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From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Delegations

Subject: Council Conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2024 – September 2025

Delegations will find in the annex the Council Conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2024 – September 2025, adopted by the Council at its 4038th meeting held on 24 June 2024.

Council Conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2024 – September 2025¹

1. The EU approaches the 79th General Assembly in a spirit of renewed determination to promote multilateral solutions based on the UN Charter and to make them work for the good of all.
2. The EU and its Member States back the UN Secretary General’s drive for “peace in all its dimensions” and call for international cooperation to that end. We are committed to working constructively with countries and partners in multilateral fora, through dialogue, mutual understanding and respect in pursuit of common solutions.
3. The urgencies that surround us today risk overriding our longer term development goals. We need a recommitment and renewed consensus to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Recognising the intrinsic link between peace and development, the EU will accelerate efforts to deliver the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDGs.
4. The gravity of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, poses a global and existential threat and aggravates existing security concerns. The EU is committed to working with partners to accelerate a global, just and inclusive green transition as laid out in the 2024 Council Conclusions on Green Diplomacy and to promote the effective implementation of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
5. The EU regards the Summit of the Future as a critical milestone for the multilateral system and is engaging constructively on an ambitious Pact for the Future. The EU’s input is aligned with our priorities for this session and reflects our aim to uphold and reform multilateralism so that it works for all, is fit for the future, and better reflects today’s world.

¹ Throughout this document the use of ‘EU ’does not prejudice whether the competence lies with ‘EU’, the ‘EU and its Member States ’or exclusively with ‘Member States’.

6. These priorities will underpin EU action at the UN over the coming year:

- I. Recommit to the foundations of a rules-based international order, including human rights;
- II. Support international peace and security;
- III. Advance sustainable development and financing for development;
- IV. Address the triple planetary crisis;
- V. Foster trust through a more effective multilateral system.

I. Recommit to the foundations of a rules-based international order, including human rights

7. The EU and its Member States will continue to uphold a multilateral system that is true to the rules and principles of the **UN Charter** and the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) and will oppose any efforts to undermine or erode it. We seek to promote and defend international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law that forms the bedrock of the rules-based international order and allow for cooperative relations between States and peoples. Multilateralism is the international equivalent of a democratic social contract. The EU is committed to a global governance reform and will lead in implementing and upholding the rule of law, international norms, and agreements that provide global public goods and protect future generations.

8. Recalling the principle of universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelation of human rights, the EU will continue working on strengthening respect, protection, and fulfilment of all **human rights** and defend their universality – be they civil, political, economic, social or cultural. We will pay particular attention to those in vulnerable situations and will pursue cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in order to fulfil this goal. The EU will continue calling on all States to fully engage with the UN human rights system. The EU will vigorously promote and scale up international efforts towards gender equality, the advancement and full enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls and their empowerment, in line with its international commitments. This is all the more necessary in times when the world faces a global pushback against gender equality and when the realisation of SDG5 is far off track. The EU will continue to place the prevention and elimination of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence at the centre of its efforts. The EU reiterates its commitment to equality and non-discrimination, to the entitlement of all persons to enjoy the full range of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the protection of those who are in disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised situations, including persons with disabilities and older persons. The EU will reaffirm its strong commitment to respect, protect and fulfil the full and equal enjoyment of human rights by LGBTI persons. The EU will continue to promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and international human rights law. The EU will base its actions on the 2024 Council Conclusions on EU Priorities in UN human rights fora.
9. The **fight against impunity** and ensuring victims' rights, as well as **accountability** for international crimes and for violations of international law, are priorities for the EU's foreign policy, irrespective of where or in which context they occur. If there are no consequences for violations, impunity festers and violations recur. The EU also attaches importance to honouring the memory of victims, including victims of terrorism and of acts of violence based on religion or belief, and giving them a voice, which can help raise awareness, strengthen social cohesion, and reinforce democratic values.

