

A RAFT FOR THE FUTURE

Can the Pact for the Future deliver the Multilateral Titanic ?

A discussion on the **Pact for the Future** and next steps for strengthening global governance.

24 October 2024 | 3:00 PM Brussels

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Agenda for Today

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> Brief introductory statement by the President of FOGGS

> Session 1: Appraisal of the SOTF, the Pact for the Future and what comes / could come next overall.

- Initial 10-minute presentation by young researchers
- three-minute responses by practitioners / experts / representatives of partner organizations,
- Q&A

> Session 2: UN Security Council reform(s) and the FOGGS proposal for a Global Resilience Council (GRC)

- Initial 10-minute presentation by young researchers
- three-minute responses by practitioners / experts / representatives of partner organizations,
- Q&A

> Concluding Remarks - FOGGS Vice President Yoriko Yasukawa



What is the Pact for the Future?

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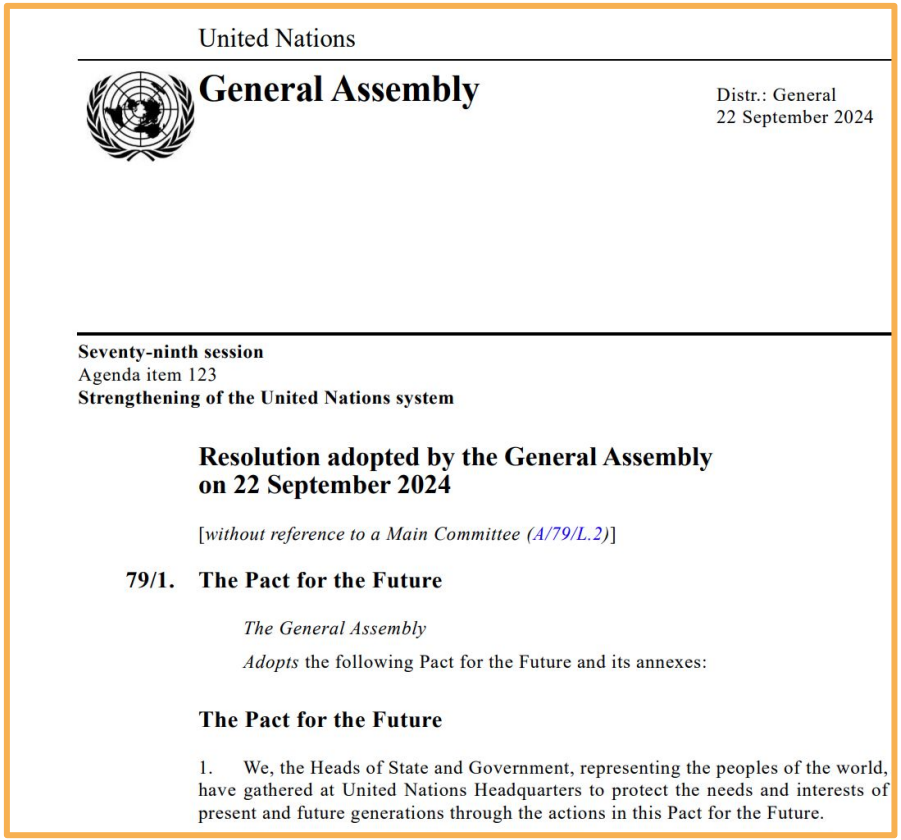
The Pact: inter-governmentally negotiated document agreed in New York at the Summit of The Future on September 22, 2024. The Summit was held following a proposal by the UN Secretary General in his report "Our Common Agenda," which responded to the Declaration on the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, pronounced by the UN Member States.

The Pact covers the areas of:

- Sustainable development and financing for development: **12 actions**
- International peace and security: **15 actions**
- Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation: **6 actions**
- Youth and future generations: **4 actions**
- Transforming global governance: **19 actions**

\+ *2 Annexes (the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations)*

Total **56 Actions**



United Nations

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 September 2024

Seventy-ninth session
Agenda item 123
Strengthening of the United Nations system

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 September 2024

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/79/L.2)*]

79/1. The Pact for the Future

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Pact for the Future and its annexes:

The Pact for the Future

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, representing the peoples of the world, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters to protect the needs and interests of present and future generations through the actions in this Pact for the Future.

