

2024 Summit of the Future

22-23 September 2024 | UN Headquarters | [Official Website](#)

In this issue Click to jump to section

1. **Introduction to the Summit of the Future**
2. **Member States negotiations of the Pact for the Future going forward**
3. **Lead up to the 21 SEP Ministerial: Member States' different priorities**
4. **Areas of Potential Actions: S-G's Policy Briefs**
5. **MS Statements: Preparatory ministerial meeting of the Summit of the Future**
6. **MS Statements: S-G's informal briefing on the Summit of the Future**
7. **HLAB Report on Effective Multilateralism**

Co-Facilitators & Co-Chairs

On 10 OCT 2023, the President of the General Assembly appointed co-facilitators and chairs for the following intergovernmental processes:

Summit of the Future: Antje Leendertse, *Permanent Representative of Germany* & Neville Melvin Gertze, *Permanent Representative of the Republic of Namibia*

Global Digital Compact: Anna Karin Eneström, *Permanent Representative of Sweden* & Chola

Context

“[L]eader after leader told me that our current multilateral institutions are not delivering – and called for reforms. There was strong criticism of the **mismatch between the institutions of global governance, and the economic and political realities** of our world.”

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, 4 OCT 2023

The Summit of the Future (SoTF) is seen as a “once-in-a-generation opportunity” to address inequities in global governance and reset international cooperation. The President of the General Assembly emphasized that: “The Summit of the Future constitutes a significant stride towards a reinvigorated multilateral system that prioritizes tangible outcomes.”

While Member State priorities differ, they have confirmed that the Summit will be held on 22-23 September 2024 and have agreed on the elements and next steps towards the adoption of “a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled ‘A Pact for the Future’, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations”.

The **Pact for the Future** will be structured around the following focus areas:

1. Sustainable development and financing for development;
2. International peace and security;
3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation;
4. Youth and future generations;
5. Transforming global governance.

“The Pact for the Future will be your contract with each other and with your people. It represents your pledge to use all the tools at your disposal at the global level to solve problems – before those problems overwhelm us. The challenges we face are universal. They require **universal solutions** and **cannot be solved through small groupings of states or coalitions of the willing**. The **United Nations is the only forum** where this can happen. It will

Milambo, *Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia*

Declaration on Future Generations: Brian Christopher Manley Wallace, *Permanent Representative of Jamaica* & Yoka Brandt, *Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands*

[Full List](#)

Related Outcomes & Events

1. Letter from Co-facilitators: [Preparatory Process for SoTE](#) (19 OCT 2023)
2. Letter from the PGA: [Co-facilitators and co-chairs](#) (10 OCT 2023)
3. Scope of Summit adopted as [Decision](#) (30 AUG 2023)
4. Letter from the PGA: [Co-facilitators of the Summit of the Future Letter – Draft Decision](#) (30 AUG 2023)
5. [SDG Summit 2023](#) (18-19 SEP 2023)
6. [Political declaration](#) of the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (15 SEP 2023)
7. [Financing for Development Forum](#) (High-Level Dialogue 2023; FfD Forum scheduled for 2025)
8. UN Factsheet: [Summit of the Future: What Would It Deliver?](#)
9. [S-G: Remarks](#) to the Ministerial Meeting on The Summit of the Future (21 SEP 2023)
10. [Our Common Agenda](#) (SEP 2021)
11. [12 UN75 Commitments](#) (21 SEP 2020)
12. [HLAB Report](#): A Breakthrough for People and Planet (18 APR 2023)
13. Other documents [here](#)

also be important to welcome the contributions of civil society, academia, the private sector, and other important stakeholders.

The stakes are high. A substantive, comprehensive Pact for the Future has the **potential to turbocharge implementation of the 2030 Agenda** and the **Sustainable Development Goals** in line with the declaration of the SDG Summit. It will help to determine whether we meet the serious challenges of today and tomorrow, or continue down the path of social, financial, political, and environmental breakdown. Let me stress that this Pact will fully **complement and reinforce our efforts to achieve the SDGs** and create a more peaceful, sustainable, and equitable world today.”

