

1. Sustainable development and financing for development

1. In 2015, we resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and to heal and secure our planet. We have made some progress, but the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is in peril. Poverty has increased and inequalities have widened. Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution pose immense risks to our natural environment and our prospects for development.

2. We will not accept a future in which dignity and opportunity are denied to half the world's population or becomes the sole preserve of those with privilege and wealth. We cannot guarantee the human rights of all without sustainable development and a thriving planet. We reaffirm that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is our overarching road map for achieving sustainable development, overcoming the multiple crises we face and securing a better future for all. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge. We cannot achieve our shared ambitions for the future without addressing these challenges with urgency and renewed vigour. We are committed to ensuring that the multilateral system can turbocharge our aspirations to deliver for people and planet by 2030, placing the poorest and most vulnerable people at the center of all we do.

Action 1. We will take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to realize the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind.

3. We reiterate our steadfast commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. We agree to:

(a) Fully implement the Political Declaration agreed at the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2023, while reaffirming all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

(b) Mobilize and deliver significant resources and investments for sustainable development and fulfil our commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

(c) Remove all obstacles to sustainable development and refrain from economic coercion.

Action 2. We will close the SDG financing gap by providing sustainable, affordable, accessible and predictable development finance and effective means of implementation.

4. We are deeply concerned by the growing SDG financing gap facing developing countries. We recognize that if this gap is left unaddressed, it will translate into a lasting sustainable development divide and result in a significant erosion of trust in international cooperation and the multilateral system. We welcome efforts to address the SDG financing gap, including through the Secretary-General's proposal for an SDG Stimulus. We agree to:

(a) Expedite implementation of the key elements of an SDG Stimulus at the UN and in other relevant forums and institutions.

(b) Scale up and fulfil our official development assistance commitments, with the goal of reaching 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI), in particular to support countries in special situations and those facing specific challenges.

(c) Ensure that development assistance is focused on, and reaches, the poorest and most vulnerable people and countries, and take actions to strengthen its effectiveness.

(d) Create a more enabling global environment to increase the mobilization of domestic resources for sustainable development and enhance the capacities, institutions and systems of developing countries at all levels to achieve this goal.

(e) Increase investment in sustainable development by strengthening ongoing efforts to prevent and combat illicit financial flows and address corruption, tax evasion and tax avoidance, and recover assets derived from illicit activities.

(f) Strengthen the inclusiveness and effectiveness of tax cooperation amongst Member States and engage constructively in negotiations to finalize a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation.

(g) Explore options for a global minimum-level of taxation on high net-worth individuals at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development.

(h) Support developing countries to catalyze increased private sector investment in sustainable development, including by accelerating reforms of the multilateral development banks and development finance institutions and by creating a more enabling domestic regulatory and investment environment.

(i) Secure an ambitious outcome at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025 that will meaningfully close the SDG financing gap and respond to new and emerging challenges on the broader means of implementation.

Action 3. We will ensure the global trading system is an engine for sustainable development.

5. We are committed to a universal, rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. We reiterate that states are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries. We agree to:

(a) Promote a multilateral trading system that contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by offering more preferential trade access to developing countries to drive export-led growth that will support national development objectives.

(b) Urge WTO members to take decisive action on issues that are critical to achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

Action 4. We will invest in people and their socio-economic development to end poverty and strengthen trust and social cohesion.

6. We express our deep concern at persistent inequalities within and between countries and at the slow pace of progress towards ensuring universal access to social protection, quality inclusive education and lifelong learning, universal health coverage and decent work for all. We also stress the importance of ensuring clean water and sanitation for people everywhere. We must meet the Sustainable Development Goals for all countries and peoples and for all segments of society and leave no one behind, including children, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups. We agree to:

(a) Increase investment in socio-economic development from all sources, with a particular focus on reaching all women and girls, including empowering the most vulnerable.

(b) Secure ambitious outcomes on financing all aspects of social development, including universal social protection, at the Second World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025, and request the Secretary-General to provide analysis and recommendations on these issues for the consideration of Member States.

(c) Maximize the positive contribution of safe, orderly and regular migration to sustainable development and our world more broadly, and strengthen international cooperation to comprehensively address the drivers of irregular migration and protect the human rights of all migrants.

(d) Fundamentally transform our food systems for the benefit of people, planet and prosperity so that everyone has access to safe, affordable and nutritious food, addressing the drivers of food insecurity, and promoting resilient and sustainable agriculture.

(e) Prevent and manage water scarcity and ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Action 5. We will strengthen our efforts to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and respect human rights.

7. We recognize that the Sustainable Development Goals seek to achieve all human rights and that securing peace, upholding the rule of law and safeguarding all human rights are essential to achieving sustainable development that leaves no one behind. We agree to:

- (a) Uphold all human rights, including the right to development, and promote effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and build transparent, effective and accountable institutions.
- (b) Ensure that all human rights are at the centre of our efforts to eradicate poverty, combat inequalities, leave no one behind and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Action 6. We will promote gender equality and empower and protect all women and girls as essential prerequisites to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

8. We recognize that the achievement of full human potential and sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied full human rights and opportunities. Sustained and inclusive socio-economic development can only be realized when all women, adolescents and girls have their full human rights respected, protected and fulfilled, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights. We agree to:

- (a) Take bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions to ensure full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, including through removing all legal, social and economic barriers to achieve gender equality.
- (b) Take targeted and accelerated action to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls.
- (c) Significantly increase investments to close the gender gap, acknowledging that poverty exacerbates gender inequalities, including in the care economy.

