The Summit of the Future: a once-in-a-generation gathering of global leaders, experts, and youth to engage in collaborative dialogue about pressing global challenges. Scheduled for September 2024, the Summit serves as a platform for the world to exchange ideas, propose solutions, and strategize for a sustainable and inclusive future.

The Pact for the Future: represents a collective commitment by countries around the world to implement the outcomes of the Summit of the Future. By endorsing this pact, countries pledge to translate innovative ideas into tangible actions, fostering positive change and empowerment, particularly for younger generations.

Open-source technology: it refers to software or technology where the original source code is freely available to the public. This means that anyone can view, modify, and distribute the code without restrictions. Open source encourages collaboration and transparency, leading to the development of high-quality software and fostering innovation within the technology community.

Digital Public Goods: DPGs refer to open-source software, open data, open AI models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices, do no harm, and help attain the SDGs. DPGs can be freely used and adapted and can empower societies and individuals to direct digital technologies to their development needs. DPGs are key drivers of inclusive digital transformation and should be used to build DPI elements.

Digital Public Infrastructure: DPI refers to a secure and interoperable network of components that include digital payments, ID, and data exchange systems – and is essential for participation in markets and society in a digital era. DPI is needed for all countries to build resilient and innovative economies, and for the well-being of people. The DPI concept does not require or assume that all DPI components are built using open-source.

Digital Commons: Digital Commons are shared digital resources, managed collectively by communities. They promote collaboration, openness, and sustainability, allowing people to access and contribute to shared resources for mutual benefit. Examples include open-access databases, collaborative software projects, and online communities fostering knowledge sharing and innovation.

Venture Capital: Venture capital is a form of financing provided by investors to startup companies and small businesses that have high growth potential. In exchange for funding, venture capitalists typically receive equity in the company. Venture capital is often used to support early-stage companies that may not yet be profitable but have promising ideas or products.

Early-stage investments: Early-stage investments refer to financial backing provided to startups or companies in the initial stages of development. These investments typically
occur during the seed stage or early rounds of financing when the business is still in its early phases and may not have generated significant revenue or proven its concept in the market. Early-stage investors often take on higher risk in exchange for the potential for significant returns if the company succeeds and grows.

**Frontier and emerging technologies:** Frontier and emerging technologies refer to innovative advancements in science, engineering, and technology that have the potential to significantly impact various sectors and industries in the near future. These technologies are often characterized by their novelty, rapid development, and disruptive potential. Examples include artificial intelligence, blockchain, virtual reality, nanotechnology, and biotechnology. Frontier and emerging technologies hold promise for addressing complex challenges and driving economic growth, but they also raise important ethical, social, and regulatory considerations.

**UNICEF Programme countries:** UNICEF Programme countries are nations where the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) operates and implements various programs and initiatives to address the needs and rights of children and young people. These countries typically face significant challenges related to child health, education, protection, and overall well-being. UNICEF collaborates with governments, local organizations, and communities in Programme countries to provide support and resources aimed at improving the lives of children and promoting their rights.