

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2021 session

New York and Geneva, 23 July 2020 – 22 July 2021

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

E/2021/99

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Agenda of the 2021 session

The 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York and Geneva from 23 July 2020 to 22 July 2021.

On 21 July 2020, the Council adopted the following agenda under silence procedure (see decision 2021/202):

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
 - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) High-level policy dialogue on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (c) Development Cooperation Forum.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;
 - (c) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
 - (b) Proposed programme budget for 2022;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (e) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (g) Sustainable development in the Sahel;

- (h) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;
- (i) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.
- 13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#) and [72/305](#).
- 14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
- 15. Regional cooperation.
- 16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
- 17. Non-governmental organizations.
- 18. Economic and environmental questions:
 - (a) Sustainable development;
 - (b) Science and technology for development;
 - (c) Statistics;
 - (d) Human settlements;
 - (e) Environment;
 - (f) Population and development;
 - (g) Public administration and development;
 - (h) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (i) Geospatial information;
 - (j) Women and development;
 - (k) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (l) Transport of dangerous goods;
 - (m) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.
- 19. Social and human rights questions:
 - (a) Advancement of women;
 - (b) Social development;
 - (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
 - (d) Narcotic drugs;
 - (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) Human rights;
 - (g) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
 - (h) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- 20. United Nations research and training institutes.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Meeting/date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2021/1	Working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/L.1)	2	21 July 2020	13
2021/2 A	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2021/L.5 and E/2021/SR.1)	14	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	14
2021/2 B	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2021/L.31 and E/2021/SR.12)	14	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	18
2021/3	New strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/2020/12 , annex, and E/2021/SR.1)	15	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	21
2021/4	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2021/L.6 and E/2021/SR.1)	16	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	22
2021/5	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2021/L.7 and E/2021/SR.1)	16	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	29
2021/6	Programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2022–2024 (E/2021/42 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (k)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	32
2021/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2021/L.20 and E/2021/SR.8)	12 (c)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	34
2021/8	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2021/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (b)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	41
2021/9	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2021/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (b)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	43
2021/10	Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all (E/2021/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (b)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	55
2021/11	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session (E/2021/L.18 and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (a)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	63

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2021/12	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session (E/2021/44 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (g)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	65
2021/13	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2021/10 , sect. I, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (l)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	68
2021/14	Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023 (E/2021/L.21 and E/2021/SR.9)	12 (i)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	72
2021/15	United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (E/2021/L.19 and E/2021/SR.9)	20	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	73
2021/16	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2021/L.22 and E/2021/SR.9)	20	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	74
2021/17	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2021/L.24 and E/2021/SR.10)	9	10th plenary meeting, 25 June 2021	76
2021/18	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2021/L.29 and E/2021/SR.12)	12 (d)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	92
2021/19	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2021/L.28 and E/2021/SR.12)	11 (b)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	93
2021/20	Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	95
2021/21	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	109
2021/22	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	111
2021/23	Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	115
2021/24	Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	118
2021/25	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	125

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2021/26	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2021/L.30 and E/2021/SR.13)	12 (h)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	129
2021/27	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2021/L.35 and E/2021/SR.13)	12 (f)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	133
2021/28	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	137
2021/29	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	147
2021/30	Open-source technologies for sustainable development (E/2021/L.27 and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	156
2021/31	Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2021/L.23/Rev.1 and E/2021/SR.13)	15	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	157

Decisions

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2021/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021			159
	Decision A	1	21 July 2020	159
	Decision B (E/2021/SR.2)	1	2nd plenary meeting, 25 November 2020	159
2021/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			159
	Decision A (E/2021/SR.1)	4	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	159
	Decision B (E/2021/SR.3)	4	3rd plenary meeting, 10 December 2020	164
	Decision C (E/2021/SR.5)	4	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	168
	Decision D (E/2021/SR.6 and E/2021/SR.7)	4	6th and 7th plenary meetings, 20 April 2021	169

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	Decision F (E/2021/SR.13)	4	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	177
2021/202	Provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/1)	2	21 July 2020	180
2021/203	Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of August 2020 (E/2021/L.2)	2	29 July 2020	180
2021/204	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its ninth session and provisional agenda and dates of its tenth session (E/2021/L.3)	18 (i)	18 August 2020	180
2021/205	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2021 session (E/2021/SR.1)	2	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	181
2021/206	Taking note of decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic” (E/2021/CRP.1 and E/2021/SR.1)	2	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	182
2021/207	Resolutions and decisions adopted through silence procedure from April to August 2020, pursuant to decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic” (E/2021/CRP.1 and E/2021/SR.1)	2	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	182
2021/208	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2021/L.4 and E/2021/SR.1)	19 (e)	1st plenary meeting, 14 September 2020	185
2021/209	Date of the 2020 resumed session and dates and provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2021/L.9 , as orally corrected, and E/2021/SR.2)	17	2nd plenary meeting, 25 November 2020	186
2021/210	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2021/CRP.2 and E/2021/SR.4)	17	4th plenary meeting, 15 December 2020	187

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2021/211	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2021/CRP.3 and E/2021/SR.4)	17	4th plenary meeting, 15 December 2020	192
2021/212	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2021/CRP.4 and E/2021/SR.4)	17	4th plenary meeting, 15 December 2020	194
2021/213	Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2021 session of the Council (E/2021/L.10 and E/2021/SR.5)	2	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	198
2021/214	Dates of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2021/L.11 and E/2021/SR.5)	17	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	199
2021/215	Dates of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2021/L.12 and E/2021/SR.5)	18 (g)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	199
2021/216	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2021/45/Add.1 , chap. IV, and E/2021/SR.5)	18 (h)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	199
2021/217	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its tenth session and provisional agenda and dates of its eleventh session (E/2021/46 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2021/SR.5)	18 (i)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	200
2021/218	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2020/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, E/2020/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2021/SR.5)	19 (c) and (d)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	201
2021/219	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions and provisional agenda of its thirtieth session (E/2020/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.5)	19 (c)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	201

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2021/220	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session (E/2020/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.5)	19 (d)	5th plenary meeting, 24 February 2021	202
2021/221	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2021/L.13 and E/2021/SR.6)	2	6th plenary meeting, 20 April 2021	203
2021/222	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/L.14 and E/2021/SR.6)	2	6th plenary meeting, 20 April 2021	203
2021/223	Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2021 (E/2021/L.15 and E/2021/SR.6)	17	6th plenary meeting, 20 April 2021	203
2021/224	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-third session (E/2021/24 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (c)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	203
2021/225	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda of its seventeenth session (E/2021/42 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (k)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	208
2021/226	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-sixth session (E/2021/27 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (a)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	209
2021/227	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions (A/76/38 and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (a)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	210
2021/228	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixtieth session (E/2021/26 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (b)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	210
2021/229	Statute of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/2021/26 , chap. I, sect. C, decision 59/102, and E/2021/SR.8)	19 (b)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	211
2021/230	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fifth session (E/2021/25 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (f)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	211

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2021/231	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2021/45/Add.2 , chap. I, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (h)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	213
2021/232	Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2021/44 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (g)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	214
2021/233	Dates of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (E/2021/L.17 and E/2021/SR.8)	18 (i)	8th plenary meeting, 8 June 2021	214
2021/234	Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2021/3 and E/2021/SR.9)	11 (a)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	215
2021/235	International expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence including free, prior and informed consent” (E/2021/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2021/SR.9)	19 (g)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	215
2021/236	Venue and dates of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2021/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.9)	19 (g)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	215
2021/237	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-first session (E/2021/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III, and E/2021/SR.9)	19 (g)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	215
2021/238	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2021/66 , E/2021/L.16 and E/2021/SR.9)	12 (d)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	216
2021/239	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session (A/76/25 and E/2021/SR.9)	18 (e)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	216
2021/240	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (E/2021/22 and E/2021/SR.9)	19 (f)	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	217
2021/241	Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2021/7 and E/2021/SR.9)	20	9th plenary meeting, 9 June 2021	217
2021/242	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2021/L.32 and E/2021/SR.12)	12 (e)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	217