Action 7. We will protect and promote culture as an integral component of sustainable development.

9. We recognize that culture offers people and communities a strong sense of identity and fosters social cohesion. We reaffirm the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development and in enhancing efforts to accelerate the 2030 Agenda by providing people and communities with a strong sense of identity and social cohesion, and by contributing to more effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development policies and measures. We agree to:

- (a) Integrate culture into economic, social and environmental development policies and strategies as a standalone goal, and as a central consideration to enhance implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- (b) Ensure adequate investment in the protection and promotion of culture.
- (c) Engage constructively in bilateral negotiations on the return or restitution to countries of their cultural property of spiritual, historical and cultural value, and strengthen international cooperation on this issue.

Action 8. We will combat climate change, support developing countries adapt to its impact and ensure they have the financing they need.

10. We are deeply concerned at the slow pace of progress in combatting the climate crisis, the continued growth in greenhouse gas emissions and the increasing frequency, intensity and impact of climate-related disasters, especially on the most vulnerable countries. We recognize that the window for changing course is rapidly closing, and that accelerated action is urgently needed in this critical decade to deliver on existing commitments, implement necessary policies, and scale up financing.

11. We reaffirm the importance of contributing to global efforts towards deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and different national circumstances, pathways and approaches. We also reaffirm the importance of accelerating action on the basis of the best available

science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. We are concerned with the growing gap between the needs of developing countries and the levels of support they receive to adapt to adverse effects of climate change and loss and damage. We agree to:

- (a) Commit to an ambitious outcome at the upcoming United Nations Climate Conference (COP29), including by agreeing a new goal on climate finance.
- (b) Come forward in our next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances.
- (c) Increase support to developing countries in our collective fight against climate change, including through scaled up, new, and additional grant-based, or highly concessional finance for both adaptation and mitigation, that builds on existing institutions and mechanisms.
- (d) Accelerate deployment and development of clean and renewable energy technologies in line with the agreed commitment to triple renewable energy capacities and double energy efficiency by 2030.
- (e) Close the significant adaptation finance gap that affects many developing countries.
- (f) Increase accessibility of climate finance vehicles including those run by international financial institutions, and ensure their procedures are simplified and that they are adequately funded to better support developing countries address climate change through the provision of affordable, long-term capital.
- (g) Deliver on the Secretary-General's call to protect everyone on earth through universal coverage of early warning systems by 2027, including through the accelerated implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative.
- (h) Request the Secretary-General to present options for Member States' consideration in advance of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development for improved monitoring, assessment and verification of climate finance and sustainable development finance, while avoiding duplication of existing processes.

Action 9. We will accelerate our efforts to protect the environment.

12. We are deeply concerned about rapid environmental degradation, and we recognize the urgent need for a fundamental shift in our approach in order to achieve a world in which humanity lives in harmony with nature. We must conserve, restore and sustainably use our planet's natural resources to support the health and well-being of present and future generations. We will address the interlinked causes and adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, water scarcity, floods, desertification, land degradation, sand and dust storms through the implementation of existing intergovernmentally agreed commitments and multilateral environmental agreements. We agree to:

- (a) Deliver on our agreed commitments to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- (b) Conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands and protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife.
- (c) Promote sustainable lifestyles, and circular economy approaches as a pathway to achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- (d) Finalize the negotiations on an ambitious international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, by 2024.

Action 10. We will plan for the future and strengthen our collective efforts to reduce global inequalities and advance sustainable development beyond 2030.

13. We remain steadfastly focused and committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. We will sustain our efforts beyond 2030 and to address existing, new and emerging challenges to sustainable development. We agree to:

(a) Consider how we will advance sustainable development beyond 2030 at the SDG Summit in 2027.

(b) Request the Secretary-General to submit a report to Member States in advance of the 2027 SDG Summit on key considerations for determining an ambitious and effective post-2030 framework for sustainable development.

2. International Peace and Security

14. We are gravely concerned about the accumulating threats to international peace and security on land, sea, in the air, in outer space and in cyberspace, some of which pose an existential threat to humanity. The United Nations has a unique responsibility for, and an indispensable role in, the maintenance of international peace and security. There is an urgent need to build trust, strengthen solidarity and deepen cooperation, building on the recommendations in the New Agenda for Peace.

15. We strongly reaffirm our duty to act in accordance with the Charter, including its purposes and principles, and our full respect for the sovereign equality of all Member States, the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and our obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. We also reaffirm our commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to international law and we underline the central importance of the International Court of Justice.

Action 11. We will redouble our efforts to build peaceful and inclusive societies.

16. We recognize the interdependence of international peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and we reaffirm the importance of the rule of law. We are concerned about the growing imbalance between military expenditures and investments in sustainable development and sustaining peace. We agree to:

(a) Strengthen resilience and comprehensively address underlying drivers and root causes of armed conflict, violence, and insecurity and their consequences by accelerating the investment in and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) Provide equal access to justice, protect civic space and uphold human rights for all, including through promoting a culture of peace and enhancing human security.

(c) Ensure that spending on arms does not come at the expense of investment in sustainable development and building sustainable peace.

(d) Request the Secretary-General to provide analysis on the impact of the global increase in military expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by the end of the seventy-ninth session.

