



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 30:

First and Second Reading of Chapter 5 on Transforming Global Governance of the Zero Draft of the Pact for the Future, April 2024



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First and Second Reading of Chapter 5 on Transforming Global Governance of the Zero Draft of the Pact for the Future, April 2024

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 on 26 January 2024. The 5-chapter 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 was organized in early February following which a 242-page compilation text 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 was circulated among MS on 3 April 2024. This ICH bulletin has used the latest compilation text for chapter 5 containing 33 Operational Paragraphs (OPs) as its input 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 further.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

*The zero draft included language calling for a **networked multilateral system** to avoid fragmentation and a UN that is inclusive of actors beyond states while maintaining its intergovernmental character. MS pointed out resolution 1996/31 and the principle of member’s-driven and non-objection basis to the language committing for more structured engagement with NGOs in consultative status with the ECOSOC along with major groups, private sector, youth, local governments, and other civil society groups. Steps to grant formal status and a stronger mandate to the Council’s **Youth Forum** was raised.*

Reform of the Security Council – *The Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) draft input for the Pact for the Future (as of 1 May 2024) contained language committing to accelerate the reform of the Security Council through the IGN process. The convergences identified within the IGN include, among others – the expansion of the category of 2-year term non-permanent members; that the total number of members of the enlarged Security Council should be in the mid-20s between 21 to 27; that a growing number of MS support limitations to the scope and use of the veto; and inclusion of a review clause. The draft urges the Security Council to pursue incremental improvements in its working methods (details in page 9 below)*

Until the reform of the Security Council enters into force MS encouraged the General Assembly to fully implement resolutions 337A(V) (“Uniting for Peace”) and 76/262 (“Veto Initiative”); adopt a resolution clarifying the interpretation of the term “party to a dispute” in Art. 27(3) of the UN Charter and examine the establishment of a mechanism that ensures automatic consequences in the case of grave violations of the UN Charter. The draft also requests the President of the General Assembly to consider creating a dedicated unit within his/her office to support the IGN process.

General Assembly (GA) – *Although there was opposition to specific terms or language, MS were broadly supportive of the revitalization of the GA and to examine the role of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the GA. The need to strengthen the Office of the President of the GA (OPGA) was mentioned although with some hesitancy due to the need to observe the reforms of the OPGA that were agreed*

last year by the MS. The need to increase cooperation with national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union was also mentioned.

MS proposed language to continue to strengthen the contribution of the GA towards maintenance of international peace and security with full respect to existing mandates. Japan and Singapore proposed to allow the GA to take action on international peace and security issues, when necessary, with the US adding “consistent with the UN Charter”.

Senior Leadership and Staff Composition –MS stressed the need for the selection of the SG, leadership of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other executive heads of UN entities to be guided by principles of merit, transparency, and inclusiveness. Given that the UN has not yet had a women SG, MS were encouraged to nominate female candidates.

MS reaffirmed that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any MS or group of States. Russia and several other MS raised the need to ensure equitable geographical representation in senior management positions as well as the composition of the UN Secretariat, IFIs and UN’s Human Rights Mechanisms

MS committed to strengthening the work of the **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by improving the monitoring and review process of the HLPF and ECOSOC; identify specific gaps, overlaps and redundancies within the UN Development System; and enhanced cooperation with GA, Peacebuilding Commission, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and other relevant UN bodies.

MS supported the **UN Development System Reform** and resolved to continue efforts to strengthen the role of the Resident Coordinators to enable accelerated SDG delivery.

MS resolved to revitalize the **Commission on the Status of Women** and to strengthen the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of its reviews. Israel, EU and few more MS proposed to strengthen the Commission on Population and Development.

Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) – MS reiterated their commitment to strengthening the PBC and called for enhanced cooperation with IFIs, regional and subregional organizations. LMG-5, the EU and Singapore proposed language strongly encouraging the PBC to utilize its convening role. MS also invited the chair of the PBC to brief the Human Rights Council on its work.

MS recognized the important role the commission can play in supporting countries identify the root causes of conflicts and committed to supporting the Commission to become a platform for sharing good practices, including through presentation of national prevention strategies. The role of the Commission in supporting countries, at their request, during and after a peace operation was noted. MS look forward to the outcomes of the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review.

Human Rights – MS resolved to strengthen the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to carry out its mandate, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building. MS requested the SG to propose options for adequate, sustainable, and predictable financing of the OHCHR at its 79th session with the EU, Paraguay and few more MS, proposing language to double the regular budget resources for OHCHR. This was opposed by Egypt as it considers OHCHR to already have ambitious funding with flexible provisions. China, with opposition from US, UK, EU, and Switzerland, proposed to include language on the right to development.

MS encouraged the SG to develop a set of protocols and convene/operationalize an **Emergency Platform** in consultation with MS. Questions on what constitutes as an ‘emergency’, who will decide, where the funding will come from, and how it will be distributed were raised. MS noted that the Emergency Platform will not be

a standing body or institution and that it would complement and not duplicate the response of other UN principal organs and entities.

Beyond GDP – MS welcomed the development of measures of progress on sustainable development that go beyond GDP. The G-77 and Mexico proposed to include this measure to inform access to development finance and technical cooperation with the US, Canada, Japan, and the UK opposing. The G-77 and Mexico with Russia reserved proposed language deciding to initiate an UN-led intergovernmental process to develop measures beyond GDP and also requesting the SG to establish a high-level expert group.

MS committed to expand the basis on which to determine country needs and access to concessional finance. The G-77 and the US, EU, Japan, and Australia proposed several paragraphs containing alternate language encouraging to incorporate vulnerability measures, particularly multidimensional vulnerability index, as a criteria.

Global Economic Governance and IFI Reform – MS welcomed ongoing efforts to reform the IFIs and recognized the need to urgently modernize and strengthen the IFIs to meet the financing needs of developing countries and better respond to current and future challenges, including climate change and biodiversity loss. MS welcomed and encouraged the publication of SDG impact reports by IFIs.

The G-77 proposed to strengthen the role of the UN in global economic governance, decision making and norm-setting, while US, Australia, Japan, Mexico, and Canada want the UN to work in partnership with IFIs or for the global economic organisations to consult more broadly and align with the UN. MS called on the MDBs to work better as a system and deepen partnerships and coordination with other development actors, including the UN system.

MS reiterated the need to strengthen the voice, participation, and representation of developing countries in global economic governance, including in international trade, IFIs and MDBs. The G-77 proposed, with the US, EU, Japan, and the UK opposing, to develop by June 2025, possible approaches for further quota realignment of the IMF and to urgently conduct a shareholding review of the World Bank to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy.

Global Debt Architecture – MS retained language from the zero-draft recognizing the need to strengthen the global debt architecture, with the EU, US and Japan proposing to add and G-77 opposing language stepping up the implementation of the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments. Several measures were put forward to fully leverage the capital bases of MDBs, with particular reference to the G20 Independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks.

MS encouraged a comprehensive review of the sovereign debt architecture and to present recommendations in the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025, but differed on where this should be conducted – whether within the auspices of the UN, IMF, or the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable.

MS encouraged the use of state-contingent debt clauses where appropriate and also expressed views on climate resilient debt clauses, financing for global common goods and IMF surcharges. The need to assist LDCs in achieving debt sustainability was also discussed.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) – MS commit to or intend to work together to improve the global financial safety net. MS welcomed efforts to re-channel \$100 billion of SDRs with G-77 expressing concern regarding the slow progress in fulfilment of the pledges made. The G-77 called for an additional allocation of \$500 billion of the SDRs and called for a mechanism for more automated and accelerated SDR issuance and reallocation in a countercyclical manner or in response to shocks.

Although MS did not oppose language on the intergovernmental negotiations on a framework convention on **international tax cooperation**, they differed on the level of emphasis given from “look forward to”, “recognize”, “take note of” to “fully supporting”.

