-10 May 2024 at the United Nations Office in Nairobi, Kenya. The conference will be focused on the Summit of the Future and its outcome will serve as a consolidated input for member states' consideration to the Pact for the Future.
 - There will be further opportunities for CSOs to give feedback on the different chapters of the Pact for the Future after the circulation of the zero draft to be released January 2024.

KEY REMARKS

Here are highlights of interventions made by representatives of Major Group and other Stakeholders (MGoS) and Civil Society Organizations as their contribution towards the zero draft of the Pact for the Future.

Chapeau

- Civil Society calls on leaders to be bold and ambitious in their commitment to bring about a future where everyone can live in a thriving and healthy planet with inclusive societies living in peace, justice, and according to the rule of law.
- The Pact for the Future should be anchored in human rights and gender equality, which are central to accelerating and achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- Fundamental rights of all peoples, including the right to a healthy environment that respects planetary boundaries, must be in the vision of our common future.
- The chapeau should clearly recognize the full involvement of civil society in all areas for the effective implementation of the Pact for the Future.
- The Pact should have specific and strong commitments related to cross-cutting important areas such as human rights, gender equality, climate change and the environment.

Chapter 1: Sustainable Development and Financing for Development (FfD)

- Emphasis should be on the 2030 Agenda as a clear vision for balancing social, environmental, and economic priorities while respecting common but differentiated responsibilities.
- Provide a holistic approach to address climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and desertification in a cohesive manner, reflecting on the interconnections among the Rio Conventions.
- Stakeholders raised concerns about backsliding on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and social protection investments.
- Collaboration is essential among communities, institutions, workers, and employers.
- Business community's goal is to advance sustainable development through decent jobs, innovation, technology, and partnerships.
- There is need for stronger emphasis on climate commitments.
- Call for commitment to just transition programs based on social dialogue.
- Treat culture as a pillar, not just a goal, of sustainable development and call for meaningful integration of culture in policymaking.
- Emphasis on the need for a disability-inclusive rescue plan. Welcome recommitment to leave no one behind, especially persons with disabilities.
- Focus on social protection to achieve the 2030 Agenda and reduce global inequalities.
- Focus on empowering communities through education and advocate for increased funding and integration of both climate change and human rights education.
- There is need for swift action to address issues before new crises arise.
- Advocate for sustainable agricultural practices, technological advancements, and capacity building and call for increased investment in research, development, and dissemination of innovative farming techniques.
- Private sector should be seen as an important partner in achieving the SDGs while adhering to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- End Child Marriages as essential for sustainable development and call for financial investment to reduce inequalities and ensure progress in ending child marriage.

- Address health, education, and social safety nets alongside equitable debt management.

International Financial Reform:

- Reform the international financial architecture with a new global tax system based on democratic governance led by the United Nations, and a transparent and multilateral debt relief architecture with debt restructuring and cancellation that includes middle-income countries.
- Reform the decision-making processes of the Bretton Woods institutions transforming them into more democratic institutions that are responsive to developing countries need and not only to the rich shareholders countries.
- Equitable weight should be given to all member states on matters that directly and indirectly affect them through reformation and creation of pathways that allow global decisions to be made honoring the rights of all voices of states without inference from larger or more developed States
- Call for rethinking financial revenue streams and global architecture by increasing development cooperation, recommitting to 0.7% ODA, reallocating Special Drawing Rights and aligning all investments with SDGs, including social protection targets.

