

COLOMBIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PACT OF THE FUTURE

In addition to the contributions presented for the G77 and China, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Likeminded Group for Middle Income Countries, Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, the Group of Friends for Education and Lifelong Learning, the Group of Friends of Children and the SDGs, Colombia allows itself to present the following inputs in its national capacity:

Chapeau

Reaffirmation of relevant multilateral commitments:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda.
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992.
- Rio Conventions (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification).
- Paris Agreement.
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- International Conference on Population and Development and its Programme of Action.
- UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the International Tracing Instrument.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

- Recalling the importance of ensuring the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, as the roadmap to ensure a true Sustainable Development without leaving no one behind.

- Highlighting the need to consolidate a new Development Model, based on carbon neutral economies, sustainable and respectful use of resources, clean and renewable energies, and respect the Life and Nature rights.
- Recognizing that the realization of human rights, both individual and collective, including the interrelationship between human beings and the environment, is an indispensable prerequisite for achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.
- Emphasizing the need to tackle the triple environmental crisis and ensuring a safe and liveable planet for present and future generations, on the basis of economic, social and environmental justice.

We pledge to accelerate ongoing efforts related to the environment and to effectively address the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, desertification and environmental degradation through the implementation of intergovernmentally agreed commitments in the framework of the United Nations, including, inter alia, those made in the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and, for that purpose we will, inter alia:

- Act on the basis of the best available science and reaffirm the role of science for policymaking, including in international fora.
- Take urgent, effective and equitable mitigation and adaptation actions, recognizing that without those measures climate change will increasingly threaten ecosystems, biodiversity, and the livelihoods, health and well-being of current and future generations (based on IPCC 6-AR SFPM).
- Conserve, restore and sustainably use nature, recognizing that nature is essential for human existence and good quality of life (IPBES GAR SFPM) and further recognizing the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development (based on IPCC 6-AR SFPM).
- When taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples,

local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and intergenerational equity, and acknowledge the importance, in this context, of 'climate justice' (based on - /CMA.5).

- To limit long-term warming to 1.5°C, aim for a near total, coordinated, planned and coherent global phase-out of all fossil fuels, while acknowledging that an equitable transition away from fossil fuels must minimize negative social and economic impacts for affected communities and workers and recognize countries' differentiated responsibilities and capabilities, and calling for Governments with greater transition capacity to aim for more ambitious reductions and help finance the transition processes in countries with limited capacities (based on the findings of UNEP's Production Gap Report 2023).
- Strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global authority on the environment and promote synergies between the main multilateral environmental agreements and the responses to different environmental challenges.
- Secure an ambitious international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which can include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic.
- Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns and resilient and sustainable lifestyles that help create the conditions for living in harmony with nature.
- Welcome the adoption of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction and call upon all States and regional economic integration organizations to consider signing and ratifying, approving or accepting the Agreement at the earliest possible date to allow its entry into force.

- Fully, effectively and timely implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the decisions adopted at the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Fully and promptly operationalize and capitalize, to a level commensurate with the funding gap and the needs of developing countries, the funding arrangements, including a Fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, as well as the Global Environment Facility of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, with the aim of supporting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Scale up climate finance, taking into account the obligation of developed country parties to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation and noting with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change compounded by difficult macroeconomic circumstances, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions (based on -/CMA.5).
- Scale up new and additional grant-based, highly concessional finance, and non-debt instruments to support all developing countries as they transition towards low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways, reiterating the importance of redirecting capital, from all sources, to climate action (based on -/CMA.5).

We pledge to address gaps in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by:

- Reaffirming that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the Agenda 2030 and ensuring full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, without discrimination (Based on SDG Summit Political Declaration).
- Bearing in mind that, in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and vulnerability, promote the well-being of all persons of all ages, including persons

with disabilities, boost development efforts, contribute to better outcomes for children and address the feminization of poverty, positive action needs to be taken, including in the form of policies, at the national and international levels, that address existing inequalities in the distribution of services, resources and infrastructure, as well as access to food, health care, education and decent work in cities and other human settlements (based on A/RES/777/223 PP19).

