



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 38

UN-Packing Rev.1 of the Pact for the Future Chapter 5: Transforming global governance

Comparison of the Zero Draft, Compilation Text, and Rev.1



PROJECT TEAM: Ishaan Shah (*Lead Author, Bulletin No. 38*), Eliane El Haber, Fergus Watt, Jebilson Raja Joslin, Jeffery Huffines and Mwendwa Kiogora

UN-Packing Rev.1 of the Pact for the Future

Chapter 5: Transforming global governance

ABOUT: The Zero Draft of the Pact for the Future was released on January 26th, 2024. Thereafter, a compilation text with Member States' extensive comments on the Zero Draft was negotiated until April 2024. After receiving the mandate from the Membership to consolidate the Pact into a more concise and action-oriented document, Rev.1 of the Pact of the Future was released by the Co-facilitators (Germany and Namibia) on May 14th 2024. This bulletin will focus on “Chapter 5: Transforming global governance” comparing the Zero Draft, compilation text, and Rev.1.

METHODOLOGY: This bulletin will focus on Chapter 5 and compare the Zero Draft, compilation text, and Rev.1, identifying the key terminology, language, and paragraphs that were removed, modified, maintained, or added. The first column is verbatim language from Rev.1 of the Pact for the Future. The second and third columns that compare Rev.1 with the Zero Draft and compilation texts (respectively) are observations from the lead author of this Bulletin. Verbatim language from the Zero Draft and compilation text has been placed in quotation marks.

RESOURCES:

- [Zero Draft](#) of the Pact for the Future
- [Compilation text \(as of 3 April 2024\)](#)
- [Rev.1](#) of the Pact for the Future

HEADLINES:

- The structure of Chapter 5 of the Pact for the Future has evolved over time:
 - The Zero Draft contained 33 operational paragraphs that were divided into 10 sub-headings:
 - 5.1 Reform of the Security Council
 - 5.2 Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
 - 5.3 Strengthening ECOSOC
 - 5.4 Strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission
 - 5.5 Deepening Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Organizations
 - 5.6 Strengthening the Human Rights pillar of the United Nations
 - 5.7 Identifying and addressing complex global shocks
 - 5.8 Developing a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement or go beyond GDP

- 5.9 Reforming the international financial architecture and ongoing efforts to improve international debt mechanisms
 - 5.10 Outer space
- The compilation text, given that it includes all of the inputs from the Membership, inflated the Chapter from 5 pages to over 40 pages of content.
 - Rev.1 of the Pact for the Future is a streamlined version of the compilation text. At only 22 pages it has transformed the language into readable, concise, and action-oriented paragraphs to be adopted at the level of Heads of State and Government. Chapter 5 now has 19 overarching paragraphs (not including sub-paragraphs) with the following structure:
 - 2 ‘scene-setting’ paragraphs
 - 17 Actions:
 1. We commit to transforming global governance and reinvigorating the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.
 2. Reform of the Security Council.
 3. We will increase our efforts to revitalize the work of the General Assembly.
 4. We will strengthen the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
 5. We will strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.
 6. We will reform and strengthen the United Nations.
 7. We will strengthen the United Nations’ human rights pillar to ensure the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and respond to new and emerging challenges.
 8. We will continue to reform the governance of the international financial architecture so that it reduces inequities and reflects today’s world.
 9. We will reform the international financial architecture to mobilize adequate volumes of capital to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, and direct financing to those most in need.
 10. We will reform the international financial architecture to enable countries to borrow with confidence, promote access to affordable credit, prevent unsustainable borrowing, and facilitate timely, coordinated and fair debt restructuring and debt relief.
 11. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it shields countries equitably during systemic shocks and makes the financial system more stable.
 12. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it can meet the challenge of climate change.

13. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement gross domestic product.
14. We will strengthen the international response to complex global shocks.
15. We will strengthen the international governance arrangements for the environment to enhance cooperation and deliver on our ambition to protect our planet.
16. We will strengthen our engagement and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to deliver on existing commitments and address new and emerging challenges.
17. We will strengthen the governance of outer space to foster the peaceful, safe, secure and sustainable uses of outer space for the benefit of all humanity, including developing countries.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- In the negotiations of the compilation text, Member States decided that in order to avoid duplicating processes, they would leave the negotiations of this element of the Chapter to the IGN process. The language on Security Council reform will be proposed by the Co-facilitors in Rev.2 of the Pact for the Future which is expected to be released in mid-July 2024 (after the High-Level Political Forum).
- Language on the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General remains similar to paragraph 118 of the Zero Draft. However, references to “and other executive heads” in paragraph 118 of the Zero Draft have been removed. Additionally, the principles of “merit” and “regional rotation” have been added to Rev.1.
- Language on monopolies on senior posts proposed by ACT in the compilation text was not retained in Rev.1.
- On paragraph (d) of Rev.1, language on the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General is based on inputs from Australia, ACT, and the European Union in the compilation text. However, the action point of encouraging Member States to nominate women as candidates for these positions has been removed.
- While language was put forward by several Member States on the General Assembly and its contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in paragraph 119 of the compilation text, the language seen in paragraph 48 (b) of Rev.1 is a new formulation.
- Language contained in paragraph 49 (e) of Rev.1 did not feature in the Zero Draft. The paragraph reads: “Request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council on how to ensure that the modalities, functions, working methods and procedures of the Commission are fit for the future.”
- The language seen in paragraph 50 (b) of Rev.1 on the peacebuilding Commission supporting Member States to progress their nationally owned prevention efforts did not feature in the Zero Draft or compilation text.
- Language on reform of the United Nations itself was not featured in the Zero Draft extensively. The additions seen here are based on inputs that are in the compilation text.

