



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 27:

First and Second Reading of Chapter 2 on International Peace and Security of the Zero Draft of the Pact for the Future, April 2024



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ABOUT: *The co-facilitators of the Summit of the Future (SOTF), following informal consultations and written inputs from MS and stakeholders in December 2023, published the zero draft of the Pact for the Future containing five chapters on 26 January 2024. The zero draft was meant to serve as a starting point for formal intergovernmental negotiations leading up to the SOTF in September 2024.*

A chapter-by-chapter First Reading of the zero draft was organized in early February following which a 242-page compilation text built around the skeleton of the zero draft was circulated among Member States (MS). A paragraph-by-paragraph Second Reading was organised intermittently from late February until early April following which a 224-page revised compilation text of all the 5 chapters was circulated among MS on 3 April 2024. This ICH bulletin has used both the compilation texts as inputs to summarize and capture the key elements discussed by MS in closed intergovernmental negotiations.

NOTE: The parts of the bulletin that was written or summarized by the Lead Author has been *italicized*. The non-italicized parts are excerpts from the compilation text. Kindly refer to the “Methodology” section in page 6 for more details before reading.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The 78-page compilation text for Chapter 2 contains 44 Operational Paragraphs (OPs) and deals with a range of issues related to International Peace and Security structured under the following five topics. This Executive Summary has summarized this information, in no particular order, under different sub-themes and topics.

- 2.1. Prevention, Mediation and Peacebuilding
- 2.2. Peace operations and peace enforcement
- 2.3. Counter-terrorism
- 2.4. Nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament
- 2.5. Emerging domains and new technologies

New Agenda for Peace – *The New Agenda for Peace was received by MS with varying levels of interest as demonstrated by the different phrases proposed which include “take note of”, “recognize”, “commit to implement” and “recall”. MS requested the Secretary-General (SG) to strengthen the UN’s approach to and capacity for preventive diplomacy in line with the purposes and principles set out in the UN Charter and building on the principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace.*

Conduct of War and the ICJ – *Concerns were raised on attacks against civilians, civilian infrastructure, humanitarian workers, their means of transport and medical facilities. The need to uphold the principles of distinction, necessity, proportionality, and precaution in the conduct of hostilities was stressed by many MS. Several MS proposed language calling for full respect of international law, as applicable, including international humanitarian law, human rights law, and refugee law. Liechtenstein and many other MS welcomed the growing importance of the International Court of Justice. The zero draft also had language committing to investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian law with LMG-2 group adding “in an impartial, non-politicized and non-selective manner”.*

Inclusion – MS reaffirmed their collective commitment under the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda through equal participation in prevention and resolution of conflicts; adequate financing; and increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping at all levels and in key positions, among others. The need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, against women and girls was mentioned.

MS committed to strengthen the children and armed conflict agenda and the youth, peace, and security agenda, including through their participation in peace processes and addressing financing gaps for youth-led initiatives. Several MS proposed to add language on enabling the meaningful participation of people with disabilities, local peacebuilders, and other relevant stakeholders in peace processes.

Disarmament – Many MS called for the full implementation and respect for existing norms and obligations on disarmament, including nuclear non-proliferation, while also pursuing additional agreements on the same. Several MS urged to revitalize the role of the UN in disarmament, including by reviving discussions on all weapons and security domains in the Conference on Disarmament and organizing a special session of the General Assembly (GA) devoted to disarmament. MS committed to achieve universality and implementation of treaties banning inhumane and indiscriminate weapons.

Small Arms and Light Weapons – Given that small arms and light weapons are the leading cause of violent deaths globally, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike, MS proposed language committing to regional, subregional, and national targets, instruments and road maps to address challenges related to illicit trade, diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.

Coordination with Regional Organizations – Enforcement action to restore international peace and security authorized under Chapter VII and carried out by regional and subregional organizations and multinational coalitions need to be supported, as appropriate, with adequate, predictable, and sustainable financing, including through assessed contributions. MS proposed language encouraging the development and strengthening of regional frameworks and security architectures for conflict prevention and called for the UN to ensure greater synergy and coordination with such frameworks.

Peacebuilding – MS welcomed the establishment of the Peacebuilding Account and the decision to approve \$50 million from assessed contributions. MS called for closer and more strategic cooperation with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to assist MS in addressing the underlying causes of instability.

Climate Change – The impact of climate change on international peace and security was recognized across the board with MS calling on the SG to collect related data and the Security Council to consider climate implications in mandates of peace operations.

UN Peacekeeping Operations – Language recognizing the need for a new generation of peace operations was proposed and a commitment to undertake a reflection on the future of peace operations, including peacekeeping, was unopposed. MS requested the SG to develop new models of peace operations that are able to respond to the evolving nature of conflict while also continuing the reforms outlined in the Action for Peacekeeping agenda. Russian Federation pointed out that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations remains the main venue for such discussions.

The Pact requests the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are deployed with achievable, sequenced and sufficiently resourced mandates able to adapt and with clear exit strategies. The safety and security of peace operations personnel and the responsibility of the host government to ensure their protection was stressed by a broad range of MS, including troop-contributing countries. Canada and Norway proposed, with

LMG-2 opposing, to address the capability gap in peacekeeping in terms of cyberattacks, disinformation, emerging technologies, among others.

Terrorism – MS condemned terrorism in all its forms and called for counter-terrorism operations to be proportionate and compliant with international law. Several measures to combat terrorism was proposed by MS including suppressing financing of terrorism; combating illicit trade of small arms, light weapons, and their ammunition; and concluding negotiations on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Nuclear weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction – MS committed to work collectively to reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons, and to reinforce instruments that support these norms such as Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The need to implement existing nuclear disarmament commitments and to elaborate on next steps for further reduction came up several times. MS reaffirmed the right of all countries to peaceful uses of nuclear energy in conformity with non-proliferation obligations and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and called for developing international cooperation in this area.

The unacceptability of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons was raised with many calling for reinforcing international norms against their usage. MS committed to explore measures to address the risks involved in biotechnology, neurotechnology and human enhancement technologies, including within the framework of Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC; more details in OP90 below). MS reaffirmed their commitment to ensure that non-state actors do not get access to weapons of mass destruction.

Outer Space – The zero draft as well as a broad group of MS proposed to develop international norms, rules, and principles on peaceful uses of outer space, including the proposal for a legally-binding instrument building on existing work and legal framework (more details in OP86 below). Several MS proposed various alternative language on the timeline for negotiations, including non-mention, “will swiftly launch” and “immediate commencement”, among others.

Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) – Language on responsible state behaviour in the use of ICTs was a recurrent theme with some MS proposing capacity-building measures on the same. MS did not oppose language which sought to ensure that infrastructure needed for the delivery of essential public services and for the functioning of society must never be subject to malicious information and communications technology activity.

Autonomous Weapons and AI – MS committed to commence negotiations and/or conclude without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons that cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law and regulate all other types of autonomous weapons. The United States (US), Turkey and Brazil encouraged the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) to formulate a set of elements for such an instrument. MS expanded on the language in the zero-draft committing to develop norms, rules, and principles on military applications of artificial intelligence.

HEADLINES:

NOTE: Kindly refer the “Methodology” section in page 6 for more details on the approach taken in this and the next section.

- [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Columbia add: We further commit to reducing the human cost of weapons by moving away from overly securitized and militarized approaches to peace /../.]
- We welcome the decision to establish the Peacebuilding Account, ... as [Russian Federation alt: a modality/one of the modalities] of financing the Peacebuilding Fund, ... and to approve 50 million United States dollars of assessed contributions to fund the Account, starting on 1 January 2025.
- We request the Secretary-General to continue to develop new models of peace operations /.../ that can respond to the evolving nature of conflict in traditional and new /.../ domains, while devising transition and exit strategies /.../ [Liechtenstein alt: , including through mandates of the General Assembly and work of the Peacebuilding Commission, incorporating transition and exit strategies.]
- We welcome the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2719 (2023) [Liechtenstein alt: , in which the Council agreed to consider on a case-by-case basis requests from the African Union Peace and Security Council seeking authorization from the United Nations Security Council for African Union-led peace support operations under chapters VII and VIII of the Charter to have access to United Nations assessed contributions [Canada add: to fund a portion of expenditures for such missions].
- *Several MS proposed to advance discussions on an internationally agreed-upon definition of terrorism and revitalize efforts towards conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.*
- [Jordan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Viet Nam add: /.../ Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, we call for the early commencement of negotiations on effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS (*Non-Nuclear Weapon States*) by all the nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances as a matter of high priority.]
- [Jordan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, China, UAE add; Israel del: We call for the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East /.../]
- [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Brazil, South Africa, Uruguay add; Egypt, Morocco reserve: We reaffirm that small arms and light weapons [LMG-2 del: and their ammunition] are the leading cause of violent deaths globally, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike. /.../]
- We commit to concluding without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons systems that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems (*as per the zero draft*).
- [Russian Federation alt; Norway, Switzerland, UK, US, EU oppo: Semel. We reaffirm the importance of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) as one of the pillars of the international security architecture we emphasize the need to uphold and strengthen the BTWC, [US alt: including by institutionalizing and adopting a legally binding Protocol to the Convention that provides for an effective BTWC verification mechanism/and call upon the BTWC Working Group on Strengthening the Convention to recommend effective measures to this end by the earliest possible date].