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, 21 SEPT 2023

Member State negotiations for the Pact for the Future going forward

Member States will engage in consultations and negotiations on the Pact for the Future starting on **9 November 2023**. This session will be followed with closed informal sessions “to hear directly from Member States on the substantive issues” to be included in the zero draft of the Pact for the Future in the first half of December. The deadline for written submissions from Member States and observers is 31 December 2023. Building on these inputs, the co-facilitators will circulate a zero draft of the Pact for the Future in early 2024, with a view to this being the basis of Member State negotiations going forward. (For details, see [Letter from the Co-facilitators, 19 OCT 2023](#)) In addition to renewing the mandate of Germany and Namibia as co-facilitators for the Pact for the Future process, co-facilitators have also been named for [two potential annexes](#): a Global Digital Pact (Sweden and Zambia) and a Declaration on Future Generations (Jamaica and the Netherlands).

Lead up to the 21 Sept Ministerial: Member States’ different priorities

Co-facilitators (Germany and Namibia) had steered the negotiations before the 21 September ministerial meeting, and these reflected many areas of tension among the Member States, some of which were outlined in a [letter from the co-facilitators on 30 August 2023](#). Excerpts:

“[S]ilence was broken on six (v, vii, viii, xii, xiii, xxiii) of the elements in paragraph (a). Some delegations also pointed to omissions from the draft, such as references to the **intergovernmental character** of the United Nations and **Unilateral Coercive Measures**.

“We have also taken note of several explanations of positions from delegations, pointing to aspects of the draft that in their opinion, and in light of silence having been broken, warrant

High Level Advisory Board (HLAB) on Effective Multilateralism | 18 APR 2023

The High Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism's report, [A Breakthrough for People and Planet](#), proposed "that effective multilateralism must draw its **strength and legitimacy from greater inclusion** and offer representative majorities meaningful opportunities to shape global decision-making," emphasizing that "**global governance system be redesigned around equitable access to global public goods**".

The report proposed a pathway beyond the Summit of the Future whereby "global governance must evolve into a **less hierarchical, more networked system** wherein decision-making is distributed, and where the efforts of a large number of different actors are harnessed towards a collective mission".

It articulated **six transformative shifts**:

1. Rebuild trust in multilateralism through inclusion and accountability
2. Deliver for people and planet by regaining balance with nature and providing clean energy for all
3. Ensure sustainable finance that delivers for all
4. Support a just digital transition that unlocks the value of data and protects against digital harms
5. Empower equitable, effective collective security arrangements
6. Strengthen governance for current and emerging transnational risks.

further refinement and balance, including on human rights and gender, if the text were to be further revised.

"Yet, on balance, we feel reassured and optimistic that this process has provided us with a solid basis for moving into negotiations on the Pact for the Future in the next session. Thanks to open, transparent and inclusive consultations throughout the 77th session and the very constructive and flexible approach of delegations, the majority of the text submitted under silence was unopposed."

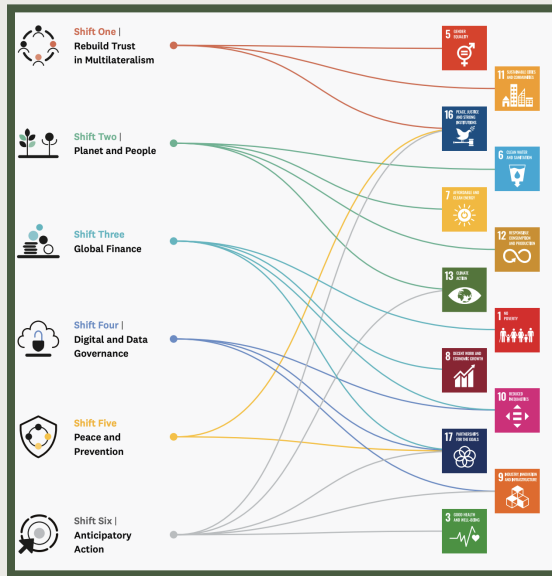
The co-facilitators enumerated the areas agreement as follows:

1. **Overall structure** of the Pact for the Future, consisting of a Chapeau and five chapters;
2. Support for a Chapeau that would reaffirm the **UN Charter**, the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and the **2030 Agenda**;
3. Support for references to **poverty eradication**, the **UN75 Declaration**;
4. Strong focus on the follow up to the SDG Summit, building on the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda**;
5. Comprehensive Chapter 2 **on International Peace and Security**;
6. Inclusion in Chapter 3 of the responsible use of **science, technology and innovation** as well as bridging STI gaps;
7. Strengthening all aspects of **global digital cooperation** and bridging digital divides;
8. Meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of **youth**;
9. **Transforming Global Governance**, including the reform of the three principal organs of the United Nations (Security Council, General Assembly, ECOSOC)
10. Include inter alia the **2030 Agenda** for sustainable development and its pledges (leave no one behind, end poverty and hunger, combat inequalities, climate etc.) in relevant chapters of the Pact for the Future;
11. Co-facilitators and, as necessary, coordinators for each of the chapters should be appointed, and that no parallel meetings should be held.

Areas of Potential Action: Policy Briefs from the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has issued a series of [Policy Briefs](#) to support Member State deliberations and suggest initiatives.

1. **Account for the future**: practical steps to take account of the long-term impact of our decisions, fulfilling a long-standing commitment Member States have made to future generations;
2. **Better respond to global shocks**: put in place a stronger international response playbook for complex global shocks, maximizing the use of the Secretary-General's convening power in the form of an Emergency Platform;



Six Transformative Shifts aligned with the SDGs and Our Common Agenda

3. **Meaningfully include young people:** systematically include young people in global decision-making;
4. **Measure human progress more effectively:** agree on metrics beyond GDP so that decisions on debt relief, concessional funding, and international cooperation take account of vulnerability, well-being, sustainability and other vital measures of progress;
5. **Agree on a vision of digital technology** as a motor for human progress that can deliver full benefits while minimizing potential harm;
6. **Commit to integrity in public information:** achieve an information ecosystem (notably online) that is inclusive and safe for all, perhaps via a code of conduct;
7. **Reform the international financial architecture:** to ensure it delivers more effectively and fairly for everyone and particularly the Global South, including through objectives that are aligned with the SDGs, debt sustainability, a global financial safety net;
8. **Advance the peaceful and sustainable use of outer space:** update norms governing the use of and behaviour in space so that it is peaceful, secure and sustainable for the benefit of all;
9. **Agree a new agenda for peace:** update our understanding of all forms and domains of threats and adapt our toolbox to prevent and manage hostilities on land, at sea, in space, and in cyberspace;
10. **Transform education:** achieve a fundamental shift in how education is seen and treated including in relation to the purpose of education; the learning environment; the teaching profession; harnessing digital transformation; investing in education; and multilateral support for quality education for all;
11. **UN 2.0:** adapt basic UN practices on data, communications, innovation, strategic foresight, performance and results, and more, so it is better positioned to support all the above and face the challenges of tomorrow.

FUTURE GENERATIONS 	EMERGENCY PLATFORM 	YOUTH ENGAGEMENT 	BEYOND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GLOBAL DIGITAL COMPACT 	INFORMATION INTEGRITY 	INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE 	OUTER SPACE
A NEW AGENDA FOR PEACE 	TRANSFORMING EDUCATION 	UNITED NATIONS 2.0 	COMMON AGENDA POLICY BRIEFS

Member States outline priorities for the Summit of the Future during UNGA78 sessions

Preparatory Ministerial on the Summit of the Future during the UNGA High-Level Week | **21 SEP 2023**