- Paragraph 51 (c) is based on language from the compilation text proposed by the EU as paragraph 127 sexies. that reads, “We reaffirm the importance of a more strategic, responsive, collaborative and integrated UN Development system for accelerated SDG delivery and resolve to continue our efforts towards strengthening the pivotal coordination role of the Resident Coordinators in enhancing SDG support in line with country needs and priorities and with a firm basis in the UN Charter, its principles and values.”
- Language on Human Rights Defenders was proposed by several delegations, including the EU, Argentina, and Canada, and the Republic of Korea in Chapter 2. The source of language “as important partners” is a new addition by the co-facilitators.
- Language on IFA reform, governance reform, and trust building is based on streamlined language from a G-77 add to paragraph 139 and Japan’s alt to paragraph 140 of the compilation text.
- Language on the Common Framework for Debt Treatment as seen in paragraph (d) of Rev.1 is based on EU and GCC adds in paragraph 141 of the compilation text. The EU addition reads: “notably by stepping up the implementation of the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner”. The G-77 and LMG were flexible on this reference.
- Paragraph 58 (c) of Rev.1 on developing a set of metrics to inform future access to and concessionality in climate and development financing is new language that did not feature in the Zero Draft of compilation text.
- It should be noted that after much deliberation in the negotiations of the compilation text, Member States agreed that the Emergency Platform proposed in the Zero Draft should be adapted to move away from being a singular a standing institution or entity. Rather, Member States agreed that it should be multiple platforms that are tailored around specific issues. Thus, the language in Rev.1 is largely based on the discussions and proposals from the negotiations of the compilation text.
- Brazil proposed to replace “Emergency Platform” with “emergency platforms” in the compilation text reading.
- Canada proposed language on the “meaningful participation” of stakeholders in an alt in paragraph 116 of the compilation text. The language on expertise and partners in paragraph 62 (a) of Rev.1 are new additions that did not feature in the Zero Draft or compilation text.
- The language in paragraph 62 (e) of Rev.1 on national parliaments is based on proposals in the compilation from Belarus (add in paragraph 131 bis. Followed by an alt) and Guatemala (117 ter.).
- The EU introduced language on civil society participation matters related to outer-space during the compilation text reading.
- During the negotiations of outer-space matters, delegations made clear that discussions on such matters should be left to the experts in Vienna and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as well as the General Assembly decisions.

Hence, the language has been streamlined by the co-facilitators with an emphasis on the preambular language rather than the operative language.

COMPARISON:

Chapter 5: Transforming global governance		
Rev.1	Zero Draft	Compilation text
Introductory paragraphs		
<p>45. Today, our multilateral system, constructed in the aftermath of Second World War, is under unprecedented strain. It has had remarkable achievements in the past eighty years. But we are not complacent about the future of our international order, and we know it cannot stand still. Without fundamental changes to our multilateral institutions, a recognition of the need for greater international cooperation, and an unwavering commitment to the Charter and international law, global challenges could overwhelm and threaten all of humanity. Without a transformation in global governance, the positive progress we have seen across all three pillars of the United Nations’ work in recent decades could unravel. We will not allow this to happen.</p> <p>46. Our priority is to renew people’s trust in global institutions by making them more representative of today’s world and more effective at delivering on the commitments that we have made to one another and our people. We renew our commitment to international cooperation, guided by the principles of trust, equity, solidarity and universality. We will transform global governance and strengthen the</p>	<p>The first two introductory paragraphs to Chapter 5 are an amalgamation of new language to set the scene for the following action points.</p> <p>While the sentence formation of these opening paragraphs are new, the language and concepts have been featured in both the Zero Draft and the compilation text.</p> <p>Notable themes which the Member States are in agreement on are - the unwavering commitment to the UN Charter, to the concept of renewing trust, and the recognition that the current multilateral system is under strain.</p>	

<p>multilateral system to help us achieve a world that is safer, more peaceful, more just, more equal, more inclusive, more sustainable, and more prosperous.</p>		
<p>Action 36. We commit to transforming global governance and reinvigorating the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.</p>		
<p>47. We will work together to ensure that the multilateral system, with the United Nations at its centre, can tackle the challenges and seize the opportunities of today and tomorrow. We resolve to make the multilateral system more:</p> <p>(a) Effective and capable of delivering on our promises, with strengthened accountability and compliance mechanisms to ensure our commitments are met and to rebuild trust in global institutions.</p> <p>(b) Prepared for the future, building capabilities and harnessing technology and data to anticipate risks, seize opportunities, act early and manage uncertainty.</p> <p>(c) Just, equitable and representative of today's world to ensure that all Member States can meaningfully participate in global decision-making in multilateral institutions, especially developing countries.</p> <p>(d) Inclusive to allow for the meaningful participation of a diverse range of actors beyond States, while reaffirming the intergovernmental character of the United Nations and the unique and central role of States in meeting global challenges.</p> <p>(e) Interconnected, to ensure that the multilateral system can draw together existing institutional capacities, overcome</p>	<p>The principle of accountable institutions only featured in Chapter 2 (paragraph 50) of the Zero Draft. The addition to Chapter 5 is a new reference.</p> <p>There are new references to technology, a representative multilateral system to ensure the meaningful participation of all Member States, and the principle of interconnectedness.</p> <p>The language of paragraph (d) of Rev.1 on the meaningful participation of a diverse range of actors beyond States and reaffirming the intergovernmental character of the United Nations is taken from the Chapeau (paragraph 17) of the Zero Draft. The latter part of paragraph (e) of Rev.1 on institutional capacities is also language taken from paragraph 17 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>While the principle of predictable financing is featured in the Zero Draft, the language seen in Rev.1 in the context of the United Nations as a whole, including reference to Member</p>	<p>The concepts outlined in 47 (a) of Rev.1 are new. While the principles of accountability featured during the negotiations of the compilation text, the call for strengthened compliance mechanisms with a view to ensure commitments are met and to rebuild trust in global institutions is new language.</p> <p>The language contained in paragraph (b) on technology and (c) on the meaningful participation of Member States in decision-making as seen in Rev.1 are new language additions.</p> <p>In paragraph (d) of Rev.1, language has been taken and adapted from compilation text inputs for paragraph 116:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language on “meaningful participation” was introduced by Mexico. • Mexico, the EU, UK, Canada, and Switzerland suggested the addition of language on “civil society”, “academia”, and the “private sector”. However, such references have not been reflected in Rev.1. • The LMG Group proposed changing the word “maintaining” in the Zero Draft to “reaffirming” (the intergovernmental character of the