HIGHLIGHTS:

- *China mentioned the principle of free choice of means (A/RES/2625(XXV)) to settle international disputes with El Salvador adding “the right of States to freely choose peaceful means”.*
- [Philippines, EU, Colombia add: We recognize the importance of promoting policies and planning that build resilience and reduce displacement risk in the context of disasters, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation, and encourage exploring innovative ways, such as forecast-based financing approaches [Japan del: and disaster risk insurance mechanisms], to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur.]
- [US paste from 83 with edits; Colombia support, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, Egypt, Singapore reserve: We commit to achieving universality of treaties prohibiting or regulating conventional weapons that are excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects.]
- [Ukraine add: We reaffirm the importance of explicitly incorporating references to mine action, in ceasefire and peace agreements, when appropriate, well as in the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions (Based on General Assembly’s resolution A/RES/78/70, adopted on 11 December 2023, para 19).]
- [Ukraine, Republic of Moldova add: /.../ We reaffirm that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal. /.../]
- [Jordan, Ukraine add; Brazil del: /.../ We also reaffirm the obligation of occupying powers to abide by their legal obligations and responsibilities on the protection of civilians, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.]
- [LMG-2, State of Palestine add; Israel, India, United States, Morocco, UK, EU del: /.../, while rejecting any attempt to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation for self-determination with terrorism].
- *US, Switzerland, China, and others proposed language regarding consensual norms on responsible state behaviour in the use of ICTs, including that states should not conduct or knowingly support cyber activity that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure to provide services to the public.*
- *Russian Federation proposed language recognizing that the existing treaties are not completely able to prevent placement of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force in, from and against outer space and preserve it for peaceful purposes, and hence emphasized on the need to improve the existing international legal framework.*

RESOURCES:

1. [Zero draft of the Pact for the Future](#)
2. [Compilation text \(as of 3 April 2024\)](#)
3. [Letter from the co-facilitators – 26 January 2024](#)

METHODOLOGY:

In the “Headlines” and “Highlights” sections above and the “Key Elements” section below, selected excerpts along with positions of MS as available in the compilation text as of 3 April 2024 have been included – this has been indicated by non-italicization. Few parts of excerpts have been edited out to optimize space and reduce repetitions – these are indicated by “/.../”.

The compilation text makes the distinction between the language originally present in the zero draft (as of 26 January 2024) and *the ones added over the First and Second Reading* by using black and red colours, respectively. Hence, to ensure consistency and enable easier cross-referencing, this bulletin maintains the same distinction in colours. The original text from the zero draft has been included at the start of every OP below and has been highlighted.

Recurrent themes and places where it’s not efficient to use excerpts have been summarized by the Lead Author – this has been italicized to ensure differentiation, as noted above. In the “Key Elements” section below, the excerpts and summarized bullet points together capture all the key areas discussed in the compilation text.

KEY ELEMENTS:

OP46	<p>We welcome the crucial contribution of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security since its founding in 1945.</p>
OP47	<p>We reaffirm our commitment to the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and international law, and to acting collectively and cooperatively to promote peace and prevent conflicts. We also reaffirm diplomacy and dialogue as the primary means to settle disputes and overcome divisions peacefully.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS proposed to add language on international human rights and humanitarian law; respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of states.</i> ▪ <i>Several MS emphasised and/or reaffirmed the importance of diplomacy and dialogue, including through tools referred to in Article 33 of the UN Charter and the International Court of Justice, in overcoming divisions and in the peaceful settlement of disputes. The important role of the United Nations in this regard and the need to enhance its effectiveness was also mentioned.</i> ▪ <i>[Singapore (open to merge on ICJ), Brazil, Philippines, Switzerland, Liechtenstein (50 bis), UAE, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Mexico add : We emphasize the importance of the rule of law as one of the key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and, in this regard, we recognize the positive contributions and value of work of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, and the International Law Commission, in advancing the rule of law at the international level.]</i>
OP48	<p>We recognize that the world is undergoing a significant transition and that we are facing new and interrelated threats to international peace and security. We reaffirm that, in the face of these threats, international cooperation remains indispensable and that the United Nations remains fundamental to achieving collective security.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The LMG-2 group requested to add language on the right to self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; addressing the root causes of conflicts, including poverty as a result of the unjust international order; rise of intolerance based on religion, ethnicity, hate speech; and challenges posed by malicious use of new and emerging technologies.</i> ▪ <i>[Ukraine add, Republic of Moldova add : We deplore in the strongest terms attempts to violate, including through armed aggression and invasion, the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Member States within their international recognized borders. We reaffirm that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal. We agree that the above violations of the Charter of the United Nations shall be responded by concerted actions of the international community, aimed at putting an armed aggression to an end; achieving the comprehensive, just and lasting peace on the basis of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and ensuring accountability for crimes of aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity. (Based on UN Charter and thematic resolutions)]</i>
OP49	<p>We welcome the recommendations by the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace to enhance the toolbox of the Charter to prevent the outbreak, escalation and recurrence of hostilities on land, at sea, in space and in cyberspace, to address the interrelated global threats to international peace and security, and to deliver on the promises of the Charter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... welcome ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[India, South Africa, Brazil, Bangladesh alt: take note of] [Israel alt: note/recognize]</i> <i>[Australia, Canada, Brazil alt: note]</i> <i>[Mexico, Switzerland alt, Brazil oppo: commit to implement] [LMG-2 alt: recall]</i> <i>[Holy See del phrase]</i> ... the <i>[Mexico alt, LMG-2 oppo: /key]</i> recommendations by the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace <i>[South Africa, Brazil add: policy brief] ...</i> <i>[US alt: the Secretary-General's efforts reflected in the New Agenda for Peace]</i> ▪ <i>[European Union (flexible on placement), Norway, Ukraine, Indonesia (subject to placement), Philippines, UAE add; Mexico, Bangladesh, El Salvador propose merger with 49, LMG-2 del: We recognize the need to address the serious impact of threats to maritime security [Viet Nam, Indonesia add: and safety] on regional and international peace and security, as well as on global food security, trade, communications and transportation [Viet Nam, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines add, El Salvador comment on other instruments; China, Islamic Republic of Iran oppose: especially through the implementation of measures consistent with UNCLOS]]</i>
OP50	<p>We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. We reaffirm the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and are</p>

	<p>based on human rights, the rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. In this regard, we recognize the importance of fostering a culture of peace, upholding the rule of law and promoting human security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [European Union, Switzerland, Ukraine, Liechtenstein add; LMG-2 oppose: Building peaceful, just and inclusive societies requires a people- centered approach, the involvement of civil society, including local peacebuilding organizations, human rights defenders as well as women and youth peacebuilders.] ▪ <i>MS requested addition of language on global citizenship; life-long, cross-gender and quality education; Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) agendas.</i>
OP51	<p>We recommit to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to strengthen resilience and comprehensively address underlying drivers and enablers of violence and insecurity and the consequences thereof, which is central to international peace and security. We reaffirm our commitment to significantly reducing all forms of violence and we commit to halving violent death rates in all societies by 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Language on the interlinkages between sustainable development and peace was recommended by several member states.</i> ▪ <i>Mexico and Australia called for language on addressing the underlying drivers and enablers of violence and insecurity, including by accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.</i> ▪ <i>We reaffirm our commitment to significantly reducing all forms of violence [LMG-2, Algeria add: , injustice and poverty] [UK add: , including violence in and around schools and Gender Based Violence,] [Colombia add; LMG-2 del: , including gender-based violence,] [EU, UAE add; LMG-2 del: including sexual and gender based violence] [India, Viet Nam del: and we commit to halving violent death rates in all societies by 2030].</i> ▪ <i>[Israel, Switzerland, Colombia, Argentina add: We reiterate the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflict and in peace-building, and stress the importance of their [UK, Switzerland add: full] equal [and meaningful] participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. We further reiterate the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and stress the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs (S/RES/1889 (2009)).]</i> ▪ <i>[Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Brazil, Switzerland, Morocco, Argentina, Lebanon add; Mexico, EU (link 66), Colombia support and streamline; LMG-2 streamline: /.../ We commit to strengthening national capacity to sustainably address drivers, and enablers of violence. We also recognize the importance of</i>

	<p>international cooperation and assistance to support States, upon request, in building national capacity.]</p>
<p>OP52</p>	<p>We reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that they are essential to international peace and security as necessary guarantees of inclusive societies and protection against marginalization and discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ /.../ ... and that [Japan del: all] human rights, civil, political, [IUCN add: environmental,] economic, social and cultural rights [LMG-2, China, Brazil add; UK, Japan del: , including the right to development,] ... <p>...must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, ... [Mexico del phrase]</p> <p>[Australia del phrase] ...</p> <p>and that [Switzerland alt: /human rights and accountability for violations of human rights] they [Mexico del phrase]</p> <p>... are essential [China, LMG-2 alt: /of great contribution] ...</p> <p>... to international peace and security</p>
<p>OP53</p>	<p>We express our grave concern at the continuous and progressive erosion of international norms in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament. We commit to pursuing agreements on disarmament and the regulation of arms to benefit the well-being and security of humanity and reduce unnecessary suffering caused by diversion of resources to armaments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... We... [India alt: global disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts and] <p>[US, EU, Ukraine alt; Brazil oppo: We express our grave concern at actions that have eroded the implementation of arms control commitments and the inability of the multilateral disarmament machinery to advance its work. We]</p> <p>... [Norway, Switzerland add: must ensure respect for existing norms, and] commit to [US, EU, Ukraine, Switzerland add: revitalizing the multilateral disarmament machinery, calling for the full implementation of existing commitments, and] [Colombia add: the full implementation of the legal obligations and the previous commitments, and to] [European Union, Ukraine add: fulfilling existing obligations and]...</p> <p>[UK alt: recommit to] ...</p>

... pursuing agreements on ...

