



SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

BULLETIN NO. 58:

Comparing the Rev. 3 of Chapter 2 on International Peace and Security to the Zero Draft, Rev. 1, and Rev. 2



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Comparing the Rev. 3 of Chapter 2 on International Peace and Security to the Zero Draft, Rev. 1 and Rev. 2

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 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 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 (refer the [ICH bulletin #45](#) comparing the Rev. 2 to the Rev. 1 and the zero-draft). Following further consultations in late July and August, the co-facilitators released the [Rev. 3](#) on 27 August. This ICH bulletin #58 compares the Rev. 3 of Ch. 2 on International Peace and Security to the Rev. 2, 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 3 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 3.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2:

“Deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure” is added to the scene-setting paragraph of Action 14 in Rev. 3. Reference to General Assembly (GA) resolutions in the context of enabling humanitarian access has been added. Although the scope of action item 14h has been broadened to include “crime of aggression” and resolutions by both the Security Council and the GA, the key detail of the Rev. 2 language which is to “refrain from the use of the veto” has been dropped.

The addition of the protection of “United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel ...” in armed conflict is significant given the recent spike in death of UN personnel in conflict situations. Threats posed by misinformation and disinformation to UN peace personnel has been mentioned in Rev. 3.

The Rev. 3 adds stateless persons and the non-refoulement principle. Partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) has been added in the context of humanitarian emergencies. The Rev. 3 proposes to redouble efforts to eliminate “all forms of violence against all women and girls” broadening the scope in Ch. 2 from just “sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence” as in the Rev. 2.

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. 2 and Rev. 3. Most changes between the zero-draft, Rev. 1 and Rev. 2 (covered in detail in ICH Bulletins [#37](#) and [#45](#)) which have been maintained in Rev. 3, potentially indicating consensus, are not discussed again here.

National ownership, priorities and efforts in the context of conflict prevention have been explicitly mentioned in more instances in the Rev. 3. An action item requesting the SG to provide examples and best practices on prevention strategies was added in Rev. 2 but is now dropped in Rev. 3.

“Loss of biodiversity, desertification, water scarcity and water risks” are added to the list of environmental risks whose impacts on international peace and security the UN is asked to consider and address. In addition, the language of Action 21 in Rev. 3 has added impacts “that could contribute to the onset and escalation of conflict” – the “onset” more so and “escalation” relatively less so could be indicating a preventive approach.

On nuclear weapons, the Rev. 3 language “recommit(ing) to the goal”, while reaffirming the end goal, it might not provide the mandate or push for the progress needed towards the goal. The Rev. 3 has added a new action item 26b which proposes to undertake further efforts, especially by the nuclear-weapon States, to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons. The Rev. 3 language is edited to “provide assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States” which indicates a call for new assurances as opposed to existing ones in Rev. 2.

The scope of the instrument envisaged on lethal autonomous weapons has been changed and limited in Rev. 3 to “emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems” as opposed to language in Rev. 2 which is “including to (indicating more elements) address the risks posed by lethal autonomous weapons”.

HEADLINES:

- *Minor additions (or caveats) have been made in Action 13 on building and sustaining peaceful, inclusive and just societies indicating consensus on the language.*
- *The language on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas has changed from “avoid at all costs” in Rev. 1 to “refrain” in the Rev. 2 to “restrict or refrain, as appropriate” in action item 14c in Rev. 3.*
- *The Action Item 14e has been expanded in Rev. 3 but seems to have dropped reference to “medical personnel”, which the Lead Author assumes was a mistake on the part of the co-facilitators.*
- *A new action item 14i inviting MS to “enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment” has been added in Rev. 3.*
- *Famine-like conditions has been added in Rev. 3 in both the scene-setting and action item as one of the situations MS are expressing concern about and one that must be eliminated.*
- *The Rev. 3 has dropped “the value of its (International Court of Justice (ICJ)) work for the promotion of the rule of law”. In addition, the language of Action 17 has itself been changed – “fulfil our commitment” is now “fulfil our obligation” and upholding the mandate of the ICJ is added. This might be an indication of the continued support for ICJ in the GA.*
- *Only few minor changes in Action 19 on Women, Peace and Security, potentially signaling consensus on the language.*
- *The Rev. 3 has added a new action item requesting the SG to “carry out the second independent progress study on youth’s positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution”.*
- *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 but is again brought back in Rev. 3.*
- *The Rev. 2 language proposing to “explore options to develop new instruments, frameworks, and mechanisms to monitor, prevent and respond to” threats to maritime security and safety has been dropped in Rev. 3.*
- *Very few minor changes in Action 27 on upholding disarmament obligations and commitments potentially signaling consensus.*

