

Action 41. Transform global governance and reinvigorate the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.

underscore the importance of the multilateral trading system contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We reiterate that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries. We decide to:

(a) Promote export-led growth in developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for

authorized by the Security Council, to maintain or restore international peace and security. In this regard, we support enhanced collaboration between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations, particularly the African Union. We decide to:

- (a) Call on the Security Council to ensure that peace operations are anchored in and guided by political strategies, deployed with clear, sequenced and prioritized mandates that are realistic and achievable, exit strategies and viable transition plans, and as part of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace in full compliance with international law.
- (b) Request the Secretary-General to undertake a review on the future of all forms of United Nations' peace operations, taking into account lessons learned from previous and ongoing reform processes, and providing strategic and action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States on how the United Nations' toolbox can be adapted to meet evolving needs, to allow for more agile, tailored responses to existing, emerging and future challenges.
- (c) Ensure that peace operations engage at the earliest possible stage in transitions, including with host countries, the United Nations country team, and relevant national stakeholders.
- (d) Take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of the personnel of peace operations, and improve their access to health facilities, including mental health services.
- (e) Ensure that enforcement actions are driven by an inclusive political strategy and other non-military approaches and address the root causes of conflict.
- (f) Ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for African Union-led peace support operations mandated by the Security Council as recently agreed by the Security Council.

Action 23. We will address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety.

41. We recognize the need to address the serious impact of threats to maritime security and safety on regional and international peace and security and to ensure that the world's waterways are safe, open for trade and enable all States to thrive. All efforts to address threats to maritime security and safety must be carried out in accordance with international law, including the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, recognizing the pre-eminent contribution provided by the Convention to the strengthening of peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations among all nations, and

proliferation. We will respect international law that apply to weapons, means and methods of warfare, and support progressive efforts to effectively regulate arms. We recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening the role of the United Nations' disarmament machinery. We call for full compliance with and implementation and universalization of relevant treaties established to eliminate weapons of mass destruction. Any use of chemical and biological weapons by anyone, anywhere, and under any circumstances is unacceptable. We reaffirm our shared determination to exclude completely the possibility of biological agents and toxins being used as weapons and to uphold relevant agreements in this regard. We decide to:

- (a) Revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly hold a fourth special session devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV).
- (b) Pursue a world free from chemical and biological weapons and ensure that those responsible for any use of these weapons are identified and held accountable.
- (c) Address emerging and evolving biological risks through improving processes to anticipate, prevent, coordinate and prepare for such risks, whether caused by natural, accidental or deliberate release of biological agents.
- (d) Identify, examine and develop effective measures, including possible legally-binding measures, to strengthen and institutionalise international norms and instruments against the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling, retention, and use of biological agents and toxins as weapons.
- (e) Strengthen measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors.
- (f) Redouble our efforts to achieve universality and implement our respective obligations under relevant international instruments to prohibit or restrict weapons due to their humanitarian impact and take steps to promote all aspects of mine action.
- (g) Strengthen our efforts to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects.
- (h) Address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management to reduce the dual risks of unplanned conventional ammunition explosions and the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists.

international peace and security in order to support Member States' future consideration of these issues.

Action 29 cutd

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

(a) Foster and promote an open, fair, and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation worldwide, including through actively building trust in science.

(b) Increase the use of science, scientific knowledge and scientific evidence in policy-making and ensure that complex global challenges are addressed through multi- and transdisciplinary collaboration.

(c) Encourage talent mobility and circulation, including through educational programs, and support developing countries to retain talent and prevent a brain drain while providing suitable educational and working conditions and opportunities for the workforce.

Action 31. We will scale up the means of implementation to developing countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacities.

52. Science, technology and innovation are critical to support sustainable growth and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is imperative that we collaborate to bridge the science, technology and innovation gap within and between developed and developing countries, to support developing countries to harness science, technology and innovation to achieve sustainable development, particularly those in special situations. We reiterate the need to accelerate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We decide to:

(a) Ensure science, technology and innovation contributes to our efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and hunger, and to reduce inequalities, in addition to areas such as of food security and nutrition, health, education, social protection water and sanitation, energy, climate and environment.

(b) Increase capacity building efforts, in particular by developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so, in science, technology and innovation.

(c) Support the development, deployment and sustainable use of emerging and open source technologies and support policies towards open science and open innovation and know-how for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially by developing countries.

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

(e) Scale up financing from all sources for scientific research and research infrastructure that supports sustainable development and increase opportunities for research cooperation, especially in developing countries.