[Malaysia alt: pursuing]

[LMG-2 alt: pursuing concrete measures and agreements]

[China alt: taking concrete measures on]

[Australia alt: pursuing progress on]

[Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia alt: ensuring the implementation of existing agreements and pursue new ones on]

[South Africa, Brazil, Indonesia alt: fulfilling the commitments [Malaysia: /obligations] made under existing agreements and to pursuing further agreements on]

[Russian Federation alt; Switzerland oppose: upholding the idea of]

... disarmament ...

... and the regulation of arms ...

[India, China, Switzerland, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Türkiye, Russian Federation, El Salvador, Colombia, Algeria alt: and arms control]

[Switzerland, Colombia add: and ammunition]

[Guatemala, Colombia add: and non-proliferation] [Brazil, LMG-2 (without Algeria) alt: in these fields]

[Brazil, Colombia, Argentina add (link to above): with a view to prevent the further escalation of an arms race and to protect our peoples from increasingly armed countries and societies]

[UK alt, Ukraine flexible: the international norms that regulate arms,]

- *Some MS requested language on the illicit trade and diversion of arms, ammunition, and resources to armaments.*
- [US, EU, Argentina, Ukraine, Switzerland, Norway (open placement), UK add: We emphasize that the nuclear non-proliferation regime remains an essential linchpin for international security and for enabling the peaceful uses of the atom, including to advance sustainable development goals. Compliance with relevant nonproliferation obligations is fundamental to the nonproliferation regime and disarmament goals, as is the International Atomic Energy Agency's role in both nuclear verification and facilitating peaceful uses.]
- *Andorra requested language on the disproportionate effects of conflict on children and expressed concern regarding all violence and attacks directed against schools, hospitals and other medical facilities, in contravention of international humanitarian law.*
- [South Africa, Brazil, Bangladesh add; Singapore del: We commit to reduce overall spending on arms, and reprioritise on the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals]
- [Russian Federation add; EU, Ukraine, US del: We strongly condemn policies aimed at undermining security of Member States by generating and supporting armed conflicts, preventing their resolution through peaceful means and upholding them by providing weapons, foreign fighters and financial means leading to escalation.]

<p>OP54</p>	<p>We recognize the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians and civilian infrastructure, and we reaffirm our commitment to the full respect of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to granting humanitarian access, in line with resolution 46/182 and humanitarian principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We recognize the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians and civilian infrastructure [UK, US, Switzerland, GCC, EU, Ukraine, Brazil add: and cultural heritage], [GCC, EU, Ukraine add: as well as the environment] and we reaffirm our [Jordan, Ukraine add: individual and collective] commitment to [Jordan del: the full] ... <p>... respect [Jordan, Ukraine add: and ensure full respect] of ... [UK alt: compliance with]</p> <p>... international law, including international humanitarian law</p> <p>...and international human rights law, [Switzerland, Ukraine, Brazil add: and international refugee law,] ... [LMG-2 alt: as well as the respective obligations under human rights law and refugee law,]</p> <p>[US add, Bangladesh, Colombia, Mexico, UK, Brazil del: as applicable,] [Russian Federation alt, Bangladesh, Colombia, Mexico, UK, Brazil oppo: international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as the obligations under refugee law, as applicable]</p> <p>...and to...</p> <p>... granting ... [UK, Brazil alt: enabling safe, rapid and unimpeded] [Norway alt: ensuring] [Russian Federation, LMG-2 alt: providing]</p> <p>... [European Union, Mexico, Brazil add: safe, rapid] [Australia add: full and] [European Union, New Zealand, Australia, Ukraine, Mexico, Brazil add: unimpeded] humanitarian [Mexico add: assistance and] access, ... [Russian Federation: humanitarian assistance]</p> <p>[LMG-2: international humanitarian assistance]</p> <p>... in line with resolution 46/182 [US add: , resolution 58/114]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Jordan, Ukraine add; Brazil del: /.../ We also reaffirm the obligation of occupying powers to abide by their legal obligations and responsibilities on the protection of civilians, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.] ▪ <i>Language condemning sexual and gender-based violence against civilians was requested by several MS.</i>
<p>OP55</p>	<p>We agree to strengthen the protection of civilians, including in populated areas of conflict zones and enhance mechanisms to mitigate harm to civilians. We also commit to investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and ensure accountability of perpetrators.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [GCC add, Ukraine, Morocco add: And need to refrain from actions that impede children’s access to education, and to facilitate access to education in emergencies.] ▪ [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras add; Singapore reserve: We commit to take combat out of urban areas altogether.] ▪ <i>Language was recommended on the need to mitigate, avoid and/or minimize harm to civilians and civilian objects, particularly those that are indispensable to human survival, which is prohibited in international humanitarian law.</i> ▪ <i>The necessity of upholding the principles of distinction, necessity, proportionality, and precaution in the conduct of hostilities and the need to determine and identify the fate of missing persons was raised.</i> ▪ We also ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... commit to investigate [Switzerland, Colombia add: all] alleged [Australia alt: /grave breaches and serious] violations of international humanitarian law [LMG-2 add; Ukraine del: in an impartial, non-politicised and non-selective manner,] and [Canada add: violations of] international human rights law ... [LMG-2 alt; Ukraine del: as well as the obligations under human rights law and refugee law, as applicable] ▪ [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Columbia add: We further commit to reducing the human cost of weapons by moving away from overly securitized and militarized approaches to peace and to addressing the humanitarian, disability and age related impacts of certain weapons methods and means of warfare.] ▪ [Liechtenstein, Ukraine, Mexico, Brazil add: We /.../ underline the importance of accountability through international courts and institutions, [LMG-2, Colombia del: including in the area of international criminal justice.]] ▪ <i>Concerns were raised on the increase in attacks on journalists and media workers.</i>
OP56	<p>We express concern about all acts of violence, including direct attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities, as well as medical personnel and other humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties. We commit to the protection of all humanitarian personnel, in line with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We express [Mexico, Colombia, Brazil add: our grave] concern about all acts of violence, including ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... [US, Colombia del: direct] [Republic of Korea add; Brazil del: or indiscriminate] attacks against ... [LMG-2 alt: armed attacks on civilian sites, including infrastructure and populations, and direct attacks against]

