



Press Release

The Summit must address the pervasive inequality which is the root cause of poverty, underdevelopment and conflict":

Ambassador Aamir Khan

Ambassador Aamir Khan Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN delivered remarks during an Informal Dialogue on the Summit of the Future – Opportunities and Expectations

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While, he mentioned the main “purposes” of UN Charter are maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of universal socio-economic development through international cooperation, adding that, the observance of human rights was added subsequently as a third UN objective.

He mentioned the challenges being faced in achieving these objectives, saying they "are not due to structural deficiencies but due to failure to mobilize the requisite degree of international cooperation".

He expressed the expectation that "the Summit for the Future should start with ensuring implementation of previous and existing agreements and commitments on various key issues, including Agenda 2030; the SDGs and the Paris Agreements on Climate Change etc".

"The Summit must address the pervasive inequality which is the root cause of poverty, underdevelopment and conflict": he added.

"The threat to peace and security stem from unilateral use of military and economic power and coercion to dictate unequal and unjust political or economic outcomes; military intervention, occupation; and an international trade and financial system which is structured in ways that perpetuates inequality against the smaller and weaker states and nations" he said.

He urged that "The de-colonization and its offshoots must be eliminated entirely in any new deal".

He also urged that "The Summit should identify and develop innovative modalities to address principal divers of conflict, a new disarmament consensus that addresses dimensions of 4th generation warfare, and approaches that promote peaceful resolution of disputes proactively through impartial and effective diplomacy".

Ambassador Aamir Khan, expressed concern that "the United Nations’ “prevention mandate” remains controversial due to the double standards applied in addressing specific situations".

He suggested that "the best approach to prevent conflicts, and protect populations from atrocities, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, is to promote universal adherence and respect for the

principles of the UN Charter and international law and to work through established and accepted mechanisms".

"On the economic and social front, the search for a “new social contract” should not undermine the existing consensus and the implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs", he said.

"Each state must create its own new national “social contract” within the context of its own political, social, cultural and historical context. At the international level, the consensus of the world community on the 2030 agenda and its corresponding SDGs represents the “social contract”.: he said further.

Regarding SDGs, he said that, “It is often asserted that achievement of human rights would lead to achievement of the SDGs. In fact, the flip side of the proposition is empirically well established i.e. that progress in development almost automatically results in higher standards of human rights".

"Thus, in the context of human rights, the legal recognition and practical implementation of the Right to Development should be a crucial component of the Summit for the Future" he suggested.

"The Economic Agenda of the Summit of the Future should incorporate the issues of concern to the developing countries, including the establishment of an equitable finance and debt architecture; an open and equitable trading system; a fair tax regime; fuller access to technology; differentiated climate action and adequate climate finance; halting and reversing illicit financial flows; expanded investment in sustainable infrastructure; and comprehensive action to bridge the digital divide": he suggested.

He further suggested that, " full realization of this agenda can be achieved by convening the IV Financing for Development Forum at the Summit level and reaching important milestones at the SDG Summit 2024".

"The identification of “global public goods” or “governance improvements” should be achieved through an intergovernmental process and by supporting ongoing intergovernmental discussions on identifying and improving governance of Global Commons" he added.

He insisted that "Global Commons list could include combating climate change, fighting disease, addressing issues relating to high-seas, outer space, digital cooperation and human rights and humanitarian issues, as principal areas of focus. To address these issues, we should follow an approach. Which is balanced and cooperative and works in a depoliticized manner".

Regarding "Multi-stakeholder multilateralism" he insisted on "Inclusive", equal and equitable approach.

At present, most of the non-State "stakeholders" – the private sector and civil society organizations – are predominantly those which exist in or have emerged from the advanced industrialized countries. Such "multi-stakeholder multilateralism" will inevitably, continue to reflect the priorities and "values" of the global North.

"I say that unless we mobilize the political will to achieve the vision of universal and cooperative security, address power and wealth asymmetries, provide means of implementation for attaining equitable and inclusive development, it is unlikely that we can successfully reach "a new global deal", he concluded.