Action 12. We will protect all civilians in armed conflict.

17. We recognize the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians, civilian infrastructure and cultural heritage, and we are particularly concerned about the impact of violence on women and children in armed conflict. 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. We agree to:

(a) Take concrete and practical steps to protect all civilians in armed conflict, in particular vulnerable groups.

(b) Accelerate the implementation of our commitments under the children and armed conflict agenda.

(c) Avoid at all costs the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, especially near schools and medical facilities.

(d) Enable safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and assistance, and full respect for the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

(e) Protect all humanitarian and medical personnel and commit to protect all journalists and media in armed conflict.

(f) Redouble our efforts to end impunity and ensure accountability for atrocity crimes, and other gross violations such as the use of starvation of civilians as a method of war, gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence.

Action 13. We will ensure people affected by humanitarian crises receive the support they need.

18. 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. We agree to:

(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.

(b) Eliminate the scourge of famine now and for future generations, deploying all the knowledge, resources and capacities at our disposal.

(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.

Action 14. We will defuse tensions, promote cooperation and understanding between Member States and seek the pacific settlement of disputes.

19. We recognize the United Nations' unique role in preventive diplomacy. We agree to:

(a) Revitalize existing, and develop and implement new, confidence-building, early warning and crisis management mechanisms, at the sub-regional regional, and international level.

(b) Intensify the use of diplomacy, the good offices of the Secretary-General, and mediation efforts to ease tensions in situations which may pose a threat to international peace and security, and ensure the United Nations is adequately equipped in this regard.

Action 15. We will build and sustain peace at the national level.

20. We recognize that Member States are responsible for preventing conflict and building peace in their countries. Adequate, sustainable, flexible and predictable financing for peacebuilding is essential, and we welcome the recent Security Council decision to increase the resources available to the United Nations' Peacebuilding Fund. We agree to:

(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.

(b) Develop national prevention strategies on a voluntary basis to address the drivers of violence and armed conflict, including efforts to quantifiably reduce violent deaths.

(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.

(d) Integrate the risks associated with small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, in all their aspects, into national prevention strategies.

(e) Address the risks to the stability and cohesion of our societies posed by disinformation and misinformation, including content disseminated through digital platforms, while respecting the right to freedom of expression.

(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.

Action 16. We will accelerate the implementation of our commitments on women and peace and security.

21. We recognize that the full, equal, safe, and meaningful participation of women in decisions on peace and security is essential to achieve sustainable peace. We condemn in the strongest terms the increased levels of violence against all women and girls, who are particularly at risk of violence in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian settings. We agree to:

- (a) Redouble our efforts to achieve gender equality and tackle the persistent barriers to the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda.
- (b) Take concrete steps to eliminate the full range of threats and human rights violations and abuses experienced by all women and girls in armed conflict, post-conflict situations and humanitarian settings.

Action 17. We will address environmental and climate impacts on peace and security.

22. We recognize that the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss can exacerbate social tensions, instability and economic insecurity, increase humanitarian needs, and in some cases, contribute to the onset or escalation of conflict. We agree to:

- (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.
- (b) Implement relevant intergovernmentally agreed commitments on climate change and the environment and build resilience in highly vulnerable countries and communities.

Action 18. We will adapt peace operations and support peace enforcement to better respond to existing challenges and new realities.

23. United Nations peace operations, including peacekeeping operations and special political missions, are critical tools to maintain international peace and security. They face increasingly complex challenges and urgently need to adapt, taking into account the needs of Member States, including those of host countries and troop- and police-contributing countries. We reaffirm the importance of enforcement action authorized by the Security Council, to maintain or restore international peace and security. We support enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union in this regard. We agree to:

- (a) Call on the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are deployed with clear and prioritized mandates, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in full compliance with international law.
- (b) Request the Secretary-General to provide strategic and action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States on the future of all forms of United Nations' peace operations and how the United Nations' toolbox can be adapted to meet evolving needs, to allow for more agile, tailored responses to existing, emerging and future challenges.
- (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.
- (d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations.
- (e) Ensure that enforcement actions, including in counter-terrorism contexts, are accompanied by inclusive political efforts and other non-military approaches, and address the root causes and drivers of conflict and terrorism.

(f) Improve support to peace enforcement action by adequate, predictable and sustainable financing, including through United Nations' assessed contributions.

(g) Ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union-led peace support operations mandated by the Security Council as recently agreed by the Security Council.

Action 19. We will pursue a future free from terrorism.

24. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and all terrorist acts. The promotion and the protection of human rights for all and the rule of law are essential to the fight against terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. We agree to:

(a) Adopt a balanced and comprehensive approach to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

(b) Address the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies, including digital technologies for terrorist purposes.

(c) Revitalize efforts towards the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

Action 20. We will combat transnational organized crime and illicit financial flows.

25. Transnational organized crime poses a threat to international peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, including through the growing links between transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. We agree to:

(a) Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat cybercrime and crimes committed through the use of information and communications technologies.

(b) Take concrete steps to detect, investigate, and prosecute illicit arms and ammunition and related financial flows.

Action 21. We will accelerate progress towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

26. We reaffirm that nuclear weapons pose an existential threat to humanity and that a nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought. The only guarantee against the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination. We reiterate our deep concern over the slow pace of nuclear disarmament. We agree to:

(a) Continue to call upon the nuclear-weapon States to prevent any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, pending their total elimination.

