



# **C4UN OUR COMMON AGENDA SUMMARY REPORT**

**Edition 1**

*(pre-roundtable, unformatted final draft)*

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## ABSTRACT

The Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) provides an open forum for civil society, member states and the United Nations to promote the renewal, innovation, and strengthening of the United Nations system. We support and initiate partnerships, activities, campaigns, information-gathering and sharing, progressive ideas, leadership, and advocacy that advance action on the UN75 Political Declaration and the UN75 People's Declaration & Global Plan for Action.

This report serves as a background document to summarise the Our Common Agenda (OCA) report and facilitate discussions on advocacy efforts on the Road to 2023 & 2025.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

On 21 September 2020, at the 75th general assembly session of the United Nations, UN member states issued a “Declaration on the Commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations”. This document identified twelve key priorities for the next 25 years as the UN heads towards its centenary, with a commitment to “work together with partners to strengthen coordination and global governance for the common future of present and coming generations.” Crucially, member states requested the Secretary General to “report back before the end of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges” (ibid).

Following from the UN75 Political Declaration, several global consultative processes took place including the ‘[We the Peoples](#)’ consultations<sup>1</sup> led by the Igarapé Institute and several Coalition partners, and on 10th September 2021, the Secretary General released the “[Our Common Agenda](#)” (OCA) report<sup>2</sup>. Following the report, the General Assembly passed a [procedural resolution](#)<sup>3</sup> adopting the report for further consideration on 15 November 2021.

It is worth noting from the outset, that whilst the OCA report is a bold attempt at “turbocharging” the 2030 Agenda and re-calibrating the course of the UN, it touches on several recommendations and ideas but only at the level of principle. Many proposals for new committees, bodies and procedures are made with no further depth than a couple of sentences. As such, the OCA report provides seeds of thought for further elaboration by the global community, constituting member states, inter-governmental organisations, and crucially, civil society. To this end, C4UN hopes to provide forums for debate and discussions over the best ways to take forward the OCA report, and the context that it sets, as a vehicle of change for the years to come.

The purpose of this brief paper is twofold. Firstly, it aims to summarise the key points and priorities across the OCA report, drilling down and highlighting core material from the report. Secondly, this paper serves to frame discussions for the Road to 2023 & 2025, i.e. leading up to the Summit of the Future and World Social Summit. Such discussions will include, but are not limited to, the C4UN Experts Roundtable on the OCA report and advocacy priorities, the [C4UN OCA Survey](#), the Global People’s Forum, and our Regional Consultations on the OCA report; with the hope that this background paper will also serve to support the work of our Coalition partners. Within the latter context, this summary also lists a library of resources from partner organisations and experts that synthesise, debate and analyse the OCA report.

This summary document proceeds in two parts. Part I summarises and contextualises the main pillars of the OCA report and the key high-level tracks and summits leading from the OCA report as proposed by the report. It then moves on to lay out the debate surrounding the understanding of

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<sup>1</sup> Igarapé Institute. (2021). ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE GLOBAL COOPERATION: Summary of the We the Peoples Digital Consultation

<<https://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Accelerating-inclusive-global-cooperation-Report.pdf>>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 76/L.8/Rev.1, *Follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”*, A/76/L.8/Rev.1 (15 November 2021), <[undocs.org/en/A/76/L.8/Rev.1](https://undocs.org/en/A/76/L.8/Rev.1)>

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multilateralism as “networked, inclusive and effective”, especially as it pertains to the opportunity to engage civil society and other stakeholders. Part II provides the initial contours for discussion at the 30th November 2021 roundtable, and provides a ‘one-stop-shop’ for key information and resources that allow one to digest the OCA report within the context of the current global geopolitical climate.

## 2. OVERVIEW

The Our Common Agenda report was released and written with patent awareness that we are at an “inflection point in history”. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis and the global rise in skepticism of multilateral institutions, the fundamental idea behind this report is that it is now or never, it is ‘breakdown’ or ‘breakthrough’.