- Developing cohesive sustainable development strategies to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and by mainstreaming a gender perspective in all government policies and programs at all levels (based on CSW60 Agreed conclusions para 23 b).
- Strengthening and implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes and to develop and strengthen methodologies and tools for this purpose, as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of investments for gender equality results (based on A/RES/77/181, OP53).
- Committing to targeted and accelerated action to remove all legal, social, and economic barriers to achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls including those with disabilities, their full, equal and effective participation in all decision-making processes, and the realization and enjoyment of their human rights (Based on SDG Summit Political Declaration).
- Committing to eliminating, preventing and responding to all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls in public and private spaces both in person and in digital contexts, including gender based violence, and calling for women's full access to justice and effective legal remedies (Based on SDG Summit Political Declaration).
- Recognizing further that unpaid care and domestic work remains invisible, undervalued and unaccounted for in national statistics, and neglected in economic and social policymaking, and that women and girls, including adolescent girls, undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work from one generation to the next, as well as the need to adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and

accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, child care and maternity, paternity or parental leave (A/RES/77/317 International Day of Care and Support, pp8).

- Calling upon all States and the international community to cooperate, support and participate in the global efforts towards an age-inclusive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to mobilize all necessary resources and support in that regard, according to national plans and strategies, including through an integrated and multifaceted approach to improving the well-being of older persons, and in this regard encourages all stakeholders to take into account issues of relevance to older persons in all the efforts to promote the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (based on A/C.3/78/L.16/Rev.1 - Follow-up on the Second World Assembly on Ageing).

Chapter II. International peace and security

- Reaffirming that there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development and reiterating the need to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence (based on 2030 Agenda preambular).
- Reaffirming also the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels and its solemn commitment to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, which, together with the principles of justice, is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States (pp3 A/RES/77/110).
- Recognizing the importance of all efforts for the prevention of conflicts, the peaceful settlement of disputes, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, mediation, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, social inclusion, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to a culture of peace (Based on PP 12, A/RES/77/296).
- Recognizing the positive contributions of young persons, including those of young women and adolescents, in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace

and security (Based on “Policies and Programmes involving Youth” resolution 3C/78 A/C.3/78/L.18/Rev.1).

- Acknowledging the need to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law in armed conflicts that are relevant to children, as well as all feasible measures to ensure that children do not take a direct part in hostilities (Based on CRC).
- Committing to respond to the disproportionately impacts of conflicts in women, young women, adolescents and girls, and ensuring their full, equal, and meaningful participation.
- Pledging to make transformative progress on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, including by the design of National Action Plans to effectively address the root causes of conflicts, and for the sustainability of peace itself, considering the role of men, who have traditionally dominated decision-making, and addressing intergenerational power dynamics (Based on policy brief “A New Agenda for Peace”).
- Dismantling patriarchal power structures by listening to, respecting, upholding and securing the perspectives of women impacted by compounding forms of discrimination, marginalization and violence, including indigenous women, older persons, persons with disabilities, women of african descent, women from racial, religious or ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ persons and youth (Based on policy brief “A New Agenda for Peace”).
- Expressing concern that a lack of awareness of ICT existing and potential threats in the context of international security and a lack of adequate capacities to detect, defend against or respond to malicious ICT activities may make States more vulnerable (Based on paragraph 20, Second annual progress report of the open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021-2025).
- Underscoring the urgency of raising awareness and deepening understanding of ICT existing and potential threats in the context of international security, and of further developing and implementing cooperative measures and capacity building initiatives under the cumulative and evolving framework for responsible State behaviour (Based on paragraph 20, Second annual progress report of the open-

ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021-2025).

