

# SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE INFORMATION BULLETIN

## Headlines and Key Remarks from the General Assembly Consultations on the Summit of the Future – 13, 14 and 15 February 2023

The first consultations, as part of the Summit of the Future (SOTF) preparatory process, was held on 13, 14 and 15 February 2023. This initial SOTF Information Clearinghouse (IC) Bulletin is an attempt to objectively present the headlines and key elements discussed by the Secretary-General, Member States, and NGOs and is intended to give an overview of the latest developments. The Secretary-General briefed the General Assembly on *Our Common Agenda* on 13 February (see [page no 3](#) for headlines). On 14 February, the SOTF's co-facilitators – the Permanent Representatives (PR) of Namibia and Germany – held informal consultations with Member States (see [page no 10](#)), and on 15 February, co-facilitators held online consultations with major stakeholders and diverse NGOs (see [page no 18](#)).

### PROJECT PARTNERS:



### DISCLAIMER:

This first SOTF Information Clearinghouse Bulletin of the February 13-15 UN General Assembly consultations on the Summit of the Future represents the first in a series on the SOTF preparatory processes and other developments related to the Secretary-General's *Our Common Agenda* report. This bulletin is intended to give an overview of the latest developments and is not a comprehensive summary or coverage of the preparatory process. When reporting on statements made by Member States, the bulletin presents key highlights and remarks and the full statements have been hyperlinked if available on the [UN Journal](#) website. This information service is a collaborative endeavor supported by Action for Sustainable Development, the Coalition for the UN We Need, the Global Governance Innovation Network, the International Development Law Organization, and the Present and Future Institute. This report was prepared independently with support from project partners. However, the content of the report does not reflect the specific views of any of the partner organizations. Contact Jebilson Raja Joslin ([jebilson@yahoo.com](mailto:jebilson@yahoo.com)) for more information on this information service. Material is not copyrighted and can be distributed freely.

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### INTRODUCTION:

The Summit of the Future (SOTF) scheduled to take place in [September 2024](#) was proposed by the Secretary-General (SG) in his 2021 [Our Common Agenda](#) (OCA) Report “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”. The Summit will work to strengthen and make more inclusive the UN system's institutional machinery across its three pillars of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights, including through a New Agenda for Peace, a Declaration on Future Generations, and a Global Digital Compact. The Summit will adopt a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled “A Pact for the Future”.

The President of the General Assembly appointed H.E. Ms. Antje Leendertse, the PR of Germany, and H.E. Mr. Neville Melvin Gertze, the PR of the Republic of Namibia as [co-Facilitators for the SOTF](#) preparatory processes. The SG will publish a series of 11 policy briefs over the first half of 2023 on different themes related to the SOTF, which will be followed by informal consultations led by the co-Facilitators separately with Member States (MS) and stakeholders.

## Informal meeting of the plenary to hear a briefing by the Secretary-General on the report “Our Common Agenda” (13 Feb’23)

**ABOUT:** An informal plenary of the General Assembly was convened on 13 February 2023 to hear a briefing by the SG on [Our Common Agenda](#) Report. The SG’s briefing was followed by interventions from Groups of States and MS, and the session ended with closing remarks by the SG.

### HEADLINES

The SG’s Briefing focused on giving a brief insight into the 11 Policy Briefs (PBs) due to be released this year with suggestions and inputs to inform the preparations and discussions on the SOTF. The SG and the President of the General Assembly (PGA) attempted to reassure Member States that the SDG Summit will be the priority in 2023, including by reiterating that all PBs would have dedicated sections to discuss their impact on the implementation of the SDGs.

**Common Themes (have not been repeated below)** – MS thanked the SG for his OCA Briefing and welcomed the release of the 11 Policy Briefs, along with the [High-Level Advisory Board](#) (HLAB) report. One common theme mentioned by many MS with varying levels of emphasis was to prioritize the SDG Summit and other high-level events happening in 2023, including the Financing for Development Forum, Climate Summit and LDC5 Conference. Many delegations shared the view that the SOTF Ministerial must define the scope, elements and processes of the SOTF (as per GA Resolution [76/307](#)) and that the SOTF process and tracks should be MS-led. There was broad agreement on identifying synergies and avoiding duplication between the OCA processes, SOTF and the SDG Summit, and for the SOTF to build on the outcomes of the SDG Summit. MS called for the SOTF to be inclusive and pay particular attention to gender equality, human rights, intergenerational dialogue, and the role of technology. There seems to be consensus (and lack of opposition) on the track dealing with reform of the IFIs to turbocharge the SDGs and solve the debt crisis facing many Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs).

### Highlights:

Secretary-General (Opening Remarks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ I call on the G20 countries to agree on a \$500 billion per year SDG stimulus package for Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) before the SDG Summit</li> <li>✚ Discussions are underway with the Indian presidency of the G20 to organize the proposed Biennial Summit between the members of the G20, ECOSOC, leaders of IFIs, and the SG</li> </ul>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We are surprised to receive information that the New Agenda for Peace will not include topics related to the UN Security Council (UNSC) Reform</li> </ul>
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The G77 and China group have submitted detailed comments on the OCA report and we hope that these have been taken into account when drafting the policy briefs</li> </ul>
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We will increase our Digital-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) and will establish a data collaboration center in partnership with the SGs Envoy on Technology</li> <li>✚ Korea will also increase its ODA commitment to green tech</li> </ul>
Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We need to avoid duplication in the SOTF processes and do not support proposals requiring amendment of the UN Charter</li> </ul>
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We put forward the idea of organizing an SDG Review Summit every 2 years in the run-up to 2030</li> </ul>
Secretary-General (Closing Remarks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ While we may not reach the same level of depth on all tracks, it is important to proceed on all tracks because of the interlinkages and not exclude any tracks from the deliberations</li> <li>✚ The policy briefs to be released by the UN Secretariat will not have any proposal that would require a Charter Amendment. The proposals will be major but will be within the current Charter.</li> </ul>

## RESOURCES

1. [Recording of the Meeting](#)
2. [Opening Remarks by the SG](#)
3. [Draft Roadmap for the SOTF](#)
4. [Bridgetown Agenda](#)
5. [Global Digital Compact](#)
6. [Policy Brief on Future Generations](#)
7. [Policy Brief on Emergency Platform](#)

## STATEMENTS

8. [President of the General Assembly](#)
9. SG – [English](#), [French](#) and [Multilingual](#)
10. [European Union](#)
11. [Bolivia \(Plurinational State of\)](#)
12. [Kazakhstan](#)
13. [Sri Lanka](#)

