

2024 Summit of the Future - Zero Draft Presentation

29 January 2024 | UN Headquarters | [Session on UN Web TV](#)

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Co-Facilitators & Co-Chairs [Full List](#)

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*

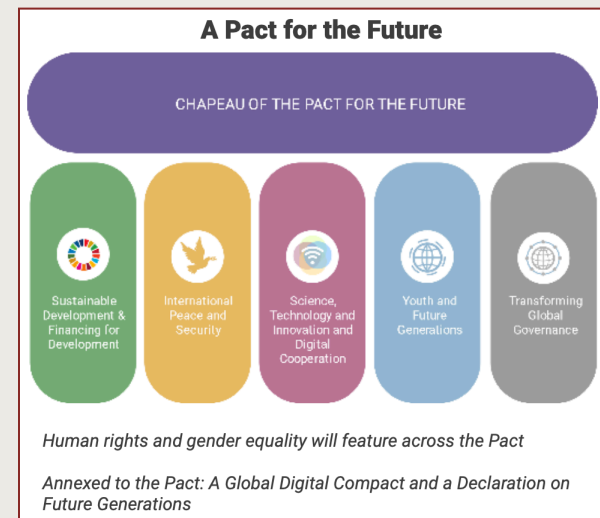
Global Digital Compact: Anna Karin Eneström, *Permanent Representative of Sweden* & Chola Milambo, *Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia*

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

On 29 January 2024, Co-facilitators Germany and Namibia kicked off the long marathon of negotiations on the "Pact for the Future" with their presentation of the [Zero Draft of the Pact](#). Drawing on inputs from 80 Member States and groupings as well as receiving over 500 contributions from major groups, CSOs and other stakeholders, co-facilitator Amb. Leendertse emphasized the intent to strike a balance across the diverging issues and priorities included in submissions and to maintain ambition while being cognizant of political feasibility. She acknowledged that language on certain issues is less concise than on others, but that the text provides a solid foundation to build on as negotiations progress. In alluding to the challenges that lie ahead, she asked: "The question is of course, how do you obtain an ambitious level, knowing that some issues are highly disputed?"

In addition to an introductory Chapeau, the **Pact for the Future** is structured around five [focus areas](#), across which human rights and gender equality will be featured:

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.



Leading up to the Pact for the Future Zero Draft

1. Letter from Co-facilitators: [Preparatory Process for SoTF](#) (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](#)

Previous Issues

For in-depth information on key information about the Summit of the Future in addition to the various intergovernmental processes leading up to the presentation of the Zero Draft, head to [GPW Fact Sheet #4](#).

Co-facilitators' Introduction to the "Pact for the Future Zero Draft

The following provides a summary of key points presented on each chapter of the Pact, followed by Member State reactions to the Zero Draft itself.

Chapeau

"The Summit of the Future should provide multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow."
- Antje Leendertse, Permanent Representative of Germany & Co-facilitator for the Summit of the Future

The Co-facilitators sought to compose a Chapeau that could be read as a standalone text of a shared, people-centred vision for the future. It should contain language that is "less UN speak" and more accessible in order to reach a wider audience. Themes of harnessing cooperation, trust and equity to create a reinvigorated multilateral system with the UN at its centre were central to all Zero Draft submissions, which the draft Chapeau sought to highlight. Amb. Leendertse also noted how many Member States proposed developing mechanisms for reviewing the implementation of the Pact by the end of UNGA 78 to ensure that they uphold the commitments made in the Pact.

Chapter 1: Sustainable Development and Financing for Development

The co-facilitator emphasized that this chapter is heavily based on the [SDG Political Declaration](#) adopted at the September 2023 SDG Summit, which emphasizes the need to accelerate the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Member State inputs widely called for instituting actionable steps towards ensuring progress in achieving the SDGs, as well as scaling up financing for development, such as increasing ODA and executing the Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus. Several Zero Draft submissions stressed the importance of including climate change impacts as a central factor in all future development and humanitarian efforts, given their escalating nature. Consequently, this chapter contains references to the Loss and Damage Fund and a transition away from fossil fuels. She also reaffirmed, based on Member State inputs, that all obstacles inhibiting sustainable development must be addressed, including the use of unilateral coercive measures, an issue of concern across many aspects of multilateralism .