Our Team

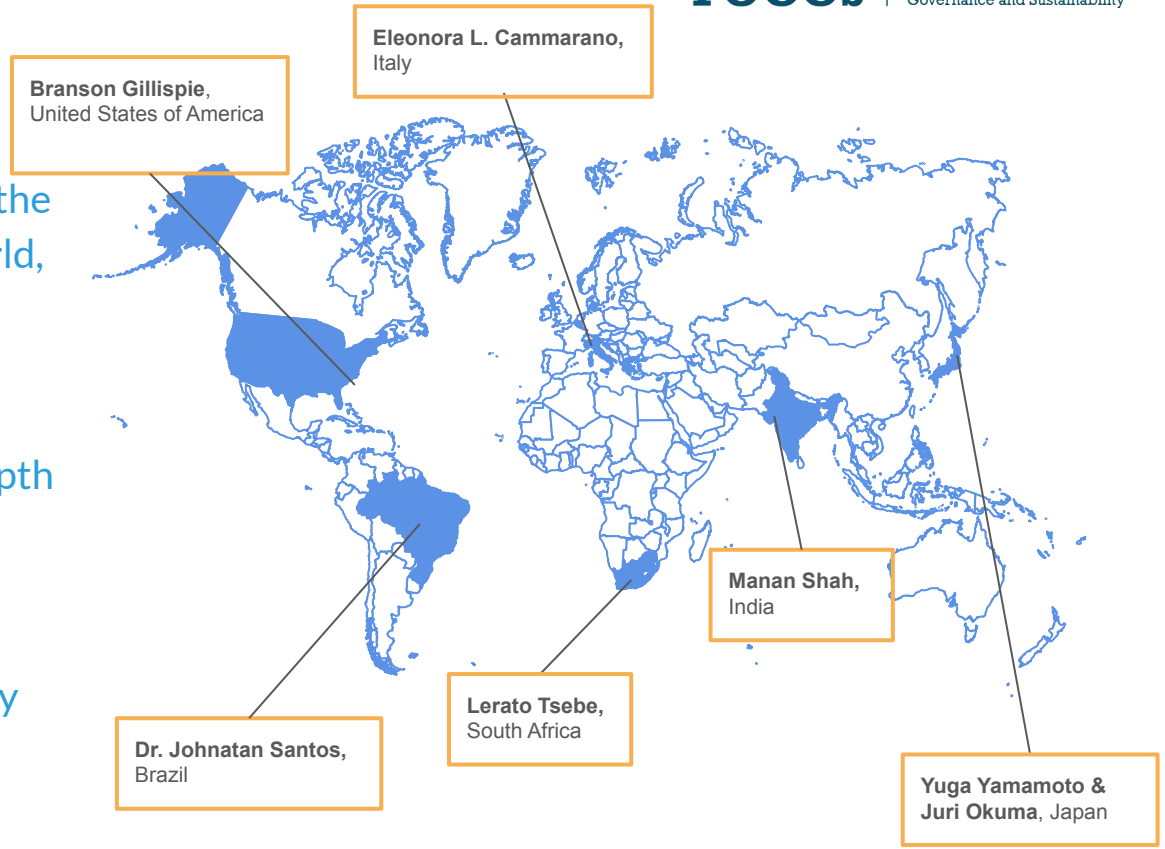
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7 Young researchers

We are looking at the reactions to the Pact for the Future around the world, and proposed ways forward

The presentation covers our initial findings, working towards an in-depth FOGGS Paper on the subject

Sources for our research include speeches at the UNGA, speeches by world leaders, editorial and media coverage, etc.