 Belarus	 Australia	 Panama	 Angola	 Portugal	 Norway	 Lithuania	 Ireland
 Pakistan On Behalf of: like-minded group	 United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	 Cuba On Behalf of: Group of 77 & China	 Nepal On Behalf of: Least Developed Countries	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	 United States of America	 Singapore	 Brunei Darussalam
 The European Union	 Venezuela	 Philippines	 Lesotho	 Russian Federation	 Seychelles	 Sierra Leone	 Kenya
 Slovenia	 Hungary	 Mexico	 Bahrain	 Nicaragua	 Costa Rica	 Thailand	 Mauritiana
 Guatemala	 Tajikistan	 The Comoros	 Côte d'Ivoire	 Tunisia	 Haiti	 Argentina	 India
 Malaysia	 Georgia	 Qatar	 Zimbabwe	 Viet Nam	 Japan	 Malta	 Finland
 Dominican Republic	 Kyrgyzstan	 Tonga	 Yemen	 France	 Saudi Arabia	 Monaco	 Antigua and Barbuda
 Kiribati	 Grenada	 Senegal	 Iraq	 Andorra	 Estonia	 Indonesia	 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Joint Statement: Group of Friends in Defence of the Charter of the United Nations
 Trinidad and Tobago	 Uganda	 Botswana	 Chile	 Iceland	 Egypt	 Croatia	
	 Bulgaria	 Cooks Island	 Cabo Verde	 Ethiopia	 Türkiyë	 Slovakia	

Excerpts from 21 Sept 2023 Preparatory Ministerial meeting of the Summit of the Future

Stefan Löfven
Co-chair of the UN
High-Level Advisory
Board on Effective
Multilateralism

“We know that there are deep, longstanding and legitimate grievances about the fairness and efficiency of the **international financial architecture**, as well as the **institutions of international peace and security**. We must listen and address these grievances if we are to avoid what the Secretary-General called a great fracture in our global system... we must transform our institutions to reflect more equitably the world of today.... The Summit of the Future is an opportunity to prepare for the change that is coming. It is an opportunity to **build defenses against future shocks**. It is a once in a generation opportunity to look beyond short-term issues and make decisions that will have a lasting effect. Future generations will look upon the decisions we make today, and we owe it to them to keep the level of ambition high.”

UN Secretary- General

“The Pact for the Future will be your contract with each other and with your people. It represents your pledge to use all the tools at your disposal at the global level to solve problems, before those problems overwhelm us. The challenges we

face are universal. **They require universal solutions and cannot be solved through small groupings of states or coalitions of the willing.** The United Nations is the only forum where this can happen. It will also be important to welcome the **contributions of civil society**, academia, the private sector, and other important stakeholders. The stakes are high.

A substantive, comprehensive Pact for the Future has the potential to turbocharge implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in line with the declaration of the SDG Summit. It will help to determine whether we meet the serious challenges of today and tomorrow, or continue down the path of social, financial, political, and environmental breakdown. Let me stress that this Pact will fully complement and reinforce our efforts to achieve the SDGs and create a more peaceful, sustainable, and equitable world today.”



Cuba
Group of 77 and China

“The Summit of the Future should provide a platform for the **acceleration of the multilateral system reform** to move towards a more just, equitable, united and sustainable world that advances towards the sustainable development.... The Group reaffirms the need to ensure the **recognition to the right to development** and the **right to live free of hunger and poverty**, as a priority for developing countries. The path to this noble purpose is unquestionably related to the change of the current **unjust and exclusionary international order**. The effects of the existing imbalances are multiplied for countries punished by the **arbitrary application of unilateral coercive measures** that affect an important group of nations of the G77 and China. The Group underlines the critical importance of the **reform of the international financial architecture** and the establishment of measures that go **beyond GDP**.... The Summit must reaffirm all Rio principles, including the principle of **common but differentiated responsibilities**.”



