
The Role of the 2024 Summit of the Future towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia's Economic Sector in Papua

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ABSTRACT: This journal discusses the role of the 2024 Summit of the Future towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Program in Indonesia and why Indonesia is so active in contributing to this agenda. Indonesia's achievements in sustainable development reaching the world average become interesting to understand Indonesia's need to join the Summit of the Future 2024. This method employs a qualitative and descriptive approach. In data collection, the author uses secondary data from the study literature. The concepts of sustainable development and multilateral cooperation are very helpful in analyzing the issues raised. The results of the author's research found that Indonesia's interest in actively joining the Summit of the Future 2024 was due to the challenges faced by Indonesia in carrying out sustainable development to demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to contribute to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Programme agenda. Indonesia's participation in the Summit of the Future 2024 is expected to open up further opportunities for Indonesia to carry out multilateral cooperation to meet Indonesia's needs in carrying out sustainable development.

Keywords: Summit of the Future, 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, Cooperation, Challenges, Sustainable Development



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INTRODUCTION

Globalization has made many countries compete to find ways to fulfill their national interest and meet the needs of their people. Each country has its approach to building and maintaining cooperation with other countries. The strategies used can vary depending on what prominent aspects the country has or what aspects the country chooses. The Indonesian government has also been actively involved with other countries through multilateral cooperation both in the context of cooperation within organizations such as the United Nations (UN), Group of Twenty (G20), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and collaborative cooperation with other countries.

One of the collaborations that Indonesia is currently involved in at the UN is the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Summit (SDGs), which was born in 2015. Indonesia has a high commitment to the 2030 SDGs to bring positive changes that can be felt by the people of Indonesia (Indonesia, 2020). The 2030 SDGs is a sustainable development agenda adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015. There are 17 points highlighted in the 2030 SDGs to provide peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future (United Nations, 2015).

The existence of the 2030 SDGs adopted by all UN member states is a form of pressure from developed countries to cooperate with developing countries in a global partnership or what is known as multilateral cooperation. Important points contained in the 2030 SDGs include recognizing that eradicating poverty and other deprivations must go hand in hand with strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – as well as tackling climate change and working to conserve oceans and forest (U. Nations, 2015). In this case, sustainable development is needed so that all humans can experience a decent life.

While the 2030 SDGs have clear goals, the implementation of this program has not gone as smoothly as planned. In December 2019, the world was shocked by the emergence of coronavirus-19, or COVID-19, which caused many casualties (Yuan et al., 2023). This led to a concentration on finding solutions to minimize the spread of this virus. Three years later, when the COVID-19 problem had not been resolved, the world again divided its focus on the war between Russia and Ukraine (D. S. G. U. Nations, 2022). These two issues seized the focus of the international community, international organizations, and governments. They made funds that should have been channeled for the 2030 SDGs to be allocated to COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

In 2023, some countries began to recover from the COVID-19 problem, and the problem that the Russian and Ukrainian wars were not as severe as before, making countries, through the UN, question the continuation of the 2030 SDGs again. This is where the Summit of the Future finally emerges. Indonesia, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, also participated in the implementation of this Summit. It should be noted that each country involved in this summit makes policy documents expected to be ratified and implemented by each country to help the Summit of the Future (Hariton & Sable, 2020; Kretser & Griffin, 2020).

The Summit of the Future is an agenda created by the United Nations as a step to see and keep countries on track with agreed agendas related to Sustainable Global Development, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 2030 SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and others (United Nations, 2024). This agenda is an effort made by the UN so that the 2030 SDGs agenda does not have the same ending as previous agendas. It is hoped that the existence of the Summit of the Future can make countries understand each other's needs and work together to realize this as an effort to achieve the ultimate goal of the 2030 SDGs (Center, 2023). Indonesia's involvement in multilateral cooperation is important and can help Indonesia achieve national interest, especially to fix the economic problems in Papua. The state carries out multilateral cooperation among many parties that have the same goal on an issue or problem (Ramadhan & Ernaya, 2023). The scope of Summit of the Future is regulated by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) based on the United Nations Charter and recalling

resolutions 76/307 of 8 September 2022 on the modalities of the Summit of the Future, which finally gave birth to the decision that the Summit of the Future will provide the final result in the form of documents made by the countries involved and will be agreed upon later (President, 2024).