MS welcomed or took note of the SG’s proposal to convene a **biennial summit** at the level of Heads of State or Government of the G20, members of ECOSOC, the SG and heads of the IFIs.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space – MS reaffirmed the central role of the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. MS expressed concern about the increasing number of objects and activities in outer space and recognised the importance of developing frameworks for international cooperation in the area of space traffic management, space debris and removal.

Countries resolved to broaden space cooperation to enable inclusive, pragmatic, and future-proof decision-making on space sustainability, including consulting with commercial actors and civil society in decision-making processes.

HEADLINES:

- We also resolve to further strengthen [China alt: /support] the United Nations human rights system /.../ [European Union add; US del: including upgrading the Human Rights Council to the status of a principal organ of the United Nations]
- Japan add; LMG-5 reserve: /.../ we /.../ resolve to delete references to “Enemy States” in Articles 53, 77 and 107 of the Charter.
- ACT, Japan add; LMG-5 del; UK reserve: If the Security Council cannot or will not act in the face of threats to international security, then the matter should immediately be placed before the General Assembly for action.
- ACT, Brazil, Mexico (principle) add; LMG-5, US prefer 77/335 OP 72, “Reaffirms that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution”: We oppose any monopolies on senior posts by nationals of any State or group of States throughout the wider UN system.
- Mexico (link UK above), EU add; LMG-5 reserve: We commit to present steps to improve the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to avoid politicization before the end of 2025.
- Costa Rica, Colombia add; LMG-5 del: We commit to support inclusive, meaningful and consistent civil society participation across the United Nations /.../ We support the appointment of a United Nations Envoy to collaborate closely with civil society.
- We note the [LMG-5 del: critical] role of the (*Peacebuilding*) Commission in supporting countries [LMG-5 alt: at their request] during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council [Mexico add: and the UN Country team].
- We look forward to the work to develop, by June 2025, possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment of International Monetary Fund, including through a new quota formula, under the 17th General Review of Quotas, and [RF support: to urgently conducting the shareholding review of the World Bank, to

better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy, while ensuring that no developing country is left worse off in terms of voice and shareholding.]

- G-77, RF add; UK del: We call on MDBs to provide timely support to developing countries in the design, financing and scaling up of country owned and driven innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps for sustainable development goals, including debt swaps for climate and nature, [Japan del: and debt swaps for food security, /.../].
- G-77 add; US, UK del: We call to reduce borrowing costs for developing countries by establishing a public credit rating agency (CRA) or modifying the role of existing CRAs to foster a more development friendly investment environment.
- UK, EU add; G-77 del and comment on CRDC; RF del: We commit to scaling up 'Climate resilient debt clauses' as a mechanism to help prevent build-up of unsustainable debt by allowing a country to pause debt repayments when a climate shock (or health emergency) occurs, freeing up fiscal resources to respond to and recover from the shock.
- G-77, RF add; US, Japan, UK del: We further acknowledge that countries with substantial IMF loans are burdened with additional interest in the form of surcharges, and that the existing structure of IMF surcharges is inefficient and inequitable. We call for the immediate suspension of IMF surcharges and for the urgent revision of the surcharges policy.
- G-77 add; US, Japan, UK del: We call for /.../ an additional allocation of 500 billion of Special Drawing Rights and ensure they are designed to benefit those countries most in need. We call for a fundamental review of the role and use of SDRs and encourage the development of a mechanism for more automated and accelerated SDR issuance and reallocation in a countercyclical manner or in response to shocks, with allocations based on need and to catalyze their potential as a source of financing for sustainable development.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- European Union, Switzerland add; LMG-5 reserve (placement and "flexibility"): We stress that adequate, sustainable and predictable financing is crucial for this Pact for the Future and mandate delivery. /.../ [RF del: We support the Secretary General's call for more flexibility in UN budgetary procedures to allow for the effective implementation of mandates. In that regard, we look forward to upcoming proposals by the Secretary General at the 80th session to improve the financial situation of the United Nations.
- Costa Rica, EU, Paraguay alt; Australia reserve; Egypt del: /.../ we resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, /.../, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building, through [US reserve: the doubling of its regular budget resources] over the next five years with a view to progressively setting a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources /.../
- Mexico, EU, Switzerland (in principle) add: We commit to undertaking a system- wide strategic review, [LMG-5 del: in the framework of ECOSOC,] in order to identify specific gaps, overlaps and redundancies within the United Nations development system, [LMG-5 del: in order to ensure that it is cost-effective,] fit for purpose and able to deliver results for people, planet and prosperity.
- Costa Rica, Brazil, EU, Paraguay add; Mexico del: We commit to rationalizing the Agenda of the General Assembly [Argentina, Paraguay add: with a clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, and to dedicate more time for holding substantive and interactive dialogues as well as the review of the implementation of the resolution it adopts].

- Indonesia add: We commit to forge stronger partnership and synergy between the UN and regional organizations to address global challenges, including through the convening of a biennial meeting between the UN and regional organizations.
- European Union add; Brazil, Argentina reserve: We further commit to continuously assess and manage our global common goods, through international cooperation and partnership, in order to ensure their sustainability and resilience against global shocks, to adapt and serve future generations.
- G-77, Mexico add; RF reserve: We decide to initiate a United Nations-led intergovernmental process in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the UN Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product.
- G-77, RF add; US, Japan, EU del: While respecting debt sustainability the IMF should urgently reconsider developing a new multilateral facility to ensure that all countries have the necessary access to foreign currencies during global crises.
- Russian Federation add; UK, Paraguay open to discuss: We commit to fully abiding by the UNGA decisions related to the division of labor between the UN organizations and negotiation platforms: the issues [EU, Ukraine alt: of peaceful cooperation in outer space/the issues related to the exploitation and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes] should be discussed at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in Vienna, and the issues of preventing an arms race in outer space – at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva [EU, Ukraine add: or any body tasked with this matter by the UN GA First Committee] within the framework of the UN disarmament machinery.

METHODOLOGY:

This ICH bulletin has summarized and/or captured the key elements from the revised compilation text (as of 3 April 2024), which presented a set of unique challenges. Thus, this section is an effort to inform the readers of the approach taken to ensure transparency and better understanding and usage of this bulletin.

*In the “Headlines” and “Highlights” section above and the “Key Elements” section below, excerpts, along with the positions of MS, have been taken from the compilation text; this has been indicated by non-italicization. Few parts of excerpts have been edited out (to optimize space and reduce repetitions) are indicated by “/.../”. The parts of the bulletin that are written or summarized by the Lead Author are italicized, as mentioned in the note in page 1. 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, this bulletin also maintains the distinction in colours. In the “Key Elements” section below, the content as in the zero draft of 26 January has been included at the start of every Operational Paragraph (OP) and has been **boldened**.*

RESOURCES:

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

KEY ELEMENTS:

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| <p>OP116</p> | <p>We commit to transforming global governance and reinvigorating the multilateral system to allow us to deliver on this Pact for the Future. We will work together to ensure that the multilateral system is better equipped to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow. We commit to a vision of a multilateral system that is more effective and capable of delivering on its promises; just and representative; inclusive to allow for a diverse range of actors beyond States, while maintaining the intergovernmental character of the United Nations; and networked, to ensure that the multilateral system can draw together existing institutional capacities and overcome fragmentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The US and the UK proposed to include “multilateral and multistakeholder governance approaches” in several places, which was opposed by LMG-5 and Paraguay.</i> ▪ <i>Canada, Mexico, UK, Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, UAE add; LMG-5 del: We are committed to the achievement of gender equality as a strategic priority, indivisible from all other goals and mandates, which demands a gender-responsive approach to system transformation.</i> ▪ <i>We commit to [Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand del: a vision of] ...</i> <p><i>... a multilateral system [Türkiye, Brazil, Argentina, Thailand add: with the UN at its center] that is ...</i> <i>[US, UK alt; LMG-5, Paraguay oppo: multilateral and multistakeholder governance approaches that are]</i></p> <p><i>... more [Switzerland, Philippines, Colombia add; LMG-5 reserve: risk- informed and prevention oriented, coherent,] effective [Australia, Canada add: accountable,] [Canada add: relevant,] ...</i></p> <p><i>... and capable of delivering on its promises; ...</i></p> <p><i>... just [LMG-5 (Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Nicaragua, Russia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Venezuela, Zimbabwe and Pakistan), Brazil, Indonesia add: equitable,] and representative [Lebanon, Brazil add: and multilingual]; ...</i></p> <p><i>... [China del; EU, UK retain: inclusive to allow for [Mexico, EU add: the meaningful participation of] a diverse range of actors beyond States,] [Mexico add: including civil society,] [UK, EU add: such as civil society,] [Switzerland, EU add: including civil society, academia and the private sector], ...</i></p> <p><i>[Canada, EU alt; LMG-5 oppo: inclusive to allow the meaningful participation of a diverse range of stakeholders, including meaningful participation by human rights defenders and civil society organizations]</i> <i>[LMG-5 alt: and inclusive]</i></p> |
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... while maintaining [LMG-5 alt: /reaffirming] the intergovernmental character of the United Nations; ...

... and networked, to [US add; Brazil del: work to] ensure that ...

... the multilateral system ...

[US, UK alt; LMG-5, Thailand, Paraguay oppo: the multilateral and multistakeholder governance approaches]

... can draw together existing institutional capacities [Indonesia, Brazil, Switzerland add: rebuild trust] and overcome fragmentation.

- European Union, Switzerland add; LMG-5 reserve (placement and “flexibility”): We stress that adequate, sustainable and predictable financing is crucial for this Pact for the Future and mandate delivery. /.../ [RF del: We support the Secretary General’s call for more flexibility in UN budgetary procedures to allow for the effective implementation of mandates. In that regard, we look forward to upcoming proposals by the Secretary General at the 80th session to improve the financial situation of the United Nations.]
- Japan add; LMG-5 reserve: Based on General Assembly resolution 50/52 of 11 December 1995 and the related discussions at the General Assembly, we /.../ resolve to delete references to “Enemy States” in Articles 53, 77 and 107 of the Charter.
- US add and open to placement elsewhere: /.../ We emphasize the importance of improving the efficiency, transparency, and impact of the implementation review mechanism of the UNCAC (*UN Convention against Corruption*) to enable technical assistance and international cooperation. /.../ We emphasize the importance of active participation in the review mechanism of the UNTOC (*UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*) and urge the nomination of focal points. We also ask countries to consider providing additional funding to the review mechanism secretariat to support participation in the review mechanism.

5.1. Reform of the Security Council

Note: This section is based on the “draft” text of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) contribution to the Pact for the Future prepared by the IGN Co-Chairs as of 1 May 2024.

- *The IGN draft input contained language committing to accelerate the reform of the Security Council through the IGN process.*
- *MS welcomed the recent progress made within the IGN process in terms of transparency, institutional memory and structured dialogue on specific models, among others.*
- *The convergences identified within the IGN include, among others,*
 - the Security Council needs to be enlarged in order to be more representative of the current membership and reflective of the realities of the contemporary world and the enlargement should serve to improve the representation of the underrepresented and unrepresented

regions and groups, redress the historical injustice against Africa and increase representation of developing countries and small- and medium-sized states, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and others.

- the reform should include an expansion of the category of 2-year term non-permanent members as part of a comprehensive Security Council reform.
 - an enlarged Security Council should consist of a total number of members in the mid-20s, within an overall range of 21-27 seats, with the exact number to emerge from the discussion of Member States on the key issues of "categories of membership" and "regional representation", and with the total size ensuring a balance between the representativeness and effectiveness of an enlarged Council /.../
 - the question of the veto is a key element of Security Council reform and a significant, growing number of Member States support limitations to the scope and use of the veto.
 - as part of a comprehensive reform of the Security Council, the inclusion of a review clause could be considered /.../
- *The draft urges the Security Council to pursue incremental improvements in its working methods, including through,*
 - /.../ enhancing the opportunities of non-members of the Council to participate in and contribute to the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular concerned States; /.../ encouraging more significant contributions from elected members such as serving as penholders; /.../ further intensifying cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, amongst other issues.
 - Fully implementing and adhering to all provisions of the United Nations Charter as they relate to the decision-making process in the UN Security Council, including Art. 27 (3) of the UN Charter.
 - Committing to not vote against a credible draft resolution before the Security Council on timely and decisive action to end the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, or to prevent such crimes and in addition for Permanent Members committing to not prevent the Security Council from taking action with the aim of preventing or bringing an end to situations involving the commission of mass atrocities by the use of the veto.
 - *The draft requests the President of the General Assembly (PGA) to appoint co-chairs for the next session of the IGN; consider establishing a dedicated unit in the Office of the PGA; and requests the SG to ensure provision of necessary expertise, as appropriate and requested.*
 - Until the reform of the Security Council enters into force /.../ we commit to strengthening the General Assembly /.../ in respect to matters related to international peace and security. *This includes* fully implementing the General Assembly resolutions 337A(V) ("Uniting for Peace") and 76/262 ("Veto Initiative") /.../; *adopting a* resolution clarifying the interpretation of the term "party to a dispute" in Art. 27(3) of the UN Charter *and* examine the establishment of a mechanism that ensures automatic consequences in the case of grave violations of the UN Charter.

5.2. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

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| <p>OP117</p> | <p>We will continue our work to revitalize the work of the General Assembly, and we reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. We commit to examining whether the format, name and mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly, including discussions on agenda alignment, remain fit for purpose, and explore further options for strengthening its work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>A broad range of MS, in particular the ACT* group, supported the continuation of revitalizing the work of and strengthening the GA.</i> ▪ <i>ACT, Japan, Mexico, Singapore, Argentina, Paraguay add; LMG-5 comment (Charter ref): We commit to empowering the General Assembly to carry out its functions in the area of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.</i> ▪ <i>We [ACT, Singapore add: also re]commit to ...</i> <p><i>... examining whether the format, name and mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly /.../</i></p> <p><i>[Indonesia, Thailand alt; UK reserve; US oppo: revitalize the General Assembly /.../, improving its working method, ensuring its efficient resource allocation in a transparent manner, and strengthening the role [Thailand del: and authority] of the President of the General Assembly [Thailand: including/as well as] the capacity of the Office of the President of the general assembly.]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Guatemala, Mexico add; Brazil, LMG-5 reserve; Paraguay comment (placement); Indonesia comment; UK del: We recognize the role of national parliaments and the legislative process to contribute to progress in all three pillars of the United Nations, through legislation, representation, budget allocation and oversight, and commit to enhancing international cooperation with national parliaments.</i> <p><i>* ACT – Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.</i></p> |
| <p>OP118</p> | <p>We stress the need for the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General and other executive heads to be guided by the principles of transparency and inclusiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>We stress the need for [Russian Federation alt: /to guide] the selection and appointment process [ACT, Brazil alt; LMG-5 oppo: /es] of the Secretary-General [El Salvador, EU del; Thailand retain: and other executive heads] ...</i> <p><i>... to be guided by the principles of ...</i> <i>[Russian Federation alt; ACT oppo: in line with the UN charter by]</i></p> |