Pakistan
Like-Minded Group

“The Chapter on Development should set out steps to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, including implementation of the ‘Political Declaration’ of the SDG Summit, especially its agreements on financing, Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and reaffirm all Rio Principles including the principles of Equity and ‘**Common but Differentiated Responsibilities**’. The Summit should also strongly endorse ‘**Right to Development**’ and foster more equal and balanced global development partnerships. In this process we must also take into account the difficulties created by the imposition of any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations on developing countries, which directly affect our Peoples in the fight for the eradication of Poverty and in the comprehensive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, reiterating our rejection of these measures and urging their immediate elimination.

The Chapter on Peace and Security should highlight the multiple existing and emerging security challenges the world faces and the need to address these in a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable manner inter alia through the pacific settlement of disputes, avoiding **unilateralism and bloc politics**, attaining disarmament, addressing the root causes of conflicts and fully adhering to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles therein, international law and in line with relevant UN resolutions.”



China

“[First,] we should uphold the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind and with the United Nations at the center, we should promote a more just and equitable **global governance** system that serves a common development and the common security and works towards a common future. Second, the issue of methodology. The unity and cooperation of Member States is an important foundation for the smooth convening of the future of the Summit of the Future and also a prerequisite for achieving outcomes. To that end, we should respect each other, accommodate the legitimate

concerns of all parties, and follow the principle of extensive consultations on the contribution and the shared benefit in advancing the preparation for the summit. In this process, we must unequivocally **oppose the bloc confrontation, power, politics and double standards**, as well as all acts that undermine unity and trust. Third, the issue of action: a better future will not fall from the sky. If the sustainable development process is allowed to be derailed, there will not be a better future for mankind. As Secretary-General Guterres has emphasized, what the world needs most is action. The SDG Summit has just concluded; we should take this as a new starting point to **build consensus**, increase investment, and to push forward implementation at full speed. With regard to other issues on which there is a broad consensus, such as addressing climate change and accelerating the **reform of the international financial architecture**, we should also roll up our sleeves and take concrete action to show our sense of responsibility.”



Cook Islands

“At the heart of multilateralism lies principles of equality, cooperation and inclusivity. We firmly believe that **every state, regardless of size or economic standing, deserves a seat at the table**, not only symbolically, but also here in this very assembly. Inclusivity is not merely a matter of fairness. It is the bedrock of effective multilateralism. Accounting for the voices, perspectives and experiences of all states is essential to successfully addressing today's global crisis.”



Indonesia

“The Summit for the future next year is strategically important, therefore a good preparation is needed. Two things should guide our Preparatory works for the summit. First, to **ensure more peaceful work for all**. Peace can only be achieved if we have strong infrastructure for peace. This infrastructure needs among others, consistent **adherence to the UN Charter and international law, commitment toward peaceful settlement of dispute, building robust multilateralism and inclusive regional architecture; reform of the Security Council** at its core, reflecting the current situation to be more transparent, democratic and effective; and sustaining peace including through the **strengthening of the UN peacekeeping operation**. Second, ensuring prosperity for all. We need a **multilateral trading system** that is open, fair and non-discriminatory; respect to the **right of development** for developing countries; **inclusive global financial architecture** taking into account the voice and interest of the developing countries; a greener, more **sustainable, and inclusive economy** where **technology and innovation** play significant roles; a more resilient global economy through strengthening of infrastructure, **food and energy security, financial stability and digital economy**. The Pact of the future must ensure peace and prosperity for all and **multilateral architecture that is better fit for purpose**. Our efforts should be based on the spirit of collaboration, solidarity and **win-win solution**.”



Seychelles

“Seychelles remains fervently committed to the SDGs, however if we are to make progress on this agenda, we need a reinvigorated multilateral system that is fit for purpose and has the capacity to respond to emerging, complex challenges that the world is facing – one that effectively addresses growing **inequalities** and rebuilds **trust** to ensure a prosperous future. In that regard, Seychelles welcomes the UN Secretary-General’s report on Our Common Agenda, and the recommendations of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism.”