	<p>[El Salvador, EU, Mexico, Liechtenstein alt: We condemn all acts of violence, including direct attacks against]</p> <p>... humanitarian [Canada, Colombia, UAE add: and medical] personnel and ...</p> <p>... [Canada, Colombia alt: as well as against humanitarian] facilities [Canada, Colombia add: and health infrastructure], ...</p> <p>[Russian Federation, LMG-2 del phrase; UK retain]</p> <p>[Mexico add: UN personnel, their equipment and premises,] [South Africa add: journalists]</p> <p>... as well as medical personnel and ... [Canada del phrase]</p> <p>... [Russian Federation, LMG-2 del; Ukraine retain: other humanitarian personnel] [South Africa del; Switzerland retain: exclusively engaged in medical duties] [LMG-2 add; Switzerland del: and medical facilities and peacekeepers] [New Zealand add: , their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities]. [Ukraine, Switzerland, ICRC alt: and medical units and transports.]</p> <p>[Canada del phrase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Canada, Ukraine, Colombia, Switzerland add; LMG-2 del: We commit to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and to hold perpetrators of such acts accountable wherever they may occur.] ▪ <i>New Zealand proposed language on enabling meaningful participation of people with disabilities and taking a disability-inclusive approach in humanitarian action, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution processes.</i>
OP57	<p>We express our grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including forced and increasingly protracted displacement which are growing in number, scale and severity. We note that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Language calling for enhanced support and for donors to increase their financial contribution was recommended to close the gap between needs and funding available in the context of forced displacement and humanitarian crises.</i> ▪ <i>Increased efforts to address the root causes of displacement and the need to advance durable solutions were mentioned.</i> ▪ [Philippines, EU, Colombia add: We recognize the importance of promoting policies and planning that build resilience and reduce displacement risk in the context of disasters, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation, and encourage exploring innovative ways, such as forecast-based financing approaches [Japan del: and disaster risk insurance mechanisms], to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur.]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [South Africa add: In this regard, we call upon governments to consider adhering to as well as implementing the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees as it is a clearly crafted framework advocating for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. /.../]
OP58	<p>We reaffirm our collective commitments under the women and peace and security agenda, and we recognize the necessity of urgently advancing its implementation. We also recognize that without the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in decisions on peace and security, and the realization of women's rights in their indivisible entirety, peace cannot be achieved and sustained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We reaffirm [Liechtenstein del: our collective commitments under] [US, Ukraine, UK, Colombia, UAE add: to continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on]... <p>... the women and peace and security agenda, and we ...</p> <p>... recognize the necessity of urgently advancing its [European Union, Ukraine, UK, Brazil add: full] implementation [Mexico, Colombia, Ukraine, UAE add: at the local, national, regional and international levels] [European Union, UK, Colombia, Morocco, Switzerland, UAE add: including through adequate financing of initiatives that integrate women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peacebuilding and conflict prevention at all levels, including at the local level].</p> <p>[UK, Switzerland, Ukraine alt: call for Member States to urgently advance its implementation] [US alt; LMG-2 reserve; Morocco link to SAf language: recognize the necessity of accelerating and institutionalizing action to achieve substantial progress in advance of the 25th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.] [Liechtenstein alt: commit to its full implementation.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [LMG-2 add, Australia support in principle: We remain committed to increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping at all levels and in key positions (SCR 2493/2019).] ▪ <i>Canada and the US proposed language on transforming gendered power structures in peace and security, including by investing in programs that further gender equality in conflict and post-conflict situations.</i>
OP59	<p>We recognize the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and to accelerate action to achieve gender equality in all domains.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The US recommended language recognizing the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict situations.</i> ▪ <i>The need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, against women and girls enjoyed broad support.</i> ▪ <i>Australia expressed concern at the continued use of sexual violence as weapon of war.</i> ▪ <i>[Canada, Brazil, Morocco, Ukraine add: We commit to implement the children and armed conflict agenda by taking concrete steps to prevent and end the six grave violations against children in armed conflict.]</i>
OP60	<p>We commit to strengthen the youth, peace and security agenda including through the meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, peace processes, post-conflict processes and humanitarian action, as well as to take concrete measures to further protect youth and children in armed conflict situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to strengthen [El Salvador, Mexico add: and implement] ... [European Union, Mexico alt: We commit to the full implementation of] <p>... the [Canada, Switzerland add: children and armed conflict agenda and the] youth, peace and security agenda ...</p> <p>... including through the [Canada, European Union, Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Ukraine add: full,] [European Union Switzerland, Switzerland, add: effective] meaningful and [EU del: inclusive] participation of [Canada add: children and] [Australia add: diverse] youth [Holy See: , as appropriate,] [South Africa add: in peace processes including] [US add: especially those in marginalized communities, [South Africa add: living under occupation]] ...</p> <p>... in conflict prevention [El Salvador, Mexico add: , mediation] and resolution, peacebuilding, peace processes, post-conflict processes and humanitarian action, ...</p> <p>[GCC add: to recognize the role of youth in promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence to support peacebuilding efforts and sustaining peace (based on UNSC resolution 2686),]</p> <p>... as well as to [European Union, Colombia, Ukraine add: address existing financing gaps for youth-led initiatives and] take concrete measures to further protect youth and children in armed conflict situations [South Africa add; Morocco, Israel del: and those living under foreign occupation [and refugee camps]].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [US paste from 83 with edits; Colombia support, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, Egypt, Singapore reserve: We commit to achieving universality of treaties prohibiting or regulating conventional weapons that are excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects.]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [US paste from 84 with edits; Colombia link 84; Argentina support; Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, Egypt, Singapore reserve: /.../ We commit to strengthening, developing, and implementing [Jamaica add: bilateral] regional, subregional and national targets, instruments and road maps to address challenges related to the diversion, uncontrolled proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons [Morocco del: and ammunition], including in transnational organized crime.] ▪ <i>Several MS expressed concern about the disproportionate effects of conflict on children, persons with disabilities and older persons, among others.</i> ▪ [Colombia, Brazil add: We acknowledge the need to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law in armed conflicts that are relevant to children, as well as all feasible measures to ensure that children do not take a direct part in hostilities (Based on CRC).]
2.1. PREVENTION, MEDIATION AND PEACEBUILDING	
<p>OP61</p>	<p>We recognize that the United Nations is the most inclusive organization for international diplomacy and a unique platform for preventive diplomacy, in line with the Charter and international law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We recognize that the United Nations is ... [LMG-2 alt: We recognize the United Nations as] <p>... the most inclusive [China add; US, EU, UK del: intergovernmental] organization for international diplomacy ... [LMG-2, Russian Federation alt: an inclusive intergovernmental organization for international diplomacy]</p> <p>... and a unique platform for preventive diplomacy, ... [LMG-2, Russian Federation alt: including diplomacy aimed at conflict prevention and resolution]</p> <p>... in line with the Charter and international law [Japan, Brazil add: and express our determination to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing and ending armed conflicts]. [European Union, Brazil, Ukraine, Uruguay alt: in [Egypt, Brazil open: accordance/a manner consistent] with international law, including the UN Charter]</p>
<p>OP62</p>	<p>We reaffirm diplomacy and dialogue as the primary means to settle disputes and overcome divisions peacefully, but also as means to enhance cooperation. We commit to availing ourselves of the tools referred to in Article 33 of the Charter to seek pacific settlements of disputes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We reaffirm diplomacy and dialogue [Guatemala (flexible) add; Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay open to placement elsewhere: including inter-parliamentary dialogue,] ...

	<p>... as the [Indonesia del: primary] means to [European Union, Switzerland, Japan, Ukraine add: prevent conflict,] settle disputes ...</p> <p>... and overcome divisions /.../.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to availing ourselves of the tools referred to ... <p>... in Article 33 [LMG-2, Brazil alt: /Chapter VI] of the Charter to seek pacific settlements [LMG-2 alt: /settlement] of disputes. [South Africa alt: the pacific settlement of disputes consistent with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [China, Bangladesh add: We object the use of force or threat of force in international relations.] ▪ <i>China mentioned the principle of free choice of means (A/RES/2625(XXV)) to settle international disputes with El Salvador adding “the right of States to freely choose peaceful means”.</i>
OP63	<p>We commit to developing new, and revitalizing existing, confidence-building and crisis management mechanisms. We recognize these mechanisms as critical tools to forestall direct confrontations between Member States. We further commit to supporting mediation efforts, including the use of the good offices of the Secretary-General.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to developing [Mexico, Brazil add: and implementing] [China del; UK retain: new], ... [LMG-2, Russian Federation del phrase] ... and revitalizing existing, ... confidence-building [Brazil, Switzerland, Japan, Ukraine, UK, Mexico add: early warning] and crisis management [Mexico, EU, Japan, Brazil, Ukraine, UK add; LMG-2 del: and prevention] mechanisms [LMG-2, Brazil, Switzerland add: , including at regional and sub-regional levels] [LMG-2 add, EU del: through an intergovernmental negotiation process]. ▪ [Türkiye add: We commend the important role UN Group of Friends of Mediation plays to promote and advance the use of meditation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution.]
OP64	<p>We request that the Secretary-General take concrete steps to strengthen the United Nations approach to preventive diplomacy in the current geopolitical context, building on the principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We request [Liechtenstein del: that] [Australia alt: /encourage] the Secretary-General [Liechtenstein, Russian Federation del: take concrete steps] [LMG-2, RF add: in line with the purposes and principles set out in the UN Charter,] to

	<p>strengthen the United Nations ...</p> <p>... approach to [Liechtenstein alt: /capacity for] [Mexico, Brazil add: and tools for] preventive diplomacy [Switzerland add: , including through science diplomacy,] ... [LMG-2 alt: efforts to strive for diplomacy]</p> <p>... [Liechtenstein, Brazil, Bangladesh del: in the current geopolitical context] [LMG-2 add: to promote the easing of tensions in situations which may pose a threat to international peace and security] ...</p> <p>... [India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Brazil, Holy See del; Switzerland retain:, building on the principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace] [Mexico add: , as well as continuing his good offices]. [LMG-2 del phrase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [European Union, Ukraine add, Brazil, LMG-2 del: We welcome the Secretary-General's good offices and support his prerogative to appoint Representatives and Special Envoys without requiring the Security Council's approval.] ▪ <i>UK and Japan suggested language on coordinating across the entire UN system to strengthen the coherence of peacebuilding initiatives, including by building on the New Agenda for Peace.</i> ▪ [Guatemala add (open to revise), South Africa, Ukraine, Australia add; Brazil, LMG-2, RF del, Switzerland support in principle: We acknowledge the importance of frameworks that contribute to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing, including the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), the Human Rights Up Front Initiative and the UN Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes. /.../
OP65	<p>We strongly encourage Member States to strengthen and develop regional frameworks for the prevention of conflict with the aim of reducing regional tensions and facilitating cooperation among Member States through concrete steps and protocols that build trust and confidence between States, including regional security architectures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We [China del: strongly] encourage Member States ... <p>... to strengthen and [China, Russian Federation, LMG-2 alt: /or] develop ...</p> <p>[Liechtenstein alt: We strongly encourage the strengthening and development of</p> <p>... [Philippines, UK, Norway, Bangladesh add: risk-informed] regional frameworks [Liechtenstein, Norway add: and security architectures] [Russian Federation del; EU, Ukraine retain: for the prevention of conflict] [Australia, UK, Norway add: which integrate the Women, Peace and Security agenda and] [Indonesia, Bangladesh add: mediation and conflict resolution] ...</p> <p>/.../</p>