Chapter 2: International peace and security

- Civil Society organizations condemn militarism and occupation that has led to loss of lives and call for immediate ceasefire and sustainable peace, and support expansion of the UN Security Council, particularly from global south.
- Propose embracing city diplomacy as a tool for fostering peace globally and at the community level, stressing the importance of upholding local democracy and addressing structural inequalities that have been for too long part of the model.
- CSO advocacy is centered on promoting more democratized decision-making process, particularly in matters directly impacting international peace.
- Peace is not merely a concept but a tangible reality fostering a deep understanding of the importance of commitment and protection of human rights of children woman and diverse communities.
- Knowledge is a powerful tool in preventing and addressing issues of gender and sexual based violence by fostering a culture of awareness and respect.
- Peace and security begin with education, financial stability and equality.
- Education equips individuals with understanding and empathy needed to dismantle harmful stereotypes and promote equality. It therefore becomes a proactive force in the shaping of the war where such atrocities are not just condemned but actively prevented.
- Prevent youth from participating in destructive behaviors by addressing mental health and emotional well-being of individuals affected by war.
- Implement measures addressing mental health and emotional stability of all individuals. We cannot afford to overlook the mental well-being of those impacted by violence.
- Urgent action is needed to put in place solutions that protect humanitarian responses and civil society freedoms as the world is facing major conflicts.
- There is a need to reframe peace and security from a broader perspective beyond military confrontations to include threats to human security and well-being such as climate change and pandemics.
- Universal and lasting peace can only be established if it is based upon social justice that includes social protection, just wages and labor rights.
- Advocate for more inclusive decision-making processes on matters directly impacting international peace.

- Equip individuals with knowledge and empathy to prevent gender-based violence and dismantle the patriarchy and harmful stereotypes.
- Addressing the availability and use of violent tools not only prevents conflicts but also relieves governments from the socioeconomic burden of armed violence, fostering conditions for the full enjoyment of Human Rights and sustainable development.
- An integrated approach to disarmament is critical amid the global climate crisis to prevent risks caused by climate change-induced phenomena, such as storms or soil erosion affecting armories and ammunition depots, leading to theft, loss, or unplanned explosions.
- Achieve peace and security through education, financial stability, and equal opportunities.
- Nuclear war poses the most acute threat to human and environmental health, therefore the abolition of nuclear weapons must be a key priority for the Summit of the Future.
- Recommit to strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and expanding the membership of the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty to strengthen adherence to their obligations and redirect military spending to social infrastructure.
- Call for US-Russia agreement, nuclear arms control processes, and commitment not to test nuclear weapons.
- Despite not being technologically sophisticated, landmines, cluster munitions, explosive remnants of war, small arms, and light weapons continue to have immediate and long-lasting effects worldwide. Weapons and dangerous devices cause death, serious injuries, and impede the full enjoyment of human rights and sustainable development, generating long-lasting fear, especially among the youth.
- Unprecedented levels of violence and threats to basic norms highlight the importance of universal respect for existing international law and the development of new norms limiting armed violence and its short and long-term effects.
- Trust, solidarity, and universality are essential for creating a more just and peaceful International Community.
- Design programs that recognize and build on local knowledge in conditions of insecurity and violence where civilians can play a first line of defense in maintaining fragile Peace Accords which are the only sustainable way to end arm conflict and prevent further violence.
- There is interdependence between peace, food security and sustainable agricultural development. There should be conflict resolution strategies that prioritise and protect food systems emphasizing the role of agriculture in stabilizing communities and rehabilitating conflict affected regions.
- Involve all stakeholders, especially local peacebuilders, while capitalizing on existing efforts, and address financing for peacebuilding that prioritizes participatory funding approaches.
- Address child marriage and gender inequality as they play an integral role in achieving peace and security. Invest in robust child protection systems and ensure accountability for crimes against children in conflict areas.

Chapter 3: Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

- Science is a cross-cutting tool for evidence-based decision-making and addressing global challenges, supporting prevention, preparedness, and resilience.
- Call on governments to use new technology for sustainable job creation, with a need for policies and regulations governing digital technology, data, and algorithms respecting human rights.
- There should be a shared commitment to bridging the digital divide, recognizing the need to address systemic barriers causing the rift, including coverage and usage gaps for meaningful connectivity to all populations.