METHODOLOGY:

This ICH bulletin has compared the Rev. 3 of the Pact for the Future with the Rev. 2, Rev. 1 and zero-draft. Since the language for many of the action items has not changed or had only minor changes, the action items where there were significant changes in Rev. 3 have only been included in the comparison table below (refer to ICH Bulletins [#37](#) and [#45](#) for the full comparison). The content from the zero-draft, Rev. 1, and Rev. 1 (not in its entirety and not in order) are included in columns 1, 2 and 3, respectively, and the content from the Rev. 3 is included in column 4 in the comparison table below. The numerical or alphabetical references as in the source documents are included in all cases. The column 5 on “Observations” was written by the Lead Author based on objective analysis of differences between the zero-draft, Rev. 1, Rev. 2, Rev. 3 and 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 the changes between the zero-draft & Rev. 1 and Rev. 1 & Rev. 2 as well (most cases in the reverse order). 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, for example, 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, for example, the Rev. 2 and Rev. 3 has been **yellow highlighted** in the Rev. 2 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. 3 of the Pact for the Future](#)
2. [Rev. 2 of the Pact for the Future](#)
3. [Rev. 1 of the Pact for the Future](#)
4. [Compilation text \(as of 3 April 2024\)](#)
5. [Zero draft of the Pact for the Future](#)
6. [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.

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COMPARISON:

Action 13: We will redouble our efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies and address the root causes of conflicts				
Action 14: We will protect all civilians in armed conflict.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
	<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>/.../ 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>/.../ Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure are prohibited under international law and we reaffirm our commitment to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law.</p>	<p><i>“deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure” is added in Rev. 3.</i></p> <p><i>International refugee law was only mentioned in the context of enforcement action authorized by the Security Council 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>(c) Avoid at all costs the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, especially near schools and medical facilities.</p>	<p>(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>	<p>(c) Restrict or refrain, as appropriate, 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>	<p><i>The opening words have changed from “avoid at all costs” in Rev. 1 to “refrain” in the Rev. 2 to “restrict or refrain, as appropriate” in Rev. 3.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 adds a qualification (“when their use may be expected to cause harm to civilians or civilian objects”) to using “explosive weapons in populated areas”.</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>	<p>(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and full respect for the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.</p>	<p>(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and full respect for the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.</p>	<p>(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and fully respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, in accordance with international humanitarian law and the General Assembly resolutions on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 adds reference to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and GA resolutions (the latter might potentially be contentious among MS).</i></p> <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>	<p>(e) Protect all humanitarian and medical personnel and commit to protect all journalists and media in armed conflict.</p>	<p>(e) Protect all humanitarian and medical personnel and all journalists and media professionals in armed conflict.</p>	<p>(e) Respect and protect humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, in accordance with our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law.</p> <p>(f) Respect and protect journalists, media professionals and associated personnel working in situations of armed conflict and reaffirm that they shall be considered as civilians in such situations in accordance with international humanitarian law.</p>	<p><i>The Action Item has been expanded in Rev. 3 but seems to have dropped reference to “medical personnel”, which the Lead Author assumes was a mistake on the part of the co-facilitators.</i></p> <p><i>The addition of “United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel ...” is significant given the recent spike in death of UN personnel in conflicts.</i></p> <p><i>References to medical personnel, journalists and media has been added in Rev. 1 and Rev. 2.</i></p>

