



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 45:

Comparing the Rev. 2 of Chapter 2 on International Peace and Security to the Zero Draft and Rev. 1



PROJECT TEAM: Jebilson Raja Joslin (*Lead Author, Bulletin No. 45*), Eliane El Haber, Fergus Watt, Ishaan Shah, Javier Surasky, Jeffery Huffines, Laeek Siddiqui and Mwendwa Kiogora.

Comparing the Rev. 2 of Chapter 2 on International Peace and Security to the Zero Draft and Rev. 1

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 (refer [here](#) for the ICH bulletin #27 on First and Second Readings). The [Rev. 1](#) of the Pact for the Future was released on 14 May 2024 following closed informal consultation at Ambassador level and a virtual consultation with MGoS and civil society in April and the UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi in May. The Rev. 1, as outlined by the co-facilitators in their [letter dated 4 April](#), was meant to be a concise, action-oriented and high-level political document as opposed to the zero-draft, which was meant to serve as a starting point for formal negotiations (refer [here](#) for the ICH bulletin #37 comparing the Rev. 1 and the zero-draft).

The [Rev. 2](#) of the Pact for the Future was released on 17 July following extensive Third Readings held dispersedly between late May to early July. This ICH bulletin #45 compares the Rev. 2 of Ch. 2 on International Peace and Security to the Rev. 1 and the zero-draft while also referring to the compilation text (as of 3 April) for detailed insights as needed. Kindly refer to the Methodology section in page 4 for more details.

NOTE ¹: The parts of the bulletin that was written or summarized by the Lead Author has been *italicized*. The non-italicized or quoted parts are excerpts. An index for the comparison part of the bulletin is given in page 4.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ²:

The Rev. 2 contains 17 Actions as opposed to 14 in the Rev. 1. The Rev. 2 continues the approach of Rev. 1 in terms of mentioning the [New Agenda for Peace](#) only in the scene-setting paragraph and not in the Action part of the Pact.

The Rev. 2 has added a new Action 17 on [International Court of Justice](#) (ICJ), which was only mentioned in the scene-setting part in Rev. 1. This new Action reaffirms “the obligation of all States to comply with the decisions of the ICJ in cases to which they are parties” and proposes to “take appropriate steps to ensure that the International Court of Justice can fully and effectively discharge its mandate”.

The Rev. 2 adds a qualification to using [explosive weapons in populated areas](#) which is “when their use may be expected to cause harm to civilians or civilian objects”. In addition, the language has changed from “avoid at all costs the use of explosive weapons in populated areas” in Rev. 1 to “refrain from the use of” in the Rev. 2.

The Rev. 2 has added an action item 14g “encourage(ing) ... the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from the use of the [veto](#) when the Security Council intends to take action to prevent or halt genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes”. This addition could be seen as an indication of the growing support for France and Mexico’s Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto Powers in Cases of Mass Atrocity.

¹ 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.

² Kindly note that this executive summary only discusses the major changes between Rev. 1 and Rev. 2. Most changes between the zero-draft and Rev. 1 (covered in detail in [ICH Bulletin #37](#)) which have been maintained in Rev. 2, potentially indicating consensus, are not discussed again here.

Hunger, acute food insecurity and famine has been added as action items in Rev. 2. The Rev. 2 places more emphasis on prevention and early warning in the cases of humanitarian emergencies and that of hunger, acute food insecurity and famine.

The Rev. 2 gives a stronger emphasis on **partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations** to prevent and resolve conflicts. The Rev. 2 has added an action item 16e proposing to strengthen the coordination and cooperation between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations.

The Rev. 2 adds a qualification to develop and implement new mechanisms for the **pacific settlement of disputes**, which is to address new and emerging threats to international peace and security. In addition, the Rev. 2 contains language to revitalize and implement existing mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes, which could include, although not explicitly stated, the tools referred to in Article 33 of UN Charter.

Between the zero-draft and the Rev. 2, the language on **good offices of the Secretary-General** (SG) has changed from a non-attributable “we further commit to supporting” TO urging the SG to actively use his/her good offices.

The language on **violent death rates** has been edited from “halving ... by 2030” in the zero-draft to “quantifiably reduce” without a target in the Rev. 1. However, the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 contains language to deliver on the 2030 Agenda commitment to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates”.

Language on integrating the risks of **small arms** within national prevention strategies appeared in Rev. 1, but this has now been modified to “address the risks ... including through national prevention strategies” indicating flexibility for MS.

The participation of **women** in UN mediation and peace processes and peace operations has been added as two action items in Rev. 2 (19b and 19d). The **Youth, Peace and Security** (YPS) Agenda, added in Rev. 2 as Action 20, proposes to increase opportunities for youth to participate in relevant intergovernmental deliberations, and strengthen, implement and develop, where they do not exist national and regional roadmaps on YPS Agenda.

The zero-draft and the Rev. 1 saw specific **transnational organized crimes** (cybercrime, illicit arms, etc...) tackled. The Rev. 2 has an action item (25a) proposing to address transnational organized crime through comprehensive strategies. This could indicate a broader consideration rather than just the specific ones.

The Action 26 on **nuclear weapons** saw significant changes in Rev. 2. Nuclear weapon free zones has been given more emphasis now. The Rev. 2 calls on nuclear weapon states to “honour and respect all **existing** security assurances”. Although several MS proposed language in the First and Second Readings calling for “**early commencement** of negotiations on ... legally binding security assurances to all NNWS (Non-Nuclear Weapon States)”, indicating potentially new security assurances, this did not make it way through in the Rev. 1. “Security assurances” appears in Rev. 2 but is limited to existing ones.

No change in language between Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 on **chemical and biological weapons** potentially signaling the consensus among MS. The Rev. 2 has added an action item (27d) to “identify, examine and develop effective measures, including possible legally-binding measures ... (on) biological agents and toxins as weapons”.

HEADLINES:

- The Rev. 2 has changed the language leading to the action items from “we agree to” TO “we decide to”.
- The Rev. 2 has added a new Action 17 on International Court of Justice (ICJ).
- The zero-draft Operational Paragraph on Youth, Peace and Security agenda dropped in Rev. 1 has now been added as Action 20 in Rev. 2.
- Action 23 on maritime security and safety has been newly added in Rev. 2 proposing to “explore options to develop new instruments, frameworks, and mechanisms to monitor, prevent and respond to” threats to maritime security and safety.
- Hunger, acute food insecurity and famine has now been added in action items in Rev. 2 (15c).

- *The Rev. 2 gives a stronger emphasis on partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations to prevent and resolve conflicts. However, the Rev. 1 language encouraging the SG to convene an annual high-level meeting with relevant regional organizations to discuss peace operations has been dropped in Rev. 2.*
- *Language on ensuring adequate financing for Women, Peace and Security initiatives has been added in Rev. 2 (19a).*
- *The Rev. 1 dropped but the Rev. 2 included language to “undertake a review on the future of all forms of UN peace operations” (22b).*
- *The Rev. 2 has dropped the Rev. 1 action item on financing peace enforcement action through UN assessed contributions.*
- *The Rev. 2 has changed language from “revitalize efforts” to consider revitalizing efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.*
- *The Rev. 1 action item proposing to take concrete steps to detect, investigate and prosecute illicit arms and ammunition has been dropped in the Rev. 2.*
- *The Rev. 1 action item calling specifically on nuclear-weapon States to “engage in and intensify dialogue on strategic stability ... to elaborate next steps for nuclear disarmament” has been dropped in Rev. 2.*
- *Making progress towards “total elimination of nuclear weapons ... under strict and effective international control” is mentioned for the first time in Rev. 2.*
- *The Rev. 2 has added an action item (27d) to “identify, examine and develop effective measures, including possible legally-binding measures ... (on) biological agents and toxins as weapons”.*
- *Ammunition management, the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition has been given a stronger focus in the Rev. 2.*
- *The Rev. 2 has dropped the Rev. 1 timeline to conclude by 2026 and the legally-binding nature of an instrument to prohibit autonomous weapons systems that select targets and apply force without human control. The Rev. 2 now reads “advance with urgency discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems through the existing intergovernmental process ...”.*
- *The Rev. 1 request to the SG to present options for a multilateral accountability mechanism to support adherence to responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs has been dropped in Rev. 2.*
- *The Rev. 1 language to “establish robust mechanisms, such as norms, rules and principles throughout the life-cycle of military applications of artificial intelligence” has been dropped in Rev. 2 and instead replaced with “identify and address the risks”.*

METHODOLOGY:

This ICH bulletin has compared the Rev. 2 of the Pact for the Future with the Rev. 1 and zero-draft. The content from the zero-draft (not in its entirety and not in order) and Rev. 1 are included in columns 1 and 2, respectively, and the content from the Rev. 2 is included in column 3 in the comparison table below. The numerical or alphabetical references as in the zero-draft, Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 are included in all cases. The column 4 on “Observations” was written by the Lead Author based on objective analysis of differences between the zero-draft, Rev. 1 and Rev. 2, the compilation text (as of 3 April 2024) and understanding gained by tracking the SOTF negotiations since early 2023. The “Observations” column contain discussion on both the changes between the zero-draft & Rev. 1 and the Rev. 1 & Rev. 2. 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 content that has been dropped are indicated by **yellow highlights** and the content that has been added are indicated by **green highlights**. Kindly note that if a content has been added to the Rev. 1 **and also retained in Rev. 2**, this has not been green highlighted again in the Rev. 2 column. The content that has been dropped between the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 has been **yellow highlighted** in the Rev. 1 column. Please also note that not all changes are discussed by the Lead Author in the “Observations” section, only the significant ones are discussed.*

Few parts of excerpts have been edited out to optimize space and reduce repetitions and these have been indicated by “/.../”.