- Reiterating the grave concern about the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world, which have a wide range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences and pose a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels (based on UNPoA, Preamble).
- Recognizing that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects sustains conflicts, exacerbates violence, contributes to the displacement of civilians, undermines respect for international humanitarian law, impedes the provision of humanitarian assistance to victims of armed conflict and fuels crime and terrorism (UNPoA, Preamble).
- Noting that preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including preventing and combating the diversion and the illicit international transfer of small arms and light weapons to unauthorized recipients, is a global challenge, requiring concerted efforts at the national, regional and global levels (Based on BMS8).
- Reiterating that there is a need for the full and effective implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and recalling the provisions contained in the UNPoA, in the outcome documents of biennial meetings of States, review conferences and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (based on BMS8).
- Expressing grave concern over the risks posed by the diversion of conventional ammunition of all types and calibres to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, their trafficking into illicit markets, including their subsequent use in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, as well as their contribution to the intensity and duration of armed conflict, armed violence, including gender-based armed violence, around the world, and the threat that their diversion and illicit trafficking poses to peace,

security, stability and sustainable development at the national, subregional, regional and global levels (UNGA A/RES/78/47).

- Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and assistance in pursuing and supporting safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management nationally, subregionally, regionally and globally (UNGA A/RES/78/47).
- Stressing that the immense and uncontrollable destructive capability and indiscriminate nature of nuclear weapons cause unacceptable humanitarian consequences, as has been demonstrated through their past use and testing (UNGA A/RES/78/34).
- Recalling that concern about the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons has been reflected in numerous United Nations resolutions, including the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on 24 January 1946 (UNGA A/RES/78/34).
- Recalling also that at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1978, the Assembly stressed that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization (UNGA A/RES/78/34).

States undertake to:

- Strengthen the global promotion of peace, disarmament, non proliferation, arms control, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, prevention and response to all forms and domains of challenges to International Peace and Security, ensuring full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and international law.
- Safeguard the legally binding and voluntary frameworks on disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and on conventional arms control and regulation, as well as the strengthening of their implementation.
- Make effective progress towards nuclear disarmament with a time-bound, verifiable, irreversible, and transparent program. At the same time, and without substituting the legal obligation of nuclear disarmament, advance in risk reduction measures, foster dialogue, ease tensions and re-establish trust.

- Increase dialogue, concerted action, and cooperation on conventional arms control, including small arms and light weapons, their ammunition, parts and components, and to redouble efforts to prevent and eradicate their illicit trade and diversion.
- Address new challenges in the context of emerging technologies and new actors, which include the potential threats of cyber warfare, AI, autonomous weapons systems, those related to space activities, and the prevention of an arms race in this domain. Regulate the applications of new technologies on the basis of international law, including Human Rights and IHL.
- Reaffirming that 'sustaining peace' should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the Government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance (Based on PP 3, A/RES/75/201).
- Reaffirming the determination of Member States to tackle the world drug problem, while also recognizing the need to address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice, public security and law enforcement fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility, further reaffirms the determination of Member States to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse, and recognizes the value of comprehensive and balanced policy interventions, including those in the field of the promotion of sustainable and viable livelihoods (Based on OP 3, A/RES/77/238).
- Calling upon Member States to ensure the participation of local communities, including farmers, women, minorities and Indigenous Peoples, in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes and to secure

alternative livelihoods, preferably before removing existing livelihoods earned from the cultivation of illicit crops (Based on OP 34, A/RES/77/238).

- Calling upon Member States to adapt their drug policies and to consider, when developing comprehensive policies to address and counter the world drug problem, measures, programmes and actions that respond the specific needs of members of society in situations of vulnerability, as well as to mainstream a gender perspective into such policies (Based on OP 35 and OP 38, A/RES/77/238).

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

- Recognizing that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies, stressing the need to close the digital divides, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and STI divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities. (based on resolution A/C.2/78/L.53 14nov23)
- Reaffirming the need for political decision-making at all levels to create an enabling international environment for science, technology and innovation development and to take into account, in the first instance, available scientific knowledge and innovation, as well as the use and promotion of traditional, local, afro-descendant and indigenous knowledge and capacities (Based on La Havana Declaration).
- Encouraging the promotion of digital solutions through access to and use of digital public goods, which may include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to international and domestic laws, in unlocking the full potential of rapid technological change to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Based on

Resolution A/C.2/78/L.53, Information and communications technologies for sustainable development).