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2021/243	Sustainable development in the Sahel (E/2021/L.33 and E/2021/SR.12)	12 (g)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	217
2021/244	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-first session (A/76/16 and E/2021/SR.12)	12 (a)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	217
2021/245	Proposed programme budget for 2022 (relevant fascicles of A/76/6 and E/2021/SR.12)	12 (b)	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	217
2021/246	Application of the non-governmental organization International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos “Alashara” for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2021/L.25 and E/2021/SR.12)	17	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	218
2021/247	Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations (E/2021/32 (Part I) , sect. I.A, draft decision I (as amended by decision 2021/246), and E/2021/SR.12)	17	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	218
2021/248	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 regular session (E/2021/32 (Part I) , sect. I.A, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.12)	17	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	250
2021/249	Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines (E/2021/15/Add.1 , sect. I, draft decision I, and E/2021/SR.12)	15	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	250
2021/250	Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (E/2021/15/Add.1 , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.12)	15	12th plenary meeting, 21 July 2021	250
2021/251	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (E/2021/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (d)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	250
2021/252	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2021/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, E/INCB/2020/1 and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (d)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	252
2021/253	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda of its thirty-first session (E/2021/30 , chap. I, sect. C, and E/2021/SR.13)	19 (c)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	252
2021/254	Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	253

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<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Meeting/date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2021/255	Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	253
2021/256	Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	254
2021/257	Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision IV, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	254
2021/258	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-fifth session (E/2021/31 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision V, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (b)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	255
2021/259	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 1 (E/2021/69 , sect. I.A, recommendation 1, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (i)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	255
2021/260	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 2 (E/2021/69 , sect. I.A, recommendation 2, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (i)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	256
2021/261	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 3 (E/2021/69 , sect. I.A, recommendation 3, and E/2021/SR.13)	18 (i)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	256
2021/262	Further deferral of the consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee” of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/2019/15/Add.2 , sect. I, draft resolution VI, and E/2021/SR.13)	15	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	257
2021/263	Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2022 (E/2021/L.34 and E/2021/SR.13)	12 (i)	13th plenary meeting, 22 July 2021	257

Resolutions

2021/1. Working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006, [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013 and [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 concerning *the* strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating that, as a principal organ of the United Nations, the Council is entitled to hold ad hoc meetings as and when needed, with full substantive support and conference services, to address urgent developments in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Acknowledging that, in scheduling its sessions, meetings and consultations, the Council would take into consideration meetings of other bodies dealing with economic, social and environmental issues to avoid unnecessary overlapping and overburdening of their agendas,

Recalling the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²

Recalling also that it was decided in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2020 forum on financing for development follow-up³ that the sixth forum would be held from Monday, 12 April, to Thursday, 15 April 2021,

Bearing in mind the possible need to adjust working arrangements in the light of the continued impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the work of the Council,

Taking into account the possible need for adjustments in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* on the following working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

- (a) The youth forum will be held on Wednesday, 7 April, and Thursday, 8 April 2021;
- (b) Dedicated management meetings will be held on Tuesday, 20 April 2021, to conduct elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary bodies of the Council and related bodies;
- (c) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Thursday, 29 April 2021;
- (d) The partnership forum will be held on Monday, 3 May 2021;
- (e) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Tuesday, 4 May, and Wednesday, 5 May 2021;
- (f) The Development Cooperation Forum will be held on Thursday, 6 May, and Friday, 7 May 2021;
- (g) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 18 May, to Thursday, 20 May 2021;
- (h) The meetings of the management segment will be held on Tuesday, 8 June, and Wednesday, 9 June 2021; and on Wednesday, 21 July, and Thursday, 22 July 2021;

¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³ See [E/FFDF/2020/3](#).

Resolutions

- (i) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held from Wednesday, 23 June, to Friday, 25 June 2021, in Geneva;
 - (j) The integration segment will be held on Friday, 2 July 2021;
 - (k) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Tuesday, 6 July, to Monday, 12 July 2021;
 - (l) The high-level segment of the Council, including the three-day ministerial segment of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Tuesday, 13 July, to Friday, 16 July 2021;
2. *Also decides* that the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2021 to July 2022 will be held on Friday, 23 July 2021.

21 July 2020

2021/2. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁴ and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁶

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960 and [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution [2019/27](#) of 23 July 2019,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

⁴ [A/75/73](#).

⁵ [E/2020/52/Rev.1](#).

⁶ See [E/2021/SR.1](#).

Resolutions

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [74/113](#) of 13 December 2019, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020, entitled “Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)”, and [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020, entitled “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19”,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;
2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

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4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide information on:

- (a) Environmental problems facing the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (b) The impact of natural disasters, such as hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and other environmental problems, such as beach and coastal erosion and droughts, on those Territories;
- (c) Ways and means to assist the Territories to fight drug trafficking, money-laundering and other illegal and criminal activities;
- (d) Illegal exploitation of the marine and other natural resources of the Territories and the need to utilize those resources for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories;

11. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

12. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the

Resolutions

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

14. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

16. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue their cooperation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the framework of the responsibilities established in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular subparagraph *d*, and to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

17. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

18. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),⁷ in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

20. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2021 session;

22. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

*1st plenary meeting
14 September 2020*

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

2021/2. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁸ and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁹

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁰

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960 and [1541 \(XV\)](#) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/2 A](#) of 14 September 2020,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

⁸ [A/76/68](#).

⁹ [E/2021/8](#).

¹⁰ See [E/2021/SR.12](#).

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Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [75/122](#) of 10 December 2020, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020, entitled “Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)”, [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020, entitled “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19”, [74/306](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled “Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”, [74/307](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled “United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19”, [75/156](#) of 16 December 2020, entitled “Strengthening national and international rapid response to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on women and girls”, and [75/157](#) of 16 December 2020, entitled “Women and girls and the response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19)”, as well as other relevant resolutions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;
2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;
5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

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6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide information on:

- (a) Environmental problems facing the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- (b) The impact of natural disasters, such as hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and other environmental problems, such as beach and coastal erosion and droughts, on those Territories;
- (c) Ways and means to assist the Territories to fight drug trafficking, money-laundering and other illegal and criminal activities;
- (d) Illegal exploitation of the marine and other natural resources of the Territories and the need to utilize those resources for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories;

11. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

12. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

14. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

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15. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

16. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue their cooperation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the framework of the responsibilities established in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular subparagraph *d*, and to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

17. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

18. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),¹¹ in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

20. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2022 session;

22. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

*12th plenary meeting
21 July 2021*

2021/3. New strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General entitled “New strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia”,¹²

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

¹² [E/2020/12](#).

Taking note also of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia documents on progress in the reform of the Commission¹³ and on the proposed programme plan for 2021,¹⁴

Taking note further of Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution 335 (S-VI) of 21 December 2019, by which the Commission adopted its programme plan for 2021,

Endorses the new strategic vision of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as outlined in the note by the Secretary-General.

*1st plenary meeting
14 September 2020*

2021/4. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [74/88](#) of 13 December 2019 and [74/243](#) of 19 December 2019,

Recalling also its resolution [2019/29](#) of 23 July 2019,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [252 \(1968\)](#) of 21 May 1968, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980, [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981 and [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions [ES-10/13](#) of 21 October 2003, [ES-10/14](#) of 8 December 2003, [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁶ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁹ and affirming that these human rights instruments are applicable and must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

¹³ [E/ESCWA/S-6/14](#).