The OCA report is an attempt at a more inclusive UN, through both process, given the consultative input through the We the Peoples e-dialogues, and outcomes, with the attempt to redefine multilateralism as more networked, inclusive and effective. How effective this attempt is, and the avenues it provides civil society and other stakeholders to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and other advocacy priorities, are the topics of discussion and corresponding actions that C4UN hopes to facilitate as we head to the next node of global conversation at the Summit of the Future in 2023 and World Social Summit in 2025.

Across the report we see six key areas of action<sup>4</sup>:

- i. now is the time to re-embrace global solidarity
- ii. now is the time to renew the social contract between governments and their people and within societies
- iii. now is the time to end the “infodemic” plaguing our world
- iv. now is the time to correct a glaring blind spot in how we measure economic prosperity and progress
- v. now is the time to think for the long-term, to deliver more for young people and succeeding generations and to be better prepared for the challenges ahead
- vi. now is the time for a stronger, more networked and inclusive multilateral system, anchored within the United Nations.

First; the report addresses global solidarity in the context of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and global vaccination access, as well as “*the triple crisis of climate disruption, biodiversity loss and pollution destroying our planet.*”<sup>5</sup> It’s worth noting that this is fairly specific and so in one sense provides concrete priorities moving forward, but does not, for example, address issues that may be of higher concern to certain regions, such as deforestation.

Second; the renewed social contract aims to “rebuild trust and embrace a comprehensive vision of human rights.” Across the report, recommendations feeding into this point aim to be as results-oriented as possible, with the Secretary-General aiming to identify clear metrics of success

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<sup>4</sup> p2. United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

<sup>5</sup> *ibid.*

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including “active and equal participation of women and girls”<sup>6</sup>, “updated governance arrangements to deliver better public goods and usher in a new era of universal social protection, health coverage, education, skills, decent work and housing, as well as universal access to the Internet by 2030 as a basic human right.”<sup>7</sup> Additionally, he calls for Member States to host consultations with citizens to provide input into implementing these suggested policies. This point clearly interacts with the call for a more inclusive multilateralism, and it’s worth considering what this might look like in practice. For a slightly longer discussion of networked and inclusive multilateralism and mandates, please see section 4.

Third; the report refers to the ‘infodemic’ both in the sense of misinformation and thus calling for “a *global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information*,”<sup>8</sup> and on a need to have science and facts at the forefront of policies and decision making.

Fourth; this point questions the over-reliance on using GDP as a measure of economic prosperity. The crux of the issue this recommendation aims to deal with is an age-old debate in development economics; GDP or Gross Domestic Product, as a strictly financial measure. It calculates the growth and health of an economy based on income or business activity only. This masks and siloes the negative externalities that such economic activity has on the people and planet. The Secretary-General calls on member states to consider alternative measures of well-being that prioritize sustainability.

Fifth; on long-term delivery and preparedness, recommendations address two groups: young people and future generations. On youth, the report focuses on empowerment with skills, employment, education and representation within the UN. On future generations, there is an emphasis both on strategic foresight, early warning and managing global commons and public goods, as well as mainstreaming representation of future generations in the policy discussions of today.

Sixth; within this fairly broad umbrella, the OCA report proposes “a new agenda for peace, multi-stakeholder dialogues on outer space and a Global Digital Compact, as well as a Biennial Summit between the members of the Group of 20 and of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of the international financial institutions.”<sup>9</sup> along with an Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments. Whilst this does not propose reform of the active principal organs of the UN, it proposes a new way to utilise these bodies in the multilateral space.

Whilst many of the recommendations across these six points do not go into much detail, and there may certainly be a case made to call for some prioritization among the recommendations of the report, they do provide seeds for discussion, debate and potentially constructive advocacy in the years ahead.

These areas of action are presented across four foundational pillars of the report: ***We the people: a renewed social contract anchored in human rights; Succeeding generations: shaping the***

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<sup>6</sup> p2. United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*

***future; Nations large and small: a new global deal to deliver global public goods and address major risks; Purposes and principles: adapting the United Nations to a new era<sup>10</sup>.***

## **2.1 WE THE PEOPLE: a renewed social contract anchored in human rights**

Much of our global unease is rooted in persistent poverty, hunger, lack of access to health care, education and income security, growing inequalities and injustices as well as misinformation and lack of confidence in institutions.