RESOURCES:

1. [Rev. 2 of the Pact for the Future](#)
2. [Rev. 1 of the Pact for the Future](#)
3. [Compilation text \(as of 3 April 2024\)](#)
4. [Zero draft of the Pact for the Future](#)
5. [Letter from the co-facilitators](#) (dated 4 April 2024)

INDEX:

The Rev. 2 starts off with a couple of introductory paragraphs and then is organized by Actions. The same order has been followed in this bulletin and below are the page numbers for each Actions.

	Action Item	Page No
Action 13	We will redouble our efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies and address the root causes of conflicts	6
Action 14	We will protect all civilians in armed conflict	8
Action 15	We will ensure people affected by humanitarian emergencies receive the support they need	10
Action 16	We will promote cooperation and understanding between Member States, defuse tensions, seek the pacific settlement of disputes and resolve conflicts	11
Action 17	We will fulfil our commitment to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in any case to which our State is a party	14
Action 18	We will build and sustain peace at the national level	15
Action 19	We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on women and peace and security	19
Action 20	We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on youth, peace and security	20
Action 21	We will address the challenges posed to international peace and security by adverse climate and environmental impacts	20
Action 22	We will adapt peace operations to better respond to existing challenges and new realities	22
Action 23	We will address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety	25
Action 24	We will pursue a future free from terrorism	26
Action 25	We will prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit financial flows	27
Action 26	We will act to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons	28
Action 27	We will uphold our disarmament obligations and commitments	31
Action 28	We will address the potential risks and seize the opportunities associated with new and emerging technologies	34
Action 29	We will address the potential risks posed by the misuse of digital technologies, including information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence	36

COMPARISON:

Introductory paragraphs for Ch. 2 in the Rev. 2			
<p>29. The global security landscape is undergoing profound transformation and we are concerned about the increasing and diverse threats to international peace and security, including the growing risks of a nuclear war which could pose an existential threat to humanity. Amidst this changing context, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and our obligation to act in accordance with the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and our full respect for the sovereign equality of all Member States, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. We also reaffirm our commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>30. The United Nations has an indispensable role in the maintenance of international peace and security. Our efforts to urgently address accumulating and diverse threats to international peace and security, on land, sea, in the air, in outer space and in cyberspace, should be supported by efforts to rebuild trust, strengthen solidarity, and deepen cooperation, including through the intensified use of diplomacy. We will take into account the recommendations in the New Agenda for Peace.</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>49. We welcome the recommendations by the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace to enhance the toolbox of the Charter to prevent the outbreak, escalation and recurrence of hostilities on land, at sea, in space and in cyberspace, to address the interrelated global threats to international peace and security, and to deliver on the promises of the Charter</p>	<p>14. There is an urgent need to build trust, strengthen solidarity and deepen cooperation, building on the recommendations in the New Agenda for Peace</p>	<p>30. /.../ We will take into account the recommendations in the New Agenda for Peace.</p>	<p><i>The SG's policy brief on a New Agenda for Peace has only been mentioned in the scene-setting paragraph of Ch. 2 (and not in the Actions part) in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 of the Pact for the Future.</i></p>
<p>47. We reaffirm our commitment to the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and to acting collectively and cooperatively to promote peace and prevent conflicts. We also reaffirm diplomacy and dialogue as the primary means to settle disputes and overcome divisions peacefully.</p>	<p>15. We strongly reaffirm our duty to act in accordance with the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and our full respect for the sovereign equality of all Member States, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity</p>	<p>29. /.../ we reaffirm our commitment to international law and our obligation to act in accordance with the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and our full respect for the sovereign equality of all Member States, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against</p>	<p><i>Rev. 1 has significantly added language on self-determination and use of force (highlighted in green in column 2). This has been maintained in Rev. 2</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 expressly mentions the Universal Declaration on Human Rights in Ch. 2, which wasn't the case in the</i></p>

	<p>or political independence of any state.</p> <p>We also reaffirm our commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to international law and we underline the central importance of the International Court of Justice.</p>	<p>the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. We also reaffirm our commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p>	<p>zero-draft, where it instead mentions international human rights law.</p> <p>The language on International Court of Justice has been moved to the Action part of Rev. 2 as Action 17.</p>
<p>Action 13. We will redouble our efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies and address the root causes of conflicts.</p>			
<p>31. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law. We are concerned about the potential impact that the global increase in military expenditures could have on investments in sustainable development and sustaining peace. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>50. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights.</p> <p>51. We recommit to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to strengthen resilience and comprehensively address underlying drivers and enablers of violence and insecurity and the consequences thereof, which is central to international peace and security</p> <p>50. We reaffirm the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and are based on</p>	<p>16. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security; sustainable development and human rights and we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law</p> <p>(a) Strengthen resilience and comprehensively address underlying drivers and root causes of armed conflict, violence, and insecurity and their consequences by accelerating the investment in and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>(b) Provide equal access to justice, protect civic space and uphold human rights for all, including through promoting a</p>	<p>31. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law</p> <p>(a) Strengthen resilience and comprehensively address underlying drivers and root causes of armed conflict, violence, and insecurity and their consequences, including by accelerating the investment in and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>(b) Provide equal access to justice, protect civic space and uphold human rights for all, including through promoting a</p>	<p>The “importance of rule of law” has been added in the Rev. 1 and maintained in Rev. 2.</p> <p>“Armed conflict” has been added along with violence and insecurity.</p> <p>Regarding SDGs, the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 has added the word “investment in” along with implementation.</p> <p>References to “rule of law” and one reference to “good governance” have been (re)moved in the Rev. 1. The</p>

<p>human rights, the rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. In this regard, we recognize the importance of fostering a culture of peace, upholding the rule of law and promoting human security.</p> <p>52. We reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and that they are essential to international peace and security as necessary guarantees of inclusive societies and protection against marginalization and discrimination.</p>	<p>culture of peace and enhancing human security.</p>	<p>culture of peace, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, eradicating religious discrimination, racism and xenophobia and by enhancing human security.</p>	<p><i>green-highlighted part in column 3 has been added in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The OP52 in the zero-draft on “all human rights” has been moved to Action 42 in the Rev. 1 and Action 47 in the Rev. 2 document, which is in Ch. 5. This could potentially be the result of the methodology taken by the co-facilitators to draft the Rev. 1 (as stated in their letter dated 4 April) following the First and Second Readings where it says “we will eliminate redundancies and duplication both across and within chapters”</i></p>
	<p>16. We are concerned about the growing imbalance between military expenditures and investments in sustainable development and sustaining peace</p> <p>(c) Ensure that spending on arms does not come at the expense of investment in sustainable development and building sustainable peace.</p> <p>(d) Request the Secretary-General to provide analysis on the impact of the global increase in military expenditure on the</p>	<p>31. We are concerned about the potential impact that the global increase in military expenditures could have on investments in sustainable development and sustaining peace</p> <p>(c) Ensure that spending on arms does not come at the expense of investment in sustainable development and building sustainable peace and request the Secretary-General to provide analysis on the impact of the global increase in military expenditure on the achievement</p>	<p><i>The theme on military expenditure has been added in the Rev. 1. This has been raised by MS, including Brazil, Bangladesh, Mexico, among others, during the First and Second Readings.</i></p> <p><i>The Action Items have been combined in Rev. 2, but the language remains the same.</i></p>

	achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of the seventy-ninth session.	of the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of the seventy-ninth session.	
Action 14. We will protect all civilians in armed conflict.			
32. We condemn in the strongest terms the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians, civilian infrastructure and cultural heritage, and we are particularly concerned about the disproportionate impact of violence on women, children, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups in armed conflict. Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are prohibited under international law and we recommit to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
55. We also commit to investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and ensure accountability of perpetrators.	<p>/.../ Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are prohibited under international law. We recommit to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law</p> <p>(f) Redouble our efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability for atrocity crimes, and other gross violations such as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of war, gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p>/.../ Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are prohibited under international law and we recommit to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law.</p> <p>(f) Redouble our efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability for atrocity crimes and other gross violations, such as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of war and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p><i>International refugee law was only mentioned in the context of enforcement action authorized by the Security Council to maintain or restore international peace and security in the zero-draft. In the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2, it has been mentioned in the context of armed conflict. Switzerland and Morocco, among others, consistently raised refugee law during the First and Second Readings.</i></p> <p><i>The language committing to “investigate alleged violations”, which is relatively more action-oriented, has been rephrased to “redouble our efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability”, which is a more input-based language.</i></p>
55. We agree to strengthen the protection of civilians, including in populated areas of conflict zones and enhance mechanisms to mitigate harm to civilians	(a) Take concrete and practical steps to protect all civilians in armed conflict, in particular vulnerable groups.	(a) Take concrete and practical measures to protect all civilians in armed conflict, in particular people in vulnerable situations.	<i>The language in Rev. 2 is to “take concrete and practical measures”, which might be less action-oriented than “take concrete and practical steps” in Rev. 1, but more</i>

	(c) Avoid at all costs the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, especially near schools and medical facilities.	(c) Refrain from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas when their use may be expected to cause harm to civilians or civilian objects, including essential civilian infrastructure, schools, medical facilities and places of worship.	<p><i>than the language in the zero draft where it says, “we agree to strengthen”.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 adds a qualification to using “explosive weapons in populated areas”. In addition, the language has changed from “avoid at all costs” in Rev. 1 to “refrain” in the Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>60. We commit to strengthen the youth, peace and security agenda including through the meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, peace processes, post-conflict processes and humanitarian action, ...</p> <p>... as well as to take concrete measures to further protect youth and children in armed conflict situations.</p>	(b) Accelerate the implementation of our commitments under the children and armed conflict agenda	(b) Accelerate the implementation of our commitments under the children and armed conflict agenda.	<p><i>The item on “youth, peace and security agenda” dropped in Rev. 1 has now been added as Action 20 in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The language on children and armed conflict has been changed from “take concrete measures” to “accelerate the implementation”.</i></p>
<p>54. /.../ we reaffirm our commitment to the full respect of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to granting humanitarian access, in line with resolution 46/182 and humanitarian principles</p>	(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and full respect for the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.	(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and full respect for the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.	<p><i>The reference to resolution 46/182 has been dropped. This could be in line with the methodology outlined by the co-facilitators in their letter dated 4 April.</i></p>
<p>56. We commit to the protection of all humanitarian personnel, in line with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.</p>	(e) Protect all humanitarian and medical personnel and commit to protect all journalists and media in armed conflict.	(e) Protect all humanitarian and medical personnel and all journalists and media professionals in armed conflict.	<p><i>References to medical personnel, journalists and media has been added in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p>

		(g) Encourage a collective and voluntary agreement amongst the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from the use of the veto when the Security Council intends to take action to prevent or halt genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.	<i>Added in Rev. 2. This addition could be seen as an indication of the growing support for France and Mexico's "Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto Powers in Cases of Mass Atrocity".</i>
Action 15. We will ensure people affected by humanitarian emergencies receive the support they need.			
33. We express grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those experiencing forced and increasingly protracted displacement and those afflicted by hunger, acute food insecurity and famine. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
57. We express our grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including forced and increasingly protracted displacement which are growing in number, scale and severity	We express grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those experiencing forced and increasingly protracted displacement and those afflicted by famine (b) Eliminate the scourge of famine now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal	We express grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those experiencing forced and increasingly protracted displacement and those afflicted by hunger, acute food insecurity and famine (c) Eliminate the scourge of hunger, acute food insecurity and famine in armed conflict now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal, including by fulfilling our obligations to remove all restrictions on humanitarian assistance and ensure people in need receive vital assistance, strengthening early warning, developing social protection systems, and taking preventive measures that builds the resilience of communities at risk.	<i>Hunger, acute food insecurity and famine has been added to the action items in Rev. 2. There was no reference to famine in the zero-draft.</i> <i>The Rev. 2 places more emphasis on prevention and early warning in the cases of humanitarian emergencies and that of hunger, acute food insecurity and famine.</i>

		(a) Strengthen our efforts to prevent, anticipate and mitigate the impact of humanitarian emergencies on people in need, especially the most vulnerable.	
57. We note that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow.	(a) Address the root causes of forced and protracted displacement and implement durable solutions, including through equitable international burden and responsibility sharing, and support to host communities. (c) Significantly increase financial and other forms of support for countries and communities facing humanitarian crises, including by scaling up innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms.	(b) Address the root causes of forced and protracted displacement, including the mass displacement of populations, and implement durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, including through equitable international burden and responsibility sharing, and support to host communities. (d) Significantly increase financial and other forms of support to countries and communities facing humanitarian emergencies, including host communities, including by scaling up innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms.	<i>The addition of Action 13 (a) has been proposed in different forms by several MS, including LMG-2, Bangladesh, Canada, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, UK, GCC, among others in the First and Second Readings.</i> <i>The language on finance has been changed from noting the gap to “significantly increase”. In addition, innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms has been added, which was proposed by the EU, the Philippines and Colombia.</i>
Action 16. We will promote cooperation and understanding between Member States, defuse tensions, seek the pacific settlement of disputes and resolve conflicts.			
34. We reaffirm our commitment to preventive diplomacy, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the importance of dialogue between states. We recognize the United Nations’ role in preventive diplomacy and the importance of the United Nations’ partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations to prevent and resolve conflicts between Member States. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
61. We recognize that the United Nations is the most inclusive organization for international diplomacy and a unique platform for preventive diplomacy, in line with the Charter and international law	We recognize the United Nations’ unique role in preventive diplomacy	We recognize the United Nations’ role in preventive diplomacy and the importance of the United Nations’ partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations to prevent and resolve conflicts between Member States	<i>The instances of mention of preventive diplomacy have changed from 2 to 1 to 2 in the zero-draft, Rev. 1 and Rev. 2, respectively.</i> <i>The Rev. 2 gives stronger emphasis on partnerships</i>

<p>64. We request that the Secretary-General take concrete steps to strengthen the United Nations approach to preventive diplomacy in the current geopolitical context, building on the principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace.</p>			<p>with regional and sub-regional organizations.</p> <p><i>The mention of the New Agenda for Peace in the context of preventive diplomacy, found in the zero-draft, has been removed in both the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>63. We commit to developing new, and revitalizing existing, confidence-building and crisis management mechanisms</p> <p>65. We strongly encourage Member States to strengthen and develop regional frameworks for the prevention of conflict with the aim of reducing regional tensions and facilitating cooperation among Member States through concrete steps and protocols that build trust and confidence between States, including regional security architectures.</p>	<p>(a) Revitalize existing, and develop and implement new, confidence-building, early warning and crisis management mechanisms, at the sub-regional, regional, and international level.</p>	<p>(b) Develop and implement new mechanisms for the pacific settlement of disputes, confidence-building, early warning and crisis management mechanisms, at the sub-regional, regional, and international level to address new and emerging threats to international peace and security.</p>	<p><i>“Early warning” mechanisms has now been added. The OP63 and OP65 of the zero-draft have been condensed to a generic and high-level language in Rev. 1.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 adds a qualification to develop and implement new mechanisms, which is to address new and emerging threats to international peace and security.</i></p>
<p>62. We commit to availing ourselves of the tools referred to in Article 33 of the Charter to seek pacific settlements of disputes.</p>		<p>(a) Prioritize conflict prevention and resolution by revitalizing and implementing existing mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter.</p>	<p><i>The reference to Article 33 of the UN Charter has been removed in the Rev. 1 and in Rev. 2. The Rev. 2 contains language to revitalize and implement existing mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes, which could include, although not explicitly stated, the tools referred to in Article 33 of Charter.</i></p>
<p>62. We also reaffirm diplomacy and dialogue as the primary</p>			<p><i>The zero-draft mentions “diplomacy and dialogue as the primary means to settle</i></p>