Grenada

“For **SIDS** to eradicate poverty and attain desirable levels of development, it is imperative that the **vulnerability criteria** currently applied to our nations be thoroughly revised with urgency. [T]he summit must provide an opportunity to reflect on the achievements of proceeding years and offer viable solutions to the obstacles that have impeded progress. The Summit of the Future must signal a genuine turning point, galvanizing the political dedication and advancement that our world sorely needs. The Summit of the Future should leverage a commitment and direction provided by **the SDG Summit** to ensure progress in other areas of importance, for the advancement of SDGs which are currently not on track. Thus, ensuring transparency in reporting is of utmost importance, as it enables us to have access to more precise indicators of

progress. This in turn facilitates the measurement of our achievements and enlightens us on the progress we have already made. Additionally, The Summit of the Future must offer measures to **enhance the capabilities of developing nations in the realm of trade and technology** to institute more streamlined and efficacious technology transfer mechanisms. It is of vital importance that the Summit of the Future serves as an avenue for revitalizing the **multilateral system**, to effectively address emerging global risks and challenges. A comprehensive reform of the inequities deeply embedded in the **global financial framework** which obstructed the attainment of funding for sustainable development is imperative. The Summit of the Future must serve as a yardstick to determine our progress on SDGs.”



Antigua and Barbuda

“Confronted with the fears of irreversible climate change, the worsening economic crisis, and unprecedented instability, as a community of nations we are presented with the **once in a generation opportunity to review and redesign global tools** for addressing these challenges. The Summit of the Future is the last opportunity to coordinate global response that stretches Earth’s four corners. It is the **only remaining opportunity to bridge the divide between the North and the South**. The Summit of the Future must place **multilateralism** at the heart of globalization. We, all nations, large and small, work for the common good. It is a reset of the foundation that the United Nations was built on. Ushering in peace at the time when war was a threat.... Current global events are painstaking reminders of an era we must all vow never to return to. No longer can we sit back and not unite in the fight to save our planet, or to offer economic opportunities to all nations, irrespective of size or locale.

The Summit of the Future must assess **what happens after 2030 when the SDGs have matured**. Where do we go from here? How bold we need to be addressing the multitude of global challenges will entail new ideas, policy frameworks and institutional reforms to adapt to today’s realities. Some may resist, but the truth is that the old way of doing business just does not work. The United Nations must reclaim its rightful place as the **inclusive institution for global decision making and for global good**. [T]he Summit of the Future offers an opportunity to renew global governance, and face collective moral and practical imperatives of our time. The fourth International Conference of **Small Island States** will be held in my country, Antigua and Barbuda, in May of next year. It will be an opportunity for the international community to look beyond 2030.”



European Union

“The UN Charter, the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, the **2030 Agenda**, and the **UN75 Declaration** remain our roadmaps. They are among humanity’s greatest achievements; they need to be respected and implemented. The **Summit of the Future** should accelerate implementation of existing agreements, including milestone accords such as Paris on climate change, or Montreal-Kunming on Global Biodiversity. The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** should guide our work to promote sustainable finance globally, including through enhancing discussions on reform of the **international financial architecture** and **multilateral development banks**. The European Union is committed to mobilizing finance for those who need it most, including through our **Global Gateway Initiative**. A more ambitious and inclusive approach to international peace and security, laid out in the Secretary General’s New Agenda for Peace, offers a chance to shape responses to old and new threats, not least by strengthening prevention and peacebuilding. **UN Peacekeeping** may need to adapt, requires predictable and sustainable financing. We need a multilateral approach built on transparency and accountability. We need to step up action to address digital divides and safeguard the digital commons. The **Global Digital Compact** should be a roadmap for a human-centric and human rights-based digital future. We need to harness digital technologies, including artificial Intelligence, to accelerate achievement of the SDGs. We also need to take steps to protect the integrity of information. It is important to have fairer representation in international bodies, so we welcome the African Union