## KEY REMARKS

<a href="#">President of the General Assembly</a> (Opening Remarks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✦ We must make well-considered choices about the future we wish to see. Within this new paradigm we must adapt, we must change. If we let this opportunity to lay new foundations slip through our fingers, it will not come around again.</li><li>✦ Together these sister summits, the SDG Summit and SOTF will help us to forge the path of Sustainable Development. There is a clear understanding that the prime focus of this year is on the SDG Summit</li><li>✦ The COVID pandemic and the digital revolution have proven that science is a platform for agreement and alignment when tackling complex issues. I ask MS to rely on science as a catalyzer of accord in developing a Common Water Agenda in March. The outcome of this will feed into the SDG Summit.</li></ul>
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### Secretary-General's Briefing [[full](#)]:

**Re the [SDG Summit](#)** – The Secretary-General (SG) reiterated that [Our Common Agenda](#) (OCA) is aimed at turbocharging the 2030 Agenda, including by addressing gaps in international cooperation. He urged Member States (MS) to come with clear commitments to rescue the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and called on the G20 countries to agree on a \$500 billion per year SDG stimulus package for Low and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) before the SDG Summit.

**Re the Summit of the Future (SOTF)** – The Secretariat will issue 11 Policy Briefs (PBs) over the course of 2023. The [draft roadmap](#) circulated by the co-facilitators indicates that the SOTF preparatory discussions in the coming weeks are linked to the release of the following Policy Briefs.

1. [New Agenda for Peace](#) – This brief will offer a vision for the UN's work on peace and security by taking a holistic view of the peace continuum with a renewed focus on prevention, peacebuilding, disarmament, and arms control. The PB will also highlight the need for a new generation of peace enforcement missions and counter-terrorist operations, led by regional forces, with guaranteed and predictable funding.
2. [Metric beyond Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)](#) – This PB will discuss on a metric beyond GDP that will allow decisions on debt relief, concessional funding and international cooperation to take account of vulnerability, wellbeing, sustainability, and other vital measures of progress.
3. [Reform of International Financial Institutions \(IFIs\)](#) – This brief will contain proposals to strengthen the voice of LMICs; create a global financial safety net; a debt architecture that makes debt relief and restructuring available to all vulnerable countries, including middle-income ones, and align the objectives of the financial system with the SDGs (mentioning the [Bridgetown Agenda](#) led by the Government of Barbados in collaboration with the UN).
4. [PB on Future Generations](#) – would include content suggestions for inclusion in the political declaration on Future Generations and would propose the appointment of a new Envoy for Future Generations and create a dedicated intergovernmental forum.
5. [Emergency Platform](#) – This would include proposals and guidelines to convene and coordinate key players quickly in the event of an emergency (akin to the [Black Sea Grain Initiative](#)). The platform will be comprised of a set of protocols and there is no intention to set up new institutions or to infringe on the mandates of existing bodies.

6. **Global Digital Cooperation** – This brief will offer ideas on maximizing and sharing the benefits of digital technology while protecting against its harms based on One Global Internet. The [Global Digital Compact](#) is intended to articulate and facilitate this vision.
7. **Policy Brief on Information Integrity** – will focus on how mis- and disinformation are impacting progress on global issues, including the climate crisis.
8. **Outer Space** – This policy brief will recognize the centrality of Member States in governing space and include recommendations on peace and security, space traffic coordination and space debris, among others.
9. **Reimagining and accelerating progress on education** – This brief will reinforce outcomes from the [Transforming Education Summit](#) and will include proposals on six key areas: the purpose of education; the learning environment; the teaching profession; harnessing digital transformation; investing in education; and multilateral support for quality education for all – according to SDG4.
10. **On Youth** – Building on the momentum from establishing the UN Youth Office, this brief will emphasize the inclusion of youth in decisions taken by the UNGA, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and in some matters, the Security Council itself.
11. **Brief on UN 2.0** – will look at how we can strengthen our expertise in data, digital technology, innovation, foresight, and behavioral science – and build a UN System that can better support MS in the years to come.

All policy briefs will include an analysis of their impact on the implementation of the SDGs and, gender equality will be a cross-cutting theme. The SG expressed his hope that the SOTF will result in a Pact for the Future and urged MS to consider inputs from civil society, academia, the private sector, local and regional governments, and other stakeholders.

**Re the 2025 World Social Summit** – it will focus on tackling inequalities and strengthening people’s agency, opportunities and rights. It will address the key social challenges we face in jobs, education, housing, and social protection.

The [Global Accelerator on jobs and social protection](#), which has been endorsed by the G7 and G20, has partnered with the World Bank to expand social protection to one billion people by 2025. A UN task team is supporting MS on gender equality by identifying discriminatory laws and regulations.

Discussions are underway with the Indian presidency of the G20 to organize the proposed Biennial Summit between the members of the G20, ECOSOC, leaders of IFIs, and the SG.

The SG and USG Guy Ryder are at the disposal of MS. Thank you and urging MS for their continued engagement and support.