- Civil society also calls for flexible and forward-looking policy and regulatory approaches that enable investments across the entire digital value chain.
- Acknowledge the opportunities and risks posed by digital technologies to human rights, noting that it can empower young people but also increase harm and inequalities if not properly regulated.
- Need for new financial architecture and innovative financing options that support small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those led by women, in developing countries.
- Call for regulations governing technology, data, and algorithms that are employment-friendly and ensure privacy.
- Call for a share of the digital profits be dedicated to bridging the digital divide.
- Advocate for the inclusion of organizations working on bridging the digital divide in the drafting of the Global Digital Compact.
- There is urgency in addressing technology-facilitated gender-based violence (GBV) and need for mainstreaming gender equality throughout digital initiatives, in providing connectivity, overcoming gender digital divides and ensuring digital rights for all.
- Its important for public financing and Official Development Assistance (ODA) for developing data infrastructure capabilities in the global south. Aim to ensure that 50% of the value from the digital economy benefits the bottom 50% globally by 2030.
- Call for the establishment of a high-level working group reporting to the General Assembly. This group should recommend a binding global governance regime for data, addressing both economic and non-economic issues. Operate based on principles of data flows with a focus on human rights and equity. Recognize the inseparable link between development and people's data sovereignty.
- Recognize the transformative power of AI for humanity and call for a durable human rights framework for global AI governance. Digital transformation benefits require trust, cooperation, security, and digital literacy across society for online safety and resilience.
- Chapter 3 must be grounded in existing human rights law. The Pact must acknowledge that digital technologies pose both opportunities and risks to human rights and underscore the need to address systemic barriers causing digital divides and reduce harms caused by misinformation, information censorship, anxiety about phone addiction, verbal abuse, and other threats.
- The Pact for the Future should launch a new positive human rights-based agenda for informed societies and governments and enable the achievement Agenda 2030 through meaningful connectivity and open science. There is need to work on the code of conduct on information and integrity for reliable accurate and verifiable information, not limited to social media regulation.
- Call for free flows of data and digital transformation that commits to keeping the internet open and interoperable for everyone everywhere, while addressing privacy concerns. Focus on safeguarding human rights online and avoiding internet fragmentation. Core principles for digital governance should affirm that the same rights offline apply online.
- The key role that space is playing in supporting the SDGs is significant. Space-based services and technologies have proven invaluable in monitoring climate change, managing large-scale disasters, and supporting terrestrial activities such as agriculture and navigation.
- Focus on meaningful universal connectivity and development of digital infrastructure and enhancement of digital skilling for economic growth.

Chapter 4: Youth and future generations

- The recognition that young people are not merely leaders of tomorrow but essential contributors to the present. They deserve a seat at the table and an active role in decision-making.
- Future generations are entitled to inherit a sustainable and livable planet in line with the principles of intergenerational equity.

- Support adoption of the Declaration on Future Generations that includes the appointment of a well-resourced UN Special Envoy for Future Generations underpinned by a robust foresight mechanism at the UN.
- Effective policies and regulations should be prioritised to protect youth welfare, health and prospects by establishing lasting resilience to enduring effects and ecosystem changes.
- Countries should reinforce the rights and needs of older persons by prioritizing effective policies and regulations for the welfare, health, and prospects of youth, emphasizing intergenerational equity.
- None of the proposed chapters of the scope of the SOTF can hope to find sustainability if education and lifelong learning are not decisively addressed. The transformation of education, targeting the underlying causes of exploitation, war, and inequality, represents a paradigm shift achieved by decisively addressing education and lifelong learning.
- Barriers to youth employment include lack of access to decent jobs, skills mismatch and enabling business environment that supports the financing of startups in SMEs.
- Advocate for prioritizing stable and sustainable employment by investing in solutions that offer accessible practical and soft skills. Encourage informed decision-making by investing in sectors with significant potential for creating decent jobs, such as the care economy, green economy, and digital/creative industries. Emphasize the importance of quality education, skills development, and a lifelong learning system for young workers.
- There is need for intentional and concerted efforts by investing in education skilling upskilling and advancing financial digital inclusion to boost their capacity to earn a livelihood and improve their lives.
- Call for decent and climate-friendly jobs for young people, including skills development and lifelong learning, as well as investment in gender-responsive strategies.
- Call for a new social contract for data and Artificial Intelligence, recognizing the need for an inclusive, equitable, and just global governance regime for data and AI.
- Financial support to youth-led groups for meaningful activities.
- Recognition of children as distinct right holders, not subsumed under youth. Ensure centrality of human rights, including children's rights, in the Pact for the Future.
- Future-proof education and adopt a Global Youth Engagement Indicator, with time bound commitments.
- Equip students with future thinking skills through curriculum changes and addressing child marriage and skills for the future.