Key recommendations include:

- Tackling the “infodemic” of misinformation plaguing our world by ending the ‘war on science’ and introducing a **global code of conduct** that promotes integrity in public information.
- Addressing tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, through a new **joint structure on financial integrity** that would include “international financial institutions, OECD, financial centres and expert civil society organizations”.
- Reinvigorating our thinking around **human rights**, including our online lives. The OCA is linked to the S-G’s earlier **Call to Action on Human Rights**. The 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration (2023) offers an opportunity to reinforce the centrality of human rights.
- Progress toward universal social protection coverage, including universal health care, concretized at a **World Social Summit in 2025**.
- Eradicating violence against **women and girls** and ensuring their full and equal participation, including in emergency response plans and backed by a global campaign to eliminate damaging social norms.
- Correcting blind spots in **how we measure progress and prosperity** by introducing measures that complement the gross national product (GDP), and help ensure profits do not come at the expense of people and planet.

## **2.2 SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS : shaping the future**

A focus on the future, through a deepening of solidarity with the world’s young people and future generations. Those that inherit the consequences of the decisions we take today are barely represented in decision-making which is heavily weighted towards the short term. Key proposals include:

- Transformative measures on education, skills training and lifelong learning, including a **Transforming Education Summit** in 2022.
- A **Futures Lab** to take full advantage of our unprecedented capacity to predict and model the impact of policy decisions over time.
- The appointment of a **Special Envoy for Future Generations** to serve as a voice for the 10.9 billion people expected to be born this century, as well as an upgraded UN Youth Office.
- The **repurposing of the Trusteeship Council** to make it a deliberative body on behalf of succeeding generations. As such, it could issue advice on “long-term governance of the global commons, delivery of global public goods and managing global public risks.”
- A **Declaration on Future Generations**

## 2.3 NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL: a new global deal to deliver global public goods and address major risks

Urgent action to protect and deliver global commons - high seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica and outer space - and global public goods – such as peace, economic security, and global health. To achieve this, we need a multilateralism that is more networked, inclusive and effective. Key recommendations include:

- Immediate steps for a **global vaccination plan for COVID-19** and better integration of the global financial system with other decision-making processes through a Biennial Summit between the G20, ECOSOC, the Secretary-General and heads of international financial institutions.
- Better preparedness for future global shocks through an **Emergency Platform** that would be triggered automatically in response to large-scale crises.
- A **Summit of the Future** to forge a new consensus on the most critical global concerns that the international system must protect and deliver– including peace, climate action beyond 2030, the digital commons and outer space.
- A **High-level Advisory Board**, led by former heads of State/Government, to inform the Summit of the Future and advance governance proposals in the areas of greatest concern.

## 2.4 PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES: adapting the United Nations to a new era

An upgraded UN that is fit for a new era – one that can offer more relevant, systemwide, multilateral and multi-stakeholder solutions to the challenges of the 21st century. The transformation will be driven by data, innovation, strategic foresight, predictive analysis and behavioural science. Key proposals include:

- Strengthening the UN as a **source of reliable data and evidence**.
- Deepening **engagement** with local and regional governments, civil society, parliaments and the private sector. An Advisory Body of local and regional governments is proposed. While a dedicated high-level Civil Society Envoy was not recommended, the S-G called on all UN entities to "establish a dedicated focal point for civil society."

### 3. HIGH-LEVEL TRACKS & SUMMITS



The Transforming Education Summit, scheduled for 2022, will focus on SDG 4, quality education, within the context of recovery from the global pandemic.

Following this first summit, based on output from the High-level Advisory Board, the OCA report recommends hosting a high-level, multi-stakeholder “Summit of the Future” in 2023 to “advance ideas for governance arrangements in the areas of international concern mentioned in this report, and potentially others, where governance arrangements are nascent or require updating”.<sup>11</sup> During this summit, seven high-level tracks are proposed for discussion:

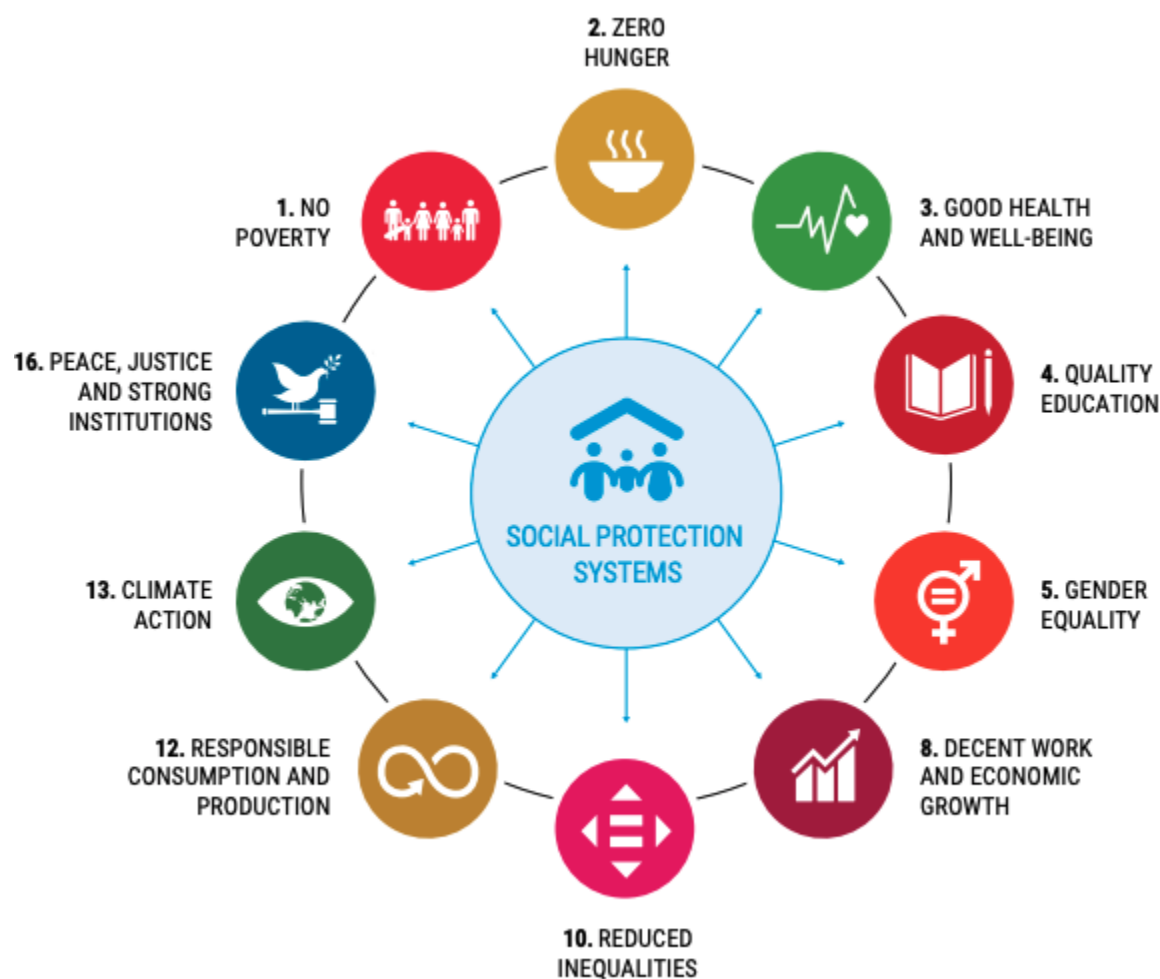
- a) Advancing governance for global public goods and other areas, as appropriate, in the light of the findings of the Advisory Board;
- b) Anticipating sustainable development and climate action beyond 2030;
- c) Peace and security, for the new agenda for peace;
- d) Digital technology, for the Global Digital Compact;
- e) Outer space, to seek agreement on the sustainable and peaceful use of outer space, move towards a global regime to coordinate space traffic and agree on principles for the future governance of outer space activities;
- f) Major risks and agreement on an Emergency Platform;
- g) Succeeding generations, for possible agreement on a Declaration on Future Generations.

This summit serves as a key node of global dialogue and will illuminate the extent to which the OCA report has landed amongst Member States, civil society, and across agencies, policies and regions.

<sup>11</sup> p66. United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

As such, there is potentially room to shape the interpretation, prioritisation, and implementation of recommendations in the OCA report, as well as introduce new proposals, in the run up to 2023.