(b) Reverse the erosion of international norms against the possession, spread, testing and use of nuclear weapons.

(c) Accelerate the implementation of existing nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

(d) Call upon the nuclear-weapon States to engage in and intensify dialogue on strategic stability to promote international peace and security, and to elaborate next steps for nuclear disarmament, including further reductions of nuclear arsenals.

Action 22. We will uphold our disarmament obligations.

27. We express our serious concern at the continuous and progressive erosion of international norms and rules and obligations in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. We will respect humanitarian principles that apply to weapons, means and methods of warfare, and support progressive efforts to effectively regulate arms. We recognize the importance of restoring and enhancing the role of the United Nations' disarmament machinery. We call for full compliance with and implementation and universalization of treaties established to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Any use of chemical weapons by anyone, anywhere, and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons. We agree to:

- (a) Revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly hold a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV).
- (b) Pursue a world free from chemical and biological weapons and ensure that those responsible for any use of these weapons are identified and held accountable.
- (c) Address-emerging and evolving biological risks through improving processes to anticipate, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents.
- (d) Redouble our efforts to achieving universality and implementation of treaties that prohibit or restrict weapons for humanitarian reasons.
- (e) Strengthen our efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in all its aspects.

Action 23. We will address the risks posed by emerging domains and technologies.

28. We recognize that rapid technological change and the emergence of potential new domains of conflict presents risks to our collective efforts to maintain international peace and security. The Charter and international law will guide our approach to addressing these risks. We agree to:

- (a) Launch negotiations on legally-binding and non-legally binding instruments to ensure peace, security and the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, which engage all relevant stakeholders.
- (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.
- (c) Request the Secretary-General to update Member States on the current status of biotechnology, nanotechnologies and human enhancement technologies and their implications for international peace and security in order to support Member States' future consideration of these issues.

Action 24. We will address the risks posed by information communication technology and artificial intelligence.

29. We are concerned about the risks to international peace and security posed by the malicious use of information and communications technologies and artificial intelligence, including by non-state actors and for terrorist purposes. We agree to:

- (a) Uphold international law, including the Charter, as well as implement agreed norms, rules and principles of responsible State behavior in the use of information communications technologies.
- (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.
- (c) Request the Secretary-General to present options for Member State consideration for a potential multilateral accountability mechanism to support adherence to agreed norms, rules and principles of responsible State behaviour.
- (d) Strengthen transparency, accountability and oversight mechanisms for the use, development and deployment of data-driven technology, including artificial intelligence, to support the maintenance of international peace and security and to ensure that the use of these technologies complies with international law.
- (e) Establish robust mechanisms, such as norms, rules and principles throughout the life-cycle of military applications of artificial intelligence, including in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

30. Science, technology and innovation have the potential to accelerate the realization of the United Nations' aspirations across all three pillars of its work. We will only realize this potential if we act now to harness the benefits and take bold and ambitious steps to bridge the growing divide between developed and developing countries. There are too many people in our world, especially the poorest and most vulnerable in developing countries, that do not have access to critical life-changing technologies. If we are to make good on our promise to leave no one behind, science and technology cannot be the preserve of the few. Innovations that can make our planet more sustainable and our countries more prosperous should be shared by all of humanity.

31. At the same time, we must responsibly manage the risks of science and technology, in particular the ways in which science, technology and innovation can perpetuate and deepen divides and patterns of discrimination and inequality within and between countries and threaten human rights. We will deepen our partnerships with relevant stakeholders, especially the international financial institutions, the private sector and academia, and we will ensure science, technology and innovation is a catalyst for a more sustainable, secure and prosperous world.

32. Digital and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, are dramatically changing our world and offer huge potential for progress for people and planet in the future. We are determined to realize this potential and manage the risks through enhanced international cooperation. We have annexed a Global Digital Compact to this Pact in this regard.

Action 25. We will seize the opportunities presented by science, technology and innovation for the benefit of people and planet.

33. We will be guided by the principles of equity and solidarity, and promote the responsible and ethical use of science, technology and innovation. We agree to:

- (a) Foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation worldwide, including through actively building trust in science.
- (b) Increase the use of science and scientific evidence in policy-making and ensure that complex global challenges are addressed through multidisciplinary collaboration, including the social sciences, arts and humanities.
- (c) Encourage talent mobility and circulation, and support developing countries to provide suitable working conditions and opportunities for their skilled workforce to retain talent and prevent a brain drain.

Action 26. We will scale-up the means of implementation to developing countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacities.

34. Science, technology and innovation are critical to support sustainable growth and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is imperative that we bridge the science, technology and innovation gap between developed and developing countries, particularly those in special situations. We agree to:

- (a) Ensure science, technology and innovation contributes to our efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including in the areas of food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, energy, climate and environment.
- (b) Accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- (c) Build capacity in and scale up the development, deployment and sustainable utilization of emerging technologies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially by developing countries.

(d) Call upon developed countries to assist developing countries in capacity-building in science, technology and innovation through policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technical assistance, financing, joint international research and personnel training tailored to specific needs, policies and priorities of developing countries.

(e) Strengthen North-South, and where capacities are available, South-South and triangular cooperation to build capacity for and improve access to science, technology and innovation, and to increase resources for the implementation of technical and scientific initiatives.

(f) Scale up financing of relevant scientific research that supports sustainable development and increase opportunities for research cooperation.