		<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.</p>	<p>(h) Commit to support timely and decisive action, in particular by the Security Council and General Assembly, aimed at preventing and ending genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.</p>	<p><i>While the scope has been broadened to include “crime of aggression” and resolutions by both the Security Council and the GA, the key detail of the Rev. 2 language which is to “refrain from the use of the veto” has been dropped.</i></p> <p><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></p>
			<p>(i) Invites Member States to enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment that manage the risks that such transfers could facilitate, contribute or lead to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure that such legislation, regulations and procedures are consistent with the obligations of States under applicable international treaties to which they are parties,</p>	<p><i>This Action Item is a new addition in Rev. 3 and could be one we need to look out for in Rev. 4.</i></p>

			including the Arms Trade Treaty.	
Action 15: We will ensure people affected by humanitarian emergencies receive the support they need				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>(b) Eliminate the scourge of famine now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal</p>	<p>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</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>36. 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, famine and famine-like conditions.</p> <p>(c) Eliminate the scourge of hunger, acute food insecurity, famine and famine-like conditions in armed conflict now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal, including by fulfilling our obligations under international humanitarian law to remove all restrictions on the provision of humanitarian assistance and ensure people in need receive vital assistance, strengthening early warning, developing social protection systems, and taking preventive measures that builds the</p>	<p><i>Famine-like conditions has been added in Rev. 3 in both the scene-setting and action item as one of the situations that must be eliminated.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><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></p>

			resilience of communities at risk.	
<p>57. We note that, despite the unprecedented generosity of host countries and donors, the gap between needs and humanitarian funding continues to grow.</p>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(b) Address the root causes of forced and protracted displacement, including the mass displacement of populations, and implement and facilitate access to durable solutions for internally displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons, including through equitable international burden and responsibility sharing, and support to host communities, and with full respect for the principle of non-refoulement of refugees.</p> <p>(d) Significantly increase financial and other forms of support to countries and communities facing humanitarian emergencies, including host communities, inter alia by scaling up timely and predictable funding and innovative and anticipatory financing mechanisms, as well as by strengthening partnerships with International Financial Institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 adds stateless persons and the non-refoulement principle.</i></p> <p><i>The addition of Action 13 (a) in Rev. 1 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></p> <p><i>Partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) has been added in the context of humanitarian emergencies in Rev. 3.</i></p> <p><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></p>

Action 16. We will promote cooperation and understanding between Member States, defuse tensions, seek the peaceful settlement of disputes and resolve conflicts.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
			<p>(a) Reaffirm our obligations under international law, including the Charter and its purposes and principles.</p> <p>(d) Pursue and apply confidence building measures to reduce tensions and promote international peace and security.</p>	<p>The additional mentions of these two items in the Action part of the Pact indicates a stronger commitment / mandate to action than earlier versions when it was in the Chapeau or the scene-setting paragraph.</p>
<p>62. We commit to availing ourselves of the tools referred to in Article 33 of the Charter to seek peaceful 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>(b) Take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace and security, revitalize and implement existing tools and mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes, in accordance with the Charter.</p>	<p>The Rev. 3 language change could be more action-oriented than Rev. 2 (take vs prioritize). And also, the Rev. 3 mentions collective measures, which could potentially be effective if such collective measures are indeed taken and implemented.</p> <p>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.</p>

Action 17. We will fulfil our **obligation to comply with the decisions and **uphold the mandate** of the International Court of Justice in any case to which our State is a party.**

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
	<p>15. /.../ we underline the central importance of the International Court of Justice</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.</p>	<p>38. 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</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 has dropped “the value of its (ICJ) work for the promotion of the rule of law”.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the language of Action 17 has itself been changed – “fulfil our commitment” is now “fulfil our obligation” and upholding the mandate of the ICJ is added. This might indicate the continued support for ICJ in the GA.</i></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>

Action 18. We will build and sustain peace.