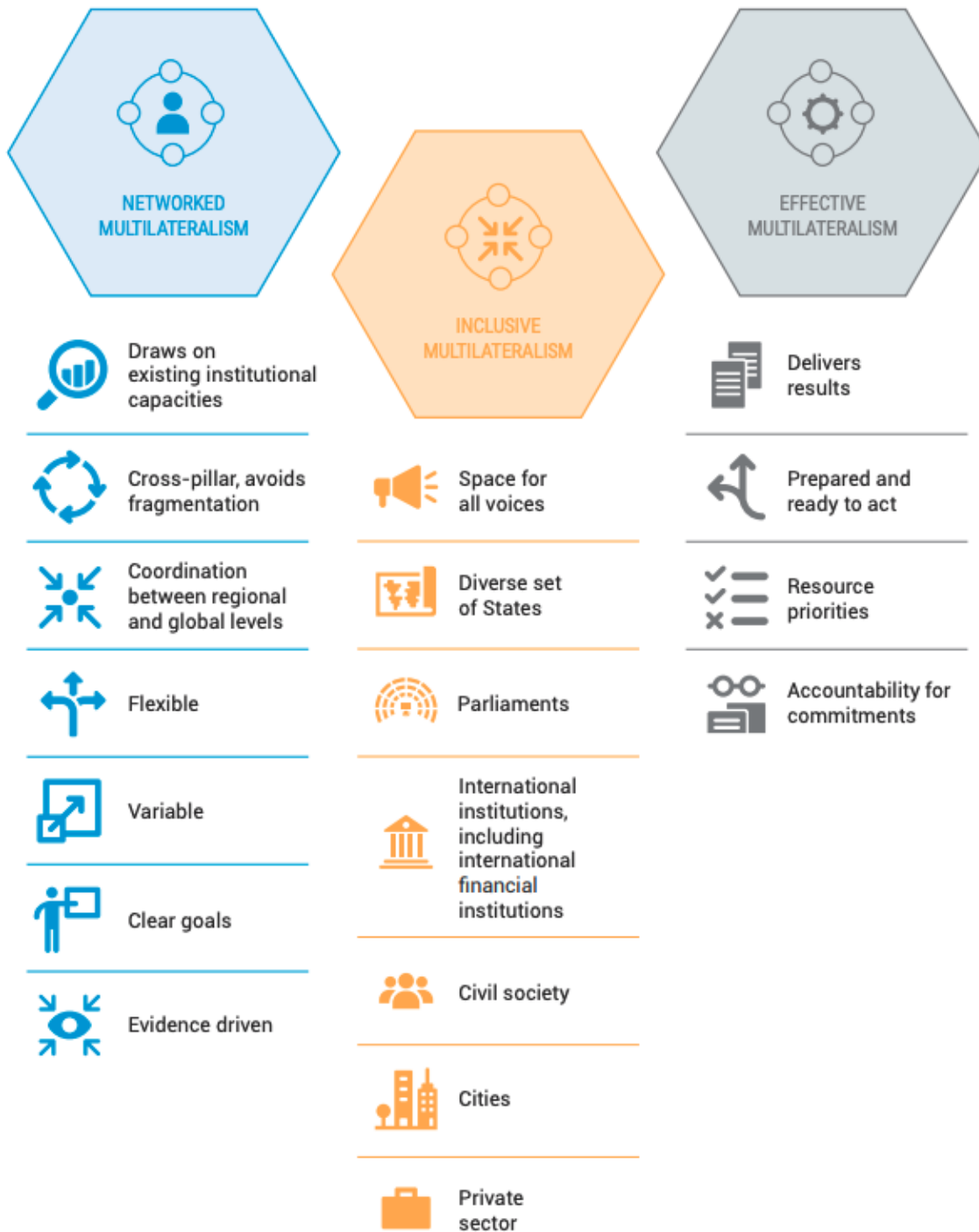
A World Social Summit is called for, to take place in 2025. Its focus will include taking stock of, and deliberating upon social protection systems that feed into the 2030 Agenda - at which point we will have five years left for the attainment of the SDGs. An outcome from this Summit would update the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development.