Chapter 5: Transforming global governance

- The input from all stakeholder groups should be included to enable diverse voices to be heard and insights to be gathered from lived experience as well as independent research.
- We advocate for a fresh approach to global governance, emphasizing transparent multilateral frameworks. This entails active involvement of all stakeholders in every UN process, committee, and vital institution. We propose the exchange of successful models among UN agencies, accompanied by robust secretariat support for civil society participation. Regular online and in-person dialogues during major UN events are crucial. Additionally, policies advancing human rights obligations should incorporate inclusive data for gender, disability, and age, with comprehensive global, regional, and national disaggregation.
- Support a civil society envoy to the UN and consider other proposals to enhance civil society engagement by a UN Parliamentary Assembly and World Citizens' Initiative. The establishment

of a Global Resilience Council to address non-military threats to human security and wellbeing, such as climate change and pandemics, should also be considered.

- As regions move at different speeds in implementing UN programs and have different priorities in transforming global governance, regional organisations and regional civil society organisations should be strengthened to ensure greater cooperation and to address rising inequalities.
- Enabling business environment, effective policies, public policies which look at sustainable social protection schemes, education, green skills, accountability and financing are prerequisite for success for good governance. Others include, strong democratic institutions and integrated predictable regulations based on science, and risk management.
- Monitoring and follow up within the framework of the Pact for the Future are crucial if its recommendations are to be effectively implemented.
- Various proposals in support of UN Security Council reform were made that would expand the number of non-permanent seats to include countries, particularly from the global south, and curtail the use of the veto power through further Charter amendments no later than the 100th anniversary of the UN in 2045.
- The renewal of multilateralism needs to come from the bottom-up and needs to consider local and regional governments as part and parcel of decision-making. If the Pact for the Future is to be successful, it will need to be embraced by community, address their dreams and address solutions for the day-to-day life. It should foster transformation and invest in multilevel governance, guaranteeing that local and regional governments and civil society are fully engaged in these processes.
- Advocate for a multilateral debt relief architecture that includes middle-income countries, establish a framework convention for tax, and reform the Bretton Woods institutions and MDBs to include more developing countries in decision-making.
- There needs to be an agreement to measure human progress more effectively, agreeing on metrics beyond GDP, such as the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index, that takes into account ecological and economic vulnerability when decisions on debt relief and funding international cooperation are made to ensure truly inclusive sustainable development.
- Countries facing debt challenges should not be forced to adopt austerity measures that undercut their social protection systems, a critical lifeline for the most vulnerable. Instead they should be equipped with the capacity for domestic resource mobilization by addressing corruption, illicit financial flows and adopting progressive tax systems.
- The role of donor governments in boosting their bilateral grant assistance as crucial measures should also address the technicalities that stand in the way of reallocating Special Drawing Rights from prescribed holders of SDRs to benefit less fortunate countries.
- Strengthen international collaboration for climate action and promote transparency and accountability collectively to create an inclusive environmentally conscious and technologically ethical future.
- Adopt an inclusive multilateral system that strengthens the role of the regional organisations such as the European Union, African Union and others to complement and reinforce the United Nations system.

Other Issues

- Calls for a much stronger emphasis on the climate commitments and in particular on commitment to just transition programs that must be based on social dialogue.
- To address the trust crisis, there is a need to create conditions so that trust replaces suspicion and a shared sense of purpose.