General Reactions to the Pact for the Future



3 General reactions:

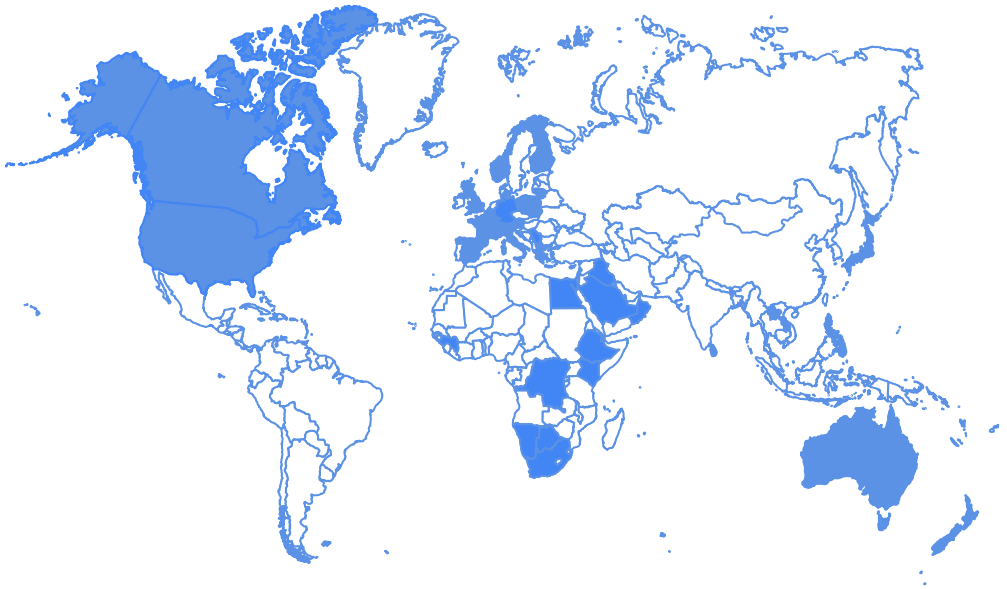
Group 1: Positive Reactions

Group 2: Neutral / Guarded Reactions

Group 3: Negative / Skeptical Reactions

Group 1: Positive Reactions

- **Americas:** United States, Canada, Jamaica
- **Europe:** France, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Kingdom, Germany
- **Africa:** Namibia, Ethiopia, South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt
- **Middle East:** Iraq, Jordan, Oman
- **Asia:** Philippines, Japan, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka,
- **The Pacific:** Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji, Vanuatu, Micronesia, Marshall, etc.
- **Oceania:** Australia, New Zealand



Bulgaria: The Summit and the Pact for will create a safer, more sustainable and equitable world.

Philippines: The Philippines joins our Pact and hails it as a **triumph of the persistence of multilateralism** to affirm that a better world is possible, with the solidarity of nations.



US: "Fully agrees" to the need to support, reform, and revitalize the UN. The Pact does not include every priority but it is a "significant step toward strenthingening and evolving" the UN.
- SoS Antony Blinken

Vanuatu: welcomes the latest UN Secretary General's report, which highlights **the fact we are significantly falling short of achieving our SDG goals**

Kiribati: Kiribati strongly supports the summit's aim to reinvigorate multilateralism.

South Africa "believes that the Pact of the Future that is before us builds on existing commitments in line with the UN 2030 Agenda and Africa's Agenda 2063. These are complemented in the Pact by new commitments and actions."

Australia: The Pact is a sign that multilateralism can still work, but the "inability to agree on so many issues prevents us from addressing today's challenges." - FM Penny Wong

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Group 2: Neutral / Guarded Reactions

- **Americas:** Mexico, Barbados, The Bahamas, El Salvador, Panama
- **Europe:** Sweden, Albania, Switzerland, Slovenia
- **Middle East:** Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon
- **Asia:** Maldives
- **The Pacific:** Tonga, Palau, Samoa, Solomon islands
- **Oceania:** New Zealand



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Albania:Albania fully endorses the Pact for the Future and all its commitments. But let me stress: commitments alone are far from enough more so than ever. They must be fulfilled.

Lebanon: “We hope that the young people of the city of Beirut will be the first to discuss the results of this Summit of the Future.”