<sup>12</sup> p29. United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

## 4. RE-DEFINING MULTILATERALISM

The OCA report identifies the following parameters for networked, inclusive, and effective multilateralism respectively.



<sup>13</sup> p67. United Nations. (2021). Our Common Agenda. <<https://www.un.org/en/content/common-agenda-report/>>

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Several potential avenues of enquiry arise here including what global governance looks like in a world of networked multilateralism<sup>14</sup>, but also what this may mean for mandates across the UN system.

The UN procedural resolution requests the Secretary-General to engage in broad and inclusive consultations on his proposals for follow-up action, while calling upon the President of the General Assembly to initiate a process of follow-up to enable all member states to begin inclusive intergovernmental consideration of the various proposals and options contained in the report that includes all relevant partners.

## 5. RESOURCE LIBRARY

Please find suggested additional background readings before the OCA Roundtable on 30 November:

- [UN75 Political Declaration](#)
- [UN OCA Report](#)
- [UN OCA Report Summary](#)
- [Procedural Resolution on OCA](#) (15 November 2021)
- [UNA-UK UN Briefing on OCA](#)
- [Beyond UN75: A Roadmap for Inclusive, Networked, and Effective Global Governance](#) (Stimson Center, June 2021)
- [C4UN Regional Consultations Report](#) (June 2021)
- [A New Vision for Global Cooperation](#) (Espinosa/Turk, October 2021, *Project Syndicate*)

Additionally, please find below categories of resources that summarise, contextualise, or analyse the OCA report:

## SUMMARIES

ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE GLOBAL COOPERATION: Summary of the We the Peoples Digital Consultation

Report by Igarapé Institute

<https://igarape.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Accelerating-inclusive-global-cooperation-Report.pdf>

10/24/21 Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Our Common Agenda: a roadmap for the future by Volker Turk, ASG for Strategic Coordination

<https://www.kas.de/en/web/newyork/un-agma-blog/detail/-/content/common-agenda>

09/10/21 UNA-UK: Our Briefing: Our Common Agenda

<https://una.org.uk/news/un-briefing-our-common-agenda>

09/10/21 UNEP: Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General

<https://www.unep.org/resources/report/our-common-agenda-report-secretary-general>

09/10/21 SG: Humanity faces a stark and urgent choice: breakdown or breakthrough

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<sup>14</sup> For a thorough analysis of the implications of this network-based definition, see [this report](#) by Coalition partner, the Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability (FOGGS)

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<https://unsdg.un.org/latest/blog/humanity-faces-stark-and-urgent-choice-breakdown-or-breakthrough>  
09/14/21 Pathfinders: Our Common Agenda: A Quick Scan  
<https://cic.nyu.edu/publications/our-common-agenda-quick-scan>  
<https://medium.com/sdg16plus/our-common-agenda-a-quick-scan-f29c1afc45aa>

## OP-EDS AND RESPONSES

09/07/21 IISD: Building a Coalition for the UN We Need  
by Maria Fernanda Espinosa and Daniel Perell, C4UN Co-Chairs  
<http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/building-a-coalition-for-the-un-we-need/>

09/13/21 ISSD: To Handle Threats, Global Cooperation Needs More Inclusion  
by Giovanna Kuele and Ilona Szabo  
<http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/to-handle-threats-global-cooperation-needs-more-inclusion/>

09/13/21 Democracy Without Borders: Groups say inclusive UN remains on the agenda after UN chief's report  
<https://www.democracywithoutborders.org/20784/groups-say-inclusive-un-remains-on-the-agenda-after-un-chiefs-report/>

10/26/21 FOGGS: An appraisal of the global governance proposals in the UN Secretary-General's "Our Common Agenda" report  
by FOGGS  
<https://www.foggs.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FOGGS-UN2100-Initiative-Background-Paper-on-OCA-report-October-2021.pdf>

10/21: Our Common Agenda and the Road to 2023  
by Madeleine Albright & Ibrahim Gambari  
<https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/un-summit-of-future-reform-strategy-by-madeleine-albright-and-ibrahim-gambari-2021-10>