10. The EU reiterates its strong support for the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)** as one of the main pillars of the international justice system. The EU recalls that the ICJ's orders and decisions are binding for the Parties to the dispute.
11. The EU also reiterates its strong support for the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** and recalls that State Parties to the Rome Statute have an obligation to cooperate fully with the ICC in its investigations and prosecution of crimes within its jurisdiction, including in the execution of arrest warrants. The EU also supports capacity and institution-building at national level and efforts to enhance international cooperation such as the Ljubljana-The Hague Convention to ensure the effective prosecution of international crimes as well as transitional justice. The EU underlines the importance of international and regional mechanisms working on the promotion, protection and monitoring of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, in particular, the Office of the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights**. The EU recalls the vital importance of ensuring and upholding the independence and impartiality of judicial institutions, including in the prevention and fight against corruption.
12. The EU remains fully committed to supporting the UN's role in coordinating the international **humanitarian** response to emergencies set up under UNGA Resolution 46/182 of 1991. The EU will continue working to safeguard the humanitarian space by enabling and facilitating rapid and unimpeded access to people in need, guaranteeing the protection of humanitarian personnel, and ensuring respect for the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, independence, and humanity. The EU will continue to pay special attention to those in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities. The EU and its Member States will work towards shrinking the growing gap between humanitarian needs and available funding, and recommits to the priorities laid out in the 2023 Council Conclusions on addressing the humanitarian funding gap.

II. Support international peace and security

13. Maintaining international peace and security is a primary purpose of the UN, to which all 193 members have committed. Yet today, conflicts are waging across almost all continents, marked by violations and abuses of human rights and international law, including international humanitarian law. It is unacceptable that civilians and civilian objects, humanitarian workers, and journalists are increasingly targeted; that women and girls continue to suffer disproportionately; and that safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access is increasingly challenged or used as a bargaining chip. The EU will continue to champion the rights of the child by prioritising the protection of children from all forms of violence, including in armed conflict.
14. The EU calls for a recommitment to the UN Charter in its entirety and a **reformed UN Security Council** (UNSC) able to better deliver on its mandate. We commend the work of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in matters pertinent to international peace and security, particularly in the context of its 10th and 11th Emergency Special Sessions, and relating to the implementation of Resolution 76/262 on a standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast at the Security Council.
15. Now in its third year, **Russia's unjustified and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine** continues to inflict a heavy toll primarily on the Ukrainian people, with spill over effects felt in the wider region and across the globe. We condemn Russia's actions to destabilise the global architecture for the maintenance of peace and security, including UN Security Council instruments. The EU and its Member States will continue to uphold the rules-based international order, support Ukraine for as long as it takes, and work to ensure full accountability for crimes. A comprehensive, just and lasting peace, consistent with the UN Charter and international law, remains an unwavering priority. The EU welcomes the Joint Communiqué on a Peace Framework adopted at the Summit on Peace in Ukraine, which took place in Switzerland on 15-16 June 2024. In line with the Joint Communiqué, the EU is ready to support concrete steps, based on the UN Charter and international law.

16. The situation in **Gaza and the Middle East**, following the October 2023 brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks by Hamas, is one of catastrophic humanitarian consequences and will continue to require our urgent attention. The EU is appalled by the unprecedented loss of civilian lives, especially children. The EU and its Member States repeat their position as laid out in the March and April 2024 European Council Conclusions. Urgent and enduring measures must be taken to address the devastating humanitarian situation, including exposure to famine, caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. The ICJ has made this clear in its orders, which must be implemented in full. Israel's constructive engagement with the UN, including its agencies, is crucial. The EU welcomes UN Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, recalling their binding nature, and underlines its firm commitment to finding a political solution to the conflict towards a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution as Palestinians and Israelis have an equal right to live in safety, dignity and peace. The EU will continue to work with regional and international partners to prevent further regional escalation, notably in Lebanon and the Red Sea.
17. The EU will continue to equally focus on other **conflicts and human rights violations and abuses around the world**, including those in Sudan, eastern DRC and Somalia, where civilian populations are cruelly targeted by violent actors and conflict induced hunger is pervasive. The deprivation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular of women and girls, by the Taliban in Afghanistan and protracted conflicts in Yemen, Syria, Haiti and Burma/Myanmar also require our urgent attention. The EU remains firmly committed to supporting the people of the Sahel region and will continue working with partners and regional organisations, primarily ECOWAS, focusing efforts on addressing the root causes of conflict, strengthening capacities to prevent local conflicts from escalating and preventing and fighting against terrorism and violent extremism as they continue to spread. In this context, the EU will also continue to devote efforts and attention to the situation in northern Mozambique.