<p>fragmentation and comprehensively address multidimensional, multisectoral challenges.</p> <p>(f) Financially stable, by ensuring adequate, sustainable and predictable financing for the United Nations, and to that end we commit to meet our financial obligations in full, on time and without conditions.</p>	<p>States meeting their financial obligations is new language.</p>	<p>United Nations). This amendment has been reflected in Rev.1.</p> <p>The language on Member States meeting their financial obligations in full is based on language inputs from the EU in paragraph 116.bis of the compilation text.</p>
<p><i>[Action 37. Reform of the Security Council]</i></p>		
<p><i>[Cofacilitators Note: It is clear from Member State and stakeholder inputs that reform of the Security Council remains a priority for the Summit of the Future, and we are committed to achieving an ambitious outcome in the Pact for the Future. We will present initial language on this issue in June 2024.]</i></p>	<p>It should be noted that there is a parallel Intergovernmental Negotiation (IGN) process that is ongoing on the topic of reform of the UN Security Council. This process is being facilitated by Austria and Kuwait.</p> <p>The IGN has published four versions of an input that intends on feeding into the negotiations of this action item in the Pact.</p> <p>The debates around Security Council reforms, as can be expected, are contentious and cover several agenda items. For more information on the IGN process, you can review a separate Bulletin that has been created here.</p>	<p>In the negotiations of the compilation text, Member States decided that in order to avoid duplicating processes, they would leave the negotiations of this element of the Chapter to the IGN process. The Co-facilitators of the Pact therefore left this note in the text as a placeholder:</p> <p><i>“[5.1. Reform of the Security Council] [Cofacilitators Note: It is clear from Member State and stakeholder inputs that reform of the Security Council remains a priority for the Summit of the Future, and we are committed to achieving an ambitious outcome in the Pact for the Future. We will present initial language on this issue in June 2024.]”</i></p>
<p>Action 38. We will increase our efforts to revitalize the work of the General Assembly.</p>		
<p>48. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative,</p>	<p>The language on reaffirming the central position of the General</p>	<p>Language on “enhance” the General Assembly was proposed by Australia, Indonesia, and El Salvador, and supported</p>

<p>polycymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Further enhance and make full use of the role and authority of the General Assembly to address evolving global challenges, in full compliance with the Charter.</p> <p>(b) Enhance ways in which the General Assembly can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and strengthen its coordination with the Security Council, in particular by taking action on threats to international peace and security.</p> <p>(c) Ensure that the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General is guided by the principles of merit, transparency, inclusiveness and regional rotation.</p> <p>(d) Take into account during the next, and in subsequent, selection and appointment processes the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General.</p>	<p>Assembly is verbatim paragraph 117 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on making full use of the authority of the General Assembly is new.</p> <p>Language on the relationship between the General Assembly and Security Council has been strengthened from paragraph 119 of the Zero Draft, which read: “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> <p>Language on the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General remains similar to paragraph 118 of the Zero Draft. However, references to “and other executive heads” in paragraph 118 of the Zero Draft have been removed. Additionally, the principles of “merit” and “regional rotation” have been added to Rev.1.</p> <p>Paragraph (d) of Rev.1 on the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General is new language that was not in the Zero Draft.</p>	<p>by several delegations in the compilation text.</p> <p>While language was put forward by several Member States on the General Assembly and its contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in paragraph 119 of the compilation text, the language seen in paragraph 48 (b) of Rev.1 is a new formulation. The following excerpt from the compilation texts highlights the textual proposals put forward by delegations which have been streamlined to form paragraph 48 (b) of Rev.1:</p> <p>119. We will [US alt; Brazil oppo: /intend to] continue ... [Australia, El Salvador, ACT alt: We recognise the functions, powers, and role of the General Assembly in matters related to the maintenance of international peace and security, and we commit to continuing] ... our efforts to enhance ways in which the General Assembly can [Singapore, Morocco add: strengthen its [UK alt: coordination/cooperation] with the , 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] [Indonesia alt: our efforts to enhance the contribution of the General Assembly] [LMG-5 alt: We acknowledge that the General Assembly can contribute] ... to the maintenance of international peace and security</p>
---	--	--

		<p>[Indonesia add: , particularly on a situation of a dire humanitarian crisis,] [China add: and promotion of development] and enhance [El Salvador, ACT alt: /strengthen] its [UK alt: coordination/cooperation] [El Salvador alt: US del: /and complementarity] with the Security Council [China add: and ECOSOC], with full respect to existing mandates [El Salvador, 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]. [Singapore, Japan alt: 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> <p>[LMG-5 alt: without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Security Council in this domain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations]</p> <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.]</p> <p>On paragraph (c) of Rev.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addition of “merit” was suggested by Canada. • Language on regional representation (which has shifted to “rotation” in Rev.1 as per Liechtenstein’s input)
--	--	--

		<p>was proposed in the compilation text by Mexico, Malaysia, Brazil, South Africa, LMG, El Salvador</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language on gender balance has been removed alongside regional rotation. • Language on monopolies on senior posts proposed by ACT in the compilation text was not retained in Rev.1. <p>On paragraph (d) of Rev.1, language on the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General is based on inputs from Australia, ACT, and the European Union in the compilation text. However, the action point of encouraging Member States to nominate women as candidates for these positions has been removed.</p>
<p>Action 39. We will strengthen the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>		
<p>49. 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 agree to:</p> <p>(a) Strengthen cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and both the Security Council and Peacebuilding Commission, and between the Economic and Social Council and the international financial institutions.</p> <p>(b) Facilitate more structured, meaningful and inclusive engagement of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the</p>	<p>Paragraph 49 of Rev.1 is verbatim the first sentence of paragraph 120 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 49 (a) of Rev.1 has taken language from paragraph 122 of the Zero Draft. The call for cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the international financial institutions did not appear in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 49 (b) of Rev.1 is based on language from paragraph 121 of the Zero Draft. The term “meaningful” did not appear in the Zero Draft. The</p>	<p>The addition of language calling for cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and the international financial institutions is based on Indonesia’s input in the compilation text as seen in paragraph 120 quinquies. The language has been streamlined from a listing proposed by Indonesia of “the IMF, the World Bank, and other multilateral development banks and relevant international financial institutions”.</p> <p>The term “meaningful” in paragraph 49 (b) of Rev.1 is based on the EU’s add in the compilation text for paragraph 121 of the Zero Draft.</p>