10/22: A New Vision for Global Cooperation  
by Maria Fernanda Espinosa & Danilo Turk  
<https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/new-vision-global-cooperation-by-maria-fernanda-espinosa-and-danilo-turk-2021-10>

09/22/21 IPS: From "We the Peoples" to "Our Common Agenda", the United Nations is a Work in Progress  
by Mandeep Tiwana, CIVICUS  
<https://www.ipsnews.net/2021/09/peoples-common-agenda-united-nations-work-progress/>

09/15/21 ITUC welcomes UN Secretary-General's report "Our Common Agenda"  
<https://www.ituc-csi.org/ituc-welcomes-common-agenda>

09/16/21 Girl Scouts: GLOBAL YOUTH MOBILIZATION WELCOMES UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S 'OUR COMMON AGENDA' REPORT  
<https://www.wagggg.org/es/news/global-youth-mobilization-welcomes-our-common-agenda-report/>

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## ARTICLES

09/10/21 Global Policy: Our Common Agenda – Governing the Future? by Thomas Hale

<https://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/blog/10/09/2021/our-common-agenda-governing-future>

9/11 AP News: UN chief: World is at 'pivotal moment' and must avert crises

<https://apnews.com/article/technology-health-coronavirus-pandemic-united-nations-covid-19-pandemic-dcabfc7526f46940dc5a992d52737c8b>

09/13/21 IISD: Secretary-General Unveils Vision for Future-Oriented UN

<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/secretary-general-unveils-vision-for-future-oriented-un/>

09/14/21 UNF: BREAKDOWN OR BREAKTHROUGH? THE HIGH STAKES IN OUR COMMON AGENDA

by Elizabeth Cousens

<https://unfoundation.org/blog/post/breakdown-or-breakthrough-the-high-stakes-in-our-common-agenda/>

10/12/21 PassBlue: From the UN75 Declaration to 'Our Common Agenda': Perfecting a World Where No One Is Left Behind

by Alya Ahmed Saif Al-Thani and Anna Karin Enestrom

<https://www.passblue.com/2021/10/12/from-the-un75-declaration-to-our-common-agenda-perfecting-a-world-where-no-one-is-left-behind/>

09/22/21 Accord: UNSG launches Our Common Agenda Report 'Multilateralism with teeth is required'

<https://www.accord.org.za/news/unsg-launches-our-common-agenda-report-multilateralism-with-teeth-is-required/>

10/26/21 ITU News: Digital cooperation is key to Our Common Agenda

<https://www.itu.int/en/myitu/News/2021/10/26/08/51/Digital-cooperation-key-Our-Common-Agenda-UN-Day>