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| | <p>... [Canada add: merit,] transparency and inclusiveness</p> <p>[LMG-5 alt: and in line with the UN Charter,]</p> <p>[Colombia add: , gender equality] [Canada add: gender balance,] [Israel add: and gender parity] [Mexico, Colombia add: , and address the gender gap and regional balance in leadership positions everywhere]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [ACT, Brazil, Mexico (principle) add; LMG-5, US prefer 77/335 OP 72, “Reaffirms that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States and that the Secretary-General should ensure that this principle is applied faithfully in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution”: We oppose any monopolies on senior posts by nationals of any State or group of States throughout the wider UN system.] ▪ <i>Many MS or groups of MS noted that there is yet to be a women SG and that only 4 women have been elected President of the General Assembly. Language encouraging MS to nominate women candidates to senior appointments was also proposed.</i> |
| OP119 | <p>We will continue our efforts to enhance ways in which the General Assembly can further contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and enhance its coordination with the Security Council, with full respect to existing mandates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will [US alt; Brazil oppo: /intend to] continue ... <p>/.../</p> <p>... our efforts to enhance ways in which the General Assembly can [Singapore, Morocco add: strengthen its [UK alt: coordination/cooperation] with the Security Council, with full respect to existing mandates, so as to] further contribute ... [Australia, El Salvador, ACT alt: our efforts to enhance ways in which the General Assembly can enhance its contribution]</p> <p>[LMG-5 alt: We acknowledge that the General Assembly can contribute]</p> <p>... to the maintenance of international peace and security [Indonesia add: , particularly on a situation of a dire humanitarian crisis,]</p> <p>/.../</p> <p>... with full respect to existing mandates [El Salvador, ACT, Colombia add: in accordance with the Charter] [ACT, Japan add; LMG-5 del: and with reference to the Uniting for Peace and the Veto Initiative resolutions].</p> <p>[Singapore, Japan alt; UK reserve: and allow for the General Assembly to take action on international peace and security issues when necessary [US add: consistent with the UN Charter]]</p> |

- ACT, Japan add; LMG-5 del; UK reserve: If the Security Council cannot or will not act in the face of threats to international security, then the matter should immediately be placed before the General Assembly for action.
- Costa Rica, EU, Paraguay add; LMG-5 reserve; Mexico del: We commit to reviewing the format of the General Debate to transform the High Level Weeks into a space to discuss, generate ideas and concrete proposals and take action on the most pressing global issues, and transcend the current format of speeches and declarations.
- Costa Rica, Brazil, EU, Paraguay add; Mexico del: We commit to rationalizing the Agenda of the General Assembly [Argentina, Paraguay add: with a clear consent of the sponsoring State or States, and to dedicate more time for holding substantive and interactive dialogues as well as the review of the implementation of the resolution it adopts] [Argentina del: to prioritize and focus on the major global issues] (OP 33 and 34 of 77/335)].
- RF alt: We note with concern that more progress have been achieved in terms of ensuring gender parity than ensuring equitable geographical representation, particularly in the appointment and election of the senior managements of the Secretariat and the executive heads of the United Nations system.
- RF add: We request the Secretary-General to ensure the staff composition in the Secretariat which reflects a workforce diverse from in terms of equitable geographical representation, 50/50 gender balance, as well as cultural, generational and multilingual perspectives and the perspectives of persons with disabilities.
- El Salvador, Brazil (link 118), Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay add; UK del: We also commit to taking measures to increase the representation of individuals from developing countries and countries with economies in transition and other underrepresented groups in UN Senior positions, and in this regard, we call upon the Secretary-General to secure the process of appointments to senior posts to be guided by the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and diversity (based on A/RES/77/335, paragraph 68).

5.3. Strengthening ECOSOC

OP120

We commit to strengthening the work of the Economic and Social Council as a principal organ for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We will work to improve the efforts of the Council to identify and address new and emerging issues and to respond proactively.

- /.../ and to respond proactively [Mexico, Switzerland, Indonesia add; LMG-5 reserve: by taking steps for effective review processes of HLPF and ECOSOC] [Indonesia, Colombia add: and effectively to these issues. We also commit to improve its monitoring and review processes.].
- Mexico, EU, Switzerland (in principle) add: We commit to undertaking a system- wide strategic review, [LMG-5 del: in the framework of ECOSOC,] in order to identify specific

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| | <p>gaps, overlaps and redundancies within the United Nations development system, [LMG-5 del: in order to ensure that it is cost-effective,] fit for purpose and able to deliver results for people, planet and prosperity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A range of MS called for closer cooperation/coordination between the ECOSOC and the GA, Security Council, Peacebuilding Commission, IMF, World Bank, and other multilateral development banks. |
| OP121 | <p>We commit to facilitating more structured and inclusive engagement of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, together with major groups, the private sector, youth, local governments and other relevant stakeholders and regional organizations, in the activities of the Council and its functional and regional commissions. We will take steps towards granting formal status and a stronger mandate to the Council’s youth forum to enhance youth engagement throughout the Council’s cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to facilitating ... <p>... more [China add; US, EU del: orderly,] structured [EU add: meaningful] and inclusive ... [LMG-5 del phrase]</p> <p>... engagement [Mexico, EU, Colombia add; LMG-5 comment: and participation] of [Norway, Switzerland alt: /to benefit from] non-governmental organizations [Norway, Switzerland del; LMG-5 retain: in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council], [LMG-5 add; Mexico, Ukraine comment: in line with resolution 1996/31 and its relevant rules, and encourage greater participation of those from developing countries,]</p> <p>/.../</p> <p>[China, Viet Nam add; US, EU, Switzerland del: under the principle of members-driven and on a non- objection basis,]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We will] [US alt: /intend to] ... <p>... take steps towards granting formal status and a stronger mandate to ... [Islamic Republic of Iran alt: /take steps towards granting advance attention] [China alt: also encourage to leverage]</p> <p>... the Council’s youth forum [Dominican Republic alt: /ECOSOC’s Youth Forum] to enhance youth engagement throughout the Council’s cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mexico (link UK above), EU add; LMG-5 reserve: We commit to present steps to improve the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to avoid politicization before the end of 2025. |
| OP122 | <p>We call for closer cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, and between the Economic and Social Council and the</p> |

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| | <p>Peacebuilding Commission, to help to sustaining peace, emphasizing a comprehensive approach and addressing sustainable development root causes as a source of instability and threat to peace and security.</p> |
| <p>OP123</p> | <p>We reiterate our commitment to further strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their human rights at the United Nations. We therefore resolve to revitalize the Commission on the Status of Women, including to promote the effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as to address situations of violations of women’s and girls’ rights, including gross and systematic violations, and to make recommendations thereon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We therefore resolve ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... to revitalize [Israel, European Union, Switzerland alt: /strengthen] [China alt: /further improve] the Commission on the Status of Women [Israel, Mexico, EU add; Group “123” ** del: and the Commission on Population and Development], ... [Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Iran del phrase] ... including to promote the ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [China alt: grounding on its primary role in the] [Liechtenstein, Saudi Arabia del phrase] [Islamic Republic of Iran alt; EU oppose: to promote] ... [EU, Ukraine add: full and] effective implementation [Mexico add; LMG-5 del: and accountability mechanisms] of the Beijing [China, Mexico, European Union add: Declaration and] Platform for Action [Canada, European Union, Ukraine add: the Programme of Action of the ICPD,] [Mexico, Canada, Ukraine, European Union add: and the outcomes of their reviews], [European Union add: in order] to achieve [China alt; EU, Colombia oppo: /promote] gender equality and the empowerment of [Uruguay add: all] women and girls, [Israel add: and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,] ▪ <i>MS reiterated their commitment to gender equality and meaningful participation of women in policymaking processes. MS resolved to address situations of violations of women’s and girls’ human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and to make recommendations thereon.</i> ▪ Indonesia add; EU open and link 116 bis; LMG-5, Australia, US, Switzerland open and link UN 2.0: /.../ we request the UN Secretary General to undertake a systemic reform of the Secretariat, including on budgetary and financing management, for an agile, responsive and resilient UN to better support the Member States. <p>** Group “123”: Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay.</p> |