- Recognizing that negative social norms, as well as gender stereotypes and systemic and structural barriers, are among the root causes of the gender digital divide, causing persistent gender gaps in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and women's and girls' lifelong learning opportunities, which keep women from attaining and retaining decent and quality jobs (Based on CSW 67 para 61).
- Recognizing the importance of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the technology workforce, including in fast-growing and well-paid careers such as in cloud computing, software and artificial intelligence development and data management, and as entrepreneurs, innovators, researchers and industry executives and leaders (Based on CSW 67 para 61).
- Noting that policies and programmes to achieve gender parity in science, technology, engineering and mathematics should place the responsibility for driving change on those who are responsible for creating supportive workplaces and educational settings in order to promote the representation of women and girls from different backgrounds (Based on CSW 67 para 61).
- Promoting evidence-based programmes and the exchange of best practices to ensure full, equal and meaningful access to participation in and leadership by all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics, including the teaching of computational thinking and interdisciplinary approaches combining the teaching of social sciences and scientific fields (Based on CSW 67 para 86 (jj)).
- Encouraging efforts to mentor, attract and retain women and girls in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics education and research and to support them in leveraging science and technology (Based on CSW 67 para 86 (jj))

Colombia will present its contributions on digital cooperation within the process of the Global Digital Compact.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

- Underlining the principle of non-discrimination for both youth and future generations and taking into account that all commitments should be made to ensure inclusiveness and diversity of voices, regardless of their race, sex, language, religion, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disability, migrant or economic status and other characteristics (Policy paper on meaningful and effective Youth participation).
- We recognize that building sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient societies must begin with investing in all children and youth, respecting their rights and helping to ensure that from early childhood they grow up in a safe and healthy environment free from poverty and hunger, and all forms of discrimination, violence, neglect, bullying, abuse and exploitation, both in person and in digital contexts, and through the elimination of all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, paying specific attention to children affected by armed conflict. We recognize that preventing and addressing violations of their rights is key to facilitating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustaining peace (HLPF Ministerial Declaration 2022).
- Recognizing the need to enhance the participation of children, adolescents and young people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, in decision-making processes (HLPF Ministerial Declaration 2021).
- Addressing barriers to girls' education, gender and disability gaps and promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through education and safe, healthy and stimulating learning environments that enable all learners to achieve their full potential and physical, mental and emotional well-being (38d SDG Summit political declaration).
- Stressing the importance of the empowerment and capacity-building of Indigenous women and youth, including their full, meaningful, equal and effective participation in decision-making processes in matters that affect them directly, including policies, programmes and resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of Indigenous women, children and youth, in particular in the areas of

quality health services, inclusive quality education, productive employment and decent work, the transmission of traditional, scientific and technical knowledge, languages, spiritual and religious traditions and practices, and the importance of taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights (Verbatim PP16 Res on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 3C78 A/C.3/78/L.20/Rev.1).

- Recognizing the need to adopt a comprehensive and intergenerational approach in the design and implementation of care policies (pp10 Res A/RES/77/317).

Colombia will present its contributions on the issue of future generations within the process of the Declaration on Future Generations.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance;

Institutional Strengthening for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls;

- Strengthening regional and international machinery, mechanisms and institutions that promote gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women as an integral part of achieving sustainable development, by, inter alia, the full implementation of their mandates and reinforcing the commitment at the highest levels (Based on Beijing Platform for Action, para. 197 + para. 199 + SDG5 + 2030 Agenda).
- Strengthening international and regional cooperation on both gender mainstreaming and gender equality, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, with the involvement of all relevant multiple stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership in this regard are indispensable for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and for improving their lives and well-being (Based on CSW66, OP.62(w)).

- Increasing public and private financing to women's civil society organizations, including young women's, girls' and youth-led organizations, feminist groups and women's cooperatives and enterprises, and strengthen monitoring and accountability at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate (Based on CSW66 OP.62 (aa)).