## 6. LIST OF THE OCA RECOMMENDATIONS

*Relevant paragraph numbers from the OCA report are listed in brackets*

1. Renewed social contract anchored in human rights (#19)
  2. New era for universal social protection, including health care and basic income security, reaching the 4 billion unprotected (#27, 28)
  3. Reinforce adequate housing, education and lifelong learning and decent work (#29)
  4. Digital inclusivity (#49)
  5. World Social Summit in 2025 (#30)
  6. Identify complementary measures to GDP (#38)
  7. Leaders meeting ahead of the global stocktaking in 2023 (#82)
  8. Commit to the 1.5-degree Celsius goal and net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner (#78)
  9. Declarations of climate emergency and right to a healthy environment (#82, 87)
  10. Package of support to developing countries (#79)
  11. Measures for adaptation and resilience (#78, 79)
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12. No new coal after 2021 and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies (#79)
  13. Account for the environment in economic models, carbon pricing mechanisms and credible commitments by financial actors (#84, 85)
  14. Post-2020 biodiversity framework (#87)
  15. Transforming food systems for sustainability, nutrition and fairness (#87)
  16. Action by the General Assembly on territorial threats of climate change and to prevent, protect and resolve situations of environmental displacement (#86)
  17. New agenda for peace to: (#88-89)
    18. Reduce strategic risks (nuclear weapons, cyberwarfare, autonomous weapons)
    19. Strengthen international foresight
    20. Reshape responses to all forms of violence
    21. Invest in prevention and peacebuilding, including Peacebuilding Fund and Peacebuilding Commission
    22. Support regional prevention
    23. Put women and girls at the centre of security policy
    24. Peaceful, secure and sustainable use of outer space, including through a multi stakeholder dialogue on outer space
  25. Human rights as a problem-solving measure, including by comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and promoting participation (#33)
  26. Application of human rights online and to frontier issues and new technologies (#93)
  27. Universal access to the Internet as a human right (#35)
  28. Human rights mechanisms on a more sustainable financial footing (#129)
  29. Legal identity for all, end to statelessness and protection of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants (#36)
  30. New vision for the rule of law (#23)
  31. Global road map for the development and effective implementation of international law (#96)
  32. Repeal of gender-discriminatory laws (#31)
  33. Promote gender parity, including through quotas and special measures (#31, 32, 113)
  34. Facilitate women's economic inclusion, including investment in the care economy and support for women entrepreneurs (#31)
  35. Include voices of younger women (#31)
  36. Eradication of violence against women and girls, including through an emergency response plan (#31)
  37. Global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information (#26)
  38. Improve people's experiences with public institutions and basic services (#20)
  39. Inclusive national listening and "envisioning the future" exercises (#21)
  40. Action to tackle corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (#23)
  41. Reformed international tax system (#25)
  42. Joint structure on financial integrity and tackling illicit financial flows (#25)
  43. Global Digital Compact to: (#93)
    44. Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools
    45. Avoid Internet fragmentation
    46. Protect data
    47. Apply human rights online
    48. Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content
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49. Promote regulation of artificial intelligence
  50. Digital commons as a global public good
  51. High-level Advisory Board led by former Heads of State and Government on improved governance of global public goods (#102)
  52. System-wide policy that puts people at the centre, taking into account age, gender and diversity (#113, 122)
  53. More listening, participation and consultation (including digitally), building on the seventy-fifth anniversary declaration and Our Common Agenda (#)
  54. Gender parity within the United Nations system by 2028 (#31, 32, 113)
  55. Re-establish the Secretary-General's Scientific Advisory Board (#117)
  56. "Quintet of change" for United Nations 2.0, including innovation, data, strategic foresight, results orientation and behavioural science (#123)
  57. Biennial Summit between the Group of 20, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of international financial institutions for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient global economy including to: (#73, 118, 128)
    58. Support a Sustainable Development Goal investment boost, including through a last-mile alliance to reach those furthest behind
    59. Provide more flexible research and development incentives
    60. Resolve weaknesses in the debt architecture
  61. Fairer and more resilient multilateral trading system, including a reinvigorated WTO (#74)
  62. New business models (#76, 106, 120)
  63. Improve the United Nations budget process (#124)
  64. Annual meetings between the United Nations and all heads of regional organizations (#118, 127)
  65. Stronger engagement between the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional development banks (#118)
  66. More systematic engagement with parliaments, subnational authorities and the private sector (#45, 106)
  67. Civil society focal points in all United Nations entities (#121)
  68. United Nations Office for Partnerships to consolidate access and inclusion, including accessibility online (#122)
  69. Remove barriers to political participation and measure progress through a "youth in politics" index (#46)
  70. United Nations Youth Office (#47)
  71. Transforming Education Summit in 2022 (#49)
  72. Recovery barometer to track career paths and labour market outcomes for youth (#51)
  73. High-ambition coalition to promote green and digital-economy job creation (#51)
  74. Summit of the Future in 2023 (#91, 93, 103)
  75. Ensure long-term thinking, including through a United Nations Futures Lab (#56, 58, 100, 115, 123)
  76. Represent succeeding generations, including through: (#1)
    77. a repurposed Trusteeship Council, (#58, 102, 125, 126)
    78. a Declaration on Future Generations, (#59, 103)
    79. and a United Nations Special Envoy for Future Generations (#58, 115)
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80. Emergency Platform to be convened in response to complex global crises (#101, 102, 103, 127)
  81. Strategic Foresight and Global Risk Report by the United Nations every five years (#100)
  82. On global public health: (#61, 64, 65)
    83. Global vaccination plan
    84. Empowered WHO
    85. Stronger global health security and preparedness
    86. Accelerate product development and access to health technologies in low- and middle-income countries
    87. Universal health coverage and addressing determinants of health
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