18. The EU supports the UN Secretary-General's **New Agenda for Peace**, in particular its renewed focus on **conflict prevention** and sustaining peace as a universal obligation, with a strengthened UN toolbox. The EU seconds the emphasis on good offices and mediation to support political processes. Implementing the 2030 Agenda, together with the UN Charter and the UDHR, holds the answers to addressing root causes of conflict and promoting an inclusive culture of peace. Similarly, we need to address the interlinkages between climate, peace and security and fully implement the Agendas on Women, Peace and Security, Youth, Peace and Security, and Children and Armed Conflict through joint efforts, ensuring their inclusion in the Pact for the Future.
19. The 2025 **Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture** is an opportunity to effectuate the recommendations of the New Agenda for Peace and the Pact for the Future. The Review should enhance the coordination across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and examine the implementation of UNGA Resolutions 76/305 and 78/257 on financing for peacebuilding, including during mission transitions and drawdowns, while acknowledging that assessed funding is not meant as a substitute for voluntary contributions and innovative funding. The EU will work towards fully implementing the **Peacebuilding Commission's** existing mandate to foster better interlinkages among the three UN pillars and work on conflict prevention, including through national prevention strategies. The **UN Peacebuilding Fund** needs to be adequately, predictably and sustainably funded by UN Member States since the use of the UN regular budget alone will not fill the financing gap.

20. **UN Peace Operations**, including Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions are critical tools to maintain international peace and security. They need to be fit for purpose and deployed with clear, focused and prioritised mandates, exit strategies and viable transition plans. They face increasingly complex challenges and need continuous training to be able to adapt and respond appropriately. Work on the implementation of the recommendations of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) and A4P+ initiatives should continue. The EU warmly welcomes the adoption of **UNSC resolution 2719**, to allow the use of UN-assessed contributions to finance up to 75% of African Union-led Peace Support Operations authorised by the UNSC and will explore options to support its implementation. EU Member States' assessed contributions account for 23.5% of the UN peacekeeping budget in 2024. The EU is the African Union's number one partner on peace and security.
21. We need to be better equipped to **tackle evolving threats and challenges**, aware also of the gender dimension of such threats. This will require stronger cooperation to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, trans-national and organised crime, migrant smuggling, illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings, environmental crime, and threats stemming from hybrid, cyber, new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), as well as threats stemming from mis- and disinformation. Strengthening our foresight capacity to prevent, respond swiftly and manage crisis situations, while taking into account the growing recognition of the nexus between climate change, environmental degradation and peace and security, is also important. The EU will work with partners towards a global strategy for countering foreign information manipulation and interference.
22. In the spirit of the New Agenda for Peace, the EU will continue to uphold, protect and strengthen the multilateral framework for **disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control**, which is continuously eroding due to breaches of its norms and partial blocking of the work in the relevant fora. Strengthening the multilateral framework for export control of arms and dual-use goods and technologies is key to preventing further deterioration of the global security situation. The EU acknowledges the crucial role of multilateral export control regimes in both non-proliferation and peaceful uses of controlled items.