(g) Attract and support private sector investment in science, technology and innovation, and deepen public-private partnerships by fostering a conducive environment in developing countries that encourages investment and entrepreneurship and by ensuring that innovation can reach global markets.

Action 27. We will uphold intellectual property rights and apply flexibilities when we can to support developing countries achieve sustainable development.

35. We recognize the importance of intellectual property rights to progress on science, technology and innovation. We agree to:

(a) Protect and enforce intellectual property rights to build trust and encourage and enhance the transfer, promotion and dissemination of technological innovation, on mutually agreed terms.

(b) Apply the flexibilities enshrined in relevant international legal obligations in the field of intellectual property rights, where applicable, to enable developing countries to deploy technological innovations.

Action 28. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

36. We recognize the opportunities and risks presented by science, technology and innovation to upholding human rights. We agree to:

(a) Ensure that all scientific and technological research is conducted in a responsible manner that respects human rights, and protects the autonomy, freedom and safety of scientific researchers.

(b) Integrate a human rights-based perspective to norm-setting processes for new and emerging technologies.

(c) Ensure that all marginalized groups benefit from and can participate in the development and application of science, technology and innovation.

Action 29. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation improve gender equality and the lives of all women and girls.

37. We are gravely concerned that rapid technological change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities and present serious risks to all women and girls. We agree to:

(a) Address persistent barriers to equal and meaningful access to and participation and leadership in science, technology and innovation for all women and girls, including through improving educational opportunities for women and girls in these fields.

(b) Address gender-related risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies, including violence, harassment, bias and discrimination against all women and girls that occurs through, or is amplified by, the use of technology.

Action 30. We will build on and complement traditional and local knowledge.

38. We recognize the need for science, technology and innovation to be adapted and made relevant to local needs and circumstances, including the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples. We agree to:

(a) Foster synergies between science and technology and traditional, local, afro-descendant and indigenous knowledge and capacities, while putting in place measures to identify and mitigate potential associated risks.

Action 31. We will support the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations' role in science, technology and innovation.

39. We recognize the critical role of the United Nations in science, technology and innovation. We welcome the establishment of the Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board to provide independent scientific advice. We request the Secretary-General to:

(a) Strengthen the United Nations' capacities to leverage science, technology and innovation in the work of the Organization, including futures thinking and foresight, and to monitor and measure ongoing global progress to bridge the science and technology gap between developed and developing countries.

(b) Explore ways to strengthen the capacity of United Nations Country Teams to support national governments in leveraging science and technology for sustainable development.

4. Youth and Future Generations

40. Today's generation of young people is the largest in history, with most of them living in developing countries. They are critical agents of positive change. However, across our world, millions of children and young people are deprived of the conditions they need to reach their full potential. Too many children and young people continue to live in extreme poverty, without access to critical services. We recognize that, together with future generations, they will live with the consequences of our actions and our inaction. We commit to transformative levels of investment in, and engagement by, young people at national and international levels to secure a better future for all.

41. We recognize that youth are a distinct group from future generations. We must ensure that decision-making today takes greater account of the rights and interests of the generations to come. We have annexed a Declaration on Future Generations to the Pact for the Future that details our commitments in this regard.

Action 32. We will invest in social services for young people so they can reach their full potential.

42. We stress the importance of investing in essential social services for young people, especially health, education and social protection. To fulfil their full potential and secure decent work and quality employment, young people must have access to education opportunities throughout their lives that equip them with the knowledge, skills and values they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world. We agree to:

(a) Scale up investment in critical social services for young people and ensure that their specific needs are reflected in national and international development strategies.

(b) Accelerate efforts to ensure young people enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, access to universal health coverage, including set c(al)5(d)7(e)-5(v)6(e)-5(lo)8(p)7(m)5(e)-5(n)-2(t)8()-

(f) Request the Secretary-General to develop, in advance of the Second World Summit for Social Development, a Global Youth Investment platform to attract and better finance youth-related programming at the country level.

Action 33. We will promote equal opportunities for all young people, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, protect them from violence, and foster social inclusion and integration.

43. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the rights of all young persons, including the most vulnerable, and those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. We agree to:

(a) Fight and eradicate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, islamophobia and antisemitism, and all forms of intolerance that impact young people and hinder their ability to fulfil their potential.

(b) Address the challenges faced by all young women and girls, including by combating gender stereotypes and negative social norms and eliminating discrimination, all forms of violence, and harmful practices.

(c) Eliminate all barriers that hinder young persons with disabilities and invest in assistive technologies that can promote their full and equal participation in society.

Action 34. We will strengthen meaningful youth participation at the national level.

44. We commend the important contributions that young people are already making to the advancement of human rights, sustainable development and peace and security in their own countries. We can only meaningfully meet the needs and aspirations of all young people if we systematically listen to them, work with them, and give them a chance to shape the future. We agree to:

(a) Establish national youth consultative bodies where they do not exist, with the mandate and the requisite resources to engage in national policymaking and decision-making processes supported, upon request, by the United Nations system.

(b) Consider establishing intergenerational dialogues to build stronger partnerships between governments and youth.

(c) Address the challenges and remove the barriers that prevent meaningful and equal participation of all youth, including for young women, in social, economic, political and public affairs.

(d) Promote the representation of young people in formal political structures, especially young women, including through removing legislative or policy barriers that directly or indirectly prevent young people from running for public leadership positions.