=====(End of SG’s Briefing)=====

**MS Interventions after the SG’s Remarks:**

**Note:** To be read in conjunction with the Common Themes above (page 3)

Cuba on behalf of G77 and China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We must ensure the effective participation of all delegations, in particular small and developing country delegations. Appropriate time must be given for delegations to consult with capitals.</li> <li>✚ Given that the scope of the Summit (<a href="#">GA 76/307</a>) will be determined in the 2023 Ministerial, substantive negotiations on individual tracks can be held after the scope has been decided.</li> </ul>
Egypt on behalf of the African Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ On the New Agenda for Peace, we particularly welcome the focus on prevention and peacebuilding and the discussions on the <a href="#">Peacebuilding Commission</a> (PBC) based on the principle of national ownership.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Welcoming the call for discussions on IFI reform, the ambassador noted the debt burden on developing countries and expressed sadness at the inability of the IFIs to keep up with the unprecedented situation.</li> </ul>
Thailand on behalf of ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We must focus on better access and mobilization of financial resources for turbocharging the SDGs, in particular by accelerating the reform of the IFIs.</li> <li>✚ We also welcome the SGs' effort to engage with regional organizations and transitioning to a UN 2.0 based on networked multilateralism.</li> </ul>
Samoa on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ In the context of an unequal recovery from COVID, climate change, food insecurity, and fuel price rise, it is the furthest behind that we should focus first. We must ensure that there are provisions to involve the people who are furthest behind.</li> <li>✚ We urge action to address the effects of climate change on Small Island Developing States (SIDS).</li> </ul>
Morocco on behalf of the Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ On achieving a metric beyond GDP – multidimensional considerations must not only be limited to measurement but also be applied while taking decisions on concessional and non-concessional finance. One session is not enough to discuss this topic; thus we request more sessions, incl at the International Conference on Development.</li> <li>✚ On the Biennial Summit between the ECOSOC, G20, IFIs, and the SG – we emphasize the importance of inclusivity and the need to represent the interests of developing countries.</li> <li>✚ Reform of the IFIs are essential to achieve the SDGs. We look forward to the Conference on Financing for Development in April and stress the need for informal consultations on this.</li> <li>✚ On Debt Trap and Middle-Income Countries – We would welcome more information on the activities of the Global Accelerator and stress the need to focus on social protection, lifelong learning, adequate investment, and housing, among others.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">European Union</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The work on biodiversity and climate change is a common priority of the EU and we welcome the establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund negotiated at the COP27. We must explore connections between the SDG summit and the High-Level Conference on Financing for Development.</li> <li>✚ We support the work on the Global Digital Compact (GDC), the Biennial Summit between the G20, ECOSOC, and IFIs, and the policy brief on the integrity of public information.</li> <li>✚ We must see the SOTF as one step along the process and determine which agendas to prioritize for the 2024 SOTF and which ones are to be taken up as part of the World Social Summit in 2025.</li> </ul> <p>(Note: North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Georgia, align themselves with this statement)</p>
Jordan on behalf of the UN75 Leaders Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We are flexible with the dates of the SOTF, but propose to organize it during the High-Level Week during the UNGA 78.</li> <li>✚ It is important to ensure the meaningful participation of civil society, academia, youth, women, and other stakeholders. We encourage the co-facilitators to regularly share their views to complement and reinforce other tracks.</li> </ul>
Denmark on behalf of Nordic countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We have a series of summits this year from the <a href="#">LDC Conference</a>, <a href="#">CSW</a>, Water Conference, High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, Climate Summit, and the 3 Health Summits. In addition, the SOTF offers an important opportunity to address the gaps in global governance.</li> <li>✚ We note that progress on one track should not be held back by the lack of progress on other tracks and must ensure the meaningful participation of civil society, academia, youth, women, and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>

<i>Individual MS interventions are listed in alphabetical order of MS country names</i>	
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ SOTF must focus on making qualitative progress on development by harnessing the outcomes of the SDG Summit.</li> <li>✦ Support the work on the International Financial Architecture and stress the need to improve the functioning of the IFIs.</li> </ul>
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We request the SG for regular briefings on the issues under consideration, the proposals and developments in various tracks to keep MS updated.</li> <li>✦ Emphasize the need to identify synergies between the various processes happening in the UN Secretariat, ECOSOC and UNGA to reduce the demand on smaller delegations.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We must move to fulfill the 12 commitments made in the <a href="#">UN75 Declaration</a> and the SDGs. Action on Future challenges must be based on the recognition of past responsibility and upholding unresolved commitments.</li> <li>✦ Bolivia welcomes the SDG Stimuli, GDC and SOTF, and notes that this requires political will to rebuild the international financial and development infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We would suggest regular briefings by the UN Secretariat on Gender Equality, Adequate Housing and Food Support to allow for engagement on a constant basis</li> <li>✦ We are surprised to receive information that the New Agenda for Peace will not include topics related to the UN Security Council (UNSC) Reform.</li> </ul>
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ SOTF must include a social pillar and consider how demographic trends are impacting the makeup of our society and the social dimensions of emerging challenges with the view to strengthen the social fabric.</li> <li>✦ We should have an interconnected multilateralism and a UNSC and UNGA that is representative, effective and efficient.</li> </ul>
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We endorse the call for reform of the IFIs to mobilize resources and provide targeted support.</li> <li>✦ The ownership of MS must be demonstrated by including their inputs into the outcome documents and the reports by the SG.</li> </ul>
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We must define the scope of the outcome documents, so as to have a broad overview of the processes and timeline. We must build on the OCA consultations held in 2022.</li> <li>✦ We must listen to the full range of stakeholders involved, incl the voices of local communities.</li> </ul>
Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We must consider the challenges faced by smaller delegations to follow up on all parallel processes and must make use of our learnings from 2021.</li> </ul>
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We are happy to see the momentum around the SGs reform efforts.</li> </ul>
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We share the view of the SG that the SOTF and SDG Summit are twin summits and welcome the establishment of the UN Youth Office.</li> <li>✦ We are among the relatively smaller delegations and to achieve the best possible outcome we need to prioritize issues and resources.</li> </ul>
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Japan agrees on the need to upgrade the toolbox of the UN and we hope that the SDGs are achieved not through incremental steps but steady steps.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Kazakhstan</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We emphasize the need for upgrading the crisis response capacity of the UN for future threats. The risk-related data up to 2050 would help with long-term forecasting and risk reduction at global and regional levels.</li> <li>✦ The SG's call to protect the seas, water, atmosphere, and outer space is a call to action to forge new arrangements for more effective implementation.</li> <li>✦ We propose to establish the Regional Center for SDGs in Central Asia in Almaty, Kazakhstan.</li> </ul>

Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We support the SGs' efforts on the New Agenda for Peace and encourage the inclusion of human rights, women's and future generation considerations into the document.</li> <li>✚ Africa must be a central priority for the New Agenda for Peace.</li> </ul>
Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Climate finance will be important to accelerate climate action, incl for the recently created Loss and Damage Fund.</li> <li>✚ Developing countries face additional difficulties in eradicating poverty and implementing the SDGs due to Unilateral Coercive Measures.</li> </ul>
Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Debates on OCA are closely related to the SDGs and we appreciate the SG's vision for the future. Oman welcomes the participation of all stakeholders, including Bretton Woods Institutions.</li> <li>✚ The principle of Leaving No One Behind must be upheld.</li> </ul>
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The G77 and China group have submitted detailed comments on the OCA report and we hope that these have been taken into account when drafting the policy briefs.</li> <li>✚ Developing countries are in desperate straits, thus we require both emergency measures and structural reforms of the IFIs. We support the SG's call for an SDG Stimulus and early debt relief for countries.</li> <li>✚ We attach great importance to the SOTF, so we must ensure that the preparatory processes are orderly and request the co-Facilitators to respect the GA resolution to that effect.</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The OCA must enshrine the majesty of International Law as a cornerstone to build a better and more resilient world that is open and rules-based.</li> <li>✚ The Philippines underscores the importance of a people-centered multilateralism and the need to collectively focus on more jobs, quality jobs and green jobs. We look forward to the elaboration and implementation of the Global Accelerator and the roadmap to integrate informal and migrant workers into the formal economy.</li> </ul>
Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The OCA stems from the 2030 Agenda and also reinforces it. Both summits can demonstrate that strengthening global institutions and global cooperation can enhance national and subnational capacity to deliver the 2030 Agenda.</li> </ul>
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We welcome deliberations on the GDC to bridge the divide between countries; share digital technologies and accelerate data capacity-building. We will increase our Digital-related Official Development Assistance (ODA) and will establish a data collaboration center in partnership with the SGs Envoy on Technology.</li> <li>✚ We must look for solutions to modern challenges through science and involve the scientific community in the UN decision-making processes.</li> <li>✚ We emphasize that the Declaration of Future Generations includes the rapid spread of green technology. Korea will increase its ODA commitment to green tech.</li> </ul>
Russian Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We need to avoid duplication in the SOTF processes and do not support proposals requiring amendment of the UN Charter.</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For the UN to be relevant we must accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and the success of the SDGs depends on the MS.</li> <li>✚ The SOTF must go beyond the outcomes of the SDG Summit by addressing new challenges facing the international community such as new technologies, cybersecurity, outer space, and the global financial architecture.</li> <li>✚ The tracks under consideration as part of the SOTF are a result of intergovernmental consultations held in 2022.</li> </ul>
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The OCA will provide a boost to the SDGs if it is driven by MS. For 2023 we look forward to the SDG Summit and the Conference on Financing for Development along with UN78 HLW.</li> <li>✚ We need a robust New Agenda for Peace that delivers concrete results in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.</li> </ul>



<a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The UNDP has identified 54 countries as in debt distress and the World Bank has categorized 137 countries as underdeveloped. Thus we must reinvigorate the journey towards the SDGs by reforming the IFIs and forging the necessary partnerships through South-South and Triangular cooperation.</li> <li>✚ In that spirit, we put forward the idea of organizing an SDG Review Summit every 2 years in the run-up to 2030.</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We support the establishment of the UN Youth Office and the Transforming Education Summit.</li> <li>✚ We must focus on complementarity and areas of mutual reinforcement between both Summits, like universal social protection, Global Digital Compact (GDC) and the cross-cutting benefits of engaging with regional organizations and IFIs.</li> </ul>
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We need more financing for developing countries and propose a radical transformation of the IFIs or as the SG called it the New Bretton Woods moment.</li> </ul>
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We stress the need to engage actors required for implementation and achieving outcomes including the private sector and CSOs.</li> <li>✚ Support the UN 2.0 agenda to develop the UN’s capacity in data and strategic foresight.</li> </ul>
United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We must not let the crowded calendar of the OCA process obscure the significant common ground that we’ve achieved and need to focus our collective energy on areas where the UN has a comparative advantage.</li> <li>✚ We welcome discussions on a broad range of UN reforms, incl UNSC reform.</li> </ul>
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The development pillar of the OCA is a priority and we look forward to the discussions on the New Agenda for Peace in line with the UN Charter.</li> </ul>
Closing Remarks by the SG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The 2030 Agenda is for the people and planet. The UNGA78 will be about the SDG Summit and our focus for this year will be on that and other high-level events incl Financing for Development.</li> <li>✚ However, we are backtracking on the SDGs, although this has a direct relation with the COVID-19 Pandemic and the war in Ukraine, it highlights how this crisis has affected countries differently. Thus, it is important to address the structural inequalities and gaps in governance at all levels. It is in this context that the OCA becomes very important.</li> <li>✚ The SOTF is an intergovernmental process, but it is important to be inclusive of youth, CSOs, businesses, cities and regions, and academia.</li> <li>✚ While we may not reach the same level of depth on all tracks, it is important to proceed on all tracks because of the interlinkages and not exclude any tracks from the deliberations.</li> <li>✚ The policy briefs to be released by the UN Secretariat will not have any proposal that would require a Charter Amendment. The proposals will be major but will be within the current Charter.</li> </ul>

=====END OF February 13, 2023 - Informal meeting of the plenary to hear=====  
a briefing by the Secretary-General on the report “Our Common Agenda”

## Informal Consultations on the Summit of the Future (14 Feb'23)

**ABOUT:** The first informal consultation with MS on the SOTF was held on 14 February 2023. The session was moderated by the Permanent Representatives of Germany and Namibia, who are the co-facilitators for the SOTF. The meeting opened with presentations from the co-chairs of HLAB on their upcoming report and was followed by interventions from MS and closing remarks by the SOTF co-facilitators.

### HEADLINES

The co-facilitators conveyed that they would remain flexible and reiterated that the SOTF will be a MS-driven process. A draft roadmap for the SOTF preparatory processes in 2023 was shared for inputs from MS. The co-Chairs of the HLAB presented preliminary information on their upcoming report due to be released in mid-April, with one of the co-Chairs mentioning that “our recommendations will be bold, based on evidence and science, and will be a reflection of peoples’ voices worldwide”.

**Common Themes** (have not been repeated below) – The SOTF was seen as an opportunity by several MS to make history in finding solutions to the cross-cutting issues and turbocharge the SDGs as mentioned by the SG. While MS welcomed the publication of the Policy Briefs (PBs) to use them as one of their inputs into the SOTF preparatory discussions, there were repeated calls for the co-facilitators to remain open to additional tracks and proposals beyond the PBs and OCA. Given the significant number of non-OCA negotiating tracks already underway, there was near consensus among MS to not duplicate work and seek to rationalize the different tracks. Most MS reiterated that the SOTF is a MS-led process and that MS must define the scope, elements and processes of the SOTF as per [GA Resolution 76/307](#). MS differed in their positions on whether to start preparations for the SOTF in 2023. On one end, MS preferred for the SDG Summit to be the main focus of 2023 with substantive negotiations on the SOTF to be held in 2024 and on the other end, to start preparations for the SOTF in 2023 to achieve an ambitious outcome in 2024. A second area where MS positions differed was multistakeholder participation with some welcoming consultations with NGOs and others reiterating that the SOTF is a MS-driven and led process.