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
<p>51. We reaffirm our commitment to significantly reducing all forms of violence and we commit to halving violent death rates in all societies by 2030</p>	<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>(b) Redouble our efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p>(b) Redouble our efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, including gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 has added “all forms of violence against all women and girls” broadening the scope from just “sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence” as in the Rev. 2.</i></p> <p><i>The zero-draft had 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>Ch. 5, 125. We reaffirm the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in providing peacebuilding and sustaining peace support to countries through political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent.</p>	<p>(c) Provide support and assistance to States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, upon request, to build national capacity to develop and implement their national prevention strategies.</p>	<p>(e) Provide assistance to States, upon request, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, to build national 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>(e) Provide assistance to States, upon their request, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the entire United Nations system, in full conformity with national ownership and needs, to build national capacity to develop and implement their nationally-owned prevention strategies or approaches and address the root causes of violence and conflict in their countries, including through sharing best practice and lessons learned.</p>	<p><i>National ownership, priorities and efforts in the context of conflict prevention have been explicitly mentioned in more instances in the Rev. 3.</i></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 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>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, which is now dropped in Rev. 3.</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</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>(h) Pursue stronger alignment between the United Nations, international and regional financial institutions and the needs of Member States affected by armed conflict and violence and the impacts of regional conflict, to support their economic stability, national prevention and peacebuilding efforts, in line with their respective mandates and in full conformity with national ownership.</p>	<p><i>Regional conflict has been added in Rev. 3.</i></p> <p><i>The language has changed from “encourage closer cooperation” to “pursue stronger alignment”, which is relatively more “action-oriented”.</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>

integrated and well-coordinated approach to funding.				<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, Rev. 2 and Rev. 3 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, peace and security.				
Action 20. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on youth, peace and security.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
			<p>(c) Request the Secretary-General to carry out the second independent progress study on youth’s positive contribution to peace processes and conflict resolution by the end of 80th session.</p>	<p><i>Action Item 20(c) has been added in Rev. 3.</i></p> <p><i>The Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, which was missed in the Rev. 1, has now been added in Rev. 2 and Rev. 2 as a dedicated Action 20.</i></p>
Action 21. We will address adverse climate and environmental impacts that could contribute to the onset or escalation of conflict.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	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>(a) Ensure that relevant United Nations' intergovernmental organs consider and address within their respective mandates, the implications for international peace and security of the adverse effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, desertification, water scarcity and water risks and other environmental challenges where relevant.</p>	<p><i>“loss of biodiversity, desertification, water scarcity and water risks” are added to the list of environmental impacts whose impacts on international peace and security the UN is asked to consider and address. In addition, the language of the Action 21 in Rev. 3 has added impacts “that could contribute to the onset and escalation of conflict” – the “onset” more so and “escalation” relatively less so could be indicating a preventive approach.</i></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</i></p>
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				<p>has been continued in Rev. 2.</p> <p>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.</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>(b) Urgently implement agreed commitments on climate change, the environment, and sustainable development, within the respective mandate of each intergovernmental organ, including financial commitments to support developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.</p>	<p>The scope has been changed in Rev. 3 as countries “vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change” from “those affected by armed conflict”. In addition, sustainable development has also been added in Rev. 3.</p> <p>The Rev. 2 additionally mentions about urgently implementing “financial commitments to support developing countries”.</p>
<p>Action 22. We will adapt peace operations to better respond to existing challenges and new realities.</p>				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
	<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>(f) Encourage the Secretary-General to convene regular high-level meetings with relevant regional organizations to discuss matters pertaining to peace operations, peacebuilding, and conflicts.</p>	<p>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 but is again brought back in Rev. 3.</p>

	(d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations.	(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.	(d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations, improve their access to health facilities, including mental health services, and address the risks posed to them by misinformation and disinformation.	<p><i>Threats posed by misinformation and disinformation to UN peace personnel has been mentioned in Rev. 3.</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>
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Action 23. We will address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety.

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
		(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.	(b) Promote information sharing among States and capacity building to detect, prevent and suppress such threats in accordance with international law.	<i>The Rev. 2 language proposing to “explore options to develop new instruments, frameworks, and mechanisms to monitor, prevent and respond to” threats to maritime security and safety has been dropped in Rev. 3.</i>

Action 24. We will pursue a future free from terrorism.

45. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever, whenever. We reaffirm that all terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivation or how their perpetrators may seek to justify them. We highlight the importance of putting measures in place to counter the dissemination of terrorist propaganda, preventing and suppressing

the flow of financing and material means 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. We will redouble our efforts to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorism, build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, strengthen the role of the United Nations system. The promotion and protection of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and respect for human rights for all and the rule of law are the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. We decide to:

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
	<p>(c) Revitalize efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.</p>	<p>(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>	<p>(c) Enhance coordination of the United Nations' counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional organizations to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, while considering revitalizing efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 has added the green-highlighted sentences above to the scene-setting part of Action 24.</i></p> <p><i>The language on a convention on international terrorism is a significant addition to the Rev. 1 and onwards. This 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 cooperation between UN's counter-terrorism</i></p>

				<i>work and that of regional and sub-regional organizations.</i>
Action 25. We will prevent and combat transnational organized crime and related illicit financial flows.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
	(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.	(b) Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime in all its forms, including when committed through the use of information and communications technology systems.	<i>Transnational organized crime has been given more attention in Rev. 1 and onwards, including preventing and combatting it by strengthening international cooperation.</i>
Action 26. We will steadfastly advance our efforts to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.				
Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
		(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 on these weapons and avoiding a nuclear arms race.	(a) Recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons in the context of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.	<i>The Rev. 3 language “recommit(ing) to the goal” while reaffirms the end goal it might not provide the mandate required for the progress needed towards the goal.</i> <i>This is a significant addition in Rev. 2 and onwards 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>
			(b) Undertake further efforts, especially by the	<i>This action item is related but a new</i>

			<p>nuclear-weapon States, to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, recognizing that the objective of the efforts of states in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control, including by taking steps to critically review the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies and avoiding a nuclear arms race.</p>	<p>addition in Rev. 3 which proposes to undertake further efforts, especially by the nuclear-weapon States, to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons.</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>(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>(d) Call upon the nuclear-weapon States, to honour and respect all existing security assurances undertaken by them, and to provide assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear weapon-free zones.</p>	<p><i>The Rev. 3 language is edited to include “provide assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States” which indicates towards a call for new assurances as opposed to existing ones in Rev. 2.</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</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>(f) Seek to accelerate through concrete actions the full and effective implementation of existing, respective nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, in line with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its agreed review outcome documents, including by adhering to relevant international legal instruments and through the pursuit of nuclear weapon free zones to enhance international peace and security and the achievement of a nuclear-weapons free world.</p>	<p><i>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 respect all existing security assurances”.</i></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 and onwards.</i></p>
<p>Action 27. We will uphold our disarmament obligations and commitments.</p>				
<p>Action 28. We will address the potential risks and seize the opportunities associated with new and emerging technologies.</p>				

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
<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 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, without prejudging its nature, and other possible measures to address emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems, recognizing that international humanitarian law continues to apply fully to all weapons systems, including the potential development and use of lethal autonomous weapons systems that select targets and apply force without human control or oversight.</p>	<p><i>The scope of the instrument has been changed and limited to “emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems” in Rev. 3 as opposed to “including to (indicating more elements) address the risks posed by lethal autonomous weapons”.</i></p> <p><i>The Rev. 2 just mentions “to develop an instrument” leaving out the “legally-binding” nature of the instrument specified in the Rev. 1.</i></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 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>

Action 29. We will address the potential risks posed by the misuse of digital technologies, including information and communication technologies and artificial intelligence.

Zero Draft	Rev. 1	Rev. 2	Rev. 3	Observations
<p>87. /.../ 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>(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>(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>(b) Refrain from conducting or knowingly supporting information and communications technology activity contrary to our obligations under international law that intentionally damages critical infrastructure or otherwise impairs the use and operation of critical infrastructure that provides services to the public.</p>	<p><i>The language is changed from “ensure that” to “refrain” in Rev. 3 which is more action-oriented with the former more a goal and the latter more an action expected of states.</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?</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>