Barbados: The Pact is an accomplishment **but more must be done.** There is a possibility of a win-win in our multilateral system. **A lot of “fancy words” but now is where “the rubber meets the road.”** - PM Mia Mottley

New Zealand: despite its “**frustration at the “lack of political will** required adapt [the UN] to fully meet the challenges of today. **New Zealand’s support for the United Nations** remains unwavering

Tonga: the Pact for the Future **is not perfect but is a positive impetus** to the 2030 Agenda

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Group 3: Negative/Skeptical Reactions

- **Americas:** Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Argentina, Brazil
- **Europe:** Republic of Ireland, North Macedonia, Slovakia, Estonia
- **Middle East:** Iran, Qatar
- **The Pacific:** Nauru, Papua New Guinea



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Republic of Ireland: “not sufficient nor morally acceptable” to offer **superficial solutions**. Instead, the urgency of the situation calls for authenticity by “matching words to actions” to rebuild trust.

Iran: The Pact fails to **adequately address the root causes of violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations**. In this context, it is regrettable that the Pact has **fallen short of upholding tangible measures and mechanisms** to respect the rights and sovereignty of developing countries with the aim "to protect succeeding generations from the scourge of war.”



Argentina: t**he “woke agenda is coming up against reality.”** Argentina does not support regulations that violate the rights of people and trade, nor does it support the Pact, and encourages other nations to oppose it. - President Javier Milei

Nauru: “**Does it address the needs of the most vulnerable**,(...)We will judge this Pact not on the words spoken here, but on the actions taken in the years to come, and as we leave this Summit let us carry not just hope, but determination

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Proposal(s) on the Way Forward

- **Chapter 1**: Focus on Sustainable development and financing for development actions
- **Chapter 2:** Focus on International peace and security actions
- **Chapter 3**: Focus on Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation actions
- **Chapter 4**: Focus on Youth and future generations Actions
- **Chapter 5**: Focus on Transforming global governance Actions



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Chapter 1: Focus on Sustainable development and financing for development actions

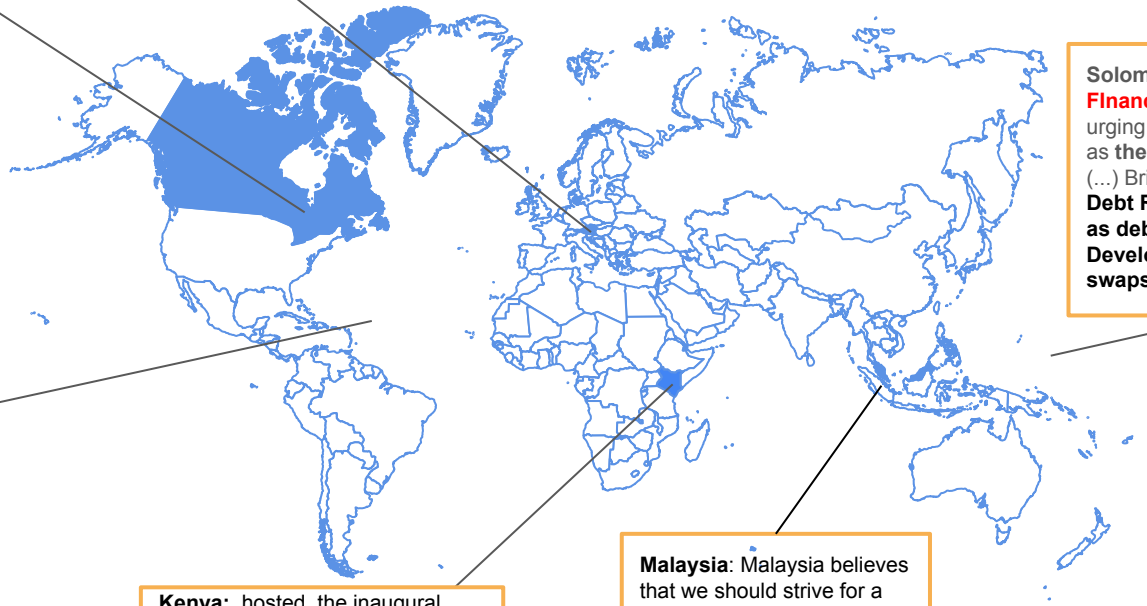
- **Europe:** Spain, Italy, Malta, Norway, Austria, Greece, Germany, Cyprus
- **Asia:** Malaysia, Sri Lanka, India
- **The Pacific**: Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga, Palau, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea
- **Africa:** Egypt
- **Middle East:** Jordan, Iran, Iraq