<p>Economic and Social Council in the activities of the Council.</p> <p>(c) 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> <p>(d) Revitalize the Commission on the Status of Women, including to promote the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to achieve gender equality, the empowerment, and the human rights of all women and girls.</p> <p>(e) Request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council on how to ensure that the modalities, functions, working methods and procedures of the Commission are fit for the future.</p>	<p>language in paragraph 121 on “together with major groups, the private sector, youth, local governments and other relevant stakeholders and regional organizations” has been streamlined, while “in the activities of the Council and its functional and regional commissions” has been retained in Rev.1.</p> <p>Paragraph 49 (c) of Rev.1 on the ECOSOC Youth Forum is based on language from the second sentence of paragraph 121 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 49 (d) of Rev.1 is a streamlined version of paragraph 123 of the Zero Draft on revitalising CSW. The language is verbatim from elements of the second sentence. The first sentence on committing to further strengthening gender equality and women and girls’ human rights at the UN and the latter part of the second sentence on addressing situations of violations of women’s and girls’ rights, including gross and systematic violations, has been streamlined from the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language contained in paragraph 49 (e) of Rev.1 did not feature in the Zero Draft.</p>	
Action 40. We will strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.		

<p>50. We affirm our commitment to strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission, including through the 2025 review of the peacebuilding architecture, to bring a more strategic approach and greater coherence to international peacebuilding efforts. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Enhance the role of the Commission as a platform for conflict prevention and sustaining peace, including through sharing good practices among Member States and mobilizing political and financial support for national prevention efforts.</p> <p>(b) Make greater use of the Commission to support Member States progress their nationally owned prevention efforts.</p> <p>(c) Strengthen the Commission’s role in advising and acting as a bridge to all relevant United Nations bodies and facilitating the inclusion of stakeholders’ perspectives on peacebuilding.</p> <p>(d) Establish a more systematic and strategic partnership between the Commission and the international financial institutions to mobilize financing for sustaining peace and to help align national development, peacebuilding and prevention strategies.</p> <p>(e) Ensure the Commission plays a vital support role to countries during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council and United Nations Country Teams.</p>	<p>Paragraph 50 of Rev.1 is based on paragraph 124 of the Zero Draft (the first and last sentences).</p> <p>Paragraph 50 (a) is based on language from the penultimate sentence of paragraph 125 of the Zero Draft. The specific references to mobilizing “political and financial support” for national prevention efforts has been expanded from the term “resources” in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>The language seen in paragraph 50 (b) did not feature in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 50 (c) of Rev.1 is based on paragraph 124 of the Zero Draft (second sentence), however, the reference to “including international financial institutions” has been shifted to a new paragraph (50 (d)) of Rev.1.</p> <p>The language seen in paragraph 50 (e) is based on the last sentence of paragraph 125 of the Zero Draft. Language on the role of UN Country Teams did not feature in the Zero Draft and is a new addition.</p>	<p>The shift in language from “resources” to mobilizing “political and financial” support in Paragraph 50 (a) is based on a language alt proposal from El Salvador, supported by Uruguay, EU, and Brazil, among others, during the compilation text negotiations.</p> <p>The language seen in paragraph 50 (b) did not feature in the compilation text.</p> <p>Many delegations provided extensive inputs on language that relates to the relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and other UN bodies, as well as with international financial institutions. These inputs have streamlined into paragraphs 50 (c) and (d) of Rev.1.</p> <p>The addition of language on UN Country Teams is based on a Mexico add in the compilation text to paragraph 125 of the Zero Draft.</p>
<p>Action 41. We will reform and strengthen the United Nations.</p>		
	<p>Language on reform of the United Nations itself was not featured in the</p>	<p>Language on supporting the Secretary General to achieve a more agile, responsive,</p>

<p>51. We underline the importance of the United Nations remaining effective, efficient and impactful. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Support the Secretary-General to achieve a more agile, responsive and resilient United Nations that is better able to support Member States and deliver on its mandate, including on financial and management issues.</p> <p>(b) Request the Secretary-General continue efforts to implement his UN 2.0 vision to enhance the Organization’s capabilities in innovation, data analytics, digital transformation, strategic foresight and behavioural science.</p> <p>(c) Strengthen and sustainably fund the United Nations development system, including the Resident Coordinator system, to more effectively support countries to meet their sustainable development ambitions and ensure it can address new and emerging challenges.</p>	<p>Zero Draft extensively. The additions seen here are based on inputs that are in the compilation text.</p> <p>Language on UN 2.0 did feature in the Zero Draft; however, it was in Chapter 3, paragraph 101, and in the context of “enhancing capabilities in data analytics, digital transformation, strategic foresight, and results orientation.” This language is seen in paragraph 51 (b) of Rev.1 with the addition of “behavioural science” to the listing.</p> <p>The language has also shifted from “welcoming the Secretary-General’s vision to work towards a UN 2.0” in the Zero Draft to requesting the Secretary General to “continue to implement his UN 2.0 vision”.</p>	<p>and resilient United Nations and UN 2.0 is based on Indonesia’s 123 bis. in the compilation text reading: “We underline the importance of the work of the UN to remains effective and impactful in implementing its mandate and 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> <p>This was supported by the EU, LMG, Australia, and the US, with Switzerland asking for this language to be linked UN 2.0.</p> <p>Paragraph 51 (c) is based on language from the compilation text proposed by the EU as paragraph 127 sexies. that reads, “We reaffirm the importance of a more strategic, responsive, collaborative and integrated UN Development system for accelerated SDG delivery and resolve to continue our efforts towards strengthening the pivotal coordination role of the Resident Coordinators in enhancing SDG support in line with country needs and priorities and with a firm basis in the UN Charter, its principles and values.”</p> <p>Switzerland, Colombia, the UK, and the US supported this language.</p>
<p>Action 42. We will strengthen the United Nations’ human rights pillar to ensure the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and respond to new and emerging challenges.</p>		