### Highlights:

Namibian Co-Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The question of whether there will be an outcome document in the 2023 SOTF Ministerial will be negotiated and determined by the MS</li> <li>✚ By the Ministerial we should be prepared at the minimum with the major building blocks of the SOTF and achieve a strong political commitment for a transformative Pact for the Future</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, HLAB Co-Chair</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We will provide specific recommendations on reform of the UN Security Council to make it more representative of today’s world</li> <li>✚ We suggest a Global Regional Transparency Mechanism led by the UN in collaboration with regional bodies to jointly analyze security trends, share information and build capacity</li> </ul>
Pakistan on behalf of Like-Minded Group of Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We have concerns about recommendations to change the role of the Trusteeship Council and the concept of the Emergency Platform</li> </ul>
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We believe it is important for some delegations to have an outcome document for the preparatory Ministerial Meeting in 2023. The SOTF modality resolution does not refer to this. If there is an outcome document for the Ministerial, there should be a resolution mandating the same</li> </ul>

Guatemala	✚ More geographic and gender representation is required in the selection and appointment process of the SG and other Executive heads of UN Entities
Brazil	✚ On the scope of the SOTF, the original tracks proposed in the OCA report need to be reformulated and adjusted for a more balanced package that contemplates the core interests and priorities of the Global South
Russia	✚ One of the problematic elements with the SOTF in our view is that the holding of multilateral dialogue on space would circumvent the relevant committee in UN Vienna
Stefan Löfven, Co-Chair of HLAB	✚ On Financing, we are at a point where we need to move from billions to trillions, we are expecting and will also propose a huge Investment Plan

## RESOURCES

1. [Recording of the Meeting](#)
2. [GA Resolution 76/307](#)
3. [Letter from the President of the General Assembly](#)
4. [Draft Roadmap for the SOTF](#)

## STATEMENTS

5. [Stefan Löfven, Co-Chair of HLAB](#)
6. [Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, HLAB Co-Chair](#)
7. Cuba on behalf of G77 and China – [English](#) and [Spanish](#)
8. [European Union](#)
9. [Egypt on behalf of the African Group](#)
10. [South Africa](#)
11. [Russian Federation](#)
12. [Bolivia \(Plurinational State of\)](#)

## KEY REMARKS:

**Note:** To be read in conjunction with the Common Themes above (page 10)

Namibian Co-Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The question of whether there will be an outcome document in the 2023 SOTF Ministerial will be negotiated and determined by the MS</li> <li>✚ The Co-Facilitators are also MS; thus we will remain flexible and hear all proposals to help shape the scope, elements and processes of the SOTF</li> <li>✚ By the Ministerial we should be prepared at the minimum with the major building blocks of the SOTF and achieve a strong political commitment for a transformative Pact for the Future</li> </ul>
German Co-Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The <a href="#">draft roadmap</a>, which was sent last week, is a living document and is open to adaptation. The roadmap should help delegations to prepare for the upcoming consultations.</li> <li>✚ The SG has proposed 11 tracks yesterday, we might not be able to hold consultations on all tracks before the summer, but will definitely do so after the September Ministerial</li> <li>✚ All MS consultations will be preceded by consultations with stakeholders in the morning, who are deeply invested in the SOTF processes</li> <li>✚ Many different stakeholders are involved in the SOTF processes and we will try to have briefings from the UN Secretariat, UN Agencies, Scientific Community, and CSOs before every consultation</li> <li>✚ We will not hold consultations on the Global Digital Compact (GDC) and Declaration on Future Generations to avoid <a href="#">duplication as these have separate co-facilitators</a>, whose consultations we will join</li> </ul>

<p><a href="#">Stefan Lövven, Co-Chair of HLAB</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ In preparing the HLAB report we are making the utmost effort to ensure complementarity with the other SOTF tracks. The aim of the report will be to add value and strengthen the existing institutions and structures</li> <li>✦ The report will focus on <a href="#">6 transformational shifts</a> to address the interconnected challenges of peace and security, the triple planetary crisis, growing economic inequalities, and the widening digital divide <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empower equitable and effective collective security arrangements</li> <li>2. Ensure abundant and sustainable finance that delivers for all – we need to invest in a global financial system that can deliver on climate action and sustainable development, including by unlocking the vast pool of private capital</li> <li>3. Regain balance with nature and provide energy for all. We need a trade system that removes roadblocks for technology transfer of green energy technologies for developing countries</li> <li>4. Achieve a just digital transition that unlocks the value of data and protects against digital harms – the report will look at gaps in digital data governance to unlock its benefits for all. We call on the GDC to ensure digital access for all and an open and free internet</li> <li>5. Manage current and emerging transnational risks – by investing in prevention and getting the best out of science and data. We need to address the threat of nuclear weapons and focus on disarmament</li> <li>6. Inclusive, accountable, and legitimate multilateralism, including by ensuring gender equality</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, HLAB Co-Chair</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ On the theme of equitable and effective collective security arrangements – we must recognize that risks to collective security extend well beyond military threats and must better understand the particular inequalities faced by women. We will call for a strengthened peacebuilding infrastructure that focuses on conflict prevention and responding to the drivers of conflict</li> <li>✦ We will provide specific recommendations on reform of the UN Security Council to make it more representative of today’s world</li> <li>✦ We suggest a Global Regional Transparency Mechanism led by the UN in collaboration with regional bodies to jointly analyze security trends, share information and build capacity</li> <li>✦ Building on the current momentum for reform of the IFIs, we would recommend ways to strengthen the global financial architecture, incl by attracting private capital, greater representation of women and debt relief</li> <li>✦ The global governance system must derive legitimacy from meaningful representation and a clear role in decision-making for all stakeholders, incl by opt-in mechanisms for the private sector</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Cuba on behalf of G77 and China</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We must not reproduce the insufficiencies of the negotiation process for the <a href="#">GA Resolution 76/307</a> that included unnecessary and unhelpful hastiness, lack of clarity and predictability on the process, and insufficient time to consult capitals.</li> <li>✦ Proceeding to substantive negotiations without determining the scope would be akin to prejudging the outcome. Space must be given to propose additional tracks as well.</li> <li>✦ We call for a more detailed timeline, roadmaps and information on the process provided to MS.</li> <li>✦ We must not overburden the delegations and ensure that all delegations have sufficient time to participate, especially developing nations. SOTF must be organized in such a way as to allow delegations to consult capitals and receive instructions.</li> </ul>
<p>Pakistan on behalf of Like-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We must restrict the Ministerial meeting to decide on the elements and scope of the SOTF. We look forward to the Policy Briefs (PBs), but will not engage in substantive negotiations until 2024.</li> </ul>