taking its place as a full member of the **G20**. The EU supports a comprehensive **reform of the UN Security Council** to make it more inclusive, transparent, democratic and accountable. We believe in strengthening the voice of underrepresented regions, especially Africa. We must integrate the views and interests of **'Youth and Future Generations'** in our policy and decision-making. This starts with effective participation of young people, which requires a willingness to listen and learn from them. The European Union supports the Secretary General's ambition for a dedicated Declaration on Future Generations. All these measures require transforming global governance; we must modernize and rejuvenate the UN to face new challenges, taking inspiration from the Secretary General's **UN 2.0** proposals. Above all, **human rights and the empowerment of women and girls** must receive their proper place as cross-cutting elements in the Pact for the Future, alongside international law and sustainable development. Rest assured of the European Union's continued support for an ambitious **Pact for the Future**: a pact by all, to ensure a better future for all.



United States

"We must confront today's global challenges – and growing doubts about the UN's ability to meet this moment. Especially at a time when the UN Charter is under attack by a permanent member of the Security Council, and when we have fallen behind on so many of the Sustainable Development Goals. We have a great deal of work to do to make the Summit of the Future a success. ...First, **deliver on the SDG pledges** we've made these last few days: the United States is determined to do our part as the world's largest provider of humanitarian and development assistance; but progress requires partnership and we must come together to take on conflict, hunger, gender inequality, the climate crisis, and other pressing issues. Second, work to **reform our international institutions** so they are more inclusive, credible, and fit for purpose: [t]he United States is committed to **revitalizing and reforming multilateral development banks**, which will help countries relieve crushing **debts**, defer debt payments after natural disasters and climate shocks, and broaden access to low or zero-interest loans. We are also committed to **reforming the UN Security Council**. As President Biden reaffirmed this week, we support increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members. The Council must reflect today's global realities. Third, **reaffirm the core principles of the UN Charter** – including sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the independence of Member States. And finally, as we approach the 75th anniversary of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, we must defend the fundamental human rights of all."



Australia

"We must protect the system that we have built. Equally, we need to **reform** it because many **developing countries are inadequately served by aspects of the current international system**. The great wisdom in the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs is in recognizing the connection between different aspects of **economic and social development and environmental protection**, and how together they enable equality, prosperity and peace. We have all invested years in negotiating this agenda; we must protect it and deliver on what we have agreed, and through Our Common Agenda, we must address the shortcomings in **global governance** that are in need of urgent attention to accelerate progress. That must include **addressing the systemic problems in funding**. The world needs more from **international financial institutions**, especially the multilateral development banks. It should also include better **global coordination** when we face complex global shocks. That is the clear lesson from the COVID-19 pandemic. Emerging and compounding crises pose a growing threat to development.... We have built the UN because we know that the majority of nations are not great powers or even major powers; but regardless of size, each of us in this place must have an **equal voice and an equal ability** to decide our destiny. This must be our common agenda."

Secretary-General's informal briefing on SoTF with Member States | 4 OCT 2023

 The European Union	 Senegal	 Ireland	 Chile	 Switzerland	 Croatia	 Ethiopia	 Kenya
 Morocco	 Mexico	 China	 South Africa	 Italy	 Japan	 Tunisia	 Malaysia
 Brazil	 Singapore	 Pakistan	 United Arab Emirates	 Egypt	 Indonesia	 Sierra Leone	 Russia
 Belgium On behalf of Friends of Decent Work & Social Protection	 Denmark On behalf of the Nordics: Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland	 The United Kingdom	 Namibia	 Romania	 Dominican Republic	 Cuba	 Iran

Excerpts from 4 Oct 2023 UNGA session for S-G briefing on SoTF after the High-Level Week

President of the 78th UN General Assembly, Dennis Francis of Trinidad and Tobago

“The United Nations – operating as an integrated, cohesive system must be the cornerstone in order to effectively address the interconnected global challenges that confront and confound us today, as well as those that we anticipate tomorrow. However, this vision requires a foundation of **trust** – trust both in and with our international institutions – along with reinforced global cooperation and genuine solidarity. [W]hat we need now is nothing short of ambitious, bold, and transformative action.... The Summit of the Future will be a pivotal opportunity to reinforce our 2023 milestones, including the recent outcome of the SDG Summit.”