	<p>[LMG-2 alt: regional cooperation as appropriate with the aim of reducing regional tensions and facilitating cooperation among Member States through concrete steps to]</p> <p>...build trust and confidence between States, ... [Liechtenstein del phrase]</p> <p>... including regional security architectures. [Israel alt: regionally agreed security architectures.]</p> <p>[LMG-2, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation del phrase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several states suggested language calling for greater synergy and coordination with regional and subregional organizations and frameworks for conflict prevention.</i>
OP66	<p>We recognize that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict. We affirm that all Member States have the responsibility to prevent conflict and build peace in their countries, through approaches based on national ownership and nationally defined priorities and anchored in all-of-government and all-of-society approaches centred on human rights, rule of law and human dignity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Jamaica, Brazil add: Acknowledging that lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice (PP1 of ILO Constitution)], We recognize that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the [LMG-2, Russian Federation del; UK, Switzerland retain: outbreak,] escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict [Brazil, EU, Bangladesh, Japan, Switzerland add: as well as the central role of the PBC in advancing these objectives]. ▪ <i>The responsibility of MS to prevent conflict and build peace through the development of national prevention strategies based on the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference, accountability, transparency, national ownership, and nationally defined priorities was mentioned.</i> ▪ <i>Several MS mentioned the role of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to seek support for prevention activities, and look forward to the recommendations of the 2025 peacebuilding architecture review.</i>
OP67	<p>We reaffirm the importance of providing adequate, sustainable, flexible and predictable financing to peacebuilding efforts, in particular the Peacebuilding Fund. We welcome the decision to establish the Peacebuilding Account, as a modality of financing the Peacebuilding Fund, and to approve 50 million United States dollars of assessed contributions to fund the Account, starting on 1 January 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We welcome the decision to establish the Peacebuilding Account, ... <p>... as [Russian Federation alt: a modality/one of the modalities] of financing the Peacebuilding Fund, ...</p>

	<p>... and to approve 50 million United States dollars of assessed contributions to fund the Account, starting on 1 January 2025</p> <p>[Singapore add: , subject to the revision of the terms of reference of the Peacebuilding Fund, and look forward to the Secretary-General's report on the outcome of the comprehensive study of innovative and other means of resource mobilisation and options of attaining more non-monetary contributions and their further use in activities carried out by the Peacebuilding Fund at the 83rd session, and on the outcome of the review of the implementation of A/RES/78/257, including on projected needs of the Peacebuilding Fund, at the 84th session.].</p>
OP68	<p>We encourage closer cooperation between the international financial institutions and the United Nations to assist Member States in addressing the underlying causes of instability, sustaining peace, supporting inclusive sustainable development and implementing the 2030 Agenda, including through ensuring an integrated and well-coordinated approach to funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We encourage [Indonesia, Mexico, Bangladesh alt: /call for] closer [EU, Mexico, Ukraine add: and more strategic] cooperation between the international financial institutions [Mexico, Bangladesh add: regional organizations,] [Bangladesh add: and regional financial institutions] [US add: , recognizing their independence and respective mandates,] and the United Nations [US add: and other relevant partners] to assist [Russian Federation alt: /support] [LMG-2 alt: /provide financial support to] Member States [Russian Federation, LMG-2 add: as per their request,] ... <p>... in addressing the underlying causes of instability, sustaining peace, [IDEA add: supporting adequate channels for political participation and democratic governance,] /.../</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Armenia suggested addition of language on the prevention of genocide and the importance of addressing impunity for the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.</i>
OP69	<p>We recognize that climate impacts can multiply risks that fuel conflict. We encourage the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications. We urge the Security Council to address the peace and security implications of climate change in the mandates of peace operations and during discussions on other country or regional situations on its agenda, where relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS urged the Secretary-General to improve the collection of data, monitoring, and analysis of the effects of climate change on peace and security, and to consider reporting on the same.</i> ▪ Group of Friends on Climate and Security: We further urge the Security Council to address the peace and security implications of climate change, /.../ in the mandates of peace

operations by, inter alia, considering the regularized appointment of Climate Peace and Security Advisors.

2.2. PEACE OPERATIONS AND PEACE ENFORCEMENT

OP70

We recognize that United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions are an essential part of the toolbox of the Charter to maintain international peace and security. We also recognize that peacekeeping combines the strengths, capabilities and expertise of a broad range of Member States. We acknowledge that peace operations can only succeed when political solutions to conflicts are actively pursued, and we request the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are deployed with clear and prioritized mandates, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace.

- We recognize [China add: the collective security mechanism with the Security Council at its center, and] [LMG-2 add: recognize the collective security mechanism as enshrined in the UN Charter and] that United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions [Israel add: operate in high-risk and volatile environments, and we stress that the safety and security of peace operations personnel is of utmost importance. /.../

- *Several MS called for meaningful participation of women in political processes and peace operations.*

- /.../ we request the Security Council to ensure that ... [US alt: when]

... peace operations are deployed with ...

... clear [Canada add: achievable, sequenced,] [Morocco, Bangladesh, Uruguay add: realistic and achievable] [LMG-2 add; EU, Switzerland del: focused, sequenced, unbiased] and prioritized [El Salvador, LMG-2 add: achievable,] [El Salvador add: sufficient resourced] mandates [LMG-2 add: adaptable to changing circumstances and political developments], [Indonesia, EU, Guatemala, Egypt add: adequate, predictable and sustainable financing,] [Morocco, Egypt add: that are supported with the adequate financial, human and logistical resources] [El Salvador add: adapted to changing circumstances and political developments, with] exit strategies and viable transition plans, [Brazil, LMG-2, UAE add: and strategic communication strategies]... [Mexico, EU alt: clear, focused, sequenced, prioritized and achievable mandates matched by appropriate resources]

- *Several MS, including troop-contributing countries, proposed language on the responsibility of the host government to ensure the protection of peace operations personnel and called for a mechanism to ensure accountability for crime against peacekeepers including follow-up of pending cases after the withdrawal of the mission.*