As reported on its official website, Indonesia has made progress in implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Program. On one occasion, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs Retno Marsudi, said that Indonesia's SDGs achievements were higher than the world average (Sinaga, 2023). However, despite the positive developments made by Indonesia over the past four years, Indonesia is faced with challenges in implementing the 2030 SDGs. The challenges faced by Indonesia include: (1) Uneven growth and development in all regions in Indonesia; (2)

Lack of processing of Natural Resources and Human Resources to implement the 2030 SDGs in Indonesia; (3) Increased economic inequality in Indonesia. The author considers these three issues to be triggers for Indonesia's activeness in contributing to and responding to the Summit of the Future forum. According to several experts, they are coupled with the fact that economic growth can affect peace-building innovations (Center, 2023). So, the author assumes that the economic aspect is the most important aspect that must be addressed as quickly as possible compared to other aspects because it can affect other aspects of sustainable development in Indonesia.

From the description above, the researcher discusses the role of the Summit of the Future in assisting the Indonesian economy in fulfilling and implementing the 2030 SDGs agenda regarding sustainable development and multilateral cooperation in Papua (Huber & Romeo-Stuppy, 2024). Indonesia chose this step to minimize the economic inequality experienced by Papua.

METHOD

This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. This research explains in detail, clearly, and structurally related events or phenomena that occur with the focus of research on the role of the Summit of the Future towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This case study is studied using the concept of sustainable development and multilateral cooperation. Researchers mostly use qualitative research methods for the International Relations Study Program. Qualitative research requires conducting research through several stages, including finding and collecting data in a demanding manner through final observations data and documentation by grouping data, explaining and organizing evidence into patterns, sorting out evidence that is considered crucial for the continuation of research, and increasing knowledge about the research issues raised so that it can be easily understood by both researches and others (Arikunto, n.d.).

Qualitative research aims to capture information related to the main events studied in the research. This research used literature study data collection techniques with the type of data used in this journal article, namely secondary data. Secondary data is obtained and reprocessed by the author from various reading materials related to the phenomena under study using empirical state patterns accompanied by statements, and secondary data is obtained from references to several journals,

books, and online news to support this research data. Furthermore, this research uses data reduction, data presentation, and verification for data analysis techniques (Basrowi & Suwandi, 2008).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Indonesia's Progress and Challenges in Implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Indonesia is known as the largest archipelago in the world, and it has many natural and human resources. Although this is advantageous, Indonesia also faces many challenges. Many areas in Indonesia are bounded by the ocean, which is a challenge for the Indonesian Government in making equity for its people. Some Indonesians themselves feel that there is an imbalance of development between one region and another that they feel.

Aware of the issue, the Indonesian government is actively involved in many forums and multilateral cooperation to find solutions to this problem. This is one of the reasons why Indonesia participates in the 2030 SDGs agenda created by the United Nations. Sustainable Development became known after being introduced by the Brundtland Commission under the leadership of Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundland, who served from October 1984 to March 1987, which gave birth to "Our Common Future" published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WECD) in 1987 (Suparmoko, 2020). Another journal explained that in the United Kingdom, the word sustainability began to receive attention after Malthus, in 1798, worried about the availability of land in England due to a rapid population explosion. Not long after that, half a century later, attention to sustainability became a concern after Meadow and his friends uploaded a publication entitled "The Limit to Growth" in 1972 (Jaya, 2004).