<p>means to settle disputes and overcome divisions peacefully</p> <p>63. We further commit to supporting mediation efforts, including the use of the good offices of the Secretary-General.</p> <p>64. We request that the Secretary-General take concrete steps to strengthen the United Nations approach to preventive diplomacy in the current geopolitical context, building on the principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace.</p>	<p>(b) Intensify the use of diplomacy, the good offices of the Secretary-General, and mediation efforts to ease tensions in situations which may pose a threat to international peace and security, and ensure the United Nations is adequately equipped in this regard.</p>	<p>(c) Intensify the use of diplomacy and mediation to ease tensions in situations which may pose a threat to international peace and security, including through early diplomatic efforts.</p> <p>(d) Urge the Secretary-General to actively use the good offices of the Secretary-General and ensure the United Nations is adequately equipped to lead and support mediation and preventive diplomacy and encourage the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.</p>	<p><i>disputes and overcome divisions” twice, which the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 has dropped (or alternatively might’ve been rephrased too far from the original language, which the author is not able to track).</i></p> <p><i>“We further commit” has been edited to “intensify”.</i></p> <p><i>Between the zero-draft and the Rev. 2, the language has changed from a non-attributable “we further commit to supporting” to urging the SG to actively use his/her good offices. However, the zero-draft language requesting the SG to take concrete steps is now in Rev. 2 to “ensure the UN is adequately equipped to lead and support”, which could be less supportive of the SG to take concrete steps, particularly if there are financial implications.</i></p> <p><i>Notable edit is the removal of the “principles set out in the New Agenda for Peace”.</i></p>
--	--	--	--

<p>71. /.../ we reaffirm the centrality of partnership and engagement with regional and subregional organizations, and other partners, to comprehensively address peace and security challenges.</p>	<p>Ch. 5, 51f. 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>(e) Support regional and sub-regional organizations' role in diplomacy, mediation and the pacific settlement of disputes, and strengthen the coordination and cooperation between these organizations and the United Nations in this regard.</p>	<p><i>This is a new addition to Ch. 2 and the language is also significantly different from the one in the zero-draft. As mentioned above, regional and sub-regional organizations have been given a stronger emphasis in Rev. 2 and it supports stronger coordination and cooperation between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations.</i></p>
<p>Action 17. We will fulfil our commitment to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in any case to which our State is a party.</p>			
<p>35. We recognize the positive contribution of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, including in adjudicating disputes among States, and the value of its work for the promotion of the rule of law. We reaffirm the obligation of all States to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in cases to which they are parties. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
	<p>15. /.../ we underline the central importance of the International Court of Justice</p>	<p>We reaffirm the obligation of all States to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in cases to which they are parties</p>	<p><i>The zero-draft had no mentions of the ICJ, and it was proposed repeatedly by several MS, as seen in the compilation text of 3 April, particularly Liechtenstein, South Africa and Mexico, among others.</i></p> <p><i>The author isn't aware of the proceedings in the Third Reading as the meeting was closed, but the ICJ is now a separate action item, which indicates the continued push and support among MS.</i></p>
		<p>(a) Take appropriate steps to ensure that the International Court of Justice can fully and effectively discharge its mandate and promote awareness of its</p>	<p><i>Added in Rev. 2</i></p>

		role in the peaceful settlement of disputes, while respecting that parties to any dispute shall also seek other peaceful means of their own choice.	
<p>Action 18. We will build and sustain peace at the national level.</p> <p>36. We recognize that Member States bear the primary responsibility for preventing conflict and building peace in their countries, and that national efforts to build and sustain peace contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security. Adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding is essential, and we welcome the recent General Assembly decision to increase the resources available to the United Nations' Peacebuilding Fund. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>66. /.../ We affirm that all Member States have the responsibility to prevent conflict and build peace in their countries, through approaches based on national ownership and nationally defined priorities and anchored in all-of-government and all-of-society approaches centred on human rights, rule of law and human dignity.</p> <p>67. We welcome the decision to establish the Peacebuilding Account, as a modality of financing the Peacebuilding Fund, and to approve 50 million United States dollars of assessed contributions to fund the Account, starting on 1 January 2025</p>	<p>We recognize that Member States are responsible for preventing conflict and building peace in their countries.</p> <p>Adequate, sustainable, flexible and predictable financing for peacebuilding is essential, and we welcome the recent Security Council decision to increase the resources available to the United Nations' Peacebuilding Fund</p>	<p>We recognize that Member States bear the primary responsibility for preventing conflict and building peace in their countries, and that national efforts to build and sustain peace contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.</p> <p>Adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding is essential, and we welcome the recent General Assembly decision to increase the resources available to the United Nations' Peacebuilding Fund.</p>	<p><i>Similar language has been maintained as in the zero-draft with the addition of the "primary responsibility" of states to prevent conflict and build peace.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 has removed the word "flexible" financing for peacebuilding.</i></p> <p><i>The specifics have been removed in the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 potentially due to the methodology outlined by the co-facilitators to "minimize ... references to existing resolutions ... and take a judicious approach to the level of technical detail in the Pact".</i></p>
<p>51. We reaffirm our commitment to significantly reducing all forms of violence and we commit to</p>	<p>(b) Develop national prevention strategies on a voluntary basis to address the drivers of</p>	<p>(d) Strengthen and implement existing national prevention strategies and approaches, and</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 adds "national prevention strategies" which wasn't</i></p>

<p>halving violent death rates in all societies by 2030</p>	<p>violence and armed conflict, including efforts to quantifiably reduce violent deaths.</p> <p>(a) Deliver on our commitment in Agenda 2030 to significantly reduce all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and our commitment to eliminate conflict-related sexual violence</p>	<p>develop them where they do not exist, on a voluntary basis, to address the root causes of violence and armed conflict.</p> <p>(a) Deliver on our commitment in the 2030 Agenda to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>(b) Redouble our efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p>present in the zero-draft. This was championed by the EU and Switzerland, among other MS.</p> <p><i>With that being said, the language on violent death rates has been edited from “halving ... by 2030” in the zero-draft to “quantifiably reduce” without a target in the Rev. 1. However, the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 contains language to deliver on the 2030 Agenda commitment to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates”.</i></p> <p><i>The zero-draft has no mentions of sexual and gender-based violence, which the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 have addressed. This has been raised repeatedly in the First and Second Readings from a wide spectrum of MS.</i></p>
<p>8. We commit to stepping up our efforts to fight against racism, all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</p>	<p>Ch. 4, 33a. Fight and eradicate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, islamophobia and antisemitism, and all forms of intolerance that impact young people and hinder their ability to fulfil their potential</p>	<p>(c) Eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, religious intolerance and all other forms of intolerance and discrimination from our societies and promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue.</p>	<p><i>This is an addition to Ch. 2 in the Rev. 2. The Rev. 1 contained similar language in Ch. 4. Mentions of “islamophobia and antisemitism” are not present in the Rev. 2 language.</i></p>
<p>Ch. 5, 125. We reaffirm the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in providing peacebuilding and sustaining peace support to countries through political</p>	<p>(c) Provide support and assistance to States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, upon</p>	<p>(e) Provide assistance to States, upon request, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, to build national</p>	<p><i>The OP125 in Ch. 5 of the zero-draft is slightly related to Action Item 18 (e). As mentioned above, with the addition of national</i></p>

<p>accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent.</p>	<p>request, to build national capacity to develop and implement their national prevention strategies.</p> <p>(d) Integrate the risks associated with small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, in all their aspects, into national prevention strategies.</p>	<p>capacity to develop and implement their nationally-owned prevention strategies and approaches and address the root causes of violence and conflict in their countries.</p> <p>(g) Address the risks associated with small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and parts and components, including through national prevention strategies and approaches.</p>	<p><i>prevention strategies, the Peacebuilding Commission has been tasked with providing assistance upon request.</i></p> <p><i>“nationally-owned” language has been added to prevention strategies in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>Language on integrating the risks of small arms within national prevention strategies was proposed by Colombia, Mexico and the EU, among other MS. This appeared in Rev. 1, but this has now been modified to “address the risks ... including through national prevention strategies” indicating flexibility for MS.</i></p> <p><i>Another point to note is the addition of national prevention “approaches” in Rev. 2 in addition to “strategies”.</i></p>
		<p>(f) Request the Secretary-General to provide Member States with examples and analysis of best practice and effective approaches from existing national, regional and sub-regional prevention mechanisms or strategies to be presented at the 80th session to facilitate lesson learning between Member States.</p>	<p><i>This is a new addition in Rev. 2.</i></p>
	<p>(e) Address the risks to the stability and cohesion of our</p>	<p>(h) Address the risks to the stability and cohesion of our</p>	<p><i>There is no reference to “disinformation” or</i></p>