UN Secretary-General

“[T]o answer the question that was probably the most raised in this discussion, which is the question of the link between an **intergovernmental process** and the **multistakeholder approach**. I have no doubt there are, in the delegations that are in this room, some philosophical differences in relation to this issue, but I don't think that there are practical problems about it....

First, it is clear that the decision-making process is an **intergovernmental** process as we have in the SDG summit. There were and there will be facilitators and it is for the co-facilitators to mobilize the discussion of member states, for member states to be able not only to drive the process, but also to come to the conclusions that lead to the decisions to be taken.

Second, as we have seen in the SDG Summit, the fact that they were here the weekend before of the SDG summit, the mobilization of all kinds of groups within **society**, the business community, the civil society, the academia; the mobilization, the contributions they had to not only to the discussion, but especially to spread the message across societies, was extremely useful.

So the two things are perfectly compatible. I will be appointing some **advisory bodies**, and those advisory bodies are multi-stakeholder, but they will not be a decision body that is multi-stakeholder and the decision body must be intergovernmental. So if these things are clear for all of us, I think that the potential philosophical difference that might exist will have no practical consequences and that we can work together based on the same principles and the same methodology.”



Singapore

“[W]e in Singapore and I, in particular, am very hopeful and optimistic about what we can do here at the United Nations. ...We can deliver results for our respective countries because we have been able to adopt significant agreements. The SDG political declaration is one such agreement. The BBNJ agreement that was adopted in very difficult circumstances shows that countries can come together for a common cause, and that gives us in Singapore, also many small countries, optimism. [F]or **small countries**, the United Nations is not another meeting or another arena. It is the central venue to secure our peace and prosperity, even our very existence. [T]he stakes are high for all of us, but we are optimistic and we pledge to work together with all our friends around this room to make further steps.

Second, we have a **series of significant milestone conferences** coming ahead of us. ...It’s a continuation on the implementation and acceleration of the SDGs, but also looking at issues [from] a future perspective. There are also other milestone conferences: the **SIDS** conference in May in Antigua and Barbuda, the **LLDC** conference in Rwanda in June. All of these are opportunities that we cannot miss and we have to deliver ambition.... We need to get into a positive cycle of mutually reinforcing trust and progress, not a negative spiral of the glass is half empty and things are not good enough and we cannot move forward. Let’s make a conscious effort to switch gears mentally to make that positive cycle happen.”



Brazil

“We hope and expect that the 2024 Summit of the Future will deliver an ambitious agenda that fast forwards the reforms the multilateral system needs such as the **financial architecture reform**, the strengthening of the **peacebuilding commission**, and the **reform of the Security Council**.”



Namibia

“As we face negotiations on the Pact for the Future we are mindful that the OCA transcends the 2024 Summit of the Future. But we hope implementation of the OCA will support true invigoration of the **multilateral system** and assist us to rebuild trust so essential to help us address developmental priorities and bring us closer to a more just, equitable and sustainable world.”



Kenya

“We have the opportunity to rebuild trust and turn the tide against climate change and environmental crises, reform the financial architecture amongst other urgent measures so as to restore broken trust, raise Hope High and keep faith strongThe Summit of the Future provides platforms to make this a reality. The Summit of the Future must continue to actively listen to and support actions that prioritize the youth. [Y]ou can count on Kenya’s support on your policies for empowering **women and girls**.”



Morocco
Like-Minded Group of
Middle-Income Countries

“The Summit for the Future is a pivotal milestone to reaffirm our commitment to the UN Charter principles. The 11 **policy briefs** and the High-Level Advisory Board’s report provide pragmatic recommendations to enrich its outcomes.”