(e) Strengthen the meaningful and inclusive participation of all youth in conflict prevention and resolution, peacebuilding, peace processes, post-conflict processes and humanitarian action.

(f) Provide flexible funding and capacity-building support for youth-led and youth-focused organizations.

(g) Report on progress made on these matters at the 2025 High-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the World Programme of Action for Youth, and its follow-up.

Action 35. We will strengthen meaningful youth participation at the international level.

44. We welcome the progress made in promoting the meaningful engagement of youth in the United Nations. We are determined to build on this work by ensuring more systematic youth engagement in intergovernmental processes and across the work of the UN system, and by increasing the representativeness, effectiveness and impact of youth engagement. We agree to:

(a) Ensure the systematic, meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of young people in all United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes, taking into account principles of equitable gender and geographical representation and non-discrimination.

(b) Include youth delegates in national delegations at relevant intergovernmental discussions in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, the Security Council and other relevant United Nations conferences.

(c) Revitalize and invest in the United Nations Youth Fund to boost the participation of youth representatives from developing countries in the activities of the United Nations.

(d) Request the Secretary-General to develop, in close consultation with Member States and young people, a global standard for meaningful, representative, inclusive and safe youth engagement across the work of the United Nations.

5. Transforming global governance

45. Today, our multilateral system, constructed in the aftermath of Second World War, is under unprecedented strain. It has had remarkable achievements in the past eighty years. But we are not complacent about the future of our international order, and we know it cannot stand still. Without fundamental changes to our multilateral institutions, a recognition of the need for greater international cooperation, and an unwavering commitment to the Charter and international law, global challenges could overwhelm and threaten all of humanity. Without a transformation in global governance, the positive progress we have seen across all three pillars of the United Nations' work in recent decades could unravel. We will not allow this to happen.

46. Our priority is to renew people's trust in global institutions by making them more representative of today's world and more effective at delivering on the commitments that we have made to one another and our people. We renew our commitment to international cooperation, guided by the principles of trust, equity, solidarity and universality. We will transform global governance and strengthen the multilateral system to help us achieve a world that is safer, more peaceful, more just, more equal, more inclusive, more sustainable, and more prosperous.

Action 36. We commit to transforming global governance and reinvigorating the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.

47. We will work together to ensure that the multilateral system, with the United Nations at its centre, can tackle the challenges and seize the opportunities of today and tomorrow. We resolve to make the multilateral system more:

(a) Effective and capable of delivering on our promises, with strengthened accountability and compliance mechanisms to ensure our commitments are met and to rebuild trust in global institutions.

(b) Prepared for the future, building capabilities and harnessing technology and data to anticipate risks, seize opportunities, act early and manage uncertainty.

(c) Just, equitable and representative of today's world to ensure that all Member States can meaningfully participate in global decision-making in multilateral institutions, especially developing countries.

(d) Inclusive to allow for the meaningful participation of a diverse range of actors beyond States, while reaffirming the intergovernmental character of the United Nations and the unique and central role of States in meeting global challenges.

(e) Interconnected, to ensure that the multilateral system can draw together existing institutional capacities, overcome fragmentation and comprehensively address multidimensional, multisectoral challenges.

(f) Financially stable, by ensuring adequate, sustainable and predictable financing for the United Nations, and to that end we commit to meet our financial obligations in full, on time and without conditions.

[Action 37. Reform of the Security Council]

[Cofacilitators Note: It is clear from Member State and stakeholder inputs that reform of the Security Council remains a priority for the Summit of the Future, and we are committed to achieving an ambitious outcome in the Pact for the Future. We will present initial language on this issue in June 2024.]

Action 38. We will increase our efforts to revitalize the work of the General Assembly.

48. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. We agree to:

- (a) Further enhance and make full use of the role and authority of the General Assembly to address evolving global challenges, in full compliance with the Charter.
- (b) Enhance ways in which the General Assembly can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and strengthen its coordination with the Security Council, in particular by taking action on threats to international peace and security.
- (c) Ensure that the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General is guided by the principles of merit, transparency, inclusiveness and regional rotation.
- (d) Take into account during the next, and in subsequent, selection and appointment processes the regrettable fact that there has never been a woman Secretary-General.

Action 39. We will strengthen the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

49. We commit to strengthening the work of the Economic and Social Council as a principal organ for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We agree to:

- (a) Strengthen cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and both the Security Council and Peacebuilding Commission, and between the Economic and Social Council and the international financial institutions.
- (b) Facilitate more structured, meaningful and inclusive engagement of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in the activities of the Council.
- (c) Take steps towards granting formal status and a stronger mandate to the Council's youth forum to enhance youth engagement throughout the Council's cycle.
- (d) Revitalize the Commission on the Status of Women, including to promote the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to achieve gender equality, the empowerment, and the human rights of all women and girls.
- (e) Request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council on how to ensure that the modalities, functions, working methods and procedures of the Commission are fit for the future.

Action 40. We will strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.

50. We affirm our commitment to strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission, including through the 2025 review of the peacebuilding architecture, to bring a more strategic approach and greater coherence to international peacebuilding efforts. We agree to:

- (a) Enhance the role of the Commission as a platform for conflict prevention and sustaining peace, including through sharing good practices among Member States and mobilizing political and financial support for national prevention efforts.
- (b) Make greater use of the Commission to support Member States progress their nationally owned prevention efforts.
- (c) Strengthen the Commission's role in advising and acting as a bridge to all relevant United Nations bodies and facilitating the inclusion of stakeholders' perspectives on peacebuilding.