<p>52. Following the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, we are committed to actively promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. We commit to fulfill our respective obligations to respect, protect and uphold human rights and to implement all relevant international human rights instruments. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and the Sustainable Development Goals seek to achieve all human rights. Human Rights Defenders must be protected and supported as important partners in achieving our collective commitments. Our ability to uphold human rights in the future will require us to strengthen our capabilities to respond to the negative impact of new technologies, poverty and inequality, climate change and environmental degradation, and threats to international peace and security in new and emerging domains on human rights. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community, including new and emerging challenges in the future.</p> <p>(b) Request the Secretary-General to provide proposals for adequate, sustainable and predictable financing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the aim of steadily and significantly</p>	<p>Language on the opening paragraph of 52 is based on an amalgamation of language in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Reference to the Vienna Declaration is seen in paragraph 128 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on fundamental freedoms and the reference to the right to development is taken from paragraph 8 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on the “universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent” nature of human rights is taken from paragraph 52 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on Human Rights Defenders did not feature in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 52 (a) of Rev.1 is verbatim paragraph 129 of the Zero Draft with the addition of “including new and emerging challenges in the future”.</p> <p>The language of paragraphs 52 (b) and (c) of Rev.1 did not feature in the Zero Draft.</p>	<p>Language on “Following the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” is based on an EU add to paragraph 128 of the Zero Draft during the compilation text.</p> <p>The addition of language on “fundamental freedoms” is based on a Switzerland add to paragraph 128 of the Zero Draft and supported by Paraguay, New Zealand, Uruguay, Lebanon, EU, and El Salvador during the compilation text reading.</p> <p>Language on Human Rights Defenders was proposed by several delegations, including the EU, Argentina, and Canada, and the Republic of Korea in Chapter 2. The source of language “as important partners” is a new addition by the co-facilitators.</p> <p>Paragraph 52 (b) is based on additions to paragraph 129 of the Zero Draft during the compilation text reading. The addition of language on requesting the Secretary General to provide financing proposals is based on an EU add, supported by Paraguay, with Australia reserving and Egypt requesting deletion. Language on the five-year timeline was introduced by Costa Rica and supported by the EU and Paraguay.</p> <p>The language on coordination and closer cooperation in paragraph 52 (c) is based on a Costa Rica add as paragraph 128 ter., another Costa Rica add to paragraph 129 of the Zero Draft.</p>
--	---	--

<p>increasing the Office’s regular budget resources over the next five years.</p> <p>(c) Enhance coordination among United Nations entities working on human rights and avoid duplication of activities, including through closer cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant United Nations organs, bodies and entities.</p>		
<p>Action 43. We will continue to reform the governance of the international financial architecture so that it reduces inequities and reflects today’s world.</p>		
<p>53. We will urgently reform and address the inequities in the international financial architecture to adequately meet the scale of the sustainable development challenges we face, which is a crucial step towards building greater global solidarity and trust in multilateralism.</p> <p>54. We acknowledge the role of the United Nations in global economic governance, while fully respecting existing governance mechanisms and mandates independent of the United Nations that preside over specific organizations and rules. We welcome the initiative to convene a Biennial Summit at the level of Heads of State and Government to strengthen existing and establish more systematic links between the United Nations and the international financial institutions, and we stress the importance of inclusive participation. We recognize the necessity of governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, especially the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to enhance representation of all developing</p>	<p>The first sentence of paragraph 54 of Rev.1 is verbatim paragraph 138 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on the Biennial Summit is based on language from paragraph 144 of the Zero Draft, however reference to the Group of 20 has been removed and the language has adapted based on inputs as seen in the compilation text.</p> <p>The sentiments of increased representation of developing countries is based on language from paragraphs 139 and 140 of the Zero Draft. However, the more specific asks outlined in paragraphs 54 (a) and (b) of Rev.1 are new additions.</p>	<p>Language on IFA reform, governance reform, and trust building is based on streamlined language from a G-77 add to paragraph 139 and Japan’s alt to paragraph 140 of the compilation text.</p> <p>Paragraph 53 (a) of Rev.1 is based on a Russian Federation add to paragraph 136 of the Zero Draft: “We encourage IMF Quota Reform to ensure proper representation of developing and least developed economies in IMF governing bodies.”</p> <p>Paragraph 53 (b) of Rev.1 is based on a Canada alt to paragraph 140 of the Zero Draft: “We encourage the boards of the multilateral development banks to consider reforms to enhance representation of developing countries”.</p>

<p>countries, strengthen trust and improve access to their financing. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Call on the board of the IMF to take further steps to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries.</p> <p>(b) Call on the boards of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to enhance representation and voice of developing countries.</p>		
<p>Action 44. We will reform the international financial architecture to mobilize adequate volumes of capital to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, and direct financing to those most in need.</p>		
<p>55. Developing countries lack access to affordable long-term financing. The Sustainable Development Goals will not be met unless we close the financing gap. We are alarmed that, at this critical moment, developing countries do not have access to adequate finance to achieve the SDGs, flows of capital to developing countries are falling, and more capital is leaving countries than is coming in. Multilateral development banks play a vital role in expanding countries' access to affordable capital, but they must be urgently reformed to meet today's challenges. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Deliver a significant increase in resources for the International Development Association (IDA) through its twenty-first replenishment, including contributions from both new and existing donors, and establish a clear pathway to larger IDA funding by 2030.</p> <p>(b) Encourage multilateral development banks to accelerate the pace of existing reforms and to consider more ambitious steps to increase the availability of finance to developing countries.</p>	<p>Language on the role of multilateral development banks and the financing gap for achieving the SDGs is largely based on language from paragraphs 38 and 140 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on International Development Association (IDA) and Capital Adequacy Frameworks did not feature in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States' inputs during the compilation text readings or is newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>	<p>Language on International Development Association (IDA) did not feature in the compilation text.</p> <p>Language on Capital Adequacy Frameworks was proposed by an Australia and EU alt in paragraph 140 of the compilation text.</p> <p>Language on the 2026 timelines did not feature in the Zero Draft or compilation text.</p> <p>Language on general capital increases was proposed by a Canada alt in the compilation text to paragraph 140 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>All other operative language on this Action item has been newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>