5.4. Strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission

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| <p>OP124</p> | <p>We affirm our commitment to strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission to bring a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts. We recognize the Commission’s role in advising and acting as a bridge to United Nations bodies and facilitating the inclusion of perspectives on peacebuilding of multiple stakeholders, including international financial institutions. We encourage the Commission to enhance cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The EU, Japan and Australia proposed to strengthen its advisory role, including through recommendations to the Security Council, which was opposed by Russia and China.</i> ▪ <i>We /.../strongly encourages the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to fully utilize its role to convene United Nations bodies, Member States, national authorities and all other relevant stakeholders to ensure an integrated, strategic, coherent and coordinated approach to peacebuilding and sustaining peace.</i> ▪ <i>Algeria, UK, El Salvador, Australia add: We also encourage the Commission to continue to review its provisional rules of procedure and working methods.</i> ▪ <i>A handful of MS proposed, with some opposing, language stressing the importance of closer cooperation between the ECOSOC and the Peacebuilding Commission. MS also invited the chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to brief the Human Rights Council on the work of the Commission.</i> |
| <p>OP125</p> | <p>We reaffirm the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in providing peacebuilding and sustaining peace support to countries through political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent. We recognize that the Commission is uniquely placed at the intersection of peace, security, development and human rights and strongly rooted in national ownership. We also recognize the important role that the Commission can play in identifying the root causes of conflicts and in strengthening the resilience of societies. We commit to supporting the Commission to become a platform for sharing good practices on conflict prevention among Member States and for mobilizing resources for their implementation. We note the critical role of the Commission in supporting countries during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>We also recognize the important role that the Commission can play in identifying [UK alt: /supporting countries to identify] [Australia alt: /addressing] the root causes of conflicts and [Australia, EU, UK, Bangladesh add; LMG-5 del: atrocity crimes] in [UK alt: /opportunities for] strengthening the resilience of societies [United Arab Emirates, UK, EU, Lebanon, US, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Australia add; RF, Brazil del: including through climate sensitive approaches].</i> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We note the [LMG-5 del: critical] role of the Commission in supporting countries [LMG-5 alt: at their request] during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council [Mexico add: and the UN Country team]. |
| OP126 | <p>In this regard, we look forward to the outcomes of the 2025 peacebuilding architecture review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this regard, we look forward to the outcomes of the [El Salvador, European Union, Uruguay, Mexico, Paraguay alt: /a comprehensive] 2025 peacebuilding architecture review [El Salvador, UK, Australia, European Union, Uruguay, Mexico, Paraguay (link 124) add: including a detailed review of the Peacebuilding Commission’s capacities, composition, and working methods in light of the recommendations annexed in its Annual Reports]. |
| <p>5.4 bis. Strengthening multilateral action to address the triple planetary crisis</p> | |
| | <p>European Union, Colombia add; US, Singapore, Australia open with edits; LMG-5, Argentina, Brazil del: /.../ We call for the strengthening of global governance to address the triple planetary crisis and for the urgent implementation of global commitments supported by coherent and synergetic action across the UN system, building on the work of the UN Environment Assembly and supported by Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the UN Environment programme, and other environment related UN fora and bodies.</p> |
| <p>5.5 Deepening Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Organizations</p> | |
| OP127 | <p>We reaffirm that cooperation between the United Nations and regional, subregional and other organizations is critical to maintaining international peace and security, promoting and protecting human rights, and implementing the sustainable development agenda. We emphasize that regional frameworks and organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, are critical building blocks for addressing global and regional challenges, for trust- building and transparency and for building and strengthening regional security architectures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>MS noted the benefits of greater interaction of the UN with these bodies and forums, including the proposal for a biennial summit by Indonesia.</i> |
| <p>5.6 Strengthening the Human Rights pillar of the United Nations</p> | |
| OP128 | <p>On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, we commit to redoubling our efforts in fulfilling our duties to promote and protect human rights and to implement the provisions enshrined in both documents.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... we commit to [Mexico, EU, Argentina, Colombia, Australia, Paraguay, Switzerland add: adopting concrete measures to strengthen the United Nations Human Rights mechanisms and ensure their adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, as well] ... ▪ China add; US, EU, Switzerland, UK del: /.../ The rights to subsistence and development are the basic human rights of paramount importance. /.../ We need to address the under representation of developing countries in the United Nations human rights bodies as early as possible. |
| OP129 | <p>We resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Office to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jamaica, Brazil add; Paraguay add as 129 pre; UK open: We recognise the need to strengthen support for [Paraguay add: the national efforts of] Member States to be better able to deliver on human rights mandates. ▪ We resolve to strengthen [China alt: /support] [UK add: reach and capacity of] the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [Mexico, EU, Argentina, El Salvador add: , including by enhancing coordination among human rights mechanisms, further promoting technical cooperation and exchange of best practices and ensuring adequate financing of the international human rights system,] to ... <p>... enable the Office [Liechtenstein, El Salvador alt: /it] to effectively carry out its mandate</p> <p>...to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges [Liechtenstein del: facing the international community] [Israel add: , in an impartial and transparent manner, including internal accountability] [Indonesia, Viet Nam add: , while ensuring its impartiality, transparency and efficiency] [Viet Nam add: and non-politicization].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Union, Paraguay alt; Australia reserve; Egypt del: /.../ we request the Secretary General to provide proposals for adequate, sustainable and predictable financing of the Office at the 79th session. ▪ Costa Rica, EU, Paraguay alt; Australia reserve; Egypt del: /.../ we resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, /.../, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building, through [US reserve: the doubling of its regular budget resources] over the next five years with a view to progressively setting a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources, keeping in mind other priority programmes for developing countries and the recruitment of highly competent staff on a broad geographical basis and with gender balance, under the regular budget. |
| OP130 | <p>We also resolve to further strengthen the United Nations human rights system with the aim of ensuring effective enjoyment by all of all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to</p> |