Chapter 2: International Peace and Security

In summarizing the approach of Chapter 2, the co-facilitator highlighted that a call to make

Related intergovernmental processes

1. [Commission on Social Development](#)
5 - 14 February 2024
2. [UN Statistical Commission](#)
27 February- 1 March 2024
3. [Commission on the Status of Women](#)
11 - 22 March 2024
4. [Annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and IMF](#)
19 - 21 April 2024
5. [UN Financing for Development Forum](#)
(Scheduled for 22 April 2024;
Registration open: 16 April 2024)
6. [Nairobi Civil Society Forum](#)
9 - 10 May 2024
7. [Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States](#)
27 - 30 May 2024
8. [IGN Process on Security Council Reform](#)
(Proposals/language expected June 2024)
9. [Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries](#)
18 - 21 June 2024

full use of the UN's peace and security toolbox was a common theme across all Member State inputs for this chapter. Increasing the UN's role in mediation processes emerged as a key issue for several Member States, but how to make this component actionable within the framework of the Pact remains a question. Addressing the root causes and enablers of all forms of violence featured prominently in submissions as did addressing the interlinkages across peace, development and human rights. This chapter also includes language on operationalizing the [Women, Peace & Security](#) agenda as well as the [Youth, Peace and Security](#); many of the components within the chapter mirror the Secretary-General's [New Agenda for Peace](#). Due to the breadth of priorities this chapter encompasses (mediation, prevention, peacebuilding, counterterrorism, disarmament/nonproliferation), the co-facilitator emphasized that this chapter could remain a considerable length.

Chapter 3: Science, technology and innovation (STI) and Digital Cooperation

Given that the Global Digital Compact (a proposed annex to the Pact) will address the majority of issues pertinent to this chapter, the co-facilitator kept her briefing short. She did emphasize that this chapter recognizes the potential of new technologies to accelerate the SDGs, such as the utilization of STIs in addressing issues related to health, climate change and food security. All inputs regarding the Global Digital Compact will be directed to co-facilitators of the Global Digital Compact, Anna Karin Eneström, *Permanent Representative of Sweden* and Chola Milambo, *Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia*, for separate negotiations.

Chapter 4: Youth and Future Generations

Based on Zero Draft submissions received and previous consultations, the co-facilitator highlighted how this chapter was broadened to include socioeconomic elements such as youth and future generations' right to full employment and education, integral to the well-being of both groups. This chapter also contains language on addressing issues pertaining to mental, sexual and reproductive health, as well as increasing youth decision-making processes at both international and national levels. Submissions also noted that the needs and rights of children are separate from youth and future generations. As with the preceding chapter, this chapter is relatively short due to the fact that Future Generations will be addressed in a separate annex, led by Brian Christopher Manley Wallace, *Permanent Representative of Jamaica* and Yoka Brandt, *Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands*.

Forthcoming dates for Civil Society & MGoS to share their inputs on the Pact for the Future Zero Draft

A virtual consultation will be held on **21 February from 10am-1pm EST** providing an opportunity for NGOs, MGoS and Civil Society representatives to share feedback on the Zero Draft. The deadline to register is 6pm EST on 19 February. Register at: <https://forms.gle/hfHCLcfYK1Z1q4qm9>

Key recommendations enumerated in GPF's Zero Draft submission mainly apply to Chapter 5, Global Governance. Read GPF's full submission at: <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sof-global-policy-forum-input-zero-draft-pact-for-future.pdf>

See all other submissions: <https://www.un.org/en/summit-of-the-future/pact-for-the-future-zero-draft>.

Chapter 5: Transforming Global Governance















Ensuring that the multilateral system is better equipped to address the issues and challenges emerged as a central theme across all inputs. The co-facilitator enumerated that this includes reforming principal UN entities such as the Peacebuilding Commission as well as implementing a mechanism to address global shocks. Another key element heavily emphasized across Zero Draft submissions included tangible steps to reform the international financial architecture: proposals such as redrawing of Special Drawing Rights at the IMF and reforming Multilateral Development Banks. This chapter also addresses establishing a framework for alternative metrics to measure development which *complement* or go Beyond GDP. Other proposals include strengthening existing mechanisms, such as the Commission on the Status of Women and human rights instruments.

Concluding her remarks on Chapter 5, the co-facilitator stated, "Last but not least, we have heard you of course loud and clear, the Security Council reform has to be a priority for the Summit of the Future." She added that Security Council reform will be the focus of the intergovernmental negotiation (IGN) process in June led by Austria and Kuwait, and that Member States should avoid duplicating parallel processes. The presented text in the Zero Draft includes initial language indicating *intent* for reform, since they expect to receive an agreed upon proposal or text from the IGN process that could then be used as the basis for further Pact negotiations.