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Canada: Recognize that "rich countries such as Canada have a duty to fight climate change." They should invest more, "unlocking increased financing to achieve the SDGs globally." - PM Justin Trudeau

Austria: A new focus on achieving the SDGs and accelerating climate commitments



Solomon: **SDG-Linked FInancial instruments** and urging global institutions such as **the World Bank and IMF** (...) Bring forward **Innovative Debt Relief Solutions such as debt for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) swaps"**

Barbados: The Bridgetown Initiative – reform the rules and governance of the international financial system, while "shock proofing" vulnerable economies. - PM Mia Mottley

Kenya: hosted the inaugural **Africa Climate Summit,** whose seminal outcome, the Nairobi Declaration, formed the basis of a common African position in multilateral engagements at the COP and other fora.

Malaysia: Malaysia believes that we should strive for a **Green Development Pact** that robustly addresses the scientific and technological divide between the North and the South, supported by climate financing and other development assistance projects

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Chapter 2: Focus on International peace and security actions

- **Europe:** Lithuania, Norway, Spain, Austria
- **Asia**: Japan, Philippines, Cambodia, Maldives, Sri Lanka
- **The Pacific:** Tonga, Palau, Micronesia
- **Middle East:** Kuwait, Iran, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar



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Austria: “We welcome a holistic review of UN peace operations across the entire peace continuum: from prevention and peacemaking to peacekeeping and peacebuilding”

Egypt: Reforming the structure of the global financial system, boosting the engagement of developing countries in economic decision-making mechanisms, and strengthening the role of the United Nations in international economic governance.

Namibia: At the heart of our quest to rebuild trust in multilateralism is a legitimate demand to be recognized as equal partners. Partners who can be trusted. Partners in the fight against war, poverty, global injustice and inequality

Cambodia: The use of diplomacy and mediation must be prioritized to resolve conflicts. Concerted efforts toward peacebuilding should be enhanced

Tonga(o/b/o PIF): we will develop a**n Ocean of Peace Declaration** that further emphasises our commitment to **advancing peace within our region, in support of the rules-based international order and peaceful resolution of disputes**.

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Chapter 3: Focus on Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation actions

- **Europe:** Republic of Ireland, Latvia, Austria, Germany, Italy
- **Asia:** South Korea, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Brunei, Malaysia
- **The Pacific**: Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Tonga
- **Middle East:** Bahrain, Iraq



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Germany: The responsible harnessing of digital technologies for the benefit of humanity

South Korea: science, technology, and innovation must be harnessed in a way that promotes and protects human rights and serves peaceful purposes.

Kenya: But we must recognize that the pace of technological advancement, particularly with AI, is widening the global digital divide. Africa holds critical resources for the tech revolution yet receives disproportionately low benefits.

Samoa: By bridging this digital gap, we can improve sectors vital to our communities, share best practices,mitigate risks, and unlock new opportunities for growth and digital transformation, including through th**e SIDS Center of Excellence.**

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Chapter 4: Focus on Youth and future generations actions

- **Americas:** Jamaica
- **Europe:** The Netherlands, The UK (Wales), Latvia
- **Africa:** Egypt
- **Asia:** Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Laos, Maldives
- **The Middle East:** Qatar, Oman, Lebanon, Iraq, Bahrain
- **The Pacific:** Papua New Guinea