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| | <p>development. We reaffirm that the international community must treat all human rights in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We also resolve to further strengthen [China alt: /support] ... <p>... the United Nations human rights system [Switzerland, Paraguay, El Salvador add; EU reserve: , in particular the system of UN treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council – and its mechanisms and subsidiary bodies,] [European Union add; US del: including upgrading the Human Rights Council to the status of a principal organ of the United Nations]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Costa Rica, EU, Paraguay add; UK open with edits; Egypt del: /.../ We recognise the importance of the preventive role of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms and the impact this has on peace and security and development /.../ ▪ Argentina, Paraguay add; EU comment (listing); UK open with edits: We commit to implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which were endorsed by the Human Rights Council in its Resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011, and strengthen the United Nations Protect, Respect and Remedy framework. ▪ LMG-5, Brazil and other MS proposed to include language to ensure the universality, objectivity, and non-selectivity in the consideration of human rights issues and elimination of double-standards. ▪ Costa Rica, Colombia add; LMG-5 del: We commit to support inclusive, meaningful and consistent civil society participation across the United Nations /.../ We support the appointment of a United Nations Envoy to collaborate closely with civil society. |
| <p>5.7. Identifying and addressing complex global shocks</p> | |
| <p>OP131</p> | <p>We commit to improving the international response to complex global shocks of significant scale and severity, guided by the principles of equity, solidarity and partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brazil added “while fully respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States” to the language in the zero draft. ▪ European Union add; Brazil, Argentina reserve: We further commit to continuously assess and manage our global common goods, through international cooperation and partnership, in order to ensure their sustainability and resilience against global shocks, to adapt and serve future generations. |
| <p>OP132</p> | <p>We therefore encourage the Secretary-General to develop a set of protocols and convene and operationalize an Emergency Platform in the event of such a shock that has an impact on multiple regions of the world and requires a coherent, coordinated and multidimensional response. We note that an Emergency Platform would not be a standing institution or body.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We therefore encourage the Secretary-General [China, Indonesia, Brazil, Bangladesh add; EU del: , in consultation with Member States,] to ... [Brazil, Argentina alt: We will begin discussions to] ... develop a set of protocols and [Malaysia alt: /to] [China, Brazil, US alt: /with clear, realistic, achievable, implementable triggering and exit criteria to] convene and operationalize ... [Brazil, Argentina alt: for convening and operationalizing] ... an Emergency Platform [China add: within existing resources] [Brazil, Argentina add; EU reserve: under the guidance and purview of the [Singapore alt: ECOSOC/GA]] |
| OP133 | <p>We emphasize that the decision to convene an Emergency Platform in response to a complex global shock and the work of an Emergency Platform must fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States. We also emphasize that the decision to convene an Emergency Platform would support and complement the response of United Nations principal organs mandated to respond to crises, and that the convening of an Emergency Platform would not affect the mandated role of any intergovernmental body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>China proposed to add the principle of members-driven and non-objection basis to the decision to convene an Emergency Platform.</i> ▪ Indonesia, EU, Ukraine, Australia, Colombia (with edit), Bangladesh, Morocco, Brazil add; China, RF del: We support the conclusion of the WHO Pandemic Agreement and amendments to the International Health Regulations 2005 and ensuring their alignment. |
| <p>5.8. Developing a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement or go beyond gross domestic product</p> | |
| OP134 | <p>We welcome the development of measures of progress on sustainable development that complement and thus go beyond gross domestic product. These measures should recognize what matters to people, the planet and the future. We recognize this as a critical step in deepening and making effective our commitment to sustainability in all its dimensions, fighting inequality and promoting resilience in an era defined by more frequent and intense shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ US, Canada, Japan, UK comment (cannot link metrics dashboard to concessional financing) ▪ We welcome the development of measures of progress on sustainable development that complement [UK del; Mexico retain: and thus go beyond] gross domestic product [European Union add; Mexico comment (methodology); G-77 del: such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the Human Development Index, which should be reinforced and expanded to include the environmental pillar and measures]. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [G-77 add: We emphasize that] These measures [G-77 add: of progress] should recognize what matters to people, the planet and the future [G-77, Mexico, RF add; Canada, Australia reserve: reflecting progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the capacity of countries to eradicate multidimensional poverty, close socio-economic inequalities and overcome structural gaps faced by developing countries] [Canada, EU, Mexico, Australia add; G-77, RF del: – across all diverse populations of people] <p>[EU add: building on the Global Indicators Framework for SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development]</p> <p>[UK, EU, Mexico add; G-77, RF del: , including by integrating and valuing nature across all levels of government and all sectors, and aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G-77, Mexico add; RF reserve: We decide to initiate a United Nations-led intergovernmental process in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the UN Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product. ▪ G-77, Mexico add; RF reserve: We request the Secretary General to establish an independent high-level expert group, supported by the Statistical Division and taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, to develop a value dashboard for a limited number of key indicators that go beyond GDP, country-owned and universally applicable, and to present the outcome of its work during the 79th session of the General Assembly to inform the UN intergovernmental process. |
| OP135 | <p>We commit to expanding the basis on which we determine country needs and access to concessional development finance to incorporate measures of vulnerability, such as multidimensional vulnerability index.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The G-77 and the US, EU, Japan, and Australia proposed several alternatives to this paragraph (refer p.27 in the compilation text listed under “Resources” section) encouraging to incorporate vulnerability measures, particularly multidimensional vulnerability index, as a criteria.</i> |

| 5.9. Reforming the international financial architecture and ongoing efforts to improve international debt mechanisms | |
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| OP136 | <p>We believe that the international financial architecture urgently needs to be modernized and strengthened to better respond to the challenges of our time and to reflect the reality of today’s world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... to the challenges of our time [UK add; G-77 reserve: , including climate change and biodiversity loss,] and to reflect the reality of today’s world [GCC add: , while remaining focused on its mandate] [Indonesia add: , particularly the needs of developing countries]. ▪ Russian Federation add; US, UK del; G-77 link to G-77 proposal in 139: We encourage IMF Quota Reform to ensure proper representation of developing and least developed economies in IMF governing bodies. |
| OP137 | <p>We believe that recent events, in particular the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, have exposed the weaknesses of the global financial system, and the inequities it perpetuates, in responding to shocks. We agree that reform of the international financial architecture is necessary both to provide greater stability and access to finance, and to offer more complete, equitable and sustainable solutions to future challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>With the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and other overlapping crises having exposed the weaknesses in the global financial system, MS agree to reform the international financial architecture to provide greater stability and access to affordable and unimpeded finance.</i> ▪ Indonesia alt: We agree that reform of the international financial architecture is necessary both to ensure greater lending capacity and to place the SDGs at the heart of its operation in the short term, to enhance its capacity for swift and adequate responses to emerging emergencies in the medium term, and to provide greater long-term financial resilience and stability. /.../ |
| OP138 | <p>We underline the role of the United Nations in global economic governance, in full respect of existing governance mechanisms and mandates independent of the United Nations that preside over specific organizations and rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>G-77 differed with the US, Australia, Japan, Mexico and Canada on the extent of the role of the UN in global economic governance. The G-77 wanted to strengthen the role of the UN in global economic governance, decision making and norm-setting, while the other set of countries want the UN to work in partnership with IFIs or for the global economic organisations to consult more broadly and align with the UN.</i> |
| OP139 | <p>We reiterate the need to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance. We also recommit to open and transparent,</p> |

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| | <p>gender-balanced and merit-based leadership selection in international institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G-77 add; US, EU, Japan, UK del: /.../ we propose that a technical mechanism be established to advise on the most effective way that the participation of developing countries could be broadened and strengthened in international economic governance institutions. We look forward to the work to develop, by June 2025, possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment of International Monetary Fund, including through a new quota formula, under the 17th General Review of Quotas, and [RF support: to urgently conducting the shareholding review of the World Bank, to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy, while ensuring that no developing country is left worse off in terms of voice and shareholding.] ▪ We also recommit to ... [Mexico alt; G-77 oppo: We will work towards] <p>open [Mexico add; G-77 flexible: inclusive,] and transparent, [US del; G-77, EU retain; UK flexible with US add below: gender- [China add: and geographic] balanced] [G-77, RF (link) add: geographically representative] [Australia add: diverse] and merit-based leadership selection in international [G-77 add: financial] institutions [G-77, RF add; Japan del: and call for the heads, management and staff of all international institutions to be selected based on competence [US, EU del: and equitable geographical representation]] [China add: while increasing the representation of underrepresented developing countries] [US, RF (link), UK add; G- 77 del: , and to removing gender-based barriers to advancement in leadership]. [Zero draft without edits: UK support]</p> |
| OP140 | <p>We recognize the role of the multilateral development banks in providing affordable access to long-term capital and accelerating investment in the Sustainable Development Goals. We encourage multilateral development banks to go further in leveraging their capital bases and we call upon on the boards of the banks to pursue general capital increases. We encourage the banks to promote better terms, including longer tenor on loans, increased lending in local currency, and to incorporate measures of vulnerability into their concessional frameworks. We support governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks to enhance representation of developing countries and strengthen trust among their members. We call upon the banks to develop and publish impact reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, and to build internal incentives tied to maximizing impact on the Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We encourage multilateral [Indonesia, RF add: and regional] development banks ... [G-77 alt: We call on multilateral development banks] [Mexico alt: We commit to working with them] <p>... [Switzerland (flexible on placement) add; G-77 reserve: to work better as a system and deepen partnerships and coordination with other development actors, including the UN system. We encourage them] to go further in [Australia, Switzerland add; G-77 del: prudently] leveraging their capital bases [China, RF add: while safeguarding their credit</p> |

ratings and financial sustainability,] [G-77 add: , including by utilising callable capital, while safeguarding financial sustainability,] ...

...and we... call upon...