<p>(c) Call on the boards of multilateral development banks to fully implement the recommendations from the review of their Capital Adequacy Frameworks by the end of 2026, including leveraging callable capital and issuing hybrid capital at scale.</p> <p>(d) Call on the boards of multilateral development banks to schedule general capital increases to be completed by the end of 2026 and consider further general capital increases in the future, as required, taking into account the outcome of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, while recognizing recent capital contributions.</p>		
<p>Action 45. We will reform the international financial architecture to enable countries to borrow with confidence, promote access to affordable credit, prevent unsustainable borrowing, and facilitate timely, coordinated and fair debt restructuring and debt relief.</p>		
<p>56. Borrowing is vital for countries to invest in their long-term development. We are alarmed by the emergence of a new debt crisis in some developing countries, the constraint this imposes on development progress, and the weakness of safeguards to prevent such crises from occurring. We underline the importance of reforms to existing multilateral processes to facilitate debt restructuring that take into account evolving trends in sovereign borrowing. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Pursue a stronger, pro-active multilateral response to the ongoing debt crisis that enables countries to sustainably escape debt overhang and prioritize government expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>(b) Request the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the IMF, to initiate an</p>	<p>Paragraphs 141 and 142 of the Zero Draft contain language on debt-related matters which form the basis of paragraph 56 of Rev.1.</p> <p>The phrase ‘debt crisis’ does not appear in the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Paragraph 141 of the Zero Draft reads: “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</p>	<p>Language on the ‘debt crisis’ was introduced by Indonesia in paragraph 140 of the compilation text.</p> <p>Language on the sovereign debt architecture seen in paragraph 56 (b) of Rev.1 is based on a Switzerland alt in paragraph 141 of the Zero Draft. It reads: “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.”</p> <p>The language on the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable is based on an EU alt in the same paragraph (141) of the Zero Draft. It reads: “We encourage the efforts of the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable</p>

<p>independent review of the sovereign debt architecture, building on the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable, with a view to making concrete recommendations for reform to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025. This should include an assessment of the principles of responsible borrowing and lending, tools for debt sustainability analysis, and mechanisms to strengthen information-sharing and transparency among all creditors and borrowers.</p> <p>(c) Request the Secretary-General to engage with credit rating agencies to agree actions that enable access to resources and enhance ratings' contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>(d) Improve and implement the Common Framework for Debt Treatments to enable faster and fairer restructuring processes and encourage steps to ensure comparability of treatment of sovereign and private creditors, including through respective national legislation.</p>	<p>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> <p>Language on debt sustainability is based on paragraphs 141 and 142 of the Zero Draft and enjoyed consensus of retention during the compilation text readings.</p> <p>The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States' inputs during the compilation text readings or is newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>	<p>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.”</p> <p>Language on credit rating agencies as seen in paragraph 56 (c) of Rev.1 is based on inputs from Algeria in 143 ter. and G-77 143 sexes.</p> <p>Language on the Common Framework for Debt Treatment as seen in paragraph (d) of Rev.1 is based on EU and GCC adds in paragraph 141 of the compilation text. The EU addition reads: “notably by stepping up the implementation of the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments in a predictable, timely, orderly and coordinated manner”. The G-77 and LMG were flexible on this reference.</p>
<p align="center">Action 46. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it shields countries equitably during systemic shocks and makes the financial system more stable.</p>		

DISCLAIMER: This bulletin is intended to provide an overview of the latest developments and is not a comprehensive summary or record of the SOTF processes. It was prepared independently and the content does not reflect the specific views of any of the partner organizations. Contact Fergus Watt (ferguswatt6@gmail.com) for more information. Material is not copyrighted and can be distributed freely.

57. The growing frequency and intensity of global economic shocks has set back progress on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize the potential role of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in strengthening the global financial safety net in a world prone to systemic shocks, and their potential contribution to greater global financial stability. We agree to:

(a) Encourage countries to voluntarily rechannel at least fifty percent of SDRs from the 2021 issuance, including through the multilateral development banks.

(b) Encourage the IMF to develop protocols to facilitate rapid SDR issuances and voluntary re-channeling during times of crisis.

(c) Call upon the IMF to explore all options to strengthen the global financial safety net to support developing countries in response to macroeconomic shocks.

(d) Establish consistent regulation of bank and other financial service entities in the financial sector.

Language on Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) is based on paragraph 142 of the Zero Draft. It reads: “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.”

The language on regulation as seen in paragraph 57 (d) of Rev.1 is based on paragraph 143 of the Zero Draft that reads: “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.”

The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States’ inputs during the compilation text readings or is

The language in 57 (a) which calls for countries to voluntarily rechannel at least fifty percent of SDRs from the 2021 issuance is new language. In the compilation text reading the G-77 called for countries to “redeem their unfulfilled pledges to re-channel \$100 billion in SDRs” as well as “an additional allocation of 500 billion of Special Drawing Rights” and the EU called “for the swift delivery of pending pledges and for further voluntary pledges”.

The addition of the use of language on voluntarily (in paragraph 57 (a) of Rev.1) is based on a US add to paragraph 142 of the compilation text.

Paragraph 57 (b) of Rev.1 on re-channeling during times of crisis is based on a Mexico alt to paragraph 142 of the Zero Draft that reads: “We commit to working together with the international financial institutions to find effective and efficient strategies to accelerate the issuance and the re-allocation of Special Drawing Rights in response to global crises through channels to which developing countries have access, such as multilateral development banks”.

	newly introduced by the co-facilitators.	
Action 47. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it can meet the challenge of climate change.		
<p>58. Climate change exacerbates many of the challenges facing the international financial architecture. Countries should not have to decide between pursuing development and addressing climate change, and finance for climate change should not come at the expense of assistance for other critical development needs. Countries face increasing financing needs, especially those vulnerable to climate-related shocks, leading to a growing demand for concessional finance. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Institutionalize state-contingent clauses as an expected element to all sovereign lending.</p> <p>(b) Take concrete steps to ensure that the private sector, especially large corporations, contributes to sustainability and protecting our planet, including through strengthening reporting procedures and making ratings of investment products more credible.</p> <p>(c) Request the Secretary-General, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, to initiate an independent process to develop a set of metrics to inform future access to and concessional financing, based on a review of existing frameworks and taking into account all forms of vulnerability and the multidimensional vulnerability index, and to put forward options for consideration at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025.</p>	<p>Language on climate financing appeared in paragraph 37 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>Language on concessional financing and the multidimensional vulnerability index featured in paragraph 135 of the Zero Draft. It reads: “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 a multidimensional vulnerability index.”</p> <p>The language on reporting procedures for corporations in paragraph 58 (b) is based on language from paragraph 143 of the Zero Draft.</p> <p>The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States’ inputs during the compilation text readings or is newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>	<p>Language on “state-contingent clauses” in paragraph 58 (a) of Rev.1 is based on a G-77 to paragraph 140 of the Zero Draft. Mexico, Indonesia, and Japan also proposed additions on state-contingent debt instruments in paragraph 140, as well as, in 141 quinquies. (G-77).</p> <p>Paragraph 58 (c) of Rev.1 on developing a set of metrics to inform future access to and concessional financing is new language that did not feature in the Zero Draft of compilation text.</p>