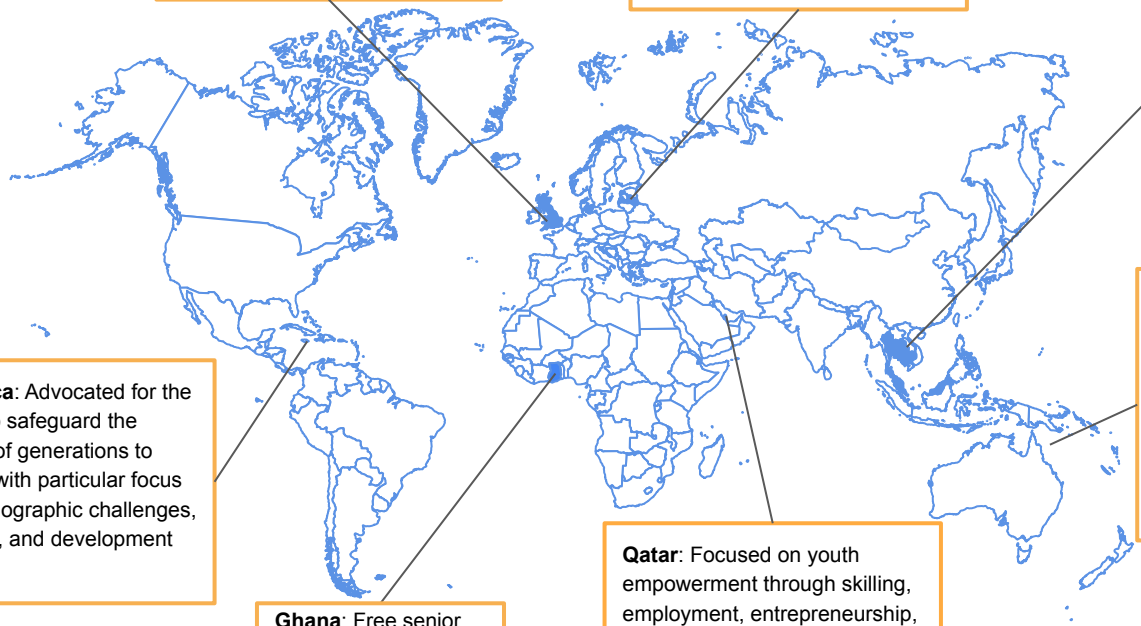


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UK (Wales): The devolved government of Wales was the first government to establish a "Future Generations Commissioner"

Latvia: Work on a comprehensive cooperation on international challenges and youth and women's role in peace agenda

Lao: The Lao PDR strongly encourages the meaningful engagement of young people and creates a conducive environment that empowers them to realize their full potential.



Papua New Guinea: **Investing in our women and girls wellbeing and empowering our youth**, through sustained investment in quality education, lifelong skills and capacity building, providing economic opportunities and instilling environmental stewardship

Jamaica: Advocated for the need to safeguard the needs of generations to come, with particular focus on demographic challenges, climate, and development

Qatar: Focused on youth empowerment through skilling, employment, entrepreneurship, and social impact opportunities

Ghana: Free senior high school programme for 5.7 million youth, to position young Ghanaians as leaders in global economy.

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Chapter 5: Focus on Transforming global governance actions

- **Americas:** Barbados, The Bahamas, Colombia
- **Europe:** Italy, The United Kingdom
- **Africa:** Morocco, Egypt
- **E&SE Asia:** Thailand, Timor-Leste, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia
- **The Middle East:** Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey
- **The Pacific:** Tonga, Kiribati, Samoa, Papua New guinea, Palau
- **Oceania:** Australia



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United Kingdom: Improving the multilateral representativeness of the international system to improve its responsiveness

Thailand: Thailand is fully committed to the reform of the UN, including the SC, so that the UN can truly represent the interests for all the countries and the council will be more effective in maintaining international security and peace.

Samoa: **the reform of the international financial architecture**(...) **Debt relief and access to concessional financing,** including through the use of the **multidimensional vulnerability index (MVI)**

Papua New Guinea: The **Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI)** is one but such a transformative tool

The Bahamas: Addressing the inherent inequities in the global financial system and how it disadvantages developing countries

Colombia: Entertaining the idea that the UN is incapable of solving world issues in a fair way, and that perhaps a new organization should arise in its place



Rwanda:Reform our mindsets: Shift from reactive to proactive approaches, embrace innovative solutions. **Foster Resilience:** Build resilient systems and structures that are adaptable to evolving challenges.

Australia: Supporting multilateral efforts toward sustainable development and making multilateral development banks more responsive to global shocks

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Back to the Chair

Security Council Reform

3 General Themes:

- **Theme 1**: Addition of Permanent Members
- **Theme 2**: Reform of Veto
- **Theme 3**: Enhancement of Geographical Representation



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What does the Pact state?

“Action 39. We will reform the Security Council, recognizing the urgent need to make it more representative, inclusive, transparent, efficient, effective, democratic and accountable.”