23. The EU remains committed to universalisation and full implementation of the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**, which remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and an important element in the development of nuclear energy applications for peaceful purposes. The EU deplores Russia's decision to revoke its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which will further delay its entry into force. The EU will continue to promote and further strengthen multilateral instruments against the use of **chemical and biological weapons**, in order to uphold the international legal prohibition of such weapons, and to ensure there can be no impunity for their use.
24. The EU will also continue supporting **conventional arms control instruments**, with an emphasis on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control and the anti-personnel mine ban, as the review conferences of the UN Programme of Action on SALW and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention are scheduled for 2024. The EU will further assess emerging opportunities and challenges, including those related to the use of emerging technologies, namely regarding lethal autonomous weapons systems in framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons context. The EU also supports responsible military use of new technologies, including AI.
25. The EU underlines the importance of complying with existing international law applicable to **space**, with the Outer Space Treaty at its core. The EU and its Member States support the universalisation of and full compliance with the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, and will promote the adoption of norms of responsible behaviour to prevent an arms race in outer space. The EU supports strengthening the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs and recognises the role of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the principal UN body dealing with international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

III. Advance sustainable development and financing for development

26. The EU and its Member States fully support the call of the 2023 SDG Summit for accelerated action to **achieve the SDGs**, including through implementing the Political Declaration. In this regard, financing for development and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda remains indispensable for the success of the SDGs and the well-being of our global community. The EU will continue to apply a human rights-based approach to sustainable development and reiterates that the full realisation of all human rights is a fundamental principle of the 2030 Agenda and essential to achieving inclusive and sustainable development that leaves no one behind. We recognise the urgent need to build resilience to crises and challenges that are derailing progress on the SDGs, particularly in the most fragile contexts.
27. As the world's largest provider of **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**², the EU and its Member States underline its key role in contributing to the financing of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its ability to leverage other public and private sources of financing. Through **Global Gateway**, the EU and its Member States, working in a Team Europe approach, together with financial institutions and the private sector, support partner countries in promoting their own strategic autonomy and in accelerating their digital and green transition, while fostering transport, resources for health, education and research. Global Gateway also improves conditions for quality investments through technical assistance, policy dialogue, trade and investment agreements, and standardisation and regulatory frameworks, in order to unlock additional funding for the SDGs.

² With EUR 95.9 billion accounting for about 42% of global ODA in 2023 (based on preliminary OECD data released in April 2024)

28. The EU remains committed to the promotion of good governance and strong institutions at all levels as key enablers of sustainable development, peace and security and supports reforms towards a more inclusive and representative **international financial architecture**. The Summit of the Future and the fourth international conference on Financing for Development are vital opportunities to advance reforms of global governance structures and make them fit for the 21st century. The EU and its Member States welcome initiatives that contribute to an ambitious reform, such as the Hamburg Sustainability Conference or the Paris Pact for People and Planet.
29. International financial institutions need to play a key role in **mobilising private financial flows** at scale towards investments needed for the sustainable transition. The EU supports the development of operating models and innovative financing tools for stepping up private sectors mobilisation – such as the Global Green Bond Initiative, or the Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub. The EU welcomes country-led Integrated National Financing Frameworks as a way to mobilise and align both public and private financing with the SDGs, in line with national priorities.
30. The EU is committed to the reform of **International Financial Institutions** (IFIs) and **Multilateral Development Banks** (MDBs), including increased coordination between the UN system and MDBs. The EU supports MDBs’ reform to more effectively conduct their missions of eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity addressing global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The EU supports “better, bolder and bigger” MDBs, including through enhancing operational effectiveness and efficiency of capital use through balance sheet optimisation, without losing their financial “triple A” credit ratings, to expand financial lending capacity for developing countries, as well as to increasing private capital and domestic resource mobilisation. The EU commends the World Bank Group on the progress made in relation to its Evolution Roadmap. The EU is committed to ensuring that the progress achieved so far is adequately reflected in the Pact for the Future, thus contributing to achieving the SDGs and to making finance flows consistent with low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