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION
Presentation of the Zero Draft	Monday, 29 January, from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.	Trusteeship Council Chamber (and on webcast/UN Web TV)
Submission of written input as part of the first reading	By Monday, 12 February	e-deleGATE
First reading (general comments, followed by chapter-by-chapter)	Tuesday, 6 to Friday, 9 February (as needed) (consultations on Wednesday, 7 February will start at 11:30 a.m.)	ECOSOC Chamber (6-7 Feb), CR-12 (8 Feb), CR-1 (9 Feb)
Second reading (paragraph-by-paragraph)	Wednesday, 21 (p.m. only) to Friday, 23 February	ECOSOC Chamber
	Monday, 26 to Wednesday, 28 February	Trusteeship Council Chamber
	Monday, 4 to Wednesday, 6 March	CR-1

Roadmap of coming SOTF discussions in the [Co-facilitators' letter of 26 January 2024](#)

Member States' preliminary comments to the presentation of the Pact for the Future Zero Draft

List of Member States who made statements						
 Singapore on behalf of Small States Group composed of 55 Member States	 Pakistan on behalf of Algeria, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Russia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Venezuela, Zimbabwe	 Indonesia On behalf of ASEAN	 South Africa	 Cuba	 Egypt	 Guatemala
 Uruguay	 Switzerland	 Türkiye	 Cameroon	 Sri Lanka	 Morocco	 Colombia
 Mexico	 Brazil	 Angola	 United Kingdom	 Japan	 Ukraine	 The Holy See



Singapore on
behalf of Small
States

“At a moment when the UN and the **multilateral system** are challenged in many ways, the Pact for the Future must give hope to our people that multilateral cooperation can make a difference. Our collective work in this process is deeply related to the future of multilateralism itself. Therefore in September, failure is not an option....

We cannot afford to adopt an all-or-nothing approach. As in any process, we need to find a balance that will be acceptable to all delegations. This will be an exercise in building trust, building convergence, and finding solutions.”



Cuba

“The **international order** as it stands now, is unfair and does not represent accurately the reality of present day. The clearest examples are the international financial institutions which operate following the structure of power of 40 years ago. It’s also the case of the UN Security Council and the need to reform it comprehensively. The reforms proposed in the Pact for the Future must aim essentially at providing a new, more equitable international economic order. Failing to do so will only push several developing nations into the abyss, which will unleash subsequently further crises. In the same way the UN stood for decolonization decades ago, in the understanding that it was a moral imperative to bury an unjust system, today the UN has to stand for a major reform of the international financial architecture. In our opinion, if the Pact of the Future fails to achieve this purpose, it will fail the Summit as a whole....

The fact is that curtailing the **intergovernmental character of the UN** will further reduce the voice of developing countries in the multilateral system. Where are the main private sector companies, the main think tanks, the largest NGOs located? ...overwhelmingly in the Global North. Therefore, it generates no interest for us to consider in the

document any sort of related idea that would only put us in the most disadvantaged condition. We understand that it has been the aspiration of the Secretary-General to bring more balance and equity to the world. Then let's do nothing that could damage this noble purpose.



Pakistan
on behalf of
Algeria, Bolivia,
China, Cuba, Egypt,
Eritrea, Iran, Iraq,
Libya, Nicaragua,
Nigeria, Russian
Federation, Sri
Lanka, Syria,
Venezuela,
Zimbabwe

“Some elements such as human rights and multilateralism or multilateral system, seem to be at the very core of the document and appear in almost all its sections, while other elements, whose importance for the Global South, have been reiterated by our Group and many other countries as a vital priority such as poverty eradication and combating hunger for example, appear to have been added only as an afterthought. Role of the family and importance of intergovernmental dialogue are not mentioned at all. Additionally, the text would also benefit from the operationalization of certain important aspects, such as the need to **reform the IFA**, which, while stated often as a principle, is unfortunately only stated as a goal, bereft of concrete proposals as to the exact way forward....

While we fully understand that this draft presents a genuine attempt to reach global agreement on a document that requires consensus to be adopted, a preliminary reading of the Zero Draft indicates that many of our positions have been overlooked, diluted, or have been presented only superficially. Considering that several of our proposals were not highlighted in the Zero Draft, we will therefore present extensive amendments to it.”



European Union

“The Summit of the Future is envisioned as an inclusive process, and we must make sure it truly is all encompassing from the start to the end. The European Union welcomes all the work by the co-facilitators and the Secretariat to host multistakeholder consultations. We need to involve, of course, civil society, private sector, MDBs, academia, all **other stakeholders** engaged in the Summit of the Future. I would like to restate the EU's conviction – divisions need to be set aside and a shared constructive agenda needs to be internalized. The process itself is a unique opportunity to build trust.”



South Africa

“While we may have liked to see bolder action in certain areas, we appreciate the difficult balancing act you needed to perform to reconcile ambition with political feasibility and in your briefing, you gave us more on that, you explained that further. In particular we applaud the co-facilitators for not shying away from what may be seen as contentious issues by some of us. We need to tackle these head on to make real headway and we call on all delegations to engage constructively and in good faith going forward, even to address the most difficult issues. Paragraph six of the Zero Draft kept up the spirit that is required. It says, ‘Today, we pledge a new beginning in international cooperation, with a new approach’. So, we believe that we must summon this new approach, more collaborative, trusting and open minded during this process, so that the Summit of the Future can truly be the impetus that the world is demanding from us to ensure the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and it can be assured of South Africa's full engagement.”