(d) Establish a more systematic and strategic partnership between the Commission and the international financial institutions to mobilize financing for sustaining peace and to help align national development, peacebuilding and prevention strategies.

(e) Ensure the Commission plays a vital support role to countries during and after the transition of a peace operation, in cooperation with the Security Council and United Nations Country Teams.

Action 41. We will reform and strengthen the United Nations.

51. We underline the importance of the United Nations remaining effective, efficient and impactful. We agree to:

(a) Support the Secretary-General to achieve a more agile, responsive and resilient United Nations that is better able to support Member States and deliver on its mandate, including on financial and management issues.

(b) Request the Secretary-General continue efforts to implement his UN 2.0 vision to enhance the Organization's capabilities in innovation, data analytics, digital transformation, strategic foresight and behavioural science.

(c) Strengthen and sustainably fund the United Nations development system, including the Resident Coordinator system, to more effectively support countries to meet their sustainable development ambitions and ensure it can address new and emerging challenges.

Action 42. We will strengthen the United Nations' human rights pillar to ensure the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and respond to new and emerging challenges.

52. Following the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, we are committed to actively promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development. We commit to fulfill our respective obligations to respect, protect and uphold human rights and to implement all relevant international human rights instruments. All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and the Sustainable Development Goals seek to achieve all human rights. Human Rights Defenders must be protected and supported as important partners in achieving our collective commitments. Our ability to uphold human rights in the future will require us to strengthen our capabilities to respond to the negative impact of new technologies, poverty and inequality, climate change and environmental degradation, and threats to international peace and security in new and emerging domains on human rights. We agree to:

(a) Strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community, including new and emerging challenges in the future.

(b) Request the Secretary-General to provide proposals for adequate, sustainable and predictable financing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the aim of steadily and significantly increasing the Office's regular budget resources over the next five years.

(c) Enhance coordination among United Nations entities working on human rights and avoid duplication of activities, including through closer cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant United Nations organs, bodies and entities.

Action 43. We will continue to reform the governance of the international financial architecture so that it reduces inequities and reflects today's world.

53. We will urgently reform and address the inequities in the international financial architecture to adequately meet the scale of the sustainable development challenges we face, which is a crucial step towards building greater global solidarity and trust in multilateralism.

54. We acknowledge the role of the United Nations in global economic governance, while fully respecting existing governance mechanisms and mandates independent of the United Nations that preside over

specific organizations and rules. We welcome the initiative to convene a Biennial Summit at the level of Heads of State and Government to strengthen existing and establish more systematic links between the United Nations and the international financial institutions, and we stress the importance of inclusive participation. We recognize the necessity of governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, especially the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to enhance representation of all developing countries, strengthen trust and improve access to their financing. We agree to:

(a) Call on the board of the IMF to take further steps to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries.

(b) Call on the boards of the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to enhance representation and voice of developing countries.

Action 44. We will reform the international financial architecture to mobilize adequate volumes of capital to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, and direct financing to those most in need.

55. Developing countries lack access to affordable long-term financing. The Sustainable Development Goals will not be met unless we close the financing gap. We are alarmed that, at this critical moment, developing countries do not have access to adequate finance to achieve the SDGs, flows of capital to developing countries are falling, and more capital is leaving countries than is coming in. Multilateral development banks play a vital role in expanding countries' access to affordable capital, but they must be urgently reformed to meet today's challenges. We agree to:

(a) Deliver a significant increase in resources for the International Development Association (IDA) through its twenty-first replenishment, including contributions from both new and existing donors, and establish a clear pathway to larger IDA funding by 2030.

(b) Encourage multilateral development banks to accelerate the pace of existing reforms and to consider more ambitious steps to increase the availability of finance to developing countries.

(c) Call on the boards of multilateral development banks to fully implement the recommendations from the review of their Capital Adequacy Frameworks by the end of 2026, including leveraging callable capital and issuing hybrid capital at scale.

(d) Call on the boards of multilateral development banks to schedule general capital increases to be completed by the end of 2026 and consider further general capital increases in the future, as required, taking into account the outcome of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, while recognizing recent capital contributions.

Action 45. We will reform the international financial architecture to enable countries to borrow with confidence, promote access to affordable credit, prevent unsustainable borrowing, and facilitate timely, coordinated and fair debt restructuring and debt relief.

56. Borrowing is vital for countries to invest in their long-term development. We are alarmed by the emergence of a new debt crisis in some developing countries, the constraint this imposes on development progress, and the weakness of safeguards to prevent such crises from occurring. We underline the importance of reforms to existing multilateral processes to facilitate debt restructuring that take into account evolving trends in sovereign borrowing. We agree to:

(a) Pursue a stronger, pro-active multilateral response to the ongoing debt crisis that enables countries to sustainably escape debt overhang and prioritize government expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

(b) Request the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the IMF, to initiate an independent review of the sovereign debt architecture, building on the Global Sovereign Debt Roundtable, with a view to making concrete recommendations for reform to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025. This should include an assessment of the principles of responsible borrowing and

lending, tools for debt sustainability analysis, and mechanisms to strengthen information-sharing and transparency among all creditors and borrowers.