31. The EU and its Member States call for an ambitious International Development Association (IDA21) replenishment to address **concessional financing needs** and the global challenges faced by the poorest countries. MDBs should increase their focus on supporting partner countries in improving and fine-tuning Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) and progressive taxation reforms as well as on public financial management. The EU and its Member States support stronger partnership and cooperation among MDBs, especially at country level, also in cooperation with the **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) and other relevant actors.
32. EU Member States remain committed to voluntarily mobilisation and delivery of **Special Drawing Rights** (SDRs) to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust. The EU commends the attainment of rechanneling USD 100 billion of voluntary contributions in SDRs or equivalents from advanced to vulnerable countries set by the G20 in 2021 and delivered at the Summit for a new Global Financial Pact in 2023. This bold initiative provides vital resources to bolster economies in the face of urgent challenges. EU Member States pledged USD 35.6 billion to the IMF Trusts. We urge all countries to deliver on their pledges and countries in a position to do so to continue to pursue rechanneling efforts.
33. The EU is a strong supporter of the **UN Development System** (UNDS) reform process. One of its main elements – a reinvigorated Resident Coordinator System (RCS) – is proving effective in creating a more coherent EU-UN cooperation at country level. However, efforts are still needed, including adequate, predictable and sustainable funding for the RC system. The new Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of UN system operational activities framework must strengthen system-wide coherence and goal orientation for UNDS delivery on the 2030 Agenda and the UN Charter.
34. The **UN's liquidity crisis** is impacting all of its departments and is hampering delivery on its mandate. Sustainable financing of multilateral institutions must be assured. EU Member States are committed to paying their contributions in full, on time and without conditions.

35. The EU supports a strong **global health architecture**, with an accountable, sustainably financed, and effective WHO at its core. We will build on the political declarations adopted during the UNGA78 High-Level Week as we focus on Antimicrobial resistance, which will be addressed at a High-Level Meeting in September 2024. We welcome the recent agreement of critical amendments to the International Health Regulations, and reiterate our strong commitment to reaching a successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations for an ambitious legally binding instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

IV. Address the triple planetary crisis

36. The EU expresses great concern that Parties of the **Paris Agreement** are collectively still not on track towards achieving its goals and calls for its full implementation, including limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Following the 28th UN Climate Conference, the EU also calls on all partners to follow up on the implementation of the outcome of the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement, including inter alia the transition away from fossil fuels. It is crucial that all parties work on more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions with economy-wide emission reduction targets aligned with the 1.5°C limit and National Adaptation Plans. Of equal importance is work towards a new collective quantified goal on climate finance to be set at COP29 that unlocks all sources of finance and aligns financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The EU invites partners to continue the global reflection on the sustainable financing of a global, just and inclusive green energy transition with a view to accelerate it and better share its benefits across the world.

37. Urgent action is needed to halt and reverse **biodiversity loss**. The EU is fully committed to the timely implementation of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in cooperation with international partners, as well as to scaling up biodiversity finance. The EU is also committed to achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 and welcomes COP16 to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. The EU advocates for stronger international ocean governance and dialogue and welcomes the 2025 UN Ocean Conference. The EU calls for the swift ratification and effective implementation of the Agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction so that the Agreement can enter into force in time for the Conference.
38. **Global pollution** is a pervasive challenge that requires more efforts both at national and at international level to promote the effective implementation of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The EU is committed to the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. The EU also supports concluding the negotiations of an ambitious International Legally Binding Instrument to end plastic pollution by the end of 2024 in line with the mandate of the 5th UN Environment Assembly and the negotiations on establishing a Science-Policy Panel on Chemicals, Waste and to combat Pollution.

39. Stability of the **global water cycle** is a global concern that underpins the achievement of all SDGs. Likewise, preserving fresh water ecosystems and tackling water pollution and overuse are paramount for climate and biodiversity actions, as well as for food security and health. The EU welcomes the key outcomes of the 2023 UN Water Conference and is committed to their implementation. The EU encourages joint efforts towards a stronger UN system on water. This includes the appointment of a UN Special Envoy on Water to ensure a stronger coherence of water agenda across the UN system, the integration of water-related priorities in relevant UN processes, the implementation of the UN system-wide strategy for water and sanitation, the globalisation of the UN Water Convention on the protection and use of transboundary watercourses and international lakes. Additionally, more international cooperation for achieving water security and sustainable water resource management, and a regular intergovernmental dialogue on water with further UN Water Conferences in 2026, 2028 and beyond 2030 as well as other intergovernmental initiatives on water are needed.