- [Canada, Norway, EU add: We commit to strengthen the global UN peacekeeping partnership, including through the implementation of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) reform initiative and the Peacekeeping Ministerial process.]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Canada add; LMG-2 del: We commit to enhancing the capacity and effectiveness of peace and security operations in the face of evolving information integrity challenges, particularly in the context of host nation responsibilities for safeguarding citizens in the information environment /.../ ▪ [Canada, Norway add; LMG-2 del: We call on member states to urgently strengthen peacekeeping capabilities in response to evolving peace and security challenges. Recognizing the threats posed by cyberattacks, digital surveillance, disinformation and hate speech, automated warfare, and the misuse of emerging technologies, it is crucial to close the capability gap in peacekeeping and regional security. /.../]
OP71	<p>We acknowledge the important role of peace operations in advancing peacebuilding action and we reaffirm the centrality of partnership and engagement with regional and subregional organizations, and other partners, to comprehensively address peace and security challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ /.../ we reaffirm the centrality [UK, Egypt alt: /importance] of partnership ... [Canada, EU alt: we commit to pursue strengthened partnerships] <p>... and engagement with regional and subregional organizations, ...</p> <p>... and other [Russian Federation add; Switzerland del: relevant] partners, [European Union, Switzerland add: including civil society,] ... [LMG-2 del phrase]</p> <p>... to comprehensively address [LMG-2, Russian Federation alt: peace and security challenges/sustaining peace challenges].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Efforts to promote coordination and collaboration among peace operations, peacebuilding activities, and the activities of relevant UN agencies, funds, and programs was encouraged by some MS.</i> ▪ [Bangladesh, Guatemala, Egypt, Nepal add: We recognize that peacekeeping operations, where and as mandated, can assist national actors in addressing the root causes of conflict, which may include supporting national actors to develop their capacities by building effective institutions at all levels to deliver basic services, create economic opportunities for their populations and implement necessary rule of law and governance reform. [based on para 85 of C34 report of 2023]]
OP72	<p>We commit to undertaking an inclusive, comprehensive reflection on the future of peace operations, including peacekeeping. We request the Secretary-General to continue to develop new models of peace operations that can respond to the evolving nature of conflict in traditional and new domains, while devising transition and exit strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Norway and Switzerland also proposed to look at the current funding models with a view to ensure maximum flexibility in the use of the whole spectrum of peace operations.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We request the Secretary-General to continue to develop new models of peace operations /.../ that can respond to the evolving nature of conflict in traditional and new /.../ domains, while devising transition and exit strategies /.../ [Liechtenstein alt: , including through mandates of the General Assembly and work of the Peacebuilding Commission, incorporating transition and exit strategies.] [European Union del phrase] ▪ [Russian Federation alt phrase: We express our readiness to explore ways to better adapt peace operations to the evolving nature of conflict, including peacekeeping operations – in line with the basic principles of peacekeeping, such as the consent of the parties, impartiality and the non-use of force except in self-defence and in the defence of the mandate. We also reaffirm that Special committee on peacekeeping operations (C34) remains the main venue for such discussions in the context of UN peacekeeping.] ▪ <i>Several MS and/or groupings of MS requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop and provide options for new models of peace operations while also continuing the reforms outlined in the Action for Peacekeeping agenda, and while considering transition and exit strategies building on lessons learned, and giving appropriate consideration to the civilian components of peacekeeping.</i> ▪ [LMG-2 add: We commit to reinforce national ownership and advance Quadrilateral Cooperation, which encompasses consultations during mandate formulation and delivery with the host nations, the UN Security Council, TPCCs and the UN Secretariat, in addition to relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and actors engaged in support of the political process. This would advance the ownership of host nations, and enhance support of the political process.]
OP73	<p>We reaffirm that enforcement action to maintain or restore international peace and security, authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter and carried out by regional organizations or arrangements, or other multinational coalitions, should be better supported, including, where needed, by adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, including through United Nations-assessed contributions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We reaffirm that enforcement action to maintain or restore international peace and security, authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII [South Africa, Switzerland add; Israel del: and VIII] of the Charter and carried out by regional [Mexico add: and subregional] organizations or arrangements, [UK, Indonesia del: or other multinational coalitions [Mexico alt: /missions] [Morocco add: consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations],] should be better supported, including, where needed [Canada, Mexico, UK add; Egypt del: and as appropriate], by ... <p>... adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, ... [UK, Switzerland alt; Egypt oppo: an adequate, predictable and sustainable financing model,]</p> <p>... including through United Nations-assessed contributions [Canada, Switzerland add; LMG-2 del: as a portion of expenditures and on an ad hoc basis. In doing this, we</p>

	<p>emphasize the importance of compliance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and other applicable international instruments, as well as with the same standard of budgetary approvals, financial review and accountability as is regularly applied to UN assessed contributions.].</p> <p>[Mexico alt; Egypt oppo: from multiple sources.] [New Zealand del phrase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS proposed alternate languages to the above para that noted or recognized the role of enforcement action under Chapter VII and called for better collaboration. Brazil, Russia and LMG-2 requested for the deletion of the para.</i>
OP74	<p>We emphasize that such enforcement action, including in counter-terrorism contexts, must be accompanied by inclusive political efforts and other non-military approaches to advance peace, to avoid over-securitization and civilian harm, and to address conflict drivers and related grievances, and must be based on full compliance with obligations under international law, including the Charter and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We emphasize that such enforcement action, including in [UK add; Egypt reserve: transnational organized crime and] counter-terrorism contexts, must ... [Brazil alt (link 73 Brazil del)] <p>/.../</p> <p>... be [Indonesia add: proportionate, specific, necessary, accountable and] accompanied by [Canada add: gender-responsive and] inclusive political efforts and other non-military approaches [IDEA add: underpinned by democratic principles] ...</p> <p>... to advance peace, to avoid over-securitization and civilian harm, /... /</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Ukraine add: We reaffirm the importance of explicitly incorporating references to mine action, in ceasefire and peace agreements, when appropriate, well as in the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions (Based on General Assembly’s resolution A/RES/78/70, adopted on 11 December 2023, para 19).]
OP75	<p>We stress the need for adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union and subregional peace support operations mandated by the Security Council. We welcome the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2719 (2023), in which the Council agreed to consider on a case-by-case basis requests from the African Union Peace and Security Council seeking authorization from the United Nations Security Council for African Union-led peace support operations under chapters VII and VIII of the Charter to have access to United Nations assessed contributions. We encourage enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union towards effective implementation of that resolution.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We welcome the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2719 (2023) /.../ for African Union-led peace support operations under chapters VII and VIII of the Charter to have access to United Nations assessed contributions [Canada add: to fund a portion of expenditures for such missions]. ▪ <i>MS encouraged enhanced collaboration between the UN and the African Union towards effective implementation of Security Council resolution 2719 (2023) with Mexico and Brazil requesting language to reaffirm that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate venue of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters.</i>
2.3. COUNTER-TERRORISM	
OP76	<p>We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and all terrorist acts, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We strongly condemn ... <p>... terrorism in all its forms and manifestations /.../</p> <p>[LMG-2, State of Palestine add; Israel, India, United States, Morocco, UK, EU del: , while rejecting any attempt to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation for self-determination with terrorism].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS proposed to advance discussions towards an internationally agreed-upon definition of terrorism and revitalize efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.</i> ▪ <i>Language expressing concern over the use of internet for terrorist purposes was raised by some MS.</i>
OP77	<p>We commit to taking preventive measures, pursuant to international law, including international human rights law, to address all drivers and enablers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, in a balanced manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>A broad range of MS proposed language for counter-terrorism preventive measures to comply with international law, including international humanitarian law and international refugee law.</i> ▪ [European Union, Switzerland add; Brazil, RF del, Pakistan, Egypt reserve: We stress the need for ... increasing synergies with relevant stakeholders, including the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). We support the call for a new generation of peace enforcement missions and counter-terrorism operations relying on regional or multi-national coalitions, accompanied by strong whole-of-society approaches /.../

- [Israel add; Pakistan reserve: /.../ We recognize the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism (OP55, A/RES/77/298). We call upon Member States to enhance their efforts in the fight against the financing of terrorism by addressing the anonymity of transactions and by tracing, detecting, sanctioning and effectively dismantling illegal money transmitters (OP57, A/RES/77/298)]
- [Israel add: We reaffirm that Member States shall eliminate the supply of weapons, including small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, to terrorists, as well as prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in said weapons, including their diversion, to terrorists, calls upon all Member States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of information regarding trafficking in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels. (OP66, A/RES/77/298)]
- *Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, UK and others proposed language on the need to combat transnational organized crime by enhancing mechanisms for international legal and cross-border cooperation, asset recovery, and law enforcement collaboration in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).*
- [Ecuador, Ukraine, Brazil add: We commit to conclude the negotiations of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism which would enhance the efforts to combat terrorism.]

2.4. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

OP78

We reaffirm that nuclear weapons pose an existential threat to humanity and that a nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought.

- /.../ [LMG-2, South Africa add: the only guarantee against the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination. We reaffirm that] a nuclear war can never [US alt: /not] be won and must never be fought [Austria alt: the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible. (Source: G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration)] /.../
- *Several MS recalled and/or welcomed the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races issued in January 2022.*
- [Jordan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, Viet Nam, Philippines add: /.../ Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, we call for the early commencement of negotiations on effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS by all the nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances as a matter of high priority.]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Jordan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Egypt, China, UAE add; Israel del: We call for the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East, as it would greatly enhance international peace and security and contribute to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world. In this regard, we advocate for increased efforts to support and promote the progress made during the first, second third and fourth sessions of the UN Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, and urge all regional states to actively engage in the conference, negotiate in good faith, and finalize a legally-binding Treaty for the Zone.]
OP79	<p>We recommit to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons. We will work collectively to reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons, and the instruments that support these norms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We [LMG-2 add: , in particular the nuclear weapon States,] will [US alt; Mexico oppo: /intend to] work collectively to ... <p>... reverse the erosion of international norms against the [Indonesia, South Africa, Egypt, Malaysia, Austria, State of Palestine add: possession,] spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons, ...</p> <p>[Canada alt; Egypt oppo: reinforce informational norms against the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons]</p> <p>[UK alt: preserve the record of non-use of nuclear weapons,] [US alt: avoid the erosion of the international regime preventing the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction] [Australia alt; Egypt oppo: strengthen compliance with international rules and norms regarding the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons] [France alt; Egypt, Brazil oppo: uphold international norms against the proliferation and testing of nuclear weapons] [LMG-2, South Africa alt: reverse the erosion of international obligations against the proliferation, testing, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons]</p> <p>... [South Africa add: reaffirm the beliefs underpinning these norms,] and the instruments that support these norms [Austria add: , including the NPT, the CTBT, and the TPNW] [Canada, Japan, Argentina, Norway, Austria, Uruguay, Morocco add: , to universalize the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), [Pakistan, China del: and to develop new instruments, such as legally binding obligations banning fissile material for nuclear weapons, that are required to achieve a nuclear weapons free world]].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Australia proposed language on victim assistance and environmental remediation for those affected by nuclear weapons use and testing.</i> ▪ [Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Argentina, Austria, Colombia alt para: /.../ We call upon all States to adopt policies that are fully consistent with the goal of achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world, and urge the nuclear-weapon States to take