¹⁴ [E/ESCWA/S-6/16](#).

¹⁵ [A/75/86-E/2020/62](#).

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

¹⁷ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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Noting with concern that more than 70 years have passed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution [181 \(II\)](#) of 29 November 1947 and 53 years since the occupation of the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, in 1967,

Taking note, in this regard, of Palestine's accession to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions as well as other international treaties,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1544 \(2004\)](#) of 19 May 2004, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [2334 \(2016\)](#), the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative²⁰ and the Quartet road map,²¹ as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation, endangerment and depletion of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law and which, deplorably, continued during the reporting period,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Expressing alarm, in this regard, about the extremely high levels of unemployment in the Gaza Strip in particular, which remains at over 40 per cent, with youth unemployment reaching 60 per cent, exacerbated by the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the continuing negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip on economic and social infrastructure and living conditions,

Commending, despite the many constraints, including the obstacles imposed by the ongoing Israeli occupation, the efforts of the Palestinian Government to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which aims, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and stressing that such illegal measures are main sources of other Israeli violations and discriminatory policies,

²⁰ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

²¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,²²

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular by illegal armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites and agricultural lands, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,²³ and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#), and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Deploring all loss of innocent civilian life and injury to scores of civilians, and calling upon all parties to fully respect international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestine refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

²² [A/HRC/22/63](#).

²³ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

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Expressing grave concern, in particular, over the continuing crisis in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, stressing that the situation is unsustainable, as reflected in numerous reports, including the report of 26 August 2016 of the United Nations country team, entitled “Gaza: two years after”, and calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing of and injury to thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and the elderly, as well as the widespread destruction of or damage to thousands of homes and vital civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Gravely concerned about the consequent prolonged and extensive negative impact of the military operations of July and August 2014, as well as the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and of November 2012, on economic conditions, the provision of social services and the social, humanitarian and physical living conditions of the Palestinian civilian population, including the Palestine refugee population,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process, by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration and fulfilment of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths of and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, including of children, lack of proper medical care and widespread medical neglect, including for ill prisoners, with the risk of fatal consequences, and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and all reports of torture,

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Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to reform, develop and strengthen its institutions and infrastructure, emphasizing the need to preserve and further develop Palestinian institutions and infrastructure, despite the obstacles presented by the ongoing Israeli occupation, and commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Policy Agenda: National Priorities, Policies and Policy Interventions (2017–2022),

Expressing concern about the risks posed to the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, owing to the negative impact of ongoing instability and the financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government and the continued absence of a credible political horizon,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the vital assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian Government of national consensus in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza's crossing points, and Palestinian national reconciliation, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic, social and environmental conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closure system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is dire in the Gaza Strip, and also calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

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4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;²⁴

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and government institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to prevent Israeli settlers from perpetrating such illegal activities;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip, notably the provision of the electric power needed for the work of the northern Gaza emergency sewage treatment plant, and stresses in this regard the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the desalination facility project for the Gaza Strip;

11. *Calls for* the assistance necessary for the safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip, which endangers Palestinian lives and negatively impacts the environment, as well as reconstruction and development efforts, and welcomes the efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to date;

12. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including in particular in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

²⁴ See [A/49/180-S/1994/727](#), annex, entitled “Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area”, annex IV.

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13. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalls in this regard Security Council resolution [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994 and stresses the need for its implementation;

14. *Also calls for* urgent attention to the plight and the rights, in accordance with international law, of prisoners and detainees, and calls for efforts between the two sides for the further release of prisoners and detainees, and deplores the practice of withholding the bodies of those killed, and calls for the release of the bodies that have not yet been returned to their relatives, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order to ensure dignified closure in accordance with their religious beliefs and traditions;

15. *Reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#) and subsequent relevant resolutions;

16. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaytirah entrance;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

18. *Welcomes and urges* further engagement by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Special Coordinator to assist, in cooperation with concerned partners, in the efforts to address urgent infrastructure, humanitarian and economic development needs, including through the implementation of projects endorsed by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians;

19. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the continued provision of assistance commensurate with increased socioeconomic and humanitarian needs and in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

20. *Reiterates* the importance of and need for increased and renewed international efforts on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [425 \(1978\)](#), [1397 \(2002\)](#), [1515 \(2003\)](#), [1544 \(2004\)](#), [1850 \(2008\)](#) and [2334 \(2016\)](#), and the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet road map, as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

22. *Decides* to include the item entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” in the agenda of its 2022 session.

*1st plenary meeting
14 September 2020*

2021/5. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²⁵

Recalling its relevant resolutions and all other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, including its call upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, and its emphasis on the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity,

Recalling further the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,²⁶

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women²⁷ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Reaffirming the obligations of States and all parties to armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and the need to end all violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights,

Reaffirming also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,²⁸ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²⁹ the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,³⁰ and the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session,³¹ and reaffirming its commitment to their full, effective and accelerated implementation,

Reaffirming further the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, stressing the importance of women’s equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and

²⁵ [E/CN.6/2019/6](#).

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 48/104.

²⁸ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

²⁹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³⁰ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7 (E/2015/27)*, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

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promotion of peace and security, and welcoming in this regard the global call by international women leaders made on 1 July 2020,

Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, and its impact on women and girls,

Expressing grave concern also at the deaths of and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that civilian populations must be protected by all parties in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

Deeply concerned about violence against women and girls in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, which is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, and its pervasiveness, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce stereotypes and gender inequality and the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, reiterating the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres in all regions of the world, and re-emphasizing that violence against women and girls violates, and impairs their full enjoyment of, all human rights,

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties, and stressing the need to implement fully obligations under those instruments that protect the rights of women and girls, including during and post-conflict,

Noting also the importance of giving high priority to the swift adoption of the Family Protection Law to ensure that women and girls are protected from gender-based violence, including domestic violence,

Underlining the limitations on Palestinian jurisdiction in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which undermine the ability of the Palestinian Government to protect Palestinian women and girls in certain areas,

Noting the importance of the agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in facilitating the advancement and empowerment of women in development in line with General Assembly resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women and girls with regard to the fulfilment of their rights, and their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development of their society;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately cease all measures contrary to international law, as well as discriminatory legislation, policies and actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, and stresses that Palestinian civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by the conflict;

3. *Calls for* urgent measures to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to comply fully with their obligations, including as States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, taking fully into consideration the concluding observations as well as the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

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5. *Acknowledges* the contribution of national coalitions and committees in advancing women's rights, including those pertaining to resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), the Convention and combating violence against women;

6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Palestinian Government of a national action plan for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) as well as of initiatives at the legislative, administrative and security levels to advance women's rights, notably in relation to family law and combating violence against women;

7. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families, including those living under Israeli occupation, and recognizes the importance of integrating gender considerations across humanitarian programming by seeking to ensure the provision of access to protection and the full range of medical, legal and livelihood and psychosocial services, including services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, without discrimination, and through ensuring that women and women's groups can participate equally and meaningfully and are supported in being leaders in humanitarian action;

8. *Calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services, bearing in mind, inter alia, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³² and national priorities, in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families, in particular for addressing the humanitarian crisis and deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip;

9. *Recalls* the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, and stresses that the situation of the Palestine refugees, including women and girls, continues to be a matter of grave concern and that they continue to require assistance to meet basic health, education and living needs, pending a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution [194 \(III\)](#) of 11 December 1948;

10. *Reaffirms* the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects, and urges in this regard the intensification and acceleration of renewed international and regional diplomatic efforts and support aimed at achieving, without delay, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative,³³ the Quartet road map³⁴ and an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967;

11. *Stresses* the importance of efforts to increase the role of Palestinian women in decision-making and of their equal and meaningful participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and encourages Member States and observer States as well as the United Nations system to ensure systematic attention to, recognition of and support for the crucial role of Palestinian women at all levels by, inter alia, promoting women's capacity, leadership, participation and engagement in political, economic and humanitarian decision-making and by improving the gender balance in senior civilian government positions and in security functions;

³² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³³ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

³⁴ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report, and to include information on the gender-specific impact of the occupation and the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan to the Economic and Social Council at its 2021 session.