	<p>societies posed by disinformation and misinformation, including content disseminated through digital platforms, while respecting the right to freedom of expression</p>	<p>societies posed by disinformation, misinformation, hate speech and content inciting harm, including content disseminated through digital platforms, while respecting the right to freedom of expression and privacy and ensuring unhindered access to the internet.</p>	<p>“misinformation” in the zero-draft.</p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 has added “hate speech and content inciting harm” to the list.</i></p>
<p>68. We encourage closer cooperation between the international financial institutions and the United Nations to assist Member States in addressing the underlying causes of instability, sustaining peace, supporting inclusive sustainable development and implementing the 2030 Agenda, including through ensuring an integrated and well-coordinated approach to funding.</p>	<p>(f) Pursue stronger alignment between the international and regional financial institutions and the needs of Member States affected by conflict and violence to support their national prevention and peacebuilding efforts.</p>	<p>(i) Pursue stronger alignment between the United Nations, international and regional financial institutions and the needs of Member States affected by conflict and violence to support their economic stability, national prevention and peacebuilding efforts.</p>	<p><i>The language has changed from “encourage closer cooperation” to “pursue stronger alignment”, which is relatively more “action-oriented” as per resolution 76/307.</i></p> <p><i>The UN has been added as an institution to pursue stronger alignment with, signaling a role for the UN.</i></p> <p><i>Regional financial institutions have been added. The references to “underlying causes of instability, sustaining peace, supporting inclusive sustainable development and implementing the 2030 Agenda” could be assumed to have been subsumed under the “national prevention and peacebuilding efforts”. OR alternatively the new language in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 might be an effort to be less prescriptive of nationally owned efforts and approaches.</i></p>

Action 19. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on women and peace and security.

37. We recognize the **role of women as agents of peace**. The full, equal, safe, and meaningful participation of women in **decision-making at all levels of peace and security, including conflict prevention and resolution**, is essential to achieve sustainable peace. We condemn in the strongest terms the increased levels of violence against all women and girls, who are particularly at risk of violence in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies. We decide to:

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>59. We recognize the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and to accelerate action to achieve gender equality in all domains</p> <p>58. We reaffirm our collective commitments under the women and peace and security agenda, and we recognize the necessity of urgently advancing its implementation.</p>	<p>(b) Take concrete steps to eliminate the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by all women and girls in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian settings</p> <p>(a) Redouble our efforts to achieve gender equality and tackle the persistent barriers to the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda</p>	<p>(c) Take concrete steps to eliminate and prevent the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by all women and girls in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies, including gender-based violence and conflict related sexual violence.</p> <p>(a) Redouble our efforts to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, including by preventing setbacks and tackling the persistent barriers to the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, and ensure that initiatives to advance these efforts are adequately financed.</p>	<p><i>The language on violence against women and girls has been strengthened from “we recognize the need” to “take concrete steps” while also specifying the scope in this chapter to “armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian settings”.</i></p> <p><i>The language on women and peace and security agenda has been made more action oriented from “we recognize the necessity of urgently advancing its implementation” to “redouble our efforts to ... tackle persistent barriers to the implementation”.</i></p> <p><i>Language on ensuring adequate financing for Women, Peace and Security initiatives has been added in Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>58. We also recognize that without the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in decisions on peace and</p>	<p>21. We recognize that the full, equal, safe, and meaningful participation of women in decisions on peace and security</p>	<p>(b) Deliver on our commitments to ensure that women can fully, equally and meaningfully participate in all United</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 2 has moved and/or added two action items on women's participation in UN-led mediation and peace</i></p>

<p>security, and the realization of women's rights in their indivisible entirety, peace cannot be achieved and sustained.</p>	<p>is essential to achieve sustainable peace.</p>	<p>Nations-led mediation and peace processes.</p> <p>(d) Accelerate our ongoing efforts to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace operations.</p>	<p><i>processes and peace operations.</i></p>
<p>Action 20. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on youth, peace and security.</p> <p>38. We recognize that the full, effective and meaningful participation of all young persons is critical to maintain and promote international peace and security. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>60. We commit to strengthen the youth, peace and security agenda including through the meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, peace processes, post-conflict processes and humanitarian action, as well as to take concrete measures to further protect youth and children in armed conflict situations.</p>		<p>(a) Take concrete measures to ensure young persons can participate in decision-making at all levels of peace and security, including by increasing opportunities for them to participate in relevant intergovernmental deliberations at the United Nations.</p> <p>(b) Strengthen and implement existing youth, peace and security national and regional roadmaps, and develop them where they do not exist, on a voluntary basis to deliver on our commitments.</p>	<p><i>The Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, which was missed in the Rev. 1, has now been added in Rev. 2 as a dedicated Action 20.</i></p>
<p>Action 21. We will address the challenges posed to international peace and security by adverse climate and environmental impacts.</p> <p>39. The adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation can exacerbate social tensions, instability and economic insecurity, increase humanitarian and socio-economic needs, and in some cases, contribute to the onset or escalation of conflict. Countries affected by armed conflict often lack the capacity, resources and resilience to address and respond to adverse climate and environmental challenges. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations

<p>69. We encourage the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications. We urge the Security Council to address the peace and security implications of climate change in the mandates of peace operations and during discussions on other country or regional situations on its agenda, where relevant.</p>	<p>(a) Ensure that relevant United Nations' intergovernmental organs, including the Security Council, consider and address the adverse security impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, including as part of the mandate of peace operations, as appropriate.</p>	<p>(a) Ensure that relevant United Nations' intergovernmental organs consider and address the implications for international peace and security of climate change and other adverse environmental impacts where relevant, including as part of the mandate of peace operations, as appropriate.</p>	<p><i>Much of the language has been retained from the zero-draft with the addition of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss in the Rev. 1. This has now been edited (or removed) as "other adverse environmental impacts".</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 has removed the mention of Security Council.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 1 removed considering security implications of climate change "during discussions on other country or regional situations on its (Security Council's) agenda". This has been continued in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>Climate change is only considered in OP69 of Ch. 2 in the zero-draft. The Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 has elevated it to a dedicated Action Item.</i></p>
	<p>(b) Implement relevant intergovernmentally agreed commitments on climate change and the environment and build resilience in highly vulnerable countries and communities</p>	<p>(b) Urgently implement our respective commitments on climate change and the environment, especially financial commitments to support developing countries adapt to climate change, and support highly vulnerable countries and those affected by armed conflict build resilience.</p>	<p><i>Climate has been mentioned in Ch. 1 and in OP69 of Ch. 2 in the zero-draft. The language to urgently implement commitments on climate change and environment is new to Ch. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 additionally mentions about urgently implementing "financial commitments to support developing countries".</i></p>

Action 22. We will adapt peace operations to better respond to existing challenges and new realities.

40. United Nations peace operations, including peacekeeping operations and special political missions, are critical tools to maintain international peace and security. They face increasingly complex challenges and urgently need to adapt, taking into account the needs of all Member States, troop- and police-contributing countries, and the priorities and responsibilities of host countries. Peace operations can only succeed when political solutions are actively pursued and they have predictable, adequate and sustained financing. We reaffirm the importance of enforcement action authorized by the Security Council, to maintain or restore international peace and security. In this regard, we support enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations, particularly the African Union. We decide to:

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>71. We acknowledge the important role of peace operations in advancing peacebuilding action and we reaffirm the centrality of partnership and engagement with regional and subregional organizations, and other partners</p>	<p>/.../ We support enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union in this regard /.../</p>	<p>40. In this regard, we support enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations, particularly the African Union</p>	<p><i>Language has largely been retained with “regional and sub-regional organizations” removed in Rev. 1 and then added back in Rev. 2. However, the “other partners” mentioned in the zero-draft has not been brought back.</i></p>
<p>70. We acknowledge that peace operations can only succeed when political solutions to conflicts are actively pursued, and we request the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are deployed with clear and prioritized mandates, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace</p>	<p>(a) Call on the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are deployed with clear and prioritized mandates, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in full compliance with international law</p>	<p>(a) Call on the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are anchored in and guided by political strategies, deployed with clear, sequenced and prioritized mandates that are realistic and achievable, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in full compliance with international law.</p>	<p><i>Language largely retained with compliance with international law added. The “request (to) the Security Council” in the zero-draft has been modified to a “call on the Security Council.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 adds “sequenced” and “realistic and achievable” mandates as part of the call to the Security Council.</i></p>
<p>72. We commit to undertaking an inclusive, comprehensive reflection on the future of peace operations, including peacekeeping.</p> <p>We request the Secretary-General to continue to develop</p>	<p>(b) Request the Secretary-General to provide strategic and</p>	<p>(b) Request the Secretary-General to undertake a review on the future of all forms of United Nations’ peace operations, taking into account lessons learned from previous and ongoing reform processes, and providing strategic and action-oriented</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 1 dropped but the Rev. 2 has added language to “undertake a review on the future of all forms of UN peace operations”.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 asks the SG to provide</i></p>