	<p>urgent steps to reduce their nuclear arsenals (strategic and non-strategic) and to declare a moratorium on the modernization and development of new types of nuclear weapons.]</p>
<p>OP80</p>	<p>Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, we call upon the nuclear weapon States to take steps to prevent any use of nuclear weapons, including through mistake or miscalculation, to develop transparency and confidence-building measures, to accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament commitments, and to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security strategies. We further call upon the nuclear-weapon States to engage in dialogue on strategic stability and to elaborate next steps for further reductions of nuclear arsenals. We commit to strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Additional language on steps to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, including threat of use, was proposed by a broad range of MS, including nuclear-weapon states.</i> ▪ [Russian Federation alt (open placement); Mexico, Malaysia, Guatemala, Indonesia reserve; Egypt open; Switzerland oppo: [Pakistan alt: We/States Parties to the NPT] confirm that NPT is one of the key elements in maintaining the stability of the international security system. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the precisely calibrated balance of the three main pillars of the Treaty – non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament, as well as the inalienable right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Upholding this mechanism will greatly contribute to strengthening the NPT and its universalization.] ▪ We commit to strengthen measures to prevent the ... [LMG-2, Switzerland alt: We reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of measures to prevent the] ,,, acquisition ... [Japan alt: manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, transportation, transfer or use] ... of weapons of mass destruction by [US add: States and by] non-State actors.
<p>OP81</p>	<p>We reaffirm the inalienable right of all countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We reaffirm the [Japan del; Brazil retain: inalienable] right of all countries [New Zealand alt; Pakistan oppo: /all Non-Proliferation Treaty States Parties] to develop research, production and use of nuclear [Russian Federation alt: /atomic] energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination [Algeria add: or any precondition] [Adds: and in conformity with—{Norway, Brazil, EU:} non-proliferation obligations and IAEA safeguards—{EU:} articles I and II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons—{US, EU:} their respective nonproliferation obligations]

	<p>[Japan add; Brazil del: , while adhering to the highest standards of nuclear safety, security and safeguards]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>US, Russia, Brazil, and Mexico proposed language on developing international cooperation in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear technology to achieve the full implementation of the SDGs.</i> ▪ [Indonesia, Switzerland, Chile, Brazil, EU, Algeria, Uruguay, Iraq, Argentina add: We reaffirm the central role of IAEA in supporting and monitoring non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy in a transparent and inclusive manner.] ▪ <i>Ukraine, Colombia, and LMG-2 proposed language on the unacceptability or prohibition of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and exclude completely the possibility of them to be used as weapons based on existing UN conventions.</i> ▪ <i>The EU, Switzerland, and LMG-2 proposed language expressing concern on attempts to weaken international norms against the use of chemical, biological and toxin weapons and called for reinforcing them by strengthening collective efforts and ensuring accountability.</i> ▪ [LMG-2 add: /.../ It is time to revive these processes in a non- discriminatory manner, to ensure concrete progress on disarmament, as well as a focus on all weapons and security “domains”, including through the elaboration of universal binding obligations, while ensuring that the Conference on Disarmament (CD) can preserve its role as the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum. The measures to achieve this could include the negotiation of a “new consensus” on disarmament, global arms control, and non-proliferation, which reaffirms and elaborates the principles and recommendations adopted at SSOD-I, which identified nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war as the highest priority]
OP82	<p>We commit to revitalizing the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including consideration of the role, timing and preparations of a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, building on previous special sessions on disarmament.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to revitalizing [Mexico, Argentina alt: /restoring] [LMG-2 add: and enhancing] [LMG-2 del: the role of] the United Nations [LMG-2 alt: in the field of disarmament /disarmament machinery], ... <p>... including consideration [Mexico, Argentina alt: /by defining the scope] of the [US add: potential] [LMG-2 add: objectives] [Mexico del: role], timing and preparations of a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament [LMG-2 add: (SSOD-IV)], building on [LMG-2 add; Mexico del: the agreed outcomes of] previous special sessions on disarmament [Mexico add: no later than 2025]</p> <p>[European Union add; LMG-2 del: and to advancing the reform of the disarmament machinery, including a more inclusive [Mexico del: and enlarged] Conference for Disarmament]</p>

	<p>[LMG-2, Morocco add: while reaffirming that SSOD-IV remains the most appropriate forum for furthering the priorities established by SSOD-I, including nuclear disarmament as the highest priority for the international community].</p>
<p>OP83</p>	<p>We commit to achieving universality of treaties banning inhumane and indiscriminate weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to ... [Mexico alt: We will redouble our efforts to] [Colombia alt: We commit to redouble our efforts to] [LMG-2 alt: We strive, as appropriate, to] <p>... achieving ... [India alt; Colombia oppo: working towards] [Israel alt; Colombia oppo: pursuing]</p> <p>... universality of ... [India alt: universalization of] [Mexico, Colombia alt: universality and implementation of]</p> <p>... [India add; Colombia del: relevant] treaties banning [Singapore add: the] inhumane and indiscriminate [Singapore add, Mexico del: use of] weapons [Algeria, Viet Nam add: , particularly weapons of mass destruction] [UK add: , and work to ensure there is sufficient time and space allocated to discuss their implementation and use of these weapons.].</p> <p>/.../</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Brazil, South Africa, Uruguay add; Egypt, Morocco reserve: We reaffirm that small arms and light weapons [LMG-2 del: and their ammunition] are the leading cause of violent deaths globally, in conflict and non-conflict settings alike. Their proliferation, diversion and misuse undermine the rule of law, hinder conflict prevention and peace-building, enable criminal acts, including terrorist acts, human rights abuses and gender-based violence, [Mexico reserve: drive displacement and migration and stunt development].]
<p>OP84</p>	<p>We commit to strengthening the implementation of global mechanisms to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and all its aspects. We commit to strengthening, developing, and implementing regional, subregional and national targets, instruments and road maps to address challenges related to the diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, including in transnational organized crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to strengthening the [LMG-2 add: balanced] implementation [UK add; LMG- 2 del: and coordination] of ... [Mexico alt: We will reinforce] <p>... global mechanisms to combat, prevent and eradicate ... [Russian Federation, LMG-2 alt: the Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate]</p>

... the illicit trade of [LMG-2, Mexico, Russian Federation alt: /in] small arms and light weapons [Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Japan add; Egypt del: and their ammunitions] and [Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Brazil, Russian Federation, Switzerland, LMG-2 alt: /in] all its aspects [Switzerland, Colombia add: as well as to the new Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management]

- [LMG-2 add; EU, Japan, US del: We call on all states not to provide arms to non-state actors, stop interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states through arms sales.]
- We commit to strengthening, developing, and implementing ...

... [Uruguay add: global] regional, subregional and national targets, instruments and roadmaps ...
[LMG-2 alt: regional, subregional and instruments, as appropriate, to which a state is a party,]

... to address challenges related to ...

... the [Colombia, Uruguay add: illicit trade,] diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons [El Salvador, Colombia add: , parts and components,] ...
[LMG-2 alt: illicit trafficking or the diversion,]

... and [Algeria, El Salvador add: their] ammunition, ...
[LMG-2 alt: and illicit trade of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients]
[Jordan del phrase]

... including in [South Africa add: crime and] [Türkiye add: terrorism and] [India add: cross-border terrorism and] transnational organized crime.

- *Language was proposed by a wide range of MS on integrating small arms and light weapons control into development and prevention strategies through a whole-of-government approach.*
- [Uruguay, Switzerland, Mexico, EU, Argentina, El Salvador, Brazil add: We also reaffirm the importance of cooperation and capacity building in the eradication of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and all its aspects.]

2.5. EMERGING DOMAINS AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES

OP85

We acknowledge that the accelerating pace of technological change necessitates ongoing assessment and holistic understanding of new and emerging developments in science and technology impacting international peace and security, including through misuse by non-State actors, including for terrorism.

- We acknowledge that the accelerating pace of technological change /.../ of new and emerging developments in science and technology [UK add: and development in data and artificial intelligence] impacting international peace and security, ...