Minded Group of Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The PBs are only inputs and MS will decide on the scope, substance and process of the SOTF as per <a href="#">GA 76/307</a>, including proposing additional tracks</li> <li>✚ The Like-Minded Group proposes that the following areas be included as part of the SOTF, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ On New Agenda for Peace <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintenance of international peace and security</li> <li>2. Pacific resolution of conflict</li> <li>3. Disarmament, arms control, nonproliferation</li> <li>4. Counterterrorism</li> <li>5. Peacekeeping and peacebuilding</li> <li>6. Information and communications security</li> </ol> </li> <li>❖ On Implementation of the Development Agenda <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs</li> <li>2. Financing for development</li> <li>3. Reforms to the global financial architecture</li> <li>4. Trade and technology</li> <li>5. Infrastructure and digital investment</li> </ol> </li> <li>❖ Climate Change <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financing</li> <li>2. Adaptation</li> <li>3. Loss and Damage</li> <li>4. Mitigation</li> </ol> </li> <li>❖ On Human Rights we must take a balanced approach between cultural, economic, political and social rights, especially the Right to Development</li> <li>❖ Under Reform and Strengthening of the UN <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNGA</li> <li>2. UN Security Council</li> <li>3. Economic and Social Council</li> <li>4. Bretton Woods Institutions</li> <li>5. Disarmament machinery</li> <li>6. International Court of Justice</li> <li>7. Peacekeeping and peacebuilding</li> </ol> </li> </ul> </li> <li>✚ We have concerns about the following elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need to clarify what is meant by Multi-stakeholder participation. The SOTF is a MS-driven process and the intergovernmental nature of the UN Charter should not be undermined. We must not further widen the North-South divide in terms of agenda-setting and decision making</li> <li>▪ Recommendations to change the role of the Trusteeship Council</li> <li>▪ Concept of Emergency Platform</li> <li>▪ The concept of a New Social Contract should not undermine the 2030 Agenda and SDGs</li> <li>▪ Lack of clarity on the concept of strategic foresight and global risk reporting through the Futures Lab</li> <li>▪ We are concerned about appointments to senior positions in the Secretariat. We must adhere to principles of merit, fairness and equitable geographical representation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding across all 3 pillars of the UN must be balanced without preference for one pillar over another</li> </ul>
<a href="#">European Union</a> (North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Albania, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, as well as Monaco, align themselves with this statement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We are witnessing major setbacks in realizing the SDGs, not only because of current global events but also due to structural gaps. It is in this context that the SOTF is important to try and address these governance gaps</li> <li>✚ A stronger and better UN is at the core of strengthened multilateralism</li> <li>✚ We believe that we need to start organizing for the SOTF as soon as possible to ensure thorough preparation. Starting in September would not deliver an ambitious Pact for the Future</li> <li>✚ We have 13 non-OCA negotiating processes currently underway, so we must rationalize to avoid over-promising and underdelivering</li> <li>✚ Consultations with NGOs and an inclusive approach have not undermined the role of MS in decision making</li> <li>✚ We support aligning consultations with the publication of the PBs, but the time between the release and consultations seems to be a little tight for coordination with capitals</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Egypt on behalf of the African Group</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Keen to ensure that the proposals of the SOTF reflect the interests of the African continent, especially the New Agenda for Peace and IFI Reform</li> <li>✚ Members of African group highlight once more that reducing funding for development will have severe and irreparable consequences on the development of nations – Development must be at the forefront</li> <li>✚ The debt crisis has been exacerbated by the inability of IFIs to adapt to the developments in the global economy, increasing inequalities within and among nations</li> <li>✚ The SG’s PBs are one source of input into the deliberations, other potential inputs can be from regional groups based on different priorities</li> <li>✚ We request more clarity on how the GDC, IFI Reform and New Agenda for Peace negotiations will feed into the outcome of the Summit</li> </ul>
Sweden on behalf of Nordic countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Nordic countries agree that SDG Summit should be the centerpiece of 2023 and support close coordination between the SDG Summit and the SOTF. We also propose that the Ministerial must include a follow-up on the SDG summit</li> <li>✚ Welcome the multistakeholder approach taken by the Co-Facilitators. We are open to meaningful participation of civil society, incl women and youth, academia and other actors to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the process</li> </ul>
<i>Individual MS interventions are listed in alphabetical order of MS country names</i>	
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Deciding on whether or not to move forward with certain approaches of the PBs should be left to MS.</li> <li>✚ We value the assurances given by Co-Facilitators about having sufficient time to analyze proposals on each occasion prior to formal consultations</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Highlight the remark made by the SG about the wise decision taken by the GA in not holding the SOTF in 2023 but rather in 2024. The extra time will allow the intergovernmental discussions to achieve the greatest consensus</li> <li>✚ Bolivia reiterates that the best way to ensure equity between present and future generations is to restore harmony with nature and Mother Earth</li> </ul>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ On the scope of the SOTF, the original tracks proposed in the OCA report need to be reformulated and adjusted for a more balanced package that contemplates the core interests and priorities of the Global South</li> <li>✚ We suggest that instead of dealing with controversial and divisive concepts such as global public goods, which would stray us away from action-oriented outcomes, members should focus on realistic reforms of the multilateral system such as reform of the Security Council, IFIs, among others</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We propose that instead of dwelling into far-fetched horizons like the post-2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, MS should dedicate tracks for means of implementation needed to fill gaps in the achievement of the 2030 agenda</li> </ul>
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ We need to consider how demographic trends are affecting the composition of societies</li> <li>✦ The SOTF could address decent work, universal social protection, consequences of technological change, and more resilient and solidarity social groups</li> </ul>
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ SOTF should enable the international community to reaffirm its commitment to the UN Charter, strengthen its support for multilateralism and uphold the multilateral system with the UN at its core</li> <li>✦ The preparatory process should be relaxed and driven by MS. The 11 PBs put forward by the Secretariat will inform discussions, however, the summit outcome framework should not be limited to the SG's proposals. We hope the co-facilitators will heed and attach great importance to the concerns and demands raised by MS and incorporate them into the preparatory process</li> <li>✦ Multi stakeholders such as NGOs can contribute to the preparation, but the process should be driven by MS</li> </ul>
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Consultations with stakeholders and interested parties are very important, so we need to plan ahead so that they don't clash with other negotiations</li> <li>✦ We believe it is important for some delegations to have an outcome document for the preparatory Ministerial Meeting in 2023. The SOTF modality resolution does not refer to this. If there is an outcome document for the Ministerial, there should be a resolution mandating the same</li> </ul>
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ MS should be encouraged to bring forward their own views and proposals beyond the scope of the policy briefs and should use inputs from other important summits running throughout the year</li> <li>✦ We expect the Pact of the Future to be centered on Development, but also reflect on the interrelated and mutually reinforcing three pillars of the UN</li> <li>✦ The SOTF processes must guarantee the defense of multilingualism in its proceedings</li> <li>✦ More geographic and gender representation is required in the selection and appointment process of SG and other Executive heads of UN Entities</li> <li>✦ Three Qs from us <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We would like to see a broader roadmap with detailed dates, instead of the approximate ones in the <a href="#">current roadmap</a>.</li> <li>2. Does having the Co-Facilitators in the consultations of the PBs imply negotiation? If so what will the outcome of these discussions?</li> <li>3. How do you envision a decision to be taken by the membership on the scope and interactive dialogues?</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Holy See	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ It is important to establish reasonable timelines for consultation as specific dates in April and May have not been decided yet.</li> <li>✦ It is critical to ensure sufficient time for review of the SG's PBs as this would ensure that all delegations, especially smaller ones, can engage truly and effectively</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Comprehensive Multilateral Reform should be the ultimate goal for SOTF. For Indonesia, the bigger picture is to create a multilateral system that is more effective and more inclusive, this can only be achieved by reforming the existing system.</li> <li>✦ Indonesia views the SOTF to break the deadlock in reform of the Security Council and revitalization of the General Assembly</li> </ul>
Intl Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ The SOTF should provide a holistic approach on intergenerational cooperation, tackle future challenges and include actions that equitably affect both the global North and South.</li> </ul>

Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Japan finds it important that the Security Council, which has primary responsibility for peace and security, integrate the findings from other UN agencies such as the PBC which has ground experience in peacebuilding</li> <li>✚ Japan also shares the view of the importance of empowering, equitable and effective collective security arrangements that is human-centered</li> </ul>
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We believe the first step should be to reach consensus on the scope of the Summit and identify different tracks to be discussed to avoid overlaps and duplication with other processes, given that we have many processes this year</li> <li>✚ Morocco supports that the Declaration for the Future Generation be adopted during the Ministerial meeting of the SOTF and to focus our commitment to account for the interests and needs of future generations in decision making</li> </ul>
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ SOTF Ministerial offers an opportunity to consider how the OCA processes can respond to challenges not identified or adequately addressed in the SDGs</li> <li>✚ We acknowledge that engaging in all tracks is challenging. However, as NZ, we are comfortable to entrust the progression of some of the tracks to others who have deep interest and expertise, while we lean in and focus on areas where we can add the most value</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Russian Federation</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It is important to focus on the contribution of SOTF to meet already set goals instead of creating new goals. We agree on taking the opinion of CSOs, but it should not erode the intergovernmental nature of the UN</li> <li>✚ Some of the problematic elements with the SOTF in our view include, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We are still not convinced of the utility of creating a platform for global response as it would duplicate functions of UNGA and UNSC</li> <li>2. Holding of multilateral dialogue on space would circumvent the relevant committee in UN Vienna</li> <li>3. Creation of a new climate track, separate from UNFCCC, could disrupt the fragile balance of national positions</li> <li>4. The proposal to establish a system of effective governance of global commons has been shelved. The terminology used in OCA is not defined by international law. The UN Statistical commission has been unable to produce a definition for this terminology. While this can remain under discussion, but for 2024 we ought to focus on areas where we can work together to achieve success</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ While we must discuss the present we should also keep an eye on the future. So as we discuss accelerating the implementation of the SDGs and mobilizing additional means of implementation, we must seek to transform global institutions, in particular IFIs, to access necessary resources.</li> <li>✚ The initial discussions on these PBs do not necessarily amount to negotiating an outcome document. It is important to engage in an initial discussion on the various issues that have been identified as these will be the foundation for SOTF next year</li> <li>✚ We suggest having an initial discussion on the scope of the summit, topics and organization of the interactive dialogues sometime in March 2023</li> <li>✚ Operative paragraph 16 in <a href="#">GA 76/307</a> calls for consultations and interactive dialogues with adequate time for negotiation on the outcome document. The resolution does not say that we postpone work on the Summit of the Future into the future</li> </ul>
<a href="#">South Africa</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ South Africa strongly believes that we should reform the UN Security Council and IFIs without delay. These institutions can be effective only if they reflect the world of today and not the one 70 years ago</li> <li>✚ We learned from the COVID-19 pandemic that we should be better prepared to manage risks incl future pandemics. We, therefore, welcome ideas from the HLAB on this aspect</li> </ul>



Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We must put our political differences aside and MS must appreciate the fact that a UN that is strong and has the capacity is in our best self-interests</li> <li>✚ The two Agendas are tied up in other ways – credible support for the SDGs, including concrete improvements in the areas of development &amp; financing will be important not least for rebuilding confidence in international cooperation, which in many developing countries is in a state of confusion</li> </ul>
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ There were concerns raised about Multi-Stakeholdersim and we echo the points made by the EU on engaging with civil society and the private sector, which we need to do more</li> <li>✚ Share the point raised by Egypt on behalf of Africa about avoiding duplications, Pakistan PR on behalf of Like-Minded Group about giving equal importance to all 3 pillars of the UN system, and the Chinese PR about upholding the UN Charter</li> </ul>
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We propose that the co-Facilitators consider issuing formal summaries with assistance from the UN Secretariat along with briefings from co-Facilitators of other tracks to avoid duplication and to identify complementarities</li> </ul>
Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Co-Chair of HLAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ We will ensure that our consultations are widespread, incl with MS and Civil Society. Our recommendations will be bold, based on evidence and science, and will be a reflection of peoples’ voices worldwide</li> </ul>
Stefan Löfven, Co-Chair of HLAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ On Financing, we are at a point where we need to move from billions to trillions, we are expecting and will also propose a huge Investment Plan</li> <li>✚ Inclusion helps at the end of the day, if we exclude they will come back at the end of the process</li> </ul>
Closing Remarks by German Co-Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ All PBs will have a comment on how the issue at hand is accelerating or how it is relevant to the SDG process</li> <li>✚ This is a MS-driven process and we will have every opportunity to shape the processes</li> <li>✚ On concerns about not having enough time between the release of the PBs and MS Consultations – we aim to have one week of preparation time before all consultations. But in March, due to scheduling issues for High-Level Events, we were not able to do this for a few consultations</li> <li>✚ Our <a href="#">roadmap</a> proposes a stocktake in May to determine the scope and decide on the elements for the Ministerial</li> <li>✚ On the request for formal summaries – we are two-minded on this. It is a huge task, the summaries must be cleared by all delegations, we will look into this.</li> <li>✚ On written inputs, we think it is a bit too early for that</li> </ul>
Closing Remarks by Namibian Co-Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Reiterate that the <a href="#">roadmap</a> is a work in progress, we will further refine it and share a new revised version soon</li> <li>✚ Thank you and the Meeting is Adjourned.</li> </ul>

=====END OF February 14, 2023 - Informal consultations on the Summit of the Future=====

## Informal consultations on the Summit of the Future with stakeholders (15 Feb'23)

**ABOUT:** The first informal consultation with stakeholders on the SOTF was held on 15 February 2023 with the co-Facilitators of the SOTF moderating the session. The consultation was attended by more than 200 people with around 40 CSO representatives making an intervention. The session started with a presentation from the co-Chair of the HLAB on their upcoming report and was followed by consultations with CSOs.