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

(g) Promote resilient, and stable global supply chains and make scientific and technological products and services more accessible to all.

Action 32. We will uphold intellectual property rights to support developing countries achieve sustainable development.

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

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

(b) Uphold the agreements enshrined in relevant international legal obligations related to trade and intellectual property rights, including the right of Member States to use the flexibilities contained therein, to facilitate access for developing countries to scientific and technological innovations.

Action 33. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

54. We recognize the opportunities and risks presented by science, technology and innovation to promoting, protecting and fulfilling all human rights, including the right to development. We decide to:

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

(b) Integrate a human rights perspective into regulatory and norm-setting processes for new and emerging technologies and call on the private sector to respect human rights and uphold ethical principles in the development and use of new technologies.

(c) Ensure that people in vulnerable situations benefit from and fully and meaningfully participate in the development and application of science, technology and innovation.

(d) Seize on opportunities provided by new and emerging technologies to empower and advance equity for persons with disabilities.

Action 34. We will ensure that science, technology and innovation improve gender equality and the lives of all women and girls.

55. Science, technology and innovation can improve gender equality and women's and girls' lives. We are gravely concerned about the gender digital divide and that rapid technological change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities and present serious risks to all women and girls. We decide to:

(a) Address barriers to full equal and meaningful access to and participation and leadership in science, technology and innovation for all women and girls, including through improving education, employment and research opportunities for women and girls in science, technology, innovation, mathematics and engineering.

(b) Address gender-related risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies, including all forms of gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, harassment, bias and discrimination against all women and girls that occur through, or are amplified by, the use of technology.

Action 35. We will protect, build on and complement indigenous, traditional and local knowledge.

56. We recognize the need for science, technology and innovation to be adapted and made relevant to local needs and circumstances, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and traditional afro-descendant populations. We decide to:

(a) Foster synergies between science and technology and traditional, local, afro-descendant and indigenous knowledge, systems, practices and capacities.

Action 36. We will support the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations' role in science, technology and innovation to advance

Action 40. We will strengthen meaningful youth participation at the international level.

63. We welcome the progress made in promoting the meaningful engagement of youth in the United Nations. We are determined to accelerate this work by ensuring more youth engagement in intergovernmental processes and across the work of the United Nations system, and by increasing the representativeness, effectiveness and impact of youth engagement at the United Nations. We decide to:

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

(b) Encourage the inclusion of youth, including youth delegates, in national delegations at intergovernmental discussions in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Security Council and United Nations conferences.

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

(d) Request the Secretary-General to continue to develop core principles for meaningful, representative, inclusive and safe youth engagement in relevant intergovernmental processes and across the work of the United Nations, for the consideration of Member States.

5. Transforming global governance

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

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

Action 41. We will transform global governance and reinvigorate the multilateral system to tackle the challenges, and seize the opportunities, of today and tomorrow.

66. We resolve to make the multilateral system, with the United Nations at its centre, more:

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

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

(c) Just, democratic, equitable and representative of today's world to ensure that all Member States can meaningfully participate in global decision-making in multilateral institutions, especially developing countries, including through multilingualism, gender parity and balanced geographic representation.

69. We affirm our commitment to strengthening the Peacebuilding Commission through the 2025 review of the peacebuilding architecture to bring a more strategic approach and greater coherence and impact to national and international peacebuilding efforts. We decide to:

(a) Enhance the role of the Commission as a platform for building and sustaining peace, including through sharing good practices among Member States and mobilizing political and financial support for national prevention and peacebuilding efforts, in particular to avoid possible relapse into conflict.

(b) Make greater use of the Commission to support Member States progress their nationally-owned peacebuilding and prevention efforts, and strengthen the Commission's advisory, bridging and convening role, and facilitate the inclusion of stakeholders' perspectives on peacebuilding, including through dialogue with civil society actors, in accordance with the Commission's mandate.

(c) Establish more systematic and strategic partnerships between the Commission and international, regional and sub-regional organizations, including the international financial institutions, to strengthen peacebuilding efforts and to mobilize financing for sustaining peace and to help align national development, peacebuilding and prevention approaches.

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

to respond to crises, and that it will not affect or interfere with the mandated role of any United Nations' system entities, specialized agencies, intergovernmental body or duplicate ongoing intergovernmental processes, including the mandated role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Action 56

- (a) Implement existing global governance and establish new frameworks for space traffic, space debris, and space resources through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
- (b) Invite the engagement of relevant private sector, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders, where appropriate, to inform intergovernmental processes related to the increased safety and sustainability of outer space.