*1st plenary meeting
14 September 2020*

2021/6. Programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2022–2024

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2020/14 of 17 July 2020, entitled “Outcome of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests”,

Adopts the programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2022–2024, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

Annex

Programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for its seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sessions

Table 1

Seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2022 (policy session)

Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

1. Thematic priorities for the biennium 2021–2022: selected global forest goals and associated targets in accordance with the sixteenth session of the Forum and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the sixteenth session
2. Other policy session items and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the sixteenth session
 - (a) New announcements of voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Updates by stakeholders and partners on activities in support of the thematic priorities
 - (i) Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its workplan
 - (ii) Regional and subregional organizations and processes
 - (iii) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic community
 - (c) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022 and international forest-related developments

Resolutions

Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

(d) Implementation of the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including activities regarding the International Day of Forests 2022

(e) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

(f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting: consideration of the proposed refinements to the format for the next round of voluntary national reporting on progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions

(g) Preparations for the midterm review in 2024 of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives, including the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

3. Forum trust fund

4. Emerging issues

Table 2

Eighteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2023 (technical session)

Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

1. Thematic priorities for the biennium 2023–2024: selected global forest goals and associated targets

2. Other technical session items

(a) Contributions of members of the Forum to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: new announcements of voluntary national contributions; updates on voluntary national contributions and their follow-up related to the thematic priorities

(b) Contributions of and enhanced cooperation with partners to achieving the thematic priorities

(i) Contributions of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, its member organizations and the United Nations system to achieving the thematic priorities; progress on the workplan of the Partnership

(ii) Contributions of regional and subregional organizations and processes to achieving the thematic priorities

(iii) Contributions of major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic community, to achieving the thematic priorities; progress on major group workplans

(c) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2023 and international forest-related developments

(d) Implementation of the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including activities regarding the International Day of Forests 2023

(e) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

(f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting: voluntary national reporting; global core set of forest-related indicators; preparations for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025

Resolutions

Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

(g) Preparations for the midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

3. Forum trust fund

4. Emerging issues

Table 3

Nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2024 (policy session)

Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

1. Thematic priorities for the biennium 2023–2024: selected global forest goals and associated targets in accordance with the eighteenth session of the Forum and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the eighteenth session

2. Other policy session items and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the eighteenth session

(a) New announcements of voluntary national contributions

(b) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2024 and international forest-related developments

(c) Midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests³⁵

3. High-level segment

4. Adoption of the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028

2021/7. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,³⁶ and recalling its resolutions on the subject matter, including resolutions 2011/6 of 14 July 2011, [2012/24](#) of 27 July 2012, [2013/16](#) of 24 July 2013, [2014/2](#) of 12 June 2014, [2015/12](#) of 10 June 2015, [2016/2](#) of 2 June 2016, [2017/9](#) of 7 June 2017, [2018/7](#) of 12 June 2018, [2019/2](#) of 6 June 2019 and [2020/9](#) of 2 July 2020,

³⁵ In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/33](#), the components of the international arrangement on forests are the Forum, the secretariat, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Forum trust fund. The midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests will be guided by section XII of Council resolution [2015/33](#) and section IV of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,³⁷ the 2005 World Summit,³⁸ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals³⁹ and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁴⁰ as well as the recognition of the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls expressed at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,⁴¹ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,⁴² the third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴³ the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴⁴ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,⁴⁵ the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)⁴⁶ and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming further that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming further that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁴⁷ and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁴⁸ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁴⁹ and for catalysing progress, where applicable, on the outcomes of their reviews, as well as in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and its subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security,

Recalling that mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels; it is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated, and recalling also that it does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes or positive legislation, nor does it substitute for gender units or focal points,

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the important roles played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, taking note of the agreed conclusions and decisions of the Commission related to the promotion and monitoring

³⁷ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³⁸ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

³⁹ See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

⁴⁰ See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

⁴¹ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴² See General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁴³ See General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁴⁴ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴⁵ See General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁴⁶ See General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

⁴⁷ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁴⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and reaffirming the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its sixty-fourth session,⁵⁰

Recalling General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly emphasized that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and called upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking, and, drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context, and ensuring that gender equality expertise is available throughout the United Nations development system at all levels,

Reaffirming the central role and the importance of the active and full participation of national Governments in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or equivalent planning framework, in order to enhance national ownership and achieve full alignment of operational activities with national priorities, challenges, planning and programming, and in this sense encouraging national Governments to consult with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling the section of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010 entitled “Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women”,

Recognizing that, in the process of gender mainstreaming, it is important to address the issue of harassment in the workplace, including sexual harassment, bearing in mind that it impedes the achievement of gender parity in the United Nations system and can have a negative impact on the achievement of gender equality,

Recognizing also the efforts undertaken by the United Nations entities to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and that sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel has a negative impact on the credibility of the United Nations and can undermine the efforts to effectively mainstream a gender perspective,

Reiterating its serious concern that, while some progress has been made in achieving gender parity in the United Nations system, especially at the senior and policymaking levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, progress remains insufficient, with negligible improvement in some parts of the system, and taking note with appreciation of the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, and in this regard taking note of the system-wide strategy on gender parity launched in September 2017,

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

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Welcoming the updated United Nations system accountability frameworks for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, launched in June 2018, consisting of the second phase of the System-wide Action Plan (System-wide Action Plan 2.0) and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard,

Noting that increased investments and attention to results continue to be needed in the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard to address persistent structural areas of weakness, including the unequal representation of women and men, resource allocation and capacity assessment, to ensure their successful implementation,

Noting also the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality in 2018 to review and track United Nations budgets and expenditures across the United Nations system and make recommendations on how resources for gender equality may be meaningfully allocated,

Recognizing the potential adaptability of the methodology of the System-wide Action Plan to relevant national institutions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵¹ and the recommendations contained therein, and appreciates that it continues to include comprehensive and systematic system-wide data collection and evidence-based analysis, allowing for comprehensive follow-up on progress made throughout the United Nations system in the implementation of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on gender mainstreaming;

2. *Urges* the United Nations system, taking into consideration the extraordinary circumstances due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes, including in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵² at the global, regional and country levels;

3. *Stresses* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for advocating, coordinating and monitoring progress in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the overall substantive normative, operational and programmatic work within the United Nations system, and looks forward to its continued role;

4. *Also stresses* the need for the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, as well as other existing inter-agency networks and coordinating bodies, including the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and its working mechanisms at the global and regional levels, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Finance and Budget Network of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, to continue, as appropriate, to take concrete actions to further promote gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system and to take increased responsibility for the implementation of relevant performance indicators of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard;

5. *Welcomes* the important and continued extensive work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations, recognizes its role in leading, coordinating and

⁵¹ [E/2021/52](#).