[UK alt; G-77 oppo: support discussions at]

... the boards [Norway alt; G-77 reserve: /shareholders] of the banks [Norway add; G-77 del: , in dialogue with management of the respective institutions] ...

... to pursue [UK alt; G-77 oppo: /consider] [G-77 alt: /consider the need for] [G-77, China del: general] capital increases [UK add; G-77 del: when there is a strong case to do so] [Norway add; G-77 del: when required].

[Australia, Japan alt; G-77 comment (add not alt): to continue implementing the G20 Roadmap for Implementing the Recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of multilateral development banks Capital Adequacy Frameworks while safeguarding their long-term financial sustainability, robust credit ratings and preferred creditor status]

- We encourage the banks to ...
[G-77 alt: We also call on the banks to] [Mexico alt: and]

[European Union, Switzerland, UK add; G-77 flexible with del: [G-77 del: to enhance private capital and domestic resource mobilization and] work better together as a system. We call on MDBs to step up efforts in the implementation of country platforms to foster collaboration amongst development partners. MDBs can also share diagnostic tools, simplify business processes,]

... promote better [G-77 alt; US, UK oppo: /more favourable lending] terms [G-77 add: for developing countries] [UK add; G-77 del: in line with their mandates and operating models],

... including [Norway add; G-77 del: exploring the potential of] longer tenor on loans [UK add; G-77 del: where appropriate], [UK add; G-77 flexible: innovations to crowd in more private sector investment,] increased lending in local currency, [Indonesia add: enhanced effective responses to debt crisis,] [G-77, RF add: incorporating state contingent debt clauses and to incorporate vulnerability and measures of progress that go beyond and complement GDP]

- *MS call upon and welcome MDBs to publish impact reporting on the SDGs with Norway adding to use indicators consistent with the SDGs and G-77 proposing to build internal incentives tied to maximizing impact on the Goals, while increasing risk tolerance to SDG related investments.*
- *MS support governance reforms at the IFIs geared towards more equitable, fit for the world of today and just shareholding principles that accurately reflect the role of countries in the global economy.*
- *US, Switzerland, UK, and Norway noted the willingness and efforts at MDBs to incorporate measures of vulnerability into concessional lending frameworks while*

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| | <p><i>stressing that concessional finance should remain focused on low-income countries. The G-77 opposed the addition of “willingness” and did not oppose the language as in the zero draft which “encouraged to incorporate measures of vulnerability”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nepal add; EU, RF flexible: We aim to increase the proportion of total Aid for Trade going to least developed countries, [RF comment: provided according to development cooperation effectiveness principles]. We also call for increased support from multilateral development banks and the private sector to meet trade financing needs. ▪ G-77, RF add; UK del: We call on MDBs to provide timely support to developing countries in the design, financing and scaling up of country owned and driven innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps for sustainable development goals, including debt swaps for climate and nature, [Japan del: and debt swaps for food security, while recognizing that debt swaps cannot replace broader debt treatments in unsustainable debt situations, to allow developing countries to use debt service payments for investments in sustainable development]. (Source res 78/137 OP 43) |
| OP141 | <p>We acknowledge that high debt levels and financing costs in developing countries are unsustainable and hinder their progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. We recognize the need to strengthen the global debt architecture to provide timely, predictable and fair debt restructuring and debt relief, when required. We therefore encourage the undertaking of a comprehensive review of the sovereign debt architecture, with a view to making concrete recommendations for reform to the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025. We recommend that such a review should include an update of the principles of responsible borrowing and lending, a review of existing tools for debt sustainability analysis, and proposed mechanisms to strengthen information-sharing and transparency among all creditors and borrowers. We acknowledge that state-contingent debt instruments could further strengthen borrower resilience and encourage consideration of their use where appropriate, with a view to providing breathing room to countries hit by shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ /.../ strengthen [G-77 alt: /of] [Norway alt: /improve] the global debt architecture [European Union, US, Japan add; G-77 del: notably by stepping up the implementation of the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner] to provide [Norway del; G-77 retain: timely,] ... <p>... predictable [Switzerland, European Union add; G-77 flexible: , orderly,] [European Union add; G-77 flexible: coordinated] [Indonesia add: effective, comprehensive, systematic,] [G-77, RF add; US, UK del: balanced, development oriented] and fair [Switzerland alt: /coordinated case-by-case] debt restructuring and debt relief, ... [Norway alt: rules, timelines and procedures that will facilitate debt restructuring and debt relief,]</p> <p>... when [European Union alt: /where] required [European Union add: with participation of all public and private creditors]. /.../</p> <p>[G-77, RF alt, US, EU, UK oppo: on a case by case basis, through collective action and fair burden sharing, with the participation of the international community, including private</p> |

creditors. [Japan del: MDBs should provide adequate measures to ease the multilateral debt burden by enhancing positive net flows to debt stressed countries]]

- We therefore encourage [US del; RF, G-77 retain: the undertaking of] a [Norway del; RF retain: comprehensive] review of the sovereign debt architecture, [G-77, RF add; US, EU, UK del: under the auspices of the United Nations,] with a view to making [G-77 alt: /informing] ...

... [Norway del: concrete] recommendations ... [UK alt: proposals]
[G-77 del phrase]

... for reform [Norway alt; G-77 oppo: /improvements to the existing structures on debt restructuring] to ...
[G-77 del phrase]

... the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025.

- Switzerland alt; G-77 oppo: We therefore encourage continued efforts to review the sovereign debt architecture, with the International Monetary Fund leading according efforts on the part of international financial institutions.
- European Union, UK alt; G-77 oppo: We encourage the efforts of the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable participants to widen communication and foster a common understanding among a larger group of key stakeholders, both within and outside the Common Framework, for facilitating effective debt treatments.
- G-77, RF (comment on nature of review) add; US, Japan, EU, UK del: We recommend that such a review should include, inter alia, /.../ an assessment of the spillover impact of the developed countries' macroeconomic policies adjustment, and the international financial institutions' policies, including the existing structure of IMF's charges and surcharges, on the borrowing costs and debt burdens of developing countries. /.../
- UK, EU add; G-77 del and comment on CRDC; RF del: We commit to scaling up 'Climate resilient debt clauses' as a mechanism to help prevent build-up of unsustainable debt by allowing a country to pause debt repayments when a climate shock (or health emergency) occurs, freeing up fiscal resources to respond to and recover from the shock.
- European Union add; UK open to discuss; G-77 del: We recognise the need for innovative solutions to [RF del: achieve proper financing of global common goods such as climate and biodiversity ...
- G-77, RF add; US, Japan, UK del: We further acknowledge that countries with substantial IMF loans are burdened with additional interest in the form of surcharges, and that the existing structure of IMF surcharges is inefficient and inequitable. We call for the immediate suspension of IMF surcharges and for the urgent revision of the surcharges policy.