- Prioritize Africa’s representation and enhance inclusivity for underrepresented regions like Asia-Pacific and Latin America.
- Expand the Security Council to reflect current UN membership.
- Address the Veto's future, aiming to limit its scope and usage through member-driven intergovernmental negotiations.

“Action 41. We will strengthen the response of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security and its relationship with the General Assembly.”

- Improve and democratize the working methods of the Security Council
- Strengthen Security Council’s relationship with the General Assembly

Group 1: Addition of Permanent Members

- North Macedonia
- Luxemburg
- United States
- Timor-Leste
- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Kenya
- Japan



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Luxembourg: UNSC must become more representative, more efficient, and more accountable to all Member States

Kenya: We must address the historical injustice of Africa's lack of permanent representation on the UN Security Council as a matter of justice in the ongoing UN reforms. Additionally, region led peace operations,sustainably funded by UN-assessed contributions, are critical in addressing today's complex security challenges."

Japan: The Summit of the Future is witnessing a clearcall from MSs for action on reform, with a majority supporting the expansion of both permanent and non-permanent seats.

US: There should be "two permanent seats for Africa, one rotating seat for Small Island Developing States, permanent representation for Latin America and the Caribbean" (without the veto). Reiterated support for permanent seats for Germany, Japan, and India. The US "supports starting negotiations on council reforms immediately." - SoS Antony Blinken



Timor-Leste: I support the expansion of the permanent members of the SC, for greater geographical, cultural, and economic representation and legitimacy.

South Africa: It is clearly no longer fit and adequate to address our modern-day challenges. Placing the fate of the world's security in the hands of a select few when it is the vast majority who bear the brunt of these threats is unjust, unfair and unsustainable.
The UN Security Council as it is currently structured does not represent all and does not consider the voices and viewpoints of all the countries of the world.

Nigeria: Africa must be accorded the respect that it deserves in the Security Council. Our Continent deserves a place in the permanent members category of the Security Council, with the same rights and responsibilities as other Permanent Members.

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Group 2: Reform of Veto

- France
- Lichtenstein
- Norway
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Turkey



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France: Regulate the use of the veto in cases of mass atrocities (supported by Moldova & Mexico)

Turkey: Resolutions adopted with an overwhelming majority cannot be implemented because of the Security Council. International peace and security cannot be left to the will of a privileged clique, consisting of a limited number of countries



Mexico: Expressed frustration at the lack of ambitious reform of the UNSC, despite “evident ineffectiveness in recent years.” Therefore, reforming the UNSC to include “the Global South and eliminating the veto once and for all” remains urgent. - Sec of FA Alicia Bárcena

New Zealand: The abuse of the P5 veto affects the foreign affairs of all UN Member States and there must be veto reform negotiations.
- Deputy PM Winston Peters

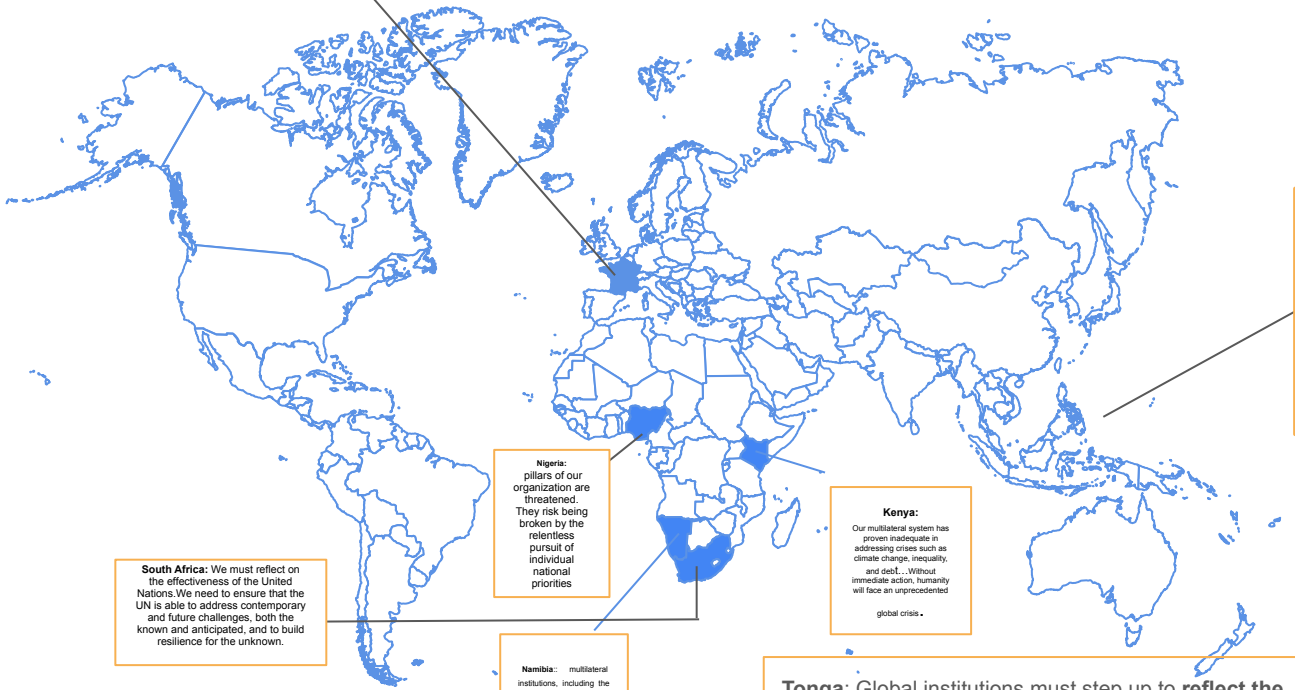
Group 3: Enhancement of the geographical representation