Although the concept of sustainable development has long been known, the use of sustainable development has only been echoed in modern times; this is due to the condition of the earth and generations that are considered increasingly worried that future generations will experience difficulties if no changes are made immediately (Syarifah, 2019). This is one of the reasons why the United Nations (UN) International Organization initiated an agenda known as the 2030 SDGs. In this agenda, there are 17 points, including (United Nations, 2015): (1) No Poverty; (2) Zero Hunger; (3) Good Health and Well-Being; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Affordable and Clean Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reduced Inequalities; (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Action; (14) Life Below Water; (15) Life on Land; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; (17) Partnerships for the Goals. The existence of an agenda created by the UN and the points in this agenda are welcomed by the international community, especially in 2024. The concept of sustainable development is a trend that is starting to be echoed again by the government and the international community. The international community contributes to sustainable development through the movement to reduce the use of single-use plastics, switch to using public transport, and others.

Indonesia welcomes this agenda in the hope that it can help provide detailed

schemes and ideas that the Indonesian government can implement to impact Indonesian citizens positively. However, world conditions are not always predictable. In 2019, the world was confronted with the COVID-19 problem, which caused the world to shut down and resulted in many casualties. Furthermore, in 2023, a conflict occurred between Russia and Ukraine. These two issues grabbed much attention from the international community and the government.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia has been experiencing difficulties in the economic downturn and the supply of health goods such as drugs and PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) for media officers and the COVID-19 vaccine. So that attention is focused only on the desire to minimize and deal with pandemic problems. Then, the scheme to carry out the 2030 SDGs has been suspended. However, at several points, such as point 3, Good Health and Well-Being, and point 9, Industry, the Indonesian government is still implementing Innovation and Infrastructure in the 2030 SDGs. This is evidenced by the periodic administration of vaccines and the creation of application innovations that can track what is known as the Care Protect application. The Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Retno Marsudi, even said on 18 September 2023 during the United Nations General Assembly session in New York that Indonesia's SDGs achievements were higher than the world average (Sinaga, 2023). In addition, as reported on Indonesia's official website, Indonesia has made significant progress over the past four years. Indonesia's ranking in SDGs achievement jumped from 102nd place in 2019 to 75th place in 2023 (Hidranto, 2024). This is clear evidence of Indonesia's commitment to the 2030 SDGs agenda. However, despite its many achievements in archiving the 2030 SDGs, Indonesia is faced with various challenges such as (1) uneven growth and development in all regions in Indonesia; (2) lack of processing of natural resources and human resources to implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Program in Indonesia; (3) increasing economic inequality in Indonesia. These three challenges in Indonesia are also exacerbated by the difficulty of cooperation that can be done to find ideal solutions with other countries.

The difficulty of cooperation that can be carried out can be understood in the science of international relations as an interest owned by the state as an actor in international relations. Suppose other countries feel that developing cooperation with Indonesia cannot fulfill their country's interest. In that case, it is natural for a country to refuse or even change the cooperation that will be carried out with Indonesia. The Indonesian government must find solutions or cooperation that can be applied without burdening the community as soon as possible so that each Indonesian community feels no more inequality due to regional differences. The government is also expected to periodically carry out sustainable development to provide good facilities for every Indonesian fairly, following the second principle in Pancasila.

2. Reasons for Indonesia's participation in the Summit of the Future 2024

Based on the explanation in the previous point, Indonesia faces seven challenges in carrying out equitable development in several regions in Indonesia. For example, the uneven infrastructure development in Java and Papua results in different results and costs. With its advanced infrastructure, Java makes the development of almost every city evenly distributed. On the other hand, Papua requires more effort to develop due to inadequate infrastructure and a location far

from the city center, making development more expensive. Indonesia also does not have adequate tools to help facilitate and speed up the development process.

This difference has encouraged Indonesia to get pressure from the community, especially in the Papua region. Papuans feel economic inequality in Papua, not only in infrastructure but other regions of Indonesia (Sri Hartati, 2022). This issue has been the focus of the Indonesian government, but the right solution has not yet been found. Although Indonesia has joined the 2030 SDGs agenda, it is not easy to do equity; it requires a lot of funds, human resources, and qualified tools. The Indonesian government's awareness of this made the Indonesian government decide to join the Summit of the Future (Fairman et al., 2021; Mitchell & Gaugler, 2021). Indonesia's involvement is expected to open up opportunities for Indonesia to get cooperation from other countries that can help Indonesia realize the 2030 SDGs scheme in all corners of Indonesia.

Indonesia has tried various methods, such as cooperation with the mining company Pt Freeport Indonesia and PT Korindo Asiki. Unfortunately, both methods have been strongly rejected by local communities. The disadvantages of cooperation between Indonesia and PT Freeport Indonesia are not only stated by the Papuan people but also discussed in a journal that explains that at least 4 negative impacts occur (Khalisni et al., 2022). The negative impacts include: (1) environmental impacts, where copper mined in the freeport area can inhibit the work of fish gills and cause toxins in large percentages that can endanger living things, both humans and large animals in freshwater; (2) social impacts, the community in the estuary area, they also have a staple food, namely *sagu*. However, it can no longer be consumed as before because the animals have been affected by copper toxins while their land for planting *sagu* has been covered by tailings; (3) economic impact, the royalties obtained by the local government are very small, only 1% - 3,5% of 100%. Furthermore, the employment opportunities for local communities provided by PT Freeport are very few compared to those needed. (4) Other impacts include a reduction in the area for pine and Lorentz National Park (TNL) World Heritage site.

Many parties also challenged Indonesia's cooperation with PT Korindo Asiki due to the fires between 2013 and 2015 (Aidenvironment, 2016). The opposition was caused by the fires, which, after being investigated through an investigation conducted by Forensic Architecture and Greenpeace, found that the fires were caused by the deliberate expansion of oil palm plantations in Papua (Indonesia, 2020).

The explanation of the two collaborations carried out by Indonesia with foreign companies does not seem to benefit the community. Instead, it causes many disadvantages and explanations on Indonesia's official website. Several other things are challenges for Indonesia in carrying out sustainable development in Indonesia, namely the increase in economic inequality, environmental degradation, and the protection of vulnerable groups is also an issue that needs to be addressed immediately by the government so that sustainable development in Indonesia can be carried out without any problems that hinder it (Hidranto, 2024).

In addition to collaborating with outside companies to increase employment and sustainable development. The government has done many ways such as the Government in the West Papua Region, namely running social programs such as Social Assistance and Security Strategies,

Increasing Community Income and Development, and Guaranteeing the Sustainability of Ultra Micro and Macro Enterprises (Ilzam et al., 2023). Although the government has implemented several social programs, the author sees no significant impact on Papua's economic sector's development and improvement. The author considers the solution provided not to be a long-term solution that can solve economic problems in Papua.

The author sees that in responding to this issue, the Indonesian government is not responsive in listening to and resolving the problems its local communities face. As an actor in international relations, the Indonesian government seems more concerned with state profits but puts aside the welfare of its people. This is proven by many demonstrations by the local Papuan community, such as visiting the regional office and the Freeport company office and demonstrating in front of the DPR building and the presidential building. However, until 2024, there is still no policy issued by the government as a solution for the local Papuan people. Seeing the complex problems faced by the Indonesian government, as well as Indonesia's accurate national interest, makes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (MOFA RI) see the Summit of the Future as the right agenda or forum (Bay, 2020; Zelenev, 2024). The policy taken by MOFA RI to actively join this agenda is expected to positively impact sustainable development that will be carried out in Indonesia and have a good impact on the people of Indonesia.

In the Summit of the Future, each country is expected to contribute to the document reviewed in September 2024. This is an advantage for each country, which can provide recommendations in the document according to the needs required by the country itself. Countries can automatically ensure that their national interests have the same opportunity to be discussed in this forum. The draft document reviewed and agreed upon will be named A Pact of the Future. A Pact of the Future is the outcome of the Summit of the Future in the form of an agreement document of the countries involved that will be agreed upon later (UN General Assembly. President, 2024).

The document A Pact of the Future consists of one main article and five additional articles, as follows (UN. General Assembly. President, 2024):

- Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for Development;
- Chapter II. International peace and security;
- Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation, and digital cooperation;
- Chapter IV. Youth and the next generation;
- Chapter V. Transformation of global governance;

The contents of this document must go through a previous agreement with consensus through negotiations between governments before being agreed upon. When agreed upon, it is hoped that the agreement will not burden a handful of countries in implementing the agreements from the A Pact of the Future document. The Pact of the Future is also expected to be ratified and implemented following the applicable laws in each country that agrees to it so that all countries involved participate in efforts to achieve the ultimate goal together, namely the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

3. The role of the Summit of the Future on the Economic sector to help Indonesia meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Program Agenda

From the discussion in the previous point, it has been explained that Indonesia faces many internal and external challenges in implementing the 2030 SDGs agenda in Indonesia. The challenges Indonesia faces, especially in the economic aspect, are why Indonesia wants to join the Summit of the Future (Ellison et al., 2020; Parry et al., 2023). The economic aspect is an aspect that is put forward and always discussed in sustainable development schemes, especially in Indonesia, because some parties consider the economy as a measure of success and equality and the development of a country's economy (Marcal et al., 2024).

Sustainable development in the economic aspect itself has three reasons why it needs to be done. They are (Dwira & Maulana, 2023) : (1) there is a continuity between economics and morals, where today money is a legal means of payment to obtain goods and services produced from natural and human resources. Sustainable development in the economic aspect is considered important as a moral reminder that services and goods should not be exploited for their use so that future generations can still feel the same; (2) biodiversity, the existence of biological diversity used in some products purchased using the economy is expected not to make economic activities exploit natural resources and the environment which will threaten the existence and function of the ecology itself; (3) the existence of the economy used to date is still unknown whether it is by the sustainability criteria defined by experts so that sustainable development in the economic aspect is only limited to using intergenerational welfare.

These three aspects become the benchmark for the importance of sustainable economic development. In this case, the author presents a case study of the Papuan people affected by Indonesia's cooperation with the Freeport and Korindo Asiki Companies. In this case, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a heavy responsibility, namely the hope to be able to find solutions through multilateral cooperation to fulfill national interest, namely sustainable development in the economic aspect that can bring benefits to the state and prosper local communities, especially in the Papua region. Thus, under the leadership of Mrs. Retno Marsudi as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the 2019-2024 period, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs made preparations specifically for the Summit of the Future agenda for approximately one year. The preparations were also classified according to the general directorate owned by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This grouping is considered important as an effort to detail the discussion and find what policies Indonesia needs and what Indonesia wants to propose in order to bring benefits and fulfill Indonesia's national interest. This preparation is carried out by all countries involved; each country involved needs to conduct a study related to the documents discussed and agreed upon at this summit.

The Summit of the Future agenda has been divided into two agendas: on 20-21 September 2024, the Action Days, and on 22-23 September 2024, the Summit. The agenda will be held in New York, United States. From the two agendas mentioned, world leaders have agreed to adopt A Pact of the Future document, including the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations (A/RES/79/1) (United Nations, 2024). Furthermore, the document not only discusses sustainable development specifically but also discusses themes on peace and security, climate change, digital cooperation, human rights, gender, youth and future generations, and the transformation of global governance. This agenda gave birth to new commitments in multilateral cooperation that have been regulated in detail through three documents that have been agreed

upon in the declaration on future generations, including A/RES/79/1; Adopted outcome document: Pact for the Future including the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generation; Letter from the President of the General Assembly.

The contents of A Pact of the Future document gave birth to two actions that address the economy (United Nations, 2024): (1) Action 4. Close the sustainable development goal financing gap in developing countries; (2) Action 34. Invest in the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential. The action 4 was made because there are financial gaps in developing countries that can impact the implanting of the agenda itself, which is why on the agenda of the Summit of the Future that was held in September 2024 the members all agreed to close the gap to prevent a lasting sustainable development divide, widening inequality within and between countries and a further erosion of trust in the international system and multilateral system by making thirteen (United Nations, 2024): (1) provide and mobilize sustainable development to the developing world; (2) continue to advance with urgency towards a sustainable development goal through the Secretary-General's proposals at the UN forums; (3) scale up and fulfil our respective official development assistance commitments; (4) continue discussions on the modernization of measurements of official development assistance; (5) ensure that development assistance is focused on and reaches developing countries; (6) create a more enabling environment at the global, regional and national levels; (7) implement effective economic, social and environmental policies; (8) strengthen ongoing efforts to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, corruption, etc.; (9) promote inclusive and effective international tax cooperation; (10) explore options for international cooperation on the taxation of high-net-worth; (11) support developing countries to catalyze increased private sector investment in sustainable development; (12) scale up support from all sources for investment in increasing productive capacities; (13) secure an ambitious outcome at the fourth international conference on financing for development in 2025 to close the sustainable development goal financing gap and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 agenda.

While in action 34, all countries involved in the Summit of the Future agreed that investing in the future of the next generation will bring better changes. Therefore, in Action 34, all countries agreed on 6 methods, including (United Nations, 2024): (1) scale up investment from all sources in essential services for young people and ensure that their specific needs and priorities are integrated into national, regional, and international development strategies; (2) accelerate efforts to achieve universal health coverage to ensure that all young people enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; (3) support developing countries to increase investment from all sources in education and skills significantly; (4) create decent jobs and livelihoods for youth; (5) empower, encourage, and support young people to pursue entrepreneurship and innovation; (6) implement family-friendly and family-oriented policies that support children's and young people's social and economic development.

With the explanation of the methods carried out in the two actions in the A Pact for the Future document, each country can be used as a guide in making cooperation and policies on an issue. The details made and the encouragement of the Summit of the Future agenda, which gave birth to the commitment of the countries incorporated to carry out special multilateral cooperation to

find joint solutions related to sustainable development, opened the gates of every country, especially developing countries such as Indonesia, to have the same rights to work together.

Although the author considers the final result of the Summit of the Future has a strong potential to help Indonesia carry out the SDGs scheme as expected, especially the strong commitment of each country involved, the impact obtained from the Summit of the Future has not shown a significant difference between before and after the summit was held, especially in Papua. Further, research must examine whether this summit contributes significantly to Indonesia, especially Papua, in the economic sector. So then, Papuans can feel well-being in their region.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia's participation in the Summit of the Future in 2024, which took approximately one year, has gone through careful study and consideration determined by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (KEMLU RI). The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sees Indonesia's great opportunities and potential in carrying out sustainable development, especially in remote areas, despite Indonesia's many challenges. For this reason, KEMLU RI shows high commitment and plays an active role in the Summit of the Future Summit agents.

The final result of the Summit of the Future, which produced a document known as A Pact of the Future, which included the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations (A/RES/79/1), was appropriate and agreed upon by all countries involved in this agenda. Although it seems that the points of policymaking in the economic aspect carried out by the UN through the Summit of the Future are too few, the author considers that the two points have succeeded in fulfilling the needs and national interests of countries, especially developing countries. Each action that has been made with each detailed step point is expected to positively impact sustainable development in the economic aspect for the countries that join, but also in other aspects, one of which is peace-building innovations.

Although Indonesia's participation in the Summit of the Future 2024 has a good impact on the SDGs scheme, especially in the economic sector in Papua through multilateral cooperation with other countries, it is hoped that Indonesia's participation in the Summit of the Future 2024 and multilateral cooperation in the SDGs scheme will still involve local communities. The author considers the involvement of local communities to be one of the important aspects because it is hoped that the cooperation will benefit the country and positively impact local communities, such as the opening of jobs for local communities, especially in the Papua region. Moreover, as explained above, the community almost does not feel the involvement of local communities and the good impact of the cooperation between Indonesia and PT Freeport and PT Korindo Asiki. Not only that, in making policies carried out by the government to solve economic problems in Papua, it is hoped that a more detailed study will be carried out so that the programs made are long-term solutions for the local community. It is hoped that this journal can be a guideline for policymakers or the government to consider the involvement of local communities before collaborating with foreign parties to fulfill the 2030 SDGs at point 8.

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