Action 48. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement gross domestic product.		
<p>59. We recognize that the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We request the Secretary General to:</p> <p>a) Establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators that go beyond GDP, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly, and subsequently establish an intergovernmental process to consider these recommendations.</p>	<p>Language on GDP is outlined in paragraph 134 of the Zero Draft which reads: “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> <p>The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States’ inputs during the compilation text readings or is newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>	<p>Paragraph 59 (a) of Rev.1 is based on the G-77 add of paragraph 134 ter. in the compilation text. The proposal read: “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.”</p> <p>A notable difference is that the G-77 proposal of presenting the outcomes of its work during the 79th session of the General Assembly has been shifted to presenting at the eightieth session.</p>
Action 49. We will strengthen the international response to complex global shocks.		
<p>60. We recognize the need for a more coherent, coordinated and multidimensional international response to complex global shocks. Complex global shocks are events that have severely disruptive and adverse consequences for a significant proportion of the global population, and that lead to impacts across multiple sectors, requiring a multidimensional and multistakeholder response. They have a disproportionate impact</p>	<p>Language on global shocks and emergency platforms are addressed in [5.7 Identifying and addressing complex global shocks] of the Zero Draft in paragraphs 131 (global shocks), and 132 and 133 (Emergency Platform).</p> <p>131. We commit to improving the international response to complex</p>	<p>It should be noted that after much deliberation in the negotiations of the compilation text, Member States agreed that the Emergency Platform proposed in the Zero Draft should be adapted to move away from being a singular a standing institution or entity. Rather, Member States agreed that it should be multiple platforms that are tailored around specific issues. Thus, the language in Rev.1 is largely based on the</p>

<p>on the poorest and most vulnerable people in the world and usually have disastrous consequences for sustainable development and prosperity. The principles of equity, solidarity and partnership will guide our future responses to complex global shocks, with full respect to the Charter, including its purposes and principles. We commit to uphold the Secretary-General’s role to, inter alia, convene Member States, coordinate the whole multilateral system, and engage with relevant stakeholders in response to crises. We request the Secretary-General to:</p> <p>(a) Convene and operationalize emergency platforms in response to future complex global shocks.</p> <p>(b) Develop protocols for convening and operationalizing emergency platforms, recognizing the need for flexible approaches to respond to a range of different complex global shocks, in consultation with Member States.</p> <p>(c) Ensure that an emergency platform would not be a standing institution or entity and would be convened for a finite period.</p> <p>(d) Ensure that the convening of an emergency platform supports and complements the response of United Nations’ principal organs and specialized agencies mandated to respond to crises, and that it should not affect the mandated role of any intergovernmental body or duplicate ongoing intergovernmental processes.</p>	<p>global shocks of significant scale and severity, guided by the principles of equity, solidarity and partnership.</p> <p>132. 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> <p>133. 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>	<p>discussions and proposals from the negotiations of the compilation text.</p> <p>Brazil proposed to replace “Emergency Platform” with “emergency platforms” in the compilation text reading.</p>
<p>Action 50. We will strengthen the international governance arrangements for the environment to enhance cooperation and deliver on our ambition to protect our planet.</p>		
<p>61. We recognize the critical importance of tackling global environmental challenges and</p>	<p>Language on the United Nations Environment Assembly and</p>	<p>The addition of paragraph 61 (a) of Rev.1 is based on the EU addition of 126 bis. that</p>

<p>crises to the future well-being of people and planet. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Explore options in the United Nations Environment Assembly to strengthen the global governance of the environment with the aim of accelerating the implementation of existing commitments and strengthening compliance and accountability, including commitments related to financing action to address global environmental challenges and crises.</p>	<p>strengthening global governance of the environment was not featured in the Zero Draft.</p>	<p>read: “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>Action 51. We will strengthen our engagement and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to deliver on existing commitments and address new and emerging challenges.</p>		
<p>62. We recognize the importance of strengthening the United Nations’ engagement with other actors. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that relevant stakeholders can meaningfully participate in United Nations’ processes and that Member States have access to the views and expertise of partners on a systematic basis.</p> <p>(b) Establish continuous and open channels of communication between UN intergovernmental bodies and civil society, allowing for ongoing dialogue, exchange of information, and collaboration beyond formal meetings, including through briefings, consultations, and interactive dialogues.</p> <p>(c) Leverage the private sector’s unique role and contribution to addressing global challenges and strengthen their accountability towards the implementation of the agreed frameworks of the United Nations.</p> <p>(d) Strengthen the engagement of local and regional authorities in United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes and</p>	<p>Language on the participation of stakeholders beyond Member States was confined to paragraph 121 of the Zero Draft in the context of strengthening the ECOSOC.</p> <p>Paragraph 62 (f) is based on paragraph 127 of the Zero Draft on “Deepening Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Organizations”. It reads: 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.”</p> <p>The majority of the operative language on this Action item came from Member States’ inputs during the compilation text readings or is</p>	<p>Canada proposed language on the “meaningful participation” of stakeholders in an alt in paragraph 116 of the compilation text. The language on expertise and partners in paragraph 62 (a) of Rev.1 are new additions that did not feature in the Zero Draft or compilation text.</p> <p>While language on the participation of civil society and the private sector was proposed by several delegations throughout the Chapter 5 compilation text, the formulation of language in paragraphs 62 (b) and (c) of Rev.1 is a new proposal by the co-facilitators.</p> <p>The language in paragraph 62 (e) of Rev.1 on national parliaments is based on proposals in the compilation from Belarus (add in paragraph 131 bis. Followed by an alt) and Guatemala (117 ter.).</p>