V. Foster trust through a more effective multilateral system

40. The Summit of the Future provides a unique opportunity to **reinvigorate multilateralism**, make it fit to tackle current and future global challenges, and reduce the trust gap towards institutions at all levels and among UN members. The EU is advocating for a balanced approach towards the three pillars of the UN - fostering peace and security, boosting sustainable development and safeguarding human rights. Strengthening cooperation, accountability and inclusivity in multilateral fora will be key to increasing trust in the system and ensuring effectiveness, ownership and transparency. The EU will continue to engage constructively, working with partners from all regions, including civil society actors, on an ambitious Pact for the Future and its meaningful implementation.

41. The EU supports **comprehensive reform of the UNSC** to make it more effective, inclusive, transparent, democratic, and accountable, better reflecting today’s realities by strengthening the voice of underrepresented regions, especially but not limited to Africa. The Summit of the Future should reflect progress in Inter-Governmental Negotiations at UNGA on UNSC reform. The EU supports the French / Mexican initiative on veto restraint in cases of mass atrocities, as well as the “Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes”.
42. The EU strongly supports a multi-stakeholder and inclusive **global digital governance** and is engaging to shape an effective multilateral system to advance a human-centric digital transformation and an inclusive, open, safe, digital future for all. As an important outcome of the Summit of the Future, the EU supports an ambitious Global Digital Compact (GDC), which addresses both the benefits that digital technologies might bring to humanity and mitigates the risks. The GDC should be underpinned by a values and human rights-based approach and founded in a multi-stakeholder approach. The EU takes note of the interim report of the High Level Advisory Body on AI contributing to the GDC and looks forward to its final report for consideration in the GDC. Global AI governance should be based on existing structures and international law, and it should be carried out in respect for human rights. The EU is playing a leading role in this field with the adoption of the AI Act - the first-ever comprehensive legal framework on AI.
43. The EU also supports the development of **UN Global Principles for Information Integrity** as an important tool to ensure accountability of the multiple actors at play in the information environment and to support capacity building to foster societies resilient to disinformation. The EU and its Member States will actively work to prevent and counter the amplification and legitimisation of misinformation campaigns.

44. Upgrading and strengthening our institutions is only part of the picture. Forging **strong global partnerships** to drive collective action is equally important. The EU will continue to engage with partners across the wider UN membership, actively listening to their concerns through ongoing outreach, to build consensus and cross-regional alliances. Inclusive multilateralism is crucial to achieving the SDGs and addressing mounting crises.
45. The **World Social Summit** (WSS) presents a chance to renew the social contract, anchored in human rights, and the ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The EU supports the Global Coalition for Social Justice in contributing to the Summit's objectives and ensuring effective follow-up. The WSS agenda must include diverse voices, including social partners, civil society, especially youth organisations, and other key stakeholders.
46. Building on the 2024 **Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States** (SIDS), the EU and its Member States commit to support SIDS in the implementation of the new 10-year Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS. The EU and its Member States also support Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in their unique challenges and look forward to the **3rd UN Conference on LLDCs**. Through establishing partnerships as equals we will be better equipped to address global challenges together.
47. The EU supports the meaningful participation of an independent, rights-based, diverse **civil society** in multilateral processes, including but not limited to human rights fora, peace mediation and decision-making. The full, effective, and meaningful participation of **young persons** requires specific action, so that they may engage as equal partners in the policy and decision-making processes throughout the UN system. The EU recalls its commitment to support women's and youth's equal, full, effective and meaningful participation, in all their diversity, including in all spheres of public and political life, as per the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024. The EU also encourages the inclusion of youth delegates in national and EU representations. In addition, the EU welcomes the Declaration on Future Generations as another important outcome of the Summit of the Future, focusing on inter alia applying foresight in policymaking for unleashing future generations' full potential.