(c) Request the Secretary-General to engage with credit rating agencies to agree actions that enable access to resources and enhance ratings' contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

(d) Improve and implement the Common Framework for Debt Treatments to enable faster and fairer restructuring processes and encourage steps to ensure comparability of treatment of sovereign and private creditors, including through respective national legislation.

Action 46. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it shields countries equitably during systemic shocks and makes the financial system more stable.

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

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

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

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

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

Action 47. We will reform the international financial architecture so that it can meet the challenge of climate change.

58. Climate change exacerbates many of the challenges facing the international financial architecture. Countries should not have to decide between pursuing development and addressing climate change, and finance for climate change should not come at the expense of assistance for other critical development needs. Countries face increasing financing needs, especially those vulnerable to climate-related shocks, leading to a growing demand for concessional finance. We agree to:

(a) Institutionalize state-contingent clauses as an expected element to all sovereign lending.

(b) Take concrete steps to ensure that the private sector, especially large corporations, contributes to sustainability and protecting our planet, including through strengthening reporting procedures and making ratings of investment products more credible.

(c) Request the Secretary-General, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, to initiate an independent process to develop a set of metrics to inform future access to and concessionality in climate and development financing, based on a review of existing frameworks and taking into account all forms of vulnerability and the multidimensional vulnerability index, and to put forward options for consideration at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025.

Action 48. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement gross domestic product.

59. We recognize that the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We request the Secretary General to:

a) Establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators that go beyond GDP, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission,

and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly, and subsequently establish an intergovernmental process to consider these recommendations.

Action 49. We will strengthen the international response to complex global shocks.

60. We recognize the need for a more coherent, coordinated and multidimensional international response to complex global shocks. Complex global shocks are events that have severely disruptive and adverse consequences for a significant proportion of the global population, and that lead to impacts across multiple sectors, requiring a multidimensional and multistakeholder response. They have a disproportionate impact on the poorest and most vulnerable people in the world and usually have disastrous consequences for sustainable development and prosperity. The principles of equity, solidarity and partnership will guide our future responses to complex global shocks, with full respect to the Charter, including its purposes and principles. We commit to uphold the Secretary-General's role to, inter alia, convene Member States, coordinate the whole multilateral system, and engage with relevant stakeholders in response to crises. We request the Secretary-General to:

- (a) Convene and operationalize emergency platforms in response to future complex global shocks.
- (b) Develop protocols for convening and operationalizing emergency platforms, recognizing the need for flexible approaches to respond to a range of different complex global shocks, in consultation with Member States.
- (c) Ensure that an emergency platform would not be a standing institution or entity and would be convened for a finite period.
- (d) Ensure that the convening of an emergency platform supports and complements the response of United Nations' principal organs and specialized agencies mandated to respond to crises, and that it should not affect the mandated role of any intergovernmental body or duplicate ongoing intergovernmental processes.

Action 50. We will strengthen the international governance arrangements for the environment to enhance cooperation and deliver on our ambition to protect our planet.

61. We recognize the critical importance of tackling global environmental challenges and crises to the future well-being of people and planet. We agree to:

- (a) Explore options in the United Nations Environment Assembly to strengthen the global governance of the environment with the aim of accelerating the implementation of existing commitments and strengthening compliance and accountability, including commitments related to financing action to address global environmental challenges and crises.

Action 51. We will strengthen our engagement and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to deliver on existing commitments and address new and emerging challenges.

62. We recognize the importance of strengthening the United Nations' engagement with other actors. We agree to:

- (a) Ensure that relevant stakeholders can meaningfully participate in United Nations' processes and that Member States have access to the views and expertise of partners on a systematic basis.
- (b) Establish continuous and open channels of communication between UN intergovernmental bodies and civil society, allowing for ongoing dialogue, exchange of information, and collaboration beyond formal meetings, including through briefings, consultations, and interactive dialogues.
- (c) Leverage the private sector's unique role and contribution to addressing global challenges and strengthen their accountability towards the implementation of the agreed frameworks of the United Nations.

(d) Strengthen the engagement of local and regional authorities in United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes and request the Secretary-General to provide recommendations on this matter by the end of the seventy-ninth session for Member States' consideration.

(e) Deepen United Nations' engagement with national parliaments in United Nations intergovernmental bodies and processes.

(f) Enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional, sub-regional and other organizations, which will be critical to maintaining international peace and security, promoting and protecting human rights, and achieving sustainable development.

Action 52. We will strengthen the governance of outer space to foster the peaceful, safe, secure and sustainable uses of outer space for the benefit of all humanity, including developing countries.

63. Outer Space is identified by international law as a global common, guided by the principle of the common heritage of mankind. Humanity's relationship to outer space is dramatically changing and we need global governance to adapt. We are living through an age of increased access and operations in outer space. The growth in the number of objects in outer space, the increasing role of the private sector, the return of humans to deep space, and our expanding reliance on outer space systems demands that we urgently establish inclusive and equitable global governance that is fit for purpose today and in the future. Stronger outer space governance is critical to the achievement of Agenda 2030. The opportunities for people and planet are enormous, but there are also risks that must be managed. We agree to:

(a) Launch a process in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to develop a unified regime for space sustainability in the areas of space traffic management, space debris removal, and space resource activities, including coordination on missions and exchange of data and findings from the exploration and use of the Moon and other celestial bodies.

(b) Strengthen the engagement of relevant private sector, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders in intergovernmental processes related to outer space.