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| <p>OP142</p> | <p>We will work together to improve the global financial safety net in a world prone to systemic shocks. We welcome ongoing efforts to rechannel Special Drawing Rights to countries most in need, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of Special Drawing Rights. We encourage the development of proposals for standing instruments to accelerate the issuance and the re-allocation of Special Drawing Rights in response to global crises. We call for access to liquidity finance based on need and vulnerability, while respecting debt sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G-77 add; UK del: we note with concern that progress in re-channeling has been slow. We call on all countries to urgently redeem their unfulfilled pledges to re- channel \$100 billion in SDRs in a timely manner, including through MDBs, and encourage developed countries to make additional commitments, ▪ G-77 add; US, Japan, UK del: We call for /.../ an additional allocation of 500 billion of Special Drawing Rights and ensure they are designed to benefit those countries most in need. We call for a fundamental review of the role and use of SDRs and encourage the development of a mechanism for more automated and accelerated SDR issuance and reallocation in a countercyclical manner or in response to shocks, with allocations based on need and to catalyze their potential as a source of financing for sustainable development. ▪ G-77, RF add; US, Japan, EU del: While respecting debt sustainability the IMF should urgently reconsider developing a new multilateral facility to ensure that all countries have the necessary access to foreign currencies during global crises. ▪ China add; US, UK del: We call on the Executive Board of IMF to work to develop, by June 2025, possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment through a new quota formula, under the 17th General Review of Quotas. ▪ G-77 (comment on ongoing), RF (comment on ongoing) add; US, Japan, UK del: We call for making IMF lending more flexible, with fewer conditionalities and access limits. We note with concern that for longer-term programs from the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST), and Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), access is limited by underfunding, program preconditions, long application and disbursement processes, and high unsustainable debt burdens of prospective applicants. In this regard, we call on the IMF to revise the adequacy of the RST in upcoming reviews, including the need for the RST to include a broader menu of eligible challenges with an impact on the balance of payments beyond Climate Change and Pandemics, increasing the access limits which are insufficient for the needs of middle-income countries, and reassessing the requirement of prior Upper Credit Tranche (UCT) facility and the compatibility of this precondition with the objective of building resiliency. |
| <p>OP143</p> | <p>We call for consistent regulation of bank and non-bank entities in the financial sector, for mandatory sustainability reporting for large corporations, and for strengthening sustainability ratings to make these consistent, credible and impactful. We look forward to the intergovernmental discussions on a framework convention on international tax cooperation in order to strengthen international tax cooperation and make it fully inclusive and more effective.</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We look forward to [Mexico alt: /recognize that] [Canada alt: /note] the [Switzerland add: suggestions resulting from the] [Mexico add: upcoming] intergovernmental discussions on [Indonesia add: developing] a [Russian Federation add: UN] framework convention on international tax cooperation ... <p>...in order to...</p> <p>[Mexico alt: provide an opportunity to] [Switzerland alt: /on how to]</p> <p>... strengthen international tax cooperation and make it fully [Switzerland alt: /more] inclusive and [Switzerland del: more] effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ G-77 add; US, UK del: We call to reduce borrowing costs for developing countries by establishing a public credit rating agency (CRA) or modifying the role of existing CRAs to foster a more development friendly investment environment. |
| OP144 | <p>We welcome the Secretary-General’s decision to convene a biennial summit at the level of Heads of State and Government between the members of the Group of 20 and the members of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of the international financial institutions, in order to achieve progress in building a stronger and fairer international financial architecture</p> |
| <p>5.9 bis. Promoting a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system</p> | |
| | <p>Indonesia, RF (comment on MTS) add; EU comment (WTO language); US del: We commit to strengthen effective participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system that is open, fair and non-discriminatory– as well as ensuring they can secure a share in the growth in international trade that commensurate with the needs of their economic development.</p> |
| <p>5.10. OUTER SPACE</p> | |
| OP145 | <p>We will foster the peaceful and sustainable uses of outer space for the benefit of all. We recognize that outer space is a rapidly changing environment and that there is an urgent need to increase international cooperation to harness the potential of space as a major driver of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Singapore, Costa Rica, and the EU proposed language supporting efforts to promote an open, inclusive, and rules-based approach to outer space. China added that we should preserve the “international order in outer space, of which the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies is the cornerstone”.</i> ▪ China, Costa Rica add: We acknowledge the “Space2030” Agenda as a forward-looking strategy [EU reserve: for reaffirming and strengthening the contribution of space activities and space tools for the achievement of global agendas]. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Russian Federation add; Costa Rica propose merge; UK, Ukraine del; LMG-5 flexible to merge; Switzerland reserve: /.../ Given the dynamically expanding areas of outer space activities, the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should continue developing new international regulatory legal frameworks. |
| OP146 | <p>We are concerned that the increased number of objects in outer space will jeopardize long-term sustainability, compromising our ability to leverage space for sustainable development on Earth for present and future generations, and recognize the need for urgent action to enhance cooperation and coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We are concerned that ... [European Union alt; LMG-5 oppo: We recognize the need for urgent action to enhance cooperation and coordination and ensure that] <p>... the increased [Switzerland, Brazil alt: /increasing] number of objects [US alt: /increased activities and objects] in outer space will [European Union alt, Brazil oppo: /does not] [US alt, Brazil oppo: /could] jeopardize long-term sustainability [European Union, Switzerland add: of outer space activities or], /.../</p> <p>China alt; UK oppo; Switzerland reserve: the right of States to the [Uruguay del: rational] exploitation [Uruguay alt: exploration] and utilization of outer space is being jeopardized</p> <p>... compromising [European Union alt: /compromise] our ability to leverage space for sustainable development [Brazil, Costa Rica add; UK del: on an equitable basis] [LMG-5 add; EU, UK del: in an equitable manner] on Earth for present and future generations, ...</p> <p>... and recognize the need for urgent action to enhance [Switzerland, Costa Rica add: international] cooperation and coordination [LMG-5, Brazil, Paraguay add; EU del: and address the needs of developing countries to access [UK add: the benefits of space, science and] related technologies]. [European Union del phrase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Russia raised concern regarding the use of space systems declared as civilian to support warfare operations of foreign armed forces.</i> |
| OP147 | <p>We commit to urgently developing frameworks for international cooperation in the areas of space traffic management, space debris removal, and space resource activities, including coordination of missions and exchange of data and findings from the exploration, exploitation and utilization of the Moon and other celestial bodies, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and in consultation with relevant bodies of the United Nations system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We commit to ... <p>... [LMG-5 add; Costa Rica del: examine the possibility of] [LMG-5, US, Canada del: urgently] [Australia add; Costa Rica del: explore the] developing [Australia alt: /development of] [US, Ukraine add: standards, best practices and] [Indonesia, Costa Rica</p> |

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| | <p>add: governance] frameworks [Brazil, LMG-5 add: regulations and instruments] for international cooperation ...</p> <p>[UK alt: improving international cooperation]</p> <p>... in the areas of [Mexico add: peaceful uses of outer] space traffic management, space debris [Brazil, LMG-5 add: mitigation and] [Japan, Costa Rica add; Brazil open: mitigation and remediation, including] removal [Canada alt: /mitigation], [GCC, Morocco add: space security] and space resource activities, ...</p> <p>[Indonesia alt: in various areas of space sustainability, including space traffic management, space debris removal, and space resource activities] /.../</p> <p>[US, UK alt; Costa Rica comment (add not alt): including coordination of missions, including sharing of mission data consistent with the Outer Space Treaty, and exchange of scientific results from the exploration and utilization of the Moon and other celestial bodies,]</p> <p>... through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [European Union alt: We recognize the need to tackle the challenge of debris mitigation as a priority, develop frameworks for international cooperation in the areas of space traffic management /.../ The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space remains the principal forum to address these challenges in an open and inclusive way in consultation with other relevant bodies of the United Nations system and notably by strengthening the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs.] |
| OP148 | <p>We resolve to broaden space cooperation to enable inclusive, pragmatic and future-proof decision-making on space sustainability and the use of space technologies to sustain life on Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The EU, Costa Rica and others, with opposition from LMG-5, called for an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach in the decision-making processes related to space cooperation that includes IOs, commercial actors, and civil society.</i> ▪ South Africa, Brazil add; EU reserve: and call on countries with advanced levels of space development to also avail their scientific and legal expertise through cooperation agreements to countries with lower levels of space development. ▪ Russian Federation add; UK, Paraguay open to discuss: We commit to fully abiding by the UNGA decisions related to the division of labor between the UN organizations and negotiation platforms: the issues [EU, Ukraine alt: of peaceful cooperation in outer space/the issues related to the exploitation and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes] should be discussed at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in Vienna, and the issues of preventing an arms race in outer space – at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva [EU, Ukraine add: or any body tasked with this matter by the UN GA First Committee] within the framework of the UN disarmament machinery. |