Reforming the International Financial Architecture and ongoing efforts to improve the international debt mechanisms;

- Recognizing that an international financial architecture that is fit for purpose implies creating the conditions to overcome the climate crisis and fully implement the Paris Agreement, and acknowledging the need to bridge the widening gap between the environmental commitments of developing countries and the available means of implementation.
- Acknowledging that the Reform of the Financial Architecture must accelerate climate action, substantially increase climate financing, and liberate the fiscal space of developing countries to increase public investments in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the decarbonization of the economy. This reform should include but not be limited to multilateral development banks, engaging multiple stakeholders such as central banks, rating agencies, supervisors, commercial banks, institutional investors, and other financial actors, with the aim of scaling up quality and affordable finance, enhancing access, and consistency with all dimensions of sustainable development considering fiscal space, debt burdens and cost of capital.
- We call on all International Financial Institutions to make their finance flows, investment decisions and internal policies, fully consistent with climate resilient development pathways, in line with article 2.1.C of the Paris Agreement.
- We recognize the potential of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as a source to mobilize additional financial resources for sustainable development and call for a new allocation of SDRs aimed at liberating the fiscal space of developing countries to invest in climate action should be approved.

- We underscore the need to consider climate vulnerabilities and the financing needs of developing countries to achieve their NDCs in debt sustainability analysis and debt management solutions to avoid regressions in climate ambition.
- We encourage Multilateral Development Banks to provide timely support to developing countries in the revision of existing instruments and financing of new instruments, underscoring the need to develop and design innovative mechanisms, such as debt swaps for climate and nature, guarantees, thematic linked bonds, taxes schemes, among others, and recognize the need to facilitate the escalation of these instruments from a multilateral approach as a means to liberate the fiscal space of developing countries that are facing high levels of indebtedness, unsustainable fiscal outlooks, and elevated cost of capital, as well as the need to create incentives for the constructive engagement of public and private creditors, and credit rating agencies.
- We call on multilateral development banks and other public development banks to fully align their mandates with sustainable development, including by explicitly embracing the SDGs in their mandates, and to update their internal metrics, incentives and lending decision making to consider project's impacts, both positive and negative, on sustainable development, as an important element throughout decision-making (based on SG Policy Brief, 2023).
- We call on international financial institutions to strengthen their reporting and risk disclosure, enhancing the assessment and management of climate-related financial risks and the risk of stranded assets to redirect capital towards global environmental goals across all sectors and geographies, and request Multilateral Development Banks to develop and transparently publish impact reporting, with internal incentives tied to maximizing Sustainable Development Goal impact (based on SG Policy Brief, 2023).
- We call on multilateral development banks and other public development banks to align their financing portfolio with the purpose of transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science (based on CMA.5, 2023).

Promoting a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system;

- We welcome the commitment of the World Trade Organization members to work towards the necessary reform of the Organization, with the aim of improving all its functions, including restoring the two-step dispute settlement mechanism and effectively addressing the challenges facing global trade, including in enhancing its coherence with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement, and its ability to respond to multiple global challenges, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, while preserving the fundamental principles of the Organization.
- We recognize that Parties should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and thus enabling them to better to address the problems of climate change, noting that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade (Para 154, CMA.5, 2023).

Identifying and addressing complex global shocks, including the ability of the United Nations to address them, while adhering to the Charter of the United Nations and existing mandates, guided by the global solidarity and partnership to ensure equitable response;

- We welcome the need to identify and address complex global shocks multilaterally. However, such a response must not come in the shape of a new standing body or entity. Response mechanisms should be activated when there is a shock, and shall not displace or duplicate the mandates of intergovernmental bodies or interfere with the mandate of other agencies, funds or programs.
- It is necessary to establish what constitutes a complex global shock and whether it includes pandemics, natural disasters, or economic crises.

- Furthermore, for developing countries shocks and crises can affect multiple systems. Resource mobilization to assist specially developing countries would be needed, as well as developing capacity building and transfer of technology mechanisms.
- Any emergency platform should take into account the role of the private sector, civil society and non-state partners.