	<p>... including through ... [Canada alt, Mexico oppo: We must seek to understand the intersection of such new technologies with the possibility of new arms races, increasing strategic unpredictability, lack of sufficient law or regulation, as well as] [Mexico alt: This includes proactively addressing potential]</p> <p>... misuse by non-State actors, ...</p> <p>... including for terrorism [UK add: and transnational organized crime] [IDEA add: , propaganda and disinformation]. [Ecuador, EU alt: as well as for terrorism purpose]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>LMG-2, Brazil and South Africa proposed language on peaceful uses of science and technology as an important means to realize the right to development. This faced opposition from Switzerland, Japan and the EU as it singled out a single right.</i> ▪ [Russian Federation add; Switzerland, UK, EU del: [US del: We resolutely reject any attempts to use non-proliferation with the aim to hinder legitimate access to cutting-edge scientific and technical advancements.] We reaffirm our commitment to ensure balance between non-proliferation efforts and the rights of the UN Member States in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.] ▪ <i>US, Switzerland, China, and others proposed language on consensual norms* on responsible state behaviour in the use of ICTs, including that states should not conduct or knowingly support cyber activity that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure to provide services to the public.</i> <p>* <i>EU prefers the word framework instead of norms.</i></p>
OP86	<p>We commit to developing, through the relevant disarmament bodies of the United Nations and with the widest possible acceptance, international norms, rules and principles to address threats to space systems and, on that basis, launch negotiations on a treaty to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to ... [LMG-2 alt: We reiterate commitment to] ... <p>... developing, ... [India, Brazil alt, US, Japan oppo: the negotiation of a legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space [Mexico reserve: at the Conference on Disarmament] and supporting discussions of related issues] [Australia alt: continue developing] [LMG-2 del, US oppo phrase]</p> <p>... [EU, ICRC add: based on the existing international legal framework,] through [India alt: /at] the relevant disarmament bodies of the United Nations [Switzerland, EU, ICRC add: , in an inclusive manner,] ...</p>

	<p>... [LMG-2 del: and with the widest possible acceptance,] ... [European Union, Switzerland add: and an inclusive multi-stakeholder involvement approach]</p> <p>... international norms, rules and principles to address threats [Mexico, Uruguay add; Japan reserve: to the peaceful uses of outer space, including threats] to [GCC add: any] space [GCC add: utilization] systems ...</p> <p>/.../</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>US and UK cannot support a legally binding instrument on space and instead proposed a mix of legally binding instruments and political commitments.</i> ▪ <i>Different alternatives were proposed on the timeline for negotiations, including non-mention, “will swiftly launch” and “immediate commencement”.</i> ▪ <i>Russian Federation proposed language recognizing that the existing treaties are not completely able to prevent placement of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force in, from and against outer space and preserve it for peaceful purposes, and hence emphasized on the need to improve the existing international legal framework. The US, Switzerland, UK and Japan opposed this language with the EU citing that it is hard to define the terminology “weapons in outer space”.</i> ▪ <i>[Mexico reserve: We recognize the primary role and responsibility of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in negotiating a multilateral agreement or agreements on PAROS.] We welcome in this regard the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force against outer space objects, submitted by China and the Russian Federation at the CD in 2008, as well as the introduction of its updated version in 2014.]</i> ▪ <i>/.../ we welcome the work of the GGE established by the UN GA Resolution 77/250 “Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space” to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on PAROS, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space.</i> ▪ <i>We emphasize the importance of the resolutions 78/21 “No first placement of weapons in outer space”, 78/52 “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities” and 78/19 “Prevention of an arms race in outer space” adopted by the 78th session of the UN General Assembly.]</i>
OP87	<p>We reiterate our commitment that all States will be guided in their use of information and communications technologies by agreed norms of responsible State behaviour. We undertake to ensure that infrastructure needed for the delivery of essential public services and for the functioning of society must never be subject to malicious information and communications technology activity, from both State and non-State actors.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS pointed to the UN General Assembly resolution 73/27 and United Nations Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes and called for developing and/or introducing changes to rules, norms, and principles.</i> ▪ <i>Several MS asserted that existing international law, including the UN Charter, human rights law, international humanitarian law, among others, applies to cyberspace.</i> ▪ <i>The role of information manipulation, disinformation and hate speech in escalating conflicts was mentioned by Canada, the EU, Morocco, and others.</i> ▪ <i>Several MS proposed language on capacity building measures to help implement activities under the framework of responsible State behaviour and also to respond to threats in cyberspace.</i>
OP88	<p>Building on progress made in multilateral negotiations, we commit to concluding without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons systems that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>/.../ we commit to... [Mexico alt, Türkiye oppo: we will]</i> <p><i>... concluding without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit ... [Mexico alt, US, Switzerland, Türkiye, Japan oppo: commence negotiations, no later than 2025, of a legally binding instrument to prohibit] [GCC alt, US oppo: concluding without delay norms, rules and principles to regulate] [Indonesia alt , US, Japan oppo: an inclusive process to conclude without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit] [Switzerland alt: developing options to prevent the emergence of] [Republic of Korea alt: continue the international efforts to prohibit]</i></p> <p><i>... [ICRC del; US retain: lethal] autonomous weapons systems ...</i></p> <p><i>... that function without human control [European Union del; Mexico retain: or oversight], ... [Republic of Korea del phrase; EU retain]</i></p> <p><i>... [Republic of Korea del: and which] [Holy See add: therefore] cannot be used in [EU, Uruguay add: full] compliance with international humanitarian law, [Mexico, EU add: international human rights law] ...</i></p> <p><i>... and to regulate all other types of [EU add: lethal] autonomous weapons systems [Mexico add: ensuring they meet ethical and international legal standards].</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>[US, Türkiye, Brazil alt para, Egypt oppo: /.../ encourage participants in the GGE to strive to fulfil its mandate to formulate, by consensus, a set of elements for an instrument,</i>

	<p>without prejudging its nature, and other possible measures to address LAWS, taking into consideration the two- tier approach to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons systems which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Several MS referred to the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) established under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) as the optimal platform for discussing military aspects of the use of AI and developments in weapon technologies.</i> ▪ [Mexico del: Bis. We state the applicability of the norms and principles of international humanitarian law (IHL) to all weapons systems, including autonomous ones, and the sufficiency of existing international legal regulation. We proceed from the lack, at present, of convincing grounds for the adoption of any new restrictions and prohibitions regarding autonomous weapons systems, modernization or adaptation of IHL to them.] ▪ We point out the expediency of developing a unified definition of lethal autonomous weapons systems and a common understanding of their essence.
OP89	<p>We commit to strengthening oversight mechanisms for the use of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, to support the maintenance of international peace and security. We also commit to developing norms, rules and principles on the design, development and use of military applications of artificial intelligence through a multilateral process, while also ensuring engagement with stakeholders from industry, academia, civil society and other sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit [US alt: /are committed] to ... [Republic of Korea add; UK comment: advancing norms without hindering innovation and] ... strengthening [United Arab Emirates, UK, Morocco, India add: governance and] [US add: national] oversight mechanisms [LMG-2 add; Switzerland del: under the leadership of the UN] for the use of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, [Colombia, UK Switzerland add: to ensure its compliance with International Law, including Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law,] to support the maintenance of international peace and security. ▪ <i>MS expanded on the language in the zero-draft committing to develop norms, rules and principles on military applications of artificial intelligence to include strengthening capabilities of states to implement the same.</i> ▪ <i>Several MS noted the threat posed by social media in spreading terrorist content and the need to make sure that terrorists do not find a safe haven online.</i>
OP90	<p>We recognize emerging and evolving biological risks and the need to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents and commit to exploring measures to</p>

address the risks involved in biotechnology and human enhancement technologies applied to the military domain.

- We recognize emerging and evolving biological risks ...
 [Mexico alt: While recognizing evolving nuclear and chemical risks, we will consider new biological risks]

... and the need to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents and ...

... [UK alt: /. We] commit to exploring measures [LMG-2 add: [US, UK add: including] in the framework of BTWC] to address the [European Union add: potential] risks involved in biotechnology [ICRC add: , neurotechnology] and human enhancement technologies ...

... applied ...
 ...to the military domain.
- [Russian Federation alt; Norway, Switzerland, UK, US, EU oppo: Semel. We reaffirm the importance of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) as one of the pillars of the international security architecture we emphasize the need to uphold and strengthen the BTWC, [US alt: including by institutionalizing and adopting a legally binding Protocol to the Convention that provides for an effective BTWC verification mechanism/and call upon the BTWC Working Group on Strengthening the Convention to recommend effective measures to this end by the earliest possible date]
- [US del: Bis. We stress that it is unacceptable to establish international mechanisms that would duplicate the BTWC and bypass the United Nations Security Council. We oppose attempts to use so-called “peer reviews” of dual-use biological facilities as an alternative to verification under the BTWC. With a view to establishing a BTWC mechanism for investigation of the alleged biological weapons incidents, we call on to develop operating standards for such mechanism, together with technical guidelines and procedures.
- In the context of efforts to strengthen the BTWC institutional framework we call on to implement the proposal to establish mobile biomedical teams to render assistance in cases of biological weapons use, investigate such cases and help combat epidemics of various origins.
- /.../ We support the establishment in the BTWC framework of Scientific Advisory Committee to analyse scientific and technological advances relevant to the Convention and advise its States Parties accordingly.]
- We emphasize the importance to improve confidence-building measures under the BTWC, inter alia, by including information on the overseas military biological activities by the BTWC States Parties in the reporting form.]