

Para	Text	Groups of States		Individual States			
		1 (incl. A)	2 (incl. A)	A	B	C	D
20	20. We reaffirm that the Sustainable Development Goals are a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal transformative Goals and targets. We reiterate our steadfast commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, working closely with all relevant stakeholders. We recognize that the 2030 Agenda is universal and that all developing countries, including countries in special situations, in particular African Countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, as well as those with specific challenges, including Middle Income Countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, require assistance to implement the Agenda. We reaffirm the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including all its principles. We decide to:	X					
28	(a) Reaffirm the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, and underscore the urgency and importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this critical decade in order to keep global average temperature rise below 1.5 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and support developing countries to adapt and respond to the adverse effects of climate change.		X				
28	(f) Reaffirm all elements of our call on parties to the Paris agreement in the UAE consensus to contribute to global efforts in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, as set out in in paragraph 28 of the UAE consensus, including to triple renewable energy capacity globally, and double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030, and to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science		X				
35	(h) Invites Member States to enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment that manage the risks that such transfers could facilitate, contribute or lead to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and to ensure that such legislation, regulations and procedures are consistent with the obligations of States under applicable international treaties to which they are parties, including the Arms Trade Treaty.			X			X
42	Action 21. We will consider the potential adverse impacts of climate change on our efforts to sustain peace.			X		X	
42	42. We reaffirm that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change. We recognize that the interaction of the adverse effects of climate change, as well as water scarcity and other forms of environmental degradation, with other drivers of conflict may, in specific contexts, exacerbate social tensions, insecurity, and increase humanitarian and socio-economic needs. Countries affected by instability or conflict, including armed conflict, often lack the capacity, resources and resilience to respond to adverse climate change effects. We decide to:			X	X	X	
42	(a) Take into account, as appropriate and in full compliance with the Charter, the potential implications of the adverse impacts of climate change, water scarcity and other environmental factors on our efforts to build and sustain peace, including through deepening our understanding of the role of the adverse effects of climate change in sustaining peace.			X	X	X	X
42	(b) Urgently implement our agreed commitments on climate change and sustainable development, including financial commitments, to support developing countries, especially those experiencing instability or conflict and are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to adapt to climate change and build resilience.			X	X	X	
78	78. We acknowledge the important role of the United Nations in global economic governance, recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates that make the coordination of their actions crucial, while fully respecting existing governance mechanisms and mandates independent of the United Nations that preside over specific organizations and rules. We note with appreciation the initiative to convene a Biennial Summit at the level of Heads of State and Government to strengthen existing and establish more systematic links and coordination between the United Nations and the international financial institutions and we stress the importance of inclusive participation. We recognize the importance of continuing to pursue governance reforms at the international financial institutions and multilateral development banks. We underscore the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in global economic decision-making, norm-setting, and global economic governance at international economic and financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions. We welcome steps to improve the voice and representation of developing countries, and the creation of a twenty-fifth chair on the IMF Executive Board for sub-Saharan Africa and recent changes to quotas and voting power. We underscore the importance of improving diversity and gender representation in the Executive Boards, senior management and staff positions. These steps can equip these institutions to better address global challenges. We decide to:	X					
80	(b) Invite the IMF to undertake a review of ways to strengthen and improve the sovereign debt architecture, building on existing international processes, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, the World Bank, the Group of 20 and major bilateral creditors, and request that the Secretary-General update Member States on progress and present proposals on this issue.	X					
82	82. Climate change and biodiversity loss exacerbates many of the challenges facing the international financial architecture and can undermine progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Developing countries should have access to finance to be able to pursue their interrelated objectives of achieving sustainable development, including poverty eradication and promoting sustainable, inclusive, resilient economic growth, and addressing climate change. Investment in sustainable development and climate action is essential. The international financial architecture should continue to channel and increase additional financing towards both sustainable development and climate action.	X					
85	(b) Leverage existing channels and consider new approaches for communication between United Nations intergovernmental bodies and civil society, allowing for ongoing dialogue, exchange of information and collaboration beyond formal meetings.	X					