### HEADLINES

The opening statement by the Co-Facilitator acknowledged that the ideas from CSO shape the OCA processes and assured that every track will have informal consultations, including briefings by the UN Secretariat, over the course of 2023.

**HLAB Presentation** – H.E. Stefan Löfven, former Prime Minister of Sweden and HLAB co-Chair, [presented the preliminary thinking of their report](#), which will be submitted to the SG on April 18, 2023. The HLAB report will be bold, concrete and action-oriented. It will focus on adding value to the existing institutions and structures; speeding up the implementation of the SDGs and Paris Agreement, and promoting greater equity and distribution of resources. Gender Equality will be a cross-cutting theme and since there is momentum for reform of the IFIs, the HLAB report will provide practical inputs on this aspect. We need to rebuild trust in the multilateral system, including by more direct participation and networked responses involving local and regional governments. The HLAB would propose the following 6 transformational shifts in global governance in its report,

1. Empower equitable and effective collective security arrangements
2. Ensure abundant and sustainable finance that delivers for all
3. Regain balance with nature and provide energy for all people
4. Achieve a just digital transition that unlocks the value of data and protects against digital harms
5. Manage current and emerging transnational risks
6. Inclusive, accountable, and legitimate multilateralism

**Common Themes in the Stakeholder Interventions** – There were repeated calls from civil society about inclusion and transparency in the process in addition to the broad spectrum of expectations and concerns raised. Inclusion of children, youth, women, local and community actors, the LGBTIQ+ population, people with disabilities, indigenous people, and linguistic and national minorities, among others must be included in the SOTF preparatory process and its outcomes. On Children and Youth, there was a call to clearly distinguish both groups and facilitate the provision of UN ground passes for Children under 18, who currently cannot receive one. The other common theme was the need to identify synergies and for the SOTF to build on not only the SDG Summit but also other high-level events happening in 2023. The following are the individual points raised by CSOs which have been grouped by common themes.

### Multilateral System:

- ❖ To achieve the SDGs and build a robust multilateral system, we need to improve the quality of the UN and the UN Development System and create avenues for meaningful stakeholder engagement, including by opening up consultations with MS for observers and CSOs
- ❖ The SOTF and UN 2.0 policy brief must consider institutional innovations to make the UN more legitimate by creating a UN Parliamentary Assembly, a World Citizens Initiative and a Civil Society Envoy
- ❖ We propose an intergovernmental agency – a Global Resilience Council – to ensure accountability for the achievement of the SDGs
- ❖ Intergovernmental processes have engaged civil society in dialogue, we must now move towards demand-driven information sharing by MS
- ❖ We propose an anonymous forum to share ideas and proposals for institutional reform and learning

- ❖ The regional courts are doing important work in the Rule of Law space and thus must be included as part of the HLAB report
- ❖ Localization is valid for the SDGs, Climate Action, and also for the SOTF. We hope and propose that local and regional governments will be part of the multilateral negotiations & institutions in the near future
- ❖ We need to strengthen the relationship between people and institutions, and it is important to have a global taxation system and sustainable globalization
- ❖ We propose the repurposing of the Trusteeship Council to take trusteeship of the global public goods and global commons
- ❖ There were conflicting views on the Biennial Summit among the G20, ECOSOC, IFIs, and the SG both in support and against as it would privilege only a few countries
- ❖ We expect the New Social Contract to address the underfunding of the human rights pillar of the UN

### **SOTF Processes:**

- ❖ MS can facilitate the direct engagement of youth in the SOTF preparatory processes, including with financial support
- ❖ The important contribution of science and culture must be utilized in the SOTF preparatory processes
- ❖ We expect the SOTF co-facilitators to organize regional consultations through regional commissions
- ❖ The concept of stakeholders puts civil society and the private sector in the same bucket, which would allow for corporate interests into the global negotiations
- ❖ We need more clarity on the process to decide on the tracks of the SOTF
- ❖ We support the formation of national and local representatives for Future Generations in addition to the Global Envoy.

### **Peace and Security:**

- ❖ Sustainable, just and inclusive peace must be part of the Pact for the Future and the SOTF processes. We must take a networked approach to involve local peacebuilders
- ❖ We expect the SOTF outcome document to reaffirm that nuclear weapons threaten life on earth and call for the global elimination of nuclear weapons by 2045. We reiterate Article 26 of the UN Charter to reduce military spending and advance peace through common security mechanisms.

### **Digital Agenda:**

- ❖ The Digital Agenda needs to address online harms faced by youth and children, incl cyberbullying, disinformation and trafficking networks with a preventive approach
- ❖ We must start negotiations on a UN Treaty on Artificial General Intelligence. It is not premature at this stage, because it takes years to develop national and then global regulation, before which the technology would develop exponentially

### **SDGs:**

- ❖ There is a need to strengthen corporate accountability with respect to the SDGs and also include private sector contributions in the global stocktake
- ❖ The Rule of Law and SDG16 must feature prominently in the Declaration for Future Generations and the Global Digital Compact. We must consult with grassroots organizations working on these areas.

### **Climate:**

- ❖ We need a long-term investment strategy to facilitate the green transition of LMICs, including the transfer of knowledge to developing countries and (re)skilling of youth for green jobs of the future

- ❖ Indigenous people need to be consulted and must give consent for renewable energy projects in indigenous territories

The Namibian Co-Facilitator closed the session on a positive note mentioning that there are synergies and commonalities with the MS consultations yesterday. The next informal consultations on the Emergency Platform would be on 16 March.

## RESOURCES:

1. [Statement by the Co-Chairs of the HLAB](#)
2. [Draft Roadmap for the SOTF](#)

=====END OF February 15, 2023 - Informal consultations on the Summit of the=====  
Future with stakeholders

## Abbreviations:

AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDC	Global Digital Compact
HLAB	High-Level Advisory Board
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
LMICs	Low and Middle-Income Countries
MS	Member States
OCA	Our Common Agenda
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PBs	Policy Briefs
PBC	Peacebuilding Commission
PGA	President of the General Assembly
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island and Developing States
SG	UN Secretary-General
SOTF	Summit of the Future
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNSC	UN Security Council