- France
- Italy
- Tonga (on behalf of the PIF)
- Timor-Leste
- South Africa
- Kenya
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Ethiopia
- Kuwait
- Qatar
- Turkey



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France: expansion of members and for stronger African representation



Timor-Leste: I support the expansion of the permanent members of the SC, for greater geographical, cultural, and economic representation and legitimacy.

Nigeria: pillars of our organization are threatened. They risk being broken by the relentless pursuit of individual national priorities

Kenya: Our multilateral system has proven inadequate in addressing crises such as climate change, inequality, and debt…Without immediate action, humanity will face an unprecedented global crisis.

South Africa: We must reflect on the effectiveness of the United Nations.We need to ensure that the UN is able to address contemporary and future challenges, both the known and anticipated, and to build resilience for the unknown.

Namibia:: multilateral institutions, including the Security Council do not represent African needs and aspirations. The institutions created in 1945 must better respond to today's challenges.

Tonga: Global institutions must step up to **reflect the realities of Small Island Developing States**, including through greater representation in decision-making bodies such **as the United Nations Security Council**

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Addressing Systemic Crises undermining SDGs / Global Resilience

Action 43. We will strengthen the Economic and Social Council to accelerate sustainable development.

Action 54. We will strengthen the international response to complex global shocks.

Action 55. We will strengthen our partnerships to deliver on existing commitments and address new and emerging challenges.



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Number of times key words mentioned in the Pact

Peace and Security - 35
Sustainable Development - 89
Human Rights - 96
Peace - 28
Disarmament - 10
Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs - 46/86
Climate Change / Climate Action: 35
Health / Pandemic - 24 / 0
Inequality - 6
Poverty / Hunger - 0 / 7
Development Assistance - 6
Financing for Development / Financ_ - 3 / 103
Trade / Investment / Debt - 11 / 27 / 15
Capacity-building - 15
Science / Technology - 51 / 64
General Assembly - 28
Security Council - 22
Human Rights Council - 1
ECOSOC - 7
Resilience - 10

Transforming Global Governance

- Luxembourg
- Spain
- Tonga (PIF)
- Brazil



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Luxembourg: Reform Global financial system and increase climate finance

Spain: optimize the use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and their possible recanalization mechanisms



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Brazil: The General Assembly has lost its vitality and the Economic and Social Council has been emptied.

Tonga(PIF): the Pacific Islands Forum has innovated to build our regional resilience, including through the:
• **Pacific Resilience Facility, the first Pacific-led and managed climate and disaster response initiative**;
[and other 4 regional frameworks]

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Back to the Chair



A RAFT FOR THE FUTURE

Can the Pact for the Future deliver the Multilateral Titanic ?

Thank you for joining us today!

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