Egypt

“We do recognize that the language of the draft corresponds to that of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly, not necessarily legally binding. It seems like a letter of intent rather than a form of contract and so we wanted to have more operational elements, more binding language here or there. We reiterate our comments about the need to ensure that the development pillar in the Pact has an elevated status in light of the **challenges that the developing world is facing....**”

The Pact must address the injustices and the unfair conditions that leave developing countries regrettably behind. Poverty eradication as we have repeatedly been saying is the mother of all horror, and all other developing countries have been now clear on that. We will be pushing for stronger references to ensure that we can free present and future generations in our societies from the horror of poverty and hunger and so on.”



Cameroon

“I, myself at this stage, of our discussions would like to make two key observations. They are kind of early warnings. We have decided to engage in drafting a Pact for the future with some weaknesses. Are we really prepared for this? Firstly, on most questions, we are very divided. Secondly, we have a tendency when we negotiate to just expect **minimal solutions**, however we can’t draft a Pact for the Future with that mindset. If we don’t change our mindset, we are going to produce another very basic document. Are we really Involved in drafting a pact of good intentions or a pact of actions? What I read in what you’ve given us seems to be a pact of good intentions.”



Brazil

“First, regarding the much needed reform of the Security Council. We are very disappointed that regarding this key issue, the Zero Draft is basically limited to a placeholder. Any meaningful discussion on transforming global governance must necessarily include the reform of the **Security Council** as an essential element. We understand the need for avoiding duplication, but there is a need to address this important issue right away in order to have a meaningful Pact for the Future. Second, we believe there is a fundamental imbalance in the way sustainable development issues are addressed in the Zero Draft. In particular, we are concerned with the scarce and sparse reference to poverty, hunger and inequality in the Zero Draft. Poverty, hunger and inequality constitute a triple global scourge that severely impacts our capacity to achieve sustainable development, and in fact, very frequently, are among the root causes of many of the existing global challenges and crises.”



Switzerland

“The Summit of the Future will be a moment that reaches well beyond the confines of these meeting rooms with a world in turmoil. Decisive action is urgent. Our ambition must be to send a strong signal that multilateralism works and that multilateralism delivers. A true Pact for the Future which will also take into account **input from civil society and other stakeholders**. And, we must send this message in a language that is clear, understandable and speaks to anyone, not just diplomats with many years of training and jargon.”



Morocco

“For **peace and security**, paragraph 13, the draft acknowledges properly the evolving nature of global security challenges. We suggest stronger emphasis on **preventive diplomacy** and **peacebuilding** efforts as part of strategies to address these challenges....

[On] follow up mechanisms, para 18, the draft mentions a review of the implementation of commitments. It would be beneficial to have a more robust and continuous monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure **accountability** and **effective implementation** of the Pact.”



Colombia

“[W]e appeal for **inclusiveness**. We must make it more explicit that it is necessary to incorporate the needs and visions of various groups in situations of vulnerability, including indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant persons and persons with disabilities. Here, we sense that a problem, which is not sufficiently emphasized in the Zero Draft, is **inequality** that's underpinning all of the above.”



Mexico

“The Pact for the Future needs to be bolder, shorter and it must highlight much more effectively the sense of urgency currently prevailing over humankind. It must present a narrative that is **inclusive**, a narrative that is inspiring, which offers hope, and which appeals to each and every one of the 7.8 billion inhabitants of this world. It must create a sense of belonging and trust among them in the United Nations when it comes to tackling the challenges that are threatening the very survival of the human species....

Regarding the section devoted to the **reform of the international financial architecture**, paragraph 141 suggests that we undertake a revision of the architecture for sovereign debt, with a view to making concrete recommendations for its reform to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025. The reform of international financial architecture must avoid a process whereby financing for development is unduly linked to issues of governance reform. ...we need to include a narrative which is more coherent, consistent and inspiring.... We also need to be much more ambitious. We need to provide concrete proposals with specific timeframes attached to them, to ensure proper transformation across all of the chapters of the pact.”



Uruguay

“[W]e think it's appropriate that the text identifies increasingly pressing problems facing young people, such as job creation, the need to invest in education, the need to have robust **social security systems** and the need to eradicate barriers such as multisectoral forms of discrimination. We support **the inclusion of the GDP initiative** further on in the text. That is in line with discussions that have been held in recent months in the SDG Summit. We propose that language in this area be strengthened.”