<p>request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on this matter by the end of the seventy-ninth session for Member States' consideration.</p> <p>(e) Deepen United Nations' engagement with national parliaments in United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes.</p> <p>(f) Enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional, sub-regional and other organizations, which will be critical to maintaining international peace and security, promoting and protecting human rights, and achieving sustainable development.</p>	<p>newly introduced by the co-facilitators.</p>	
<p>Action 52. We will strengthen the governance of outer space to foster the peaceful, safe, secure and sustainable uses of outer space for the benefit of all humanity, including developing countries.</p>		
<p>63. Outer Space is identified by international law as a global common, guided by the principle of the common heritage of mankind. Humanity's relationship to outer space is dramatically changing and we need global governance to adapt. We are living through an age of increased access and operations in outer space. The growth in the number of objects in outer space, the increasing role of the private sector, the return of humans to deep space, and our expanding reliance on outer space systems demands that we urgently establish inclusive and equitable global governance that is fit for purpose today and in the future. Stronger outer space governance is critical to the achievement of Agenda 2030. The opportunities for people and planet are enormous, but there are also risks that must be managed. We agree to:</p> <p>(a) Launch a process in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to develop a unified regime for space sustainability in the</p>	<p>Section 5.10 of the Zero Draft was dedicated to issues on Outer Space. The paragraphs read:</p> <p>145. 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> <p>146. 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</p>	<p>The EU introduced language on civil society participation matters related to outer-space during the compilation text reading.</p> <p>During the negotiations of outer-space matters, delegations made clear that discussions on such matters should be left to the experts in Vienna and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as well as the General Assembly decisions. Hence, the language has been streamlined by the co-facilitators with an emphasis on the preambular language rather than the operative language.</p>

<p>areas of space traffic management, space debris removal, and space resource activities, including coordination on missions and exchange of data and findings from the exploration and use of the Moon and other celestial bodies.</p> <p>(b) Strengthen the engagement of relevant private sector, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders in intergovernmental processes related to outer space.</p>	<p>recognize the need for urgent action to enhance cooperation and coordination.</p> <p>Paragraph 63 (a) is based on paragraph 147 of the Zero Draft which reads: “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> <p>148. 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>	
---	---	--

General references / language that were found in the compilation text that have been removed in Chapter 5 of Rev.1 after the co-facilitators streamlined the text (note: this is not an exhaustive list):

- A/RES/60/180 and S/RES/1645 (2005) and all previous twin resolutions
- Academia

- Access to foreign currencies during global crises
- Accessibility
- Accountability frameworks with clear milestones towards achieving women’s equal participation
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Adolescents
- Aid for Trade
- An additional allocation of 500 billion of Special Drawing Rights and ensure they are designed to benefit those countries most in need
- Articles 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the UN Charter
- Atrocity crimes
- Biodiversity
- COVID-19
- Children
- Climate resilient debt clauses
- Climate sensitive approaches
- Commission on Population and Development (CPD)
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Conference on Disarmament Controversial social values
- Core International Human Rights Treaties
- Countries to urgently redeem their unfulfilled pledges to re-channel \$100 billion in SDRs
- Cross-sectoral
- Debt cancellation
- Debt distress
- Debt swaps
- Declaration on the Right to Development
- Democracy
- Diverse conditions and situations
- Double standards
- Doubling of the OHCHR regular budget resources over the next five years
- “Enemy States” in Articles 53, 77 and 107 of the Charter
- Enhancing positive net flows to debt stresses countries

- Environmental rights
- Forests
- G20
- G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments
- Gender balance
- Gender parity
- Gender representation in the selection of the Secretary General, election of the President of the General Assembly and other UN leadership positions.
- Gender-based barriers
- Gender-responsive
- Global Indicators Framework for SDGs
- Global common goods
- Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- Historic challenges
- Human Development Index
- Human Rights Council
- Human security approach
- IMF Quota Reform and 17th General Review of Quotas
- In accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter
- In all their diversity
- Indigenous persons
- Innovative solutions
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
- International Health Regulations 2005
- International Monetary Fund's Articles of Agreement
- Interregional forums and mechanisms
- Intimidation or reprisal, both online and offline
- Invite the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to brief the Human Rights Council
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- LGBT+ people
- Landlocked Developing Countries

- Least Developed Countries
- Lend in local currency
- Local peacebuilding organizations
- Long tenor on loans
- Macroeconomic policies
- Mainstreaming of culture
- Mental health services and psychosocial support
- Monopolies on senior posts
- Multidimensional Poverty Index
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- Multilingual
- Multistakeholder governance
- OECD
- Oceans
- Office of the President of the General Assembly
- Older persons
- Online and hybrid modalities, in the work of the UN
- Paperless trading
- Paris Agreement
- Participation of women in the aerospace sector
- Persons with disabilities
- Politicization and instrumentation of human rights issues
- Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT),
- President of the General Assembly
- Preventive diplomacy
- Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)
- Public and private creditors
- Racial discrimination
- Rational exploitation and utilization of outer space
- Reform of the United Nations Development System
- Regional development banks

- Religious hatred
- Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST)
- Resolution 1996/31 and its relevant rules
- Resolution 45/31 of the Human Rights Council
- Resolution 46/182 and 58/114
- Reviewing the format of the General Debate to transform the High Level Week
- Scientific community
- Sexual and gender-based violence
- Small island developing states
- South-South and triangular cooperation
- “Space2030” Agenda
- Special Procedures
- Suspension of IMF surcharges and for the urgent revision of the surcharges policy
- Treaty Bodies
- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
- Triple planetary crisis
- UN Convention against Corruption
- UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- UN Office for Outer Space Affairs
- Unilateral coercive measures
- United Nations Envoy to collaborate closely with civil society
- United Nations Protect, Respect and Remedy framework
- Uniting for Peace and the Veto Initiative resolutions
- Unsustainable debt
- Upper Credit Tranche (UCT) facility
- Victim and survivor centred approach
- Voluntary National Reviews
- WHO Pandemic Agreement
- Warfare operations of the foreign armed force (in the context of outer space)
- Water

- Women and girls (in the context participation and leadership)
- Women's political participation and representation
- Young people
- Young women