- The Summit should have a clear translated message targeting each country's interests in a way that those countries can see the short and long-term benefits.
- The Summit should identify collaborative solutions to the most pressing issues of our time. A set of principles should guide the Summit's work and outcomes to ensure meaningful change.
- Provisions for the legal enforcement of the Pact for the Future should be considered.
- In line with a core recommendation of the Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism, the General Assembly should adopt the call for an Article 109 UN Charter General Conference.
- The connections between space, youth, and future generations are crucial.

Closing Remarks from the Cofacilitators

The Co facilitators expressed gratitude for the valuable input provided by civil society organizations and other stakeholders, noting that the unconventional use of plain language, without using the usual UN resolution language and a bottom-up approach, served as inspiration. He mentioned plans to incorporate this approach within the Pact for the Future and promised further information on stakeholder participation in 2024. Additionally, they announced that after distributing the zero draft, there will be another stakeholder meeting, providing an opportunity for additional discussions.

ANNEX I

Informal consultations with stakeholders on the Summit of the Future Wednesday, 13 December 2023 (unofficial list of NGO participants)

Morning Session

Co-Chairs of the Coordination Mechanism of Major Groups and other Stakeholders & Representatives of individual MGoS, civil society coalitions and groups

Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism, Asia-Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism, Coalition for the UN We Need, Economic Commission for Europe Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism, Foundation for European Progressive Studies, Business and Industry Major Group, Education and Academia Stakeholder Group, Together 2030, Local Authorities Major Group, Workers and Trade Unions Major Group, Indigenous Peoples Major Group, TAP Network, Major Group for Children and Youth, SDGs Kenya Forum, Scientific and Technological Community (STC) Major Group, Outright International, International Disability Alliance, Stakeholder Group on Ageing, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, MY World Mexico, UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Commons Cluster

Representatives of individual NGOs, expert groups, private sector and other stakeholders

SDG4 Youth & Student Network (UNESCO), Igarapé Institute, Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, Project Media Saving Lives, Article 19, Christian Blind Mission, Emerging Ag, Microsoft, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, Child Not Brides, Space Generation Advisory Council, Teach the Future, Helen Woodward Animal Center, Sightsavers, IT for Change/Global Digital Justice Forum, Life Project for Youth, International Chamber of Commerce, Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, World Peace Alliance, Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors, Child Rights Connect, Center for Economic and Social Development, Millennium Project, MGCY Migration Youth & Children Platform, Women's Major Group and Ad-Hoc Gender Working Group, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, US Council for International Business, Asia Pacific Leadership Network for Nonproliferation, Peace Making Reflection Group, Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability, Save the Children

Afternoon Session

Representatives of individual NGOs, expert groups, private sector and other stakeholders

Paris Human Rights Center, Baha'i International Community, Stakeholder Forum, Inclusion and Global Health Project, C-Fam, World Future Council, Fòs Feminista, World Vision International, Association for Progressive Communications, International Planned Parenthood Federation, reState Foundation, MGCY Science Policy Interface, Legal Pact for the Future, Derechos Digitalis, Equality Now, World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Federation of Library Associations, The Ishola Empire, BRIDGES Sustainability Science Coalition, International Music Council, Senegal National Commission of Civil Society, We Learn Ghana, Our Future First, Alefa Diaspora, Students & Youth Participation, Top Model Uganda, March for our Planet, Future Peace International, Five Points Youth Foundation, ATD Fourth World, Global Partnership Sustainable Development Data, Center for Reproductive Rights, Millennium Institute, MGCY SCP Youth Platform, Planetary Futures Institute, International Environment Forum, Right to Dream Movement, UNESCO Greening Education Partnership, Youth Task Force, UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, Digital Health and Rights Project, Mines Advisory Group, Youth Network for Risk Reduction in North America and Caribbean, House of Africa, Center for Global NonKilling, Women First International Fund, Human Rights at Sea, Chilean Council for Foresight and Strategy, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, CANEUS, African American Future Society, Plan International, Africa Youth Commission, South-North Scholars, Cochrane Collaboration, Ustawi Analytica, Movilizadorio, Alliance for the Future, Manna Campaign/Global Citizens Initiative, European American Chamber of Commerce, Telecommunications Management Group, Chemical and Youth Waste Platform