<p>new models of peace operations that can respond to the evolving nature of conflict in traditional and new domains, while devising transition and exit strategies.</p>	<p>action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States on the future of all forms of United Nations' peace operations and how the United Nations' toolbox can be adapted to meet evolving needs, to allow for more agile, tailored responses to existing, emerging and future challenges.</p>	<p>recommendations for the consideration of Member States on how the United Nations' toolbox can be adapted to meet evolving needs, to allow for more agile, tailored responses to existing, emerging and future challenges.</p>	<p><i>recommendations for consideration of MS rather than “to continue to develop new models of peace operations” as in the zero-draft.</i></p>
		<p>(c) Ensure that peace operations engage at the earliest possible stage in transitions, including with host countries, the United Nations country team, and relevant national stakeholders.</p>	<p><i>Added in Rev. 2</i></p>
	<p>(c) Encourage the Secretary-General to convene an annual high-level meeting with relevant regional organizations to discuss matters pertaining to peace operations, peacebuilding and conflicts.</p> <p>(d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations.</p>	<p>(d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations, and improve their access to health facilities, including mental health services.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 1 language encouraging the SG to convene an annual high-level meeting with relevant regional organizations to discuss peace operations has been dropped in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The safety and security of personnel of peace operations were raised by many MS in the First and Second Readings, including the call for the “establishment of a mechanism to ensure accountability for crime against peacekeepers including follow-up of the pending cases after the withdrawal of the mission”, which did not make its way to the Rev. 1 or Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>74. We emphasize that such enforcement action, including in</p>	<p>(e) Ensure that enforcement actions, including in counter-</p>	<p>(e) Ensure that enforcement actions are driven by an</p>	<p><i>While the first half of the language from the zero-draft</i></p>

<p>counter-terrorism contexts, must be accompanied by inclusive political efforts and other non-military approaches to advance peace, to avoid over-securitization and civilian harm, and to address conflict drivers and related grievances, and must be based on full compliance with obligations under international law, including the Charter and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.</p>	<p>terrorism contexts, are accompanied by inclusive political efforts and other non-military approaches, and address the root causes and drivers of conflict and terrorism.</p>	<p>inclusive political strategy and other non-military approaches and address the root causes of conflict.</p>	<p><i>has been more or less retained, the second part on compliance with international law and others has been edited out in Rev. 1.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 has removed the mentions of terrorism from the language. Rather than being “accompanied by” inclusive political efforts, the Rev. 2 proposes that enforcement actions are “driven by” an inclusive political strategy and other non-military approaches.</i></p>
<p>73. We reaffirm that enforcement action to maintain or restore international peace and security, authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter and carried out by regional organizations or arrangements, or other multinational coalitions, should be better supported, including, where needed, by adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, including through United Nations-assessed contributions.</p>	<p>(f) Improve support to peace enforcement action by adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, including through United Nations’ assessed contributions</p>		<p><i>The Rev. 2 has dropped the action item on financing peace enforcement action through UN assessed contributions.</i></p> <p><i>The mention of regional organizations or arrangements and multinational coalitions in the zero-draft has been dropped in Rev. 1. While Indonesia and the UK asked for “multinational coalitions” to be deleted, Brazil, Russia and the LMG-2 group asked for the whole OP73 be deleted from the zero-draft.</i></p>
<p>75. We welcome the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2719 (2023), in which the Council agreed to consider on a case-by-case basis requests from the African Union Peace and Security Council seeking</p>	<p>(g) Ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union-led peace support operations mandated by the Security Council as recently agreed by the Security Council.</p>	<p>(f) Ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union-led peace support operations mandated by the Security Council as recently agreed by the Security Council.</p>	<p><i>The essence of the language has been retained in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 following the methodology outlined by the co-facilitators to “minimize ... references to existing resolutions”. With that being</i></p>

<p>authorization from the United Nations Security Council for African Union-led peace support operations under chapters VII and VIII of the Charter to have access to United Nations assessed contributions. We encourage enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union towards effective implementation of that resolution.</p> <p>We stress the need for adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union and subregional peace support operations mandated by the Security Council</p>			<p><i>said, the last part of the para on implementation has not made its way through to the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>Reference to subregional organizations and their peace support operations in the context of financing has been removed in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>Action 23. We will address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety.</p>			
<p>41. We recognize the need to address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety on regional and international peace and security and to ensure that the world's waterways are safe, open for trade and enable all States to thrive. All efforts to address threats to maritime security and safety must be carried out in accordance with international law, including the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, recognizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations, and taking into account other relevant instruments that are consistent with the Convention. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
		<p>(a) Enhance international cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to combat all threats to maritime security and safety, including threats to critical infrastructure and disruptions to trade and economic activities and maritime interests, in accordance with international law.</p>	<p><i>This is a major addition in Rev. 2. The action item 23b proposes to “explore options to develop new instruments, frameworks, and mechanisms to monitor, prevent and respond to” threats to maritime security and safety.</i></p>

		(b) Explore options to develop new instruments, frameworks, and mechanisms to monitor, prevent and respond to such threats, including through information sharing among States and capacity building to detect, prevent and suppress such threats.	
Action 24. We will pursue a future free from terrorism.			
42. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and we reaffirm that all terrorist acts are criminal regardless of how their perpetrators may justify them. We highlight the importance of putting measures in place to eliminate the dissemination of terrorist propaganda, preventing and suppressing the flow of financing for terrorist activities, as well as recruitment activities of terrorist organizations. We reaffirm that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, civilization, or ethnic group. The promotion and the protection of international law, human rights for all and the rule of law are essential to the fight against terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1		Observations
77. We commit to taking preventive measures, pursuant to international law, including international human rights law, to address all drivers and enablers of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, in a balanced manner	(a) Adopt a balanced and comprehensive approach to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism.	(a) Implement a whole-of-society approach to counter terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including by addressing the root causes of terrorism, in accordance with international law.	<i>Instead of “preventive measures” in the zero-draft, the Rev. 1 proposes to “adopt a balanced and comprehensive approach”, and the Rev. 2 proposes a “whole-of-society approach”.</i>
85. We acknowledge that the accelerating pace of technological change necessitates ongoing assessment and holistic understanding of new and emerging developments in science and technology impacting international peace and security, including through misuse by non-State actors, including for terrorism.	(b) Address the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies, including digital technologies for terrorist purposes.	(b) Address the threat posed by the misuse of new and emerging technologies, including digital technologies and financial instruments, for terrorist purposes.	<i>The Rev. 1 has put forward a relatively more action-oriented language, where it says, “address the threat” instead of just “acknowledging”. In addition, the scope has been further narrowed down “for terrorist purposes” in Rev. 1 compared to “misuse by non-State actors” in the zero-draft which is broader. Misuse of “financial instruments” for terrorist</i>

			<i>purposes has been added in Rev. 2.</i>
	(c) Revitalize efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.	(c) Enhance coordination of the United Nations' counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations on counter-terrorism, while considering revitalizing efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.	<p><i>The language on a convention on international terrorism is a significant addition to the Rev. 1 and was proposed by Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador, Ukraine, among other MS. The language has changed from "revitalize efforts" to consider revitalizing efforts" in the Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The First and Second Reading also saw proposals from Brazil, UAE, Guatemala and Indonesia to advance discussions on an internationally agreed-upon definition of terrorism.</i></p> <p><i>The language in Rev. 2 has added the coordination between UN's counter-terrorism work and that of regional and sub-regional organizations.</i></p>
<p>Action 25. We will prevent and combat transnational organized crime and illicit financial flows.</p> <p>43. Transnational organized crime and related financial flows can pose a serious threat to international peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, including through the links that can exist between transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
		(a) Scale up efforts in addressing transnational organized crime and related financial flows through comprehensive strategies, including prevention, early detection, protection and law	<i>The zero-draft and the Rev. 1 saw specific transnational organized crimes (cybercrime, illicit arms, etc...) tackled. The Rev. 2 has an action item (25a) proposing to address</i>

		enforcement, tackling the root causes, and engagement with relevant stakeholders.	transnational organized crime through comprehensive strategies. This could indicate a broader consideration rather than just the specific ones.
	(a) Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat cybercrime and crimes committed through the use of information and communications technologies.	(b) Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat cybercrime.	Transnational organized crime has been given more attention in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2, including preventing and combatting cybercrime by strengthening international cooperation.
84. We commit to strengthening the implementation of global mechanisms to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and all its aspects. We commit to strengthening, developing, and implementing regional, subregional and national targets, instruments and road maps to address challenges related to the diversion, proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, including in transnational organized crime.	(b) Take concrete steps to detect, investigate, and prosecute illicit arms and ammunition and related financial flows.		The action item on illicit arms and ammunition has been dropped in the Rev. 2. While the language has been shortened significantly in the Rev. 1, we can only guess whether “take concrete steps” would include “strengthening, developing, and implementing regional, subregional and national targets, instruments and road maps”. The word “ammunition” has been added in the Rev. 1.
Action 26. We will act to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.			
44. A nuclear war would visit devastation upon all mankind and could pose an existential threat to humanity. We must make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and we therefore reaffirm that a nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought. We reaffirm and recognize that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. We will uphold our respective binding obligations and international commitments outlined in relevant treaties. In our effort to promote international stability, peace and security, we will seek a safer world without nuclear weapons. We reiterate our deep concern over the slow pace of nuclear disarmament. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations

<p>79. We recommit to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons. We will work collectively to reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons, and the instruments that support these norms</p>	<p>(b) Reverse the erosion of international norms against the possession, spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons</p>	<p>(d) Commit to strengthening the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture and work to prevent any erosion of existing international norms and take all possible steps to prevent nuclear war</p>	<p><i>“non-proliferation” has appeared for the first time in the context of nuclear weapons.</i></p> <p><i>While the Rev. 1 has added the “possession ... of nuclear weapons” to the language, it has removed “the instruments that support these norms” on nuclear weapons.</i></p>
<p>80. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, we call upon the nuclear weapon States to take steps to prevent any use of nuclear weapons, including through mistake or miscalculation, to develop transparency and confidence-building measures, ...</p>	<p>(a) Continue to call upon the nuclear-weapon States to prevent any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, pending their total elimination</p>	<p>(b) Make every effort, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used again, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and to refrain from any inflammatory rhetoric concerning the use of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(c) Call upon the nuclear-weapon States, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to honour and respect all existing security assurances undertaken by them, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear weapon-free zones, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States.</p>	<p><i>The “threat of use of nuclear weapons” has been added in Rev. 1; “transparency and confidence-building measures” has been dropped. The Rev. 2 has rephrased (or expanded) the language by some extent without much change to the main message.</i></p> <p><i>During the First and Second Readings, several MS proposed language calling for “early commencement of negotiations on effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS (Non-Nuclear Weapon States) by all the nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances”, indicating potentially new security assurances, but this did not make its way to the Rev. 1. The Rev. 2, however, calls on NWS to “honour and</i></p>

<p>... to accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament commitments, and to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security strategies.</p>	<p>(c) Accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.</p>	<p>(e) Seek to accelerate through concrete actions the full and effective implementation of our existing, respective nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, including by adhering to relevant international legal instruments and through the pursuit of nuclear weapon free zones.</p>	<p>respect all existing security assurances”.</p> <p><i>Much of the language has been retained in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 with the addition of “obligations”. Role in national security strategies has been dropped. Although the language has been modified a bit (“seek to” and “concrete actions”) the additions have more or less balanced it out in terms of the action-orientedness of the language.</i></p> <p><i>Nuclear weapon free zones has been given significant emphasis in the Rev. 2.</i></p>
<p>80. We further call upon the nuclear-weapon States to engage in dialogue on strategic stability and to elaborate next steps for further reductions of nuclear arsenals.</p>	<p>(d) Call upon the nuclear-weapon States to engage in and intensify dialogue on strategic stability to promote international peace and security, and to elaborate next steps for nuclear disarmament, including further reductions of nuclear arsenals.</p>		<p><i>This action item calling specifically on “nuclear-weapon States” has been dropped in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The language has been expanded in Rev. 1 calling to “intensify” dialogue and also to expand the scope of elaboration of next steps to not just further reduction of arsenals, but broadly for nuclear disarmament.</i></p>
		<p>(a) Recommit to making progress towards the ultimate goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons in the context of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, including by reducing reliance</p>	<p><i>This is a significant addition in Rev. 2 compared to the zero-draft and the Rev. 1, where “total elimination of nuclear weapons ... under strict and effective international control” has been mentioned.</i></p>

		on these weapons and avoiding a nuclear arms race.	
80. We commit to strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.			<i>Part of OP80 has been dropped despite no opposition from MS in the First and Second Readings. This is now added in action item 27e in the Rev. 2.</i>
81. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.		<i>/.../ We reaffirm the inalienable right of all countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination /.../</i>	<i>The full OP81 has been dropped in the Rev. 1 potentially due to the contentious nature of the discussions in the First and Second Readings. OR alternatively because the co-facilitators wanted to “minimize reaffirmations”. This has now been added to the scene-setting paragraph of Action 26.</i>
Action 27. We will uphold our disarmament obligations and commitments.			
45. We express our serious concern at the increasing number of actions that erode international norms and non-compliance with obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. We will respect international law that apply to weapons, means and methods of warfare, and support progressive efforts to effectively regulate arms. We recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening the role of the United Nations’ disarmament machinery. We call for full compliance with and implementation and universalization of relevant treaties established to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Any use of chemical and biological weapons by anyone, anywhere, and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons and to uphold relevant agreements in this regard. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
53. We express our grave concern at the continuous and progressive erosion of international norms in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament.	We express our serious concern at the continuous and progressive erosion of international norms and rules and obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation.	We express our serious concern at the increasing number of actions that erode international norms and non-compliance with obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation.	<i>Much of the language has been retained through Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 with “obligations” added and “arms regulation” replaced with “arms control”.</i>

<p>We commit to pursuing agreements on disarmament and the regulation of arms to benefit the well-being and security of humanity and reduce unnecessary suffering caused by diversion of resources to armaments.</p>	<p>We will /.../ support progressive efforts to effectively regulate arms. /.../</p>	<p>We will /.../ support progressive efforts to effectively regulate arms /.../</p>	<p><i>The language has been edited from “we commit to pursuing agreements” to “we will support progressive efforts” in the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2. This part of the zero-draft was very contentious during the First and Second Readings as evidenced by the multiple proposals for alternate language. The wording “pursuing agreements” saw 7 alternate language proposals from a variety of MS from Malaysia to Mexico.</i></p>
<p>82. We commit to revitalizing the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including consideration of the role, timing and preparations of a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, building on previous special sessions on disarmament.</p>	<p>(a) Revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly hold a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV).</p>	<p>(a) Revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly hold a fourth special session devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV).</p>	<p><i>Language has been retained from the zero-draft with the edit from “consideration” to “recommending” a 4th special session of the GA on disarmament in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p>
	<p>Any use of chemical weapons by anyone, anywhere, and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons.</p> <p>(b) Pursue a world free from chemical and biological weapons and ensure that those responsible for any use of these</p>	<p>Any use of chemical and biological weapons by anyone, anywhere, and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons and to uphold relevant agreements in this regard</p> <p>(b) Pursue a world free from chemical and biological weapons and ensure that those responsible for any use of these</p>	<p><i>The zero-draft had no mention of chemical and biological weapons. It was proposed by EU, Switzerland, South Africa, among others, during the First and Second Readings.</i></p> <p><i>No change in language on chemical and biological weapons in the Rev. 2 potentially signaling the</i></p>

	weapons are identified and held accountable.	weapons are identified and held accountable.	<i>achievement of consensus among MS.</i>
90. We recognize emerging and evolving biological risks and the need to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents	(c) Address emerging and evolving biological risks through improving processes to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents.	(c) Address emerging and evolving biological risks through improving processes to anticipate, prevent , coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents. (d) Identify, examine and develop effective measures, including possible legally-binding measures, to strengthen and institutionalise international norms and instruments against the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, retention, and use of biological agents and toxins as weapons.	<i>Language has been retained from the zero-draft with the change from “we recognize” to “address emerging”. The Rev. 2 has also added “prevent(ion)” of biological risks.</i> <i>This is a significant addition in the Rev. 2 opening the possibility of intergovernmental legally-binding measures on biological agents and toxins as weapons.</i>
		(e) Strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.	<i>This action item, originally found in OP80 of the zero-draft, was dropped in Rev. 1 and has now been added again in Rev. 2.</i>
83. We commit to achieving universality of treaties banning inhumane and indiscriminate weapons.	(d) Redouble our efforts to achieving universality and implementation of treaties that prohibit or restrict weapons for humanitarian reasons.	(f) Redouble our efforts to achieve universality and implement our respective obligations under relevant international instruments to prohibit or restrict weapons due to their humanitarian impact and take steps to promote all aspects of mine action.	<i>Language has changed from “we commit to achieving” to “redouble our efforts”. “implementation of treaties was added in Rev. 1, this is now edited to “implement our respective obligations” in the Rev. 2.</i> <i>Mine action has been added as an additional area for action in Rev. 2. This has been raised by the EU, Switzerland and Ukraine</i>

			during the First and Second Readings.
84. We commit to strengthening the implementation of global mechanisms to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and all its aspects. /.../	(e) Strengthen our efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in all its aspects.	(g) Strengthen our efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. (h) Address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management to reduce the dual risks of unplanned conventional ammunition explosions and the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.	<i>Language change from “strengthening the implementation”, which is relatively more action-oriented, to “strengthen our efforts”, which is input-based language, in the Rev. 1.</i> <i>Ammunition management, the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition has been given a stronger focus in the Rev. 2.</i>
Action 28. We will address the potential risks and seize the opportunities associated with new and emerging technologies.			
46. We recognize that rapid technological change presents risks and opportunities to our collective efforts to maintain international peace and security. The Charter and international law will guide our approach to addressing these risks. We decide to:			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
86. We commit to developing, through the relevant disarmament bodies of the United Nations and with the widest possible acceptance, international norms, rules and principles to address threats to space systems and, on that basis, launch negotiations on a treaty to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space.	(a) Launch negotiations on legally-binding and non-legally binding instruments to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, which engage all relevant stakeholders .	(a) Advance discussions to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, which engage all relevant stakeholders, consistent with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in Outer Space , with a view to agreeing potential political commitments and legally-binding instruments with appropriate and effective provisions for verification .	<i>The zero draft sequences the development of norms, rules and principles leading up to a treaty, which we assume will be legally-binding. The Rev. 1 by mentioning legally binding and non-legally binding instruments separately indicates two sets of items.</i>

			<p><i>The US, UK, Japan and the EU, in combination or separately, have opposed or requested to delete language proposals from China, LMG-2, and others that mentions just “legally binding instruments”. The UK, Switzerland and Japan have proposed “a mix of legally binding instruments and political commitments” during the First and Second Readings, which is now used in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>Notable edit is the removal of “through the relevant disarmament bodies of the United Nations” from the zero-draft and the non-mention of a forum for such negotiation in the Rev. 1 and Rev. 2. The Rev. 2 further adds “provisions for verification” which wasn’t present in both the zero-draft and the Rev. 1.</i></p>
<p>88. Building on progress made in multilateral negotiations, we commit to concluding without delay a legally binding instrument to prohibit lethal autonomous weapons systems that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems.</p>	<p>(b) Conclude by 2026 a legally binding instrument to prohibit autonomous weapons systems that select targets and apply force without human control, and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems to ensure their compliance with international humanitarian law.</p>	<p>(b) Advance with urgency discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems through the existing intergovernmental process to develop an instrument, and other possible measures, including to address the risks posed by lethal autonomous weapons systems that select targets and apply force without human control or oversight and cannot be used in compliance</p>	<p><i>The language has largely been retained with the addition of a timeframe – “conclude by 2026” in the Rev. 1. This is now dropped in Rev. 2 and replaced with “advance with urgency discussions on”.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 just mentions “to develop an instrument” leaving out the “legally-binding” nature of the</i></p>

		with international humanitarian law.	<p><i>instrument specified in the Rev. 1.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 also specifies “existing intergovernmental processes” which is an indication to not create additional processes but rather integrate lethal autonomous weapons systems into existing discussions or processes.</i></p>
<p>90. We recognize emerging and evolving biological risks and the need to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents and commit to exploring measures to address the risks involved in biotechnology and human enhancement technologies applied to the military domain.</p>	<p>(c) Request the Secretary-General to update Member States on the current status of biotechnology, nanotechnologies and human enhancement technologies and their implications for international peace and security in order to support Member States' future consideration of these issues</p>	<p>(c) Request the Secretary-General to update Member States on new and emerging technologies, including nanotechnology and human enhancement technology and their implications for international peace and security in order to support Member States' future consideration of these issues.</p>	<p><i>While the Rev. 1 has requested the SG to update MS on these issues, it has changed language in the action part of the para from “commit to exploring measures to address the risks” in the zero-draft to support MS “future consideration of these issues”.</i></p> <p><i>“nanotechnologies” has been added in Rev. 1; “biotechnology” has been removed in Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The scope of the request to the SG has broadened in Rev. 2 with the addition of “new and emerging technologies, including ...” to the language.</i></p>
<p>Action 29. We will address the potential risks posed by the misuse of digital technologies, including information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence.</p>			
<p>47. We are concerned about the potential risks to international peace and security posed by the misuse of digital technologies, including information and communications technologies and artificial intelligence. We decide to:</p>			
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Observations
<p>87. We reiterate our commitment that all States will be guided in</p>	<p>(a) Uphold international law, including the Charter, as well as</p>	<p>(a) Uphold international law, including the Charter, as well as</p>	<p><i>The language has evolved from “will be guided” in their</i></p>

<p>their use of information and communications technologies by agreed norms of responsible State behaviour.</p> <p>We undertake to ensure that infrastructure needed for the delivery of essential public services and for the functioning of society must never be subject to malicious information and communications technology activity, from both State and non-State actors.</p>	<p>implement agreed norms, rules and principles of responsible State behavior in the use of information communications technologies.</p> <p>(b) Ensure that critical infrastructure supporting the delivery of essential public services and required for the functioning of society is never intentionally damaged or impaired by malicious information and communications technology activity, from both State and non-State actors.</p>	<p>implement agreed norms, rules and principles of responsible State behavior in the use of information communications technologies (ICTs).</p> <p>(b) Ensure that no State conducts or knowingly supports ICT activity contrary to its obligations under international law that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure that supports the delivery of essential public services.</p>	<p><i>use of ICTs “by agreed norms of responsible State behaviour” TO “implement agreed norms, rules and principles”. International law, including the UN Charter has been added.</i></p> <p><i>The language is largely retained in Rev. 1 but with a significant but subtle change. The language changes from “must never be subject to” to “never intentionally damaged or impaired”. Does this change in language open the room for critical infrastructure to be subject to malicious ICT activity to the extent that it is not damaged or impaired? The Rev. 2 adds “impairs the use and operation” to the language, but still the Question above remains.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 has removed the mention of malicious ICT activity by non-State actors in its scope, but has added language to ensure that no state “knowingly supports ICT activity contrary to its obligations under international law” – does this mean to include non-State actors?</i></p>
	<p>(c) Request the Secretary-General to present options for Member State consideration for a potential multilateral accountability mechanism to support adherence to agreed</p>		<p><i>Added in the Rev. 1 but dropped in Rev. 2.</i></p>

<p>89. We commit to strengthening oversight mechanisms for the use of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, to support the maintenance of international peace and security.</p>	<p>norms, rules and principles of responsible State behaviour.</p> <p>(d) Strengthen transparency, accountability and oversight mechanisms for the use, development and deployment of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, to support the maintenance of international peace and security and to ensure that the use of these technologies complies with international law.</p>		<p><i>The language has been expanded in Rev. 1 with the addition of “transparency, accountability”; “development and deployment”; and compliance with international law. This has now been dropped in Rev. 2.</i></p>
		<p>(c) Enhance international cooperation and assistance to address potential threats arising from misuse of digital technologies through capacity building with a view to closing the digital divide between developed and developing countries.</p>	<p><i>Added in Rev. 2</i></p>
<p>89. We also commit to developing norms, rules and principles on the design, development and use of military applications of artificial intelligence through a multilateral process, while also ensuring engagement with stakeholders from industry, academia, civil society and other sectors.</p>	<p>(e) Establish robust mechanisms, such as norms, rules and principles throughout the life-cycle of military applications of artificial intelligence, including in consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>(d) Identify and address the risks associated with the military applications of artificial intelligence and ways to harness the opportunities throughout their lifecycle, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p><i>Language is largely retained in Rev. 1 with a change from “we also commit to developing” to “establish robust ...”, which is relatively more action-oriented language for military applications of artificial intelligence. This is now dropped in Rev. 2 with “identify and address the risks”.</i></p> <p><i>Another significant change in Rev. 2 is the drop of “robust mechanisms, such as norms, rules and principles” found in the Rev. 1.</i></p>