⁵² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women as established by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/289](#), and also recognizes the role of UN-Women in assisting Member States, upon their request, in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at the international, regional, national and local levels;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the capacity of UN-Women, including through adequate and sustainable funding, to carry out its mandates for normative support, coordination and operational functions, inter alia, for coordinating the United Nations system in the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver results for women and girls and the monitoring of progress with sex-disaggregated data and robust accountability systems;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels, in accordance with previous Economic and Social Council resolutions and General Assembly resolutions [64/289](#) and [75/233](#), commensurate with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, bearing in mind its universal nature and that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is essential for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including by:

(a) Ensuring, where relevant, that corporate and country-level strategic documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or equivalent planning framework in accordance with programme countries' priorities, mainstream a gender perspective through a dedicated gender equality outcome as well as the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of all women across all other Sustainable Development Goal-related outcome areas (twin-track approach);

(b) Supporting the application of a gender perspective in the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks and evaluations, and continuing to promote more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring and reporting on progress on gender equality, the impact of the promotion of gender equality and the use of common indicators on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, taking into account the situation of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and those in vulnerable situations;

(c) Fully implementing the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and enhancing the consistency and accuracy of reporting in order to achieve full annual reporting on results by the entire United Nations system, and continuing to promote the institutionalization of transparency and robust accountability systems, as well as implementing the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard);

(d) Ensuring that gender equality policies of United Nations entities, when established, are kept up to date and aligned with their strategic and programmatic priorities, as well as the performance indicators of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0, and are reflected in the results-based frameworks;

(e) Increasing investments to address issues in critical areas of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard, including policy development, strategic planning, resource tracking and allocation, the equal and

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meaningful participation and representation of women and men, including organizational culture, and capacity development and assessment;

(f) Enhancing standards and methodologies for the use of the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels in order to improve the systematic collection, analysis, dissemination and use of accurate, reliable, transparent and comparable data and statistics and, where applicable and with due respect for confidentiality, open data and statistics related to achieving gender equality, disaggregated by, inter alia, income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

(g) Increasing the investment in and focus on outputs and outcomes relating to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through enhanced common budgetary frameworks, gender-responsive planning and budgeting, common methodologies for reporting on contributions to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, joint funding mechanisms, including pooled funding, and joint resource mobilization efforts;

(h) Collaborating with UN-Women to harmonize gender marker systems to allow for comparability and aggregation to set and meet financial targets on resources to be allocated for this purpose and to assess the resource deficits for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, also in the context of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework common budgetary frameworks;

(i) Ensuring, as appropriate, that the United Nations Sustainable Development Group guides and supports United Nations country teams on mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, that all regional United Nations Sustainable Development Groups develop and maintain dedicated expertise on gender mainstreaming so as to provide integrated and coherent support to United Nations country teams, and that country-level coordination mechanisms, including gender theme groups or their equivalents, are fully empowered through clear mandates, capacity and sufficient resources to provide strategic support and advice to United Nations country teams in enhancing their gender mainstreaming efforts;

(j) Assessing and addressing persistent capacity gaps on gender mainstreaming and using existing resources to assist in the development and application of a range and combination of different measures, including unified training modules on gender mainstreaming and on results-based management, in support of programming for gender equality;

(k) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, including by supporting, upon the request of Member States, capacity-building for government institutions and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into legislation, policies and programmes in relation to national gender equality priorities, including those addressing COVID-19 response and recovery;

(l) Continuing to include gender equality networks in planning and programme implementation, as well as continuing to build strategic partnerships with relevant actors, including civil society and women's organizations, as appropriate;

(m) Continuing to achieve and, where appropriate, strengthening efforts to achieve gender parity, including through the implementation of the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity, in appointments in the Professional and higher categories within the United Nations system at the headquarters, regional and country levels, inter alia, in appointments of resident coordinators, humanitarian coordinators, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and other high-level posts, including, as appropriate, through the application of temporary special measures, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in full compliance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation, with due regard to the representation of women from developing countries;

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(n) Ensuring that managers provide strong leadership and support to promote and advance gender mainstreaming, and leveraging the leadership and convening role of resident coordinators, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 75/233, to address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as an integral part of the work of United Nations country teams, including through common country programming processes, joint initiatives, collective advocacy and strengthening of the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities across sectors;

(o) Strengthening collaboration and coordination among United Nations staff working on gender equality and gender focal points to ensure systematic gender mainstreaming across the work of the United Nations in development, peace and security, and human rights, as well as in humanitarian action and in technical and non-technical areas of work where gaps and challenges remain;

(p) Continuing to work closely with the humanitarian coordinators to integrate a gender perspective into all facets of humanitarian action and ensure the equal promotion and protection of human rights for all, with equitable access to services;

(q) Continuing to make efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel in order, inter alia, to support the effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

(r) Promoting strategic advocacy and coherent communications on gender equality issues within United Nations country teams;

(s) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention and resources to mainstreaming a gender perspective in their plans and activities, including through enhanced reporting on results and measures to be taken to improve compliance with the performance indicators of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0;

8. *Requests* the United Nations system, in particular UN-Women, in consultation with Member States, to address the issue of sustainable resourcing for the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to support UN-Women in this regard;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations system to continue and increase support to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and all national entities, in accordance with their functions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that recruitment strategies, promotion and retention policies, career development, anti-harassment and sexual harassment policies, human resources and succession planning, work/family policies, management and institutional culture and mechanisms for managerial accountability accelerate the achievement of gender parity and, in this regard, to coordinate with the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services in addressing these issues;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2022 session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on accountability of the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels and on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/8. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005, 2006/18 of 26 July 2006, 2008/19 of 24 July 2008, 2010/10 of 22 July 2010, 2012/7 of 26 July 2012, 2014/3 of 12 June 2014, 2016/6 of 2 June 2016, 2018/3 of 17 April 2018 and 2019/4 of 6 June 2019 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/161 of 22 December 1995 on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, the outcome of the World Summit⁵³ and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly,⁵⁴

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and stressing the importance of the implementation of this ambitious new Agenda,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, as well as its follow-up resolution 72/305 of 23 July 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, by which it decided that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, should assist the Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and should advise the Council thereon,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 75/151 of 16 December 2020, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission to continue to address, as part of its mandate, inequality in all its dimensions, in the context of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and invited the Commission to emphasize the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,⁵⁵ and the World Programme of Action for Youth,⁵⁶ the objectives of the International Year of the Family and their follow-up processes and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,⁵⁷ as well as the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁵⁸ and other relevant key instruments, as well as the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, are mutually reinforcing to the advancement of social development for all,

⁵³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁵⁵ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution 68/3.

⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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Recognizing also the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

Recalling that the Council needs to consider and take steps towards the rationalization of its agenda, with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, serving as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues and in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, continues to have the primary responsibility to review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and shall advise the Council thereon;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the Commission will contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁹ within its existing mandate, by supporting the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on sustainable development on progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, reflecting the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, while engaging all relevant stakeholders and feeding into and being aligned with the cycle of the high-level political forum, according to the organizational arrangements established by the General Assembly and the Council;

3. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), in which the Assembly stipulated that, inter alia, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council shall adopt their own respective themes, aligned with the main theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, while continuing to address issues or a theme necessary to discharge their other functions;

4. *Also recalls* that the Commission considers one priority theme at each session on the basis of the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and its linkages to the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, proposing an action-oriented resolution with recommendations to the Council in order to contribute to its work;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision that, in selecting its priority themes, the Commission shall consider, in addition to the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the 2030 Agenda, the programme of work of the Council and the main theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of the Council;

6. *Requests* the Commission to adopt a multi-year programme of work, subsequent to the review of General Assembly resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016, when considering the future organization and methods of work of the Commission at its sixty-first session, to allow for predictability and adequate time for preparation;

7. *Decides* that the priority theme for the sixtieth session of the Commission, which shall allow it to contribute to the work of the Council, will be “Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda”;

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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8. *Also decides* that the Commission shall adopt a decision at its sixtieth session to establish the priority theme for its sixty-first session, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

9. *Invites* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the relevant specialized agencies, regional commissions, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions to present their relevant activities and reports, which may contribute to the advancement of the priority theme, including by participating in interactive dialogues with Member States and relevant stakeholders;

10. *Invites* the Bureau of the Commission to continue to propose interactive dialogues, such as high-level events and ministerial and expert workshops that engage Member States and relevant stakeholders, so as to encourage dialogue and enhance the impact of its work, including by addressing the implementation of, follow-up to and review of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Reaffirms* its decision to promote efficiency in its work through the biennialization of the resolutions of the Commission, with a view to strengthening the resolution on the priority theme, eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Council and the General Assembly;

12. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in line with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

13. *Decides* that the Commission shall keep its methods of work under review, including as related to the timing and number of working days of its sessions, at its sixty-first session in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work of the Council, in line with the outcome of the General Assembly review of the strengthening of the Council and the process of repositioning the United Nations development system.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/9. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,⁶⁰ and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world”, held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,⁶¹ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶² and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶³ and reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,⁶⁴

⁶⁰ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶¹ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

⁶² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁶³ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution [57/2](#).

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa⁶⁵ and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,⁶⁶ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁶⁷

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, containing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming further Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, and the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of Agenda 2063, in which flagship projects, priority areas and policy measures to support the implementation of the continental development framework were outlined and form the strategic framework for Africa's inclusive growth and sustainable development and optimization of the use of the continent's resources for the benefit of all its people,

Recalling the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, on the theme "Strengthening the African family for inclusive development in Africa", held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, and the first session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, on the theme "Social protection for inclusive development", held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 April 2015, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014) and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and noting the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa in January 2016,

Acknowledging the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena, and underscoring in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda,

⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#), para. 68.

⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [63/1](#).

⁶⁷ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016, entitled “Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa’s Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027”, and welcoming in this regard the signing on 27 January 2018 of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation and monitoring of and reporting on both Agendas through joint activities and programmes,

Acknowledging that the attainment of the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 is critical to ensuring a high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens of Africa through income security, jobs and decent work, poverty and hunger eradication, inequality reduction, social security and protection floors, particularly for persons with disabilities, modern, affordable and liveable habitats and quality basic services, healthy and nourished citizens with access to health care, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, full gender equality in all spheres of life and engaged and empowered youth and children,

Recalling the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa adopted by the African Union, which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms aimed at promoting economic and social development and reducing poverty on the continent through the implementation of integrated regional infrastructure networks,

Recalling also the convening of the third session of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, in Addis Ababa from 1 to 5 April 2019, during which ministers tasked the African Union Commission with drafting a Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Citizens to Social Protection and Social Security, as well as a Social Agenda 2063,

Noting with concern the continued high prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, as well as violence and other harmful practices against children, including female genital mutilation, and reaffirming in this regard the Africa-wide campaign to end child marriage in Africa, launched at the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, the Southern African Development Community Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage and the endorsement by the Pan-African Parliament in August 2016 of a ban on female genital mutilation,

Recognizing that, after the latest global financial crisis, the global economy is still facing difficult macroeconomic conditions, low commodity prices, subdued trade growth and volatile capital flows, that, notwithstanding the impact of the financial crisis, financial flows and the share of developing countries in world trade have continued to increase, that these advances have contributed to a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty, and that, despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges and some have fallen further behind, emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership programme, and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

Recognizing also that investments in people, especially in their social protection, health-inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all, are essential to enhancing productivity in all sectors, including agriculture, and thereby key to sustainable and equitable growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities for all, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Recalling the outcome of the high-level meeting of the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly on universal health coverage, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,⁶⁸ in which it reiterated, inter alia, the importance of scaling up the global effort to leave no one behind and to build a healthier world for all, as well as accelerating efforts towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all throughout the life course,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the enjoyment of all human rights, will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is crucial, and in this regard recalling the adoption, at the second ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, in Maputo on 11 July 2003, and the African Women’s Decade (2010–2020), commending the adoption of the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment at the third session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 11 May 2018, and commending also the adoption of the New African Women’s Decade (2020–2030) as the Decade of Women’s Financial and Economic Inclusion at the thirty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa on 10 February 2020,

Recognizing also that the lack of access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation contributes to slow progress in reducing Africa’s disease burden, particularly among the poorest populations, in both rural and urban areas, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people’s health, poverty reduction efforts, economic and social development and the environment, in particular water resources,

Reiterating the importance of strengthening policy and programmatic linkages between public health, pollution control, climate action, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem integrity, socioeconomic equity, inclusiveness and prosperity as one of the most effective strategies for Africa’s post-COVID-19 recovery,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and its advancement, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, and bilateral donors have provided substantial full debt relief to 30 African countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their public debt, improved their debt management, boosted their social spending and reduced their poverty level,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by the international community and an enabling international economic environment, reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conferences on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,⁶⁹

Underscoring that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and

⁶⁸ General Assembly resolution 74/2.

⁶⁹ See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex; and General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, and resolution 69/313, annex.

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recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels,

Concerned that the current COVID-19 crisis is likely to reverse decades of progress in social development, leaving more people behind and that it has also had a negative impact on the abilities of Governments to realize the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, stressing that at this critical moment in the decade of action to deliver the Goals by 2030 the visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to addressing emerging global challenges, and recalling that social policies have a key role to play in addressing the immediate effects of crises,

Deeply concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic, owing to its severe disruptions to societies, economies, employment, global trade, supply chains and travel, and agricultural, industrial and commercial systems, is having a devastating impact on sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including on poverty eradication, livelihoods, ending hunger, food security and nutrition, education, environmentally sound waste management and access to health care, especially for the poor and people in vulnerable situations and in countries in special situations and those countries most affected, and is making the prospect of achieving all Sustainable Development Goals more difficult, including eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030, ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition,

Determined to address the COVID-19 pandemic through a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation among States, peoples and generations that enhances the ability and resolve of States and other relevant stakeholders to fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷⁰
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;
3. *Takes note* of the strengthening of the African Peer Review Mechanism through the decision of the Assembly of the African Union to make the Mechanism an organ of the African Union in line with article 5, paragraph 2, of its Constitutive Act,⁷¹ and welcomes the progress that has been achieved in implementing the Mechanism;
4. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its first 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;
5. *Takes note* of the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework for the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063 by Africa's regional economic communities, the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the African Symposium on Statistical Development, as well as the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, both of which have fostered convergence in the monitoring and evaluation of the first 10-year implementation plan and the Sustainable

⁷⁰ E/CN.5/2021/2.

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

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Development Goals, as well as a unified implementation and monitoring plan for Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and notes the incorporation of the first 10-year implementation plan into national planning frameworks by 42 countries;

6. *Welcomes* the adoption of the governance structures of the African Union Development Agency, the implementing mechanism for the African Union Agenda 2063 development strategy, during the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Executive Council of the African Union, held in Niamey on 4 and 5 July 2019, and whose mission is to foster the development of the continent through effective and integrated planning, coordination and implementation of Agenda 2063 with Member States, regional economic communities and pan-African institutions by leveraging partnerships and technical cooperation;

7. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of all women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the African Union Commission, which have resulted in the launch of national campaigns to end child, early and forced marriage in 24 countries, the adoption of the African Common Position on the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa and its extension for a five-year period from 2019 to 2023, and the endorsement by the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa in February 2019 of the continental initiative to be known as "Saleema: African Union Initiative on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation", in partnership with the United Nations;

9. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the launch, on 24 August 2018 in Addis Ababa, by the African Union Commission, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Telecommunication Union, of the African Girls Can Code Initiative (2018–2022), which is aimed at enhancing the mastering of information and communications technology for girls and women and, therefore, increasing their contribution to Africa's innovation in that sector;

10. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa in support of regional and continental integration with a focus on the movement of people and goods (the Move Africa initiative), through the "traffic light system", which has been operationalized at four pilot "one-stop border posts";

11. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes with appreciation the entry into force on 30 May 2019 of the agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area, which aims to boost intra-African trade and continental integration and which has, to date, gathered 54 signatures and 35 ratifications from member States;

12. *Recalls* the African Union Road Map on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth and the first five-year priority programme on employment, poverty eradication and inclusive development 2017, and welcomes the declaration by the African Union of the period from 2018 to 2027 as the African Decade for Technical, Professional and Entrepreneurial Training and Youth Employment, with a focus on the creation of decent jobs for youth and women, aimed at achieving more inclusive growth and sustainable poverty eradication;

13. *Notes* the decision of the Heads of State and Government at the thirty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union to declare 2021 as the Year of the Arts, Culture and Heritage;

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14. *Urges* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁷² encourages States parties to review its implementation, committing to making the Convention an effective instrument for deterring, detecting, preventing and countering corruption and bribery, prosecuting those involved in corrupt activities and recovering and returning stolen assets to their country of origin, as appropriate, encourages the international community to develop good practices on asset return, expresses support for the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urges the updating and ratification of regional conventions against corruption, and strives to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows;

15. *Calls upon* African Governments to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa, to demonstrate the commitment of Member States to the dignity, empowerment and rights of persons with disabilities and older persons across the continent;

16. *Notes* that health is a precondition, an indicator and an outcome of sustainable development and that, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, robust efforts are needed to integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, and therefore takes note of the declaration of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its thirty-second ordinary session, in which it committed to supporting and enhancing the reform of the health sector through adopting the health in all policies approach in order to achieve universal health coverage and curb the outbreak of major diseases in Africa and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the revised Africa Health Strategy for the period 2016–2030, which was endorsed by the Assembly of the African Union in 2016, with the main objectives of strengthening health systems, improving performance, increasing investments in health, improving equity, addressing social determinants of health to reduce priority disease burdens by 2030 and helping member States to more effectively manage the risks of disasters in a more systematic manner;

18. *Urges* African Governments to fast-track the implementation of the revised Africa Health Strategy, which provides umbrella guidance for the development of the African Regional Nutrition Strategy, the Maputo Plan of Action 2016–2030 for the Operationalization of the Continental Policy Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS and Tuberculosis and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030, welcomes the Declaration on Universal Access to Immunization as a Cornerstone for Health and Development in Africa adopted by African Ministers of Health in 2016, and the 2017 declaration on committing to accelerate implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005),⁷³ and also urges African Governments to achieve ambitious targets, a business case and strategic priorities to end the three diseases as a public health threat by 2030;

19. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard recalls the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, welcomes the fact that 52 African countries have since integrated the objectives of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa into their national strategies, notes the decision of the African Union to restrengthen the Campaign during the period 2021–2030, and urges the pursuit and implementation of commitments to improve maternal and child health;

⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁷³ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

20. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2016 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,⁷⁴ and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an Africa free of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, by addressing the needs of all, in particular those of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to significantly scale up efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

21. *Also takes note* of the decision of the African Union to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa from 2016 to 2020 and to use the year 2021, which marks the twentieth anniversary of the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, as an opportunity to undertake a critical review of the situation and the consequences of these diseases in Africa, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform from which to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with relevant international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support the efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the Road Map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

22. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including by providing support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of disease, including outbreaks of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

23. *Encourages* Member States to continue to provide international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries, particularly African countries, in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies, and notes the strategy of the African Ministers' Council on Water for the period 2018–2030, launched for the achievement of the African Water Vision 2025, Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals;

24. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including

⁷⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/266](#), annex.

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non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

26. *Further emphasizes* that the poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure productive employment creation and decent work for all, to promote quality education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

27. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

28. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in inclusive, equitable and quality education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

29. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, with due regard to the sustainable management and use of natural resources, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

30. *Encourages* African countries to continue to foster political stability, promote peace and security and strengthen the governance, policy and institutional environment in order to enhance the prospects for inclusive and sustainable development, and to develop an enabling environment for the private sector to contribute to sustainable economic transformation and the creation of productive employment and decent work for all;

31. *Stresses* that the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty hinge on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance commitments and use such assistance effectively and facilitate the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, and also stresses that the resolution of unsustainable debt situations is critical for heavily indebted poor countries, while remittances have become a significant source of income and finance for receiving economies and their contribution to the achievement of sustainable development;

32. *Notes* that preliminary data in 2019 show a slight increase of 1.3 per cent in real terms compared to 2018 of the net bilateral aid flows from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee to Africa;

33. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges

all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

34. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development and that, in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders, and therefore requests those stakeholders to ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries, while also acknowledging that official development assistance and other concessional finance is still important for a number of these countries and has a role to play for targeted results, taking into account the specific needs of these countries;

35. *Also recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the resolution of challenges faced by developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including in Africa, to independently achieving sustainable development;

36. *Further recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

37. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to realign the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa to deal with the major themes of both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Mechanism in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of the financing necessary to support the implementation of its activities;

38. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen the capacity of subnational and national statistical systems in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and of the implementation of commitments for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals at the local, national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations, including the United Nations system, and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

39. *Takes note* of the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024, which aims to have an impact across critical sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment, health, infrastructure development, mining, security and water;

40. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of sustainable agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase the access of smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote rural-urban linkages through small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

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41. *Urges* African Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

42. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for the alignment of external funding;

43. *Welcomes* progress made in addressing issues such as food security through the adoption of a resolution on the development of a model law on food security and nutrition in Africa in October 2018 by the Pan-African Parliament, and the development of a technical cooperation project to incorporate indigenous crops into the African nutritious food basket for improved food security and nutrition, and notes the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa;

44. *Reaffirms* that among the objectives of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017, are maintenance of the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade and support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, for the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals and their objective of leaving no one behind;

45. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing productive employment, generating decent work for all, particularly those who are vulnerable, including women and young people, and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

46. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of adequate human resources development, including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including policy coherence, coordination and implementation, as well as planning, management and monitoring capacities;

47. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, including efforts to realize girls' right to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education, and takes note of continental initiatives such as the African Union International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa, which implemented activities in line with its strategic plan for the period 2018–2020 and officially launched the Africa Educates Her campaign on 11 September 2020, a rallying call to get girls back to school;

48. *Urges* African countries and development partners to meet the needs of young people and empower them, in particular by tackling the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of quality education, skills training and entrepreneurship programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas, and in this regard takes note of the launch at the Pan African Youth Forum on the theme "Africa unite for youth: bridging the gap and reaching African youth", held in Addis Ababa from 24 to 27 April 2019, of the African Union 1 million by 2021 initiative, which targets direct investments in millions of African youth on four key

elements, namely employment, entrepreneurship, education and engagement, through leveraging partnerships and private sector opportunities;

49. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the General Assembly to bridging digital and knowledge divides, recognizes that its approach must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements of the quality of such access and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

50. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

51. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments, in collaboration with the United Nations system, in order to realize a demographic dividend, while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

52. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

53. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for sustainable development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

54. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

55. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012, which can serve as a guideline for social investment;

56. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the African Union and its New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa;

57. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on advocacy and communication to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership, and urges the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

58. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include social dimensions of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

59. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership and give due consideration to Agenda 2063 of the African Union at its sixtieth session;

60. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 74/301 of 3 September 2020, entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support”, to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its sixtieth session, an action-oriented report with recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies in regard to the social dimensions of the New Partnership, Agenda 2063 and its links with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, taking into account current processes related to social development in Africa.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/10. Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 2020/212 of 18 June 2020, in which it decided that the priority theme of the 2021 session of the Commission for Social Development would be “Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all”,

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development⁷⁵ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session⁷⁶ constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels, and encouraging the continued global dialogue on social development issues,

Welcoming the progress made towards the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action through concerted action at the national, regional and global levels, and expressing deep concern that, more than 20 years after the convening of the World Summit for Social Development, progress has been slow and uneven, and major gaps remain, and further welcoming the convening of the joint informal high-level meeting of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, on 1 December 2020,

⁷⁵ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030 with a view to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first, and its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020 on international cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19, [74/306](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled “Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”, and [74/307](#) of 11 September 2020, entitled “United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19”,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [74/4](#) of 15 October 2019, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly”,

Recalling further the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁷⁷ which, inter alia, recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself or herself and his or her family, the right to work, the right to social security and the right to education, and noting the relevance of these provisions to the formulation of social policies, including family-oriented social protection policies and measures,

Noting the important work undertaken by the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has led to the formulation of global indicators, including on social protection,

Recognizing the particular relevance of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work⁷⁸ for a socially just transition towards sustainable development, and recalling General Assembly resolution [73/327](#) of 25 July 2019, by which the Assembly decided to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour,

Reaffirming that the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas,

Reaffirming also the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its first 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development⁷⁹ and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

⁷⁷ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁷⁸ [A/73/918](#), annex.

⁷⁹ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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Recalling the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights⁸⁰ adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11,⁸¹ as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate, and encouraging States to implement the guiding principles,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on physical and mental health and the loss of life and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, which is reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all its Goals and targets, and recognizing also that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Stressing that at this critical moment in the decade of action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 the visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to addressing emerging global challenges, and recalling that social policies have a key role to play in addressing the immediate effects of socioeconomic crises and in the design of recovery strategies,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, submitted to the Secretary-General on 10 June 2019, and further taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for digital cooperation”, presented on 11 June 2020,

Recognizing that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies, stressing the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divides, including both between and within countries, the rural-urban digital divide, the gender digital divide, and between youth and older persons, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for all, including for persons with disabilities,

Stressing the urgent need to close digital divides, including with regard to such issues as the affordability of information and communications technologies and the Internet, and to ensure that the benefits of information and communications technologies, including new technologies, are available to all,

Recalling the commitment to significantly increasing access to information and communications technologies and striving to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries, and noting the many efforts to help to bridge digital divides and expand access, including the Connect 2030 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology, including Broadband, for Sustainable Development,

Noting with grave concern that almost half of the world’s population, especially women and girls and people in vulnerable situations, as well as more than four in five people in the least developed countries, do not have access to the Internet, and noting that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates inequalities caused by the digital divides, since the poorest and the most

⁸⁰ [A/HRC/21/39](#).

⁸¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

vulnerable who are the hardest hit are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

Recognizing that digital technologies have profoundly transformed society, promote innovation and offer unprecedented opportunities and that they have the potential to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda and advancing social development by ensuring access to lifelong quality education, health-care services, decent work, affordable housing, social protection, especially for those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, as well as fostering gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and recognizing also the potential of digital technologies in the practice of sport and physical activity,

Noting with concern that the people left behind in accessing technologies are typically those who can least afford it, and recognizing that a rural-urban digital divide is present across all regions, with approximately 60 per cent of the world's population without access to the Internet living in rural areas, and that already those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations are overrepresented in this population,

Recognizing the importance of digital technologies in designing, implementing and monitoring social policies, including family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment, decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

Noting with great concern the fact that a gender digital divide persists in women's and girls' access to and use of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment for women and other areas of economic and social development, and in this regard taking note of the many initiatives that focus on access, skills and leadership to promote the equal participation of women and girls in the digital age,

Recognizing that new technologies increase the demand for digital skills and competencies and that is why investment in lifelong education, digital literacy and digital skills is required, including for boosting the employability of young people and fostering the social inclusion of older persons in our societies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸²
2. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to accelerate action on all levels and by all stakeholders to fulfil the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸³ and emphasizes that the international community, through the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits adopted by the General Assembly, has reinforced, inter alia, the urgency of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, protecting the environment, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion within the United Nations development agenda, including the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁸⁴ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁸⁵ and the New Urban Agenda;⁸⁶
3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for all by ensuring that no one would be left behind and reaching the furthest behind first, and by recognizing human rights and that the dignity of the human person is fundamental;

⁸² E/CN.5/2021/3.

⁸³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁸⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

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4. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;
5. *Recognizes* that the current trajectory of economic development has led not to shared prosperity for all, but to high and rising inequalities within and among countries, in particular in least developed and developing countries, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as environmental degradation, adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, including natural disasters, drought, desertification, biodiversity loss, food shortages, water scarcity, wildfires, sea level rise and depletion of the oceans, and unsustainable consumption and production patterns;
6. *Also recognizes* that those consequences have taken a toll on social development and on people's well-being, especially those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, such as all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants;
7. *Encourages* Member States to promote affordable and equitable access to basic services, in particular quality formal and non-formal education, at all levels, including programmes that promote equality and inclusion through the affirmation of the fundamental dignity of the human person, and health-care services, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, as well as access to affordable housing, nutrition and food, and access to employment and decent work, information and communications technology and infrastructure, through advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;
8. *Stresses* the importance of developing policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by achieving and recovering economic growth, investing in human resource development, promoting technologies that generate productive employment, and encouraging self-employment, entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises;
9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting labour market policies that strengthen institutions and provide adequate labour protection to all workers, including through social dialogue, especially the most disadvantaged, including through minimum wage policies, while taking into account the role of workers' and employers' organizations, as applicable, as part of policies to boost income growth for the vast majority of workers, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of each country;
10. *Stresses* the need to address challenges faced by those working in informal or vulnerable jobs, by investing in the creation of more decent work opportunities, including providing access to decent jobs in the formal sector;
11. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies that ensure women's economic empowerment by supporting the full and productive participation of women in the labour market, including women with disabilities and those living in poverty and female heads of household, and to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, the equal sharing of responsibilities between parents, access to childcare facilities, work-family balance, including, inter alia, while caring for children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and by promoting their meaningful participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels;
12. *Invites* Member States to support the digital entrepreneurship of women, including in e-commerce, including for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to develop local solutions and relevant content and promote innovation and decent job creation;
13. *Encourages* all Member States and other relevant stakeholders to promote inclusive economic transformation in rural areas that increases productivity while ensuring productive employment and decent work, access to quality public services, reliable and appropriate social protection systems, quality and resilient infrastructure, roads and telecommunications, as well as preparedness planning for crises, and reiterates that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the important role of digital connectivity and access;

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14. *Recognizes* that nationally appropriate social protection systems for all address multiple, often interrelated and complex causes of poverty and inequality by easing the burden of certain expenditure during periods of unemployment, contributing to health-related goals, gender equality and decent work, and facilitating the full inclusion of persons with disabilities;

15. *Also recognizes* that nationally appropriate social protection systems make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are trapped in poverty and homelessness, and that promoting universal access to social services and providing nationally appropriate social protection floors can contribute to reducing inequality and poverty, addressing social exclusion and promoting inclusive economic growth, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization;

16. *Encourages* States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes for social development, to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout this process;

17. *Recognizes* the important role that families can play in combating social exclusion, and highlights the importance of investing in inclusive and responsive family-oriented policies and programmes in areas such as education, training, decent work, work-family balance, health-care services, social services, intergenerational relationships and solidarity and targeted cash transfers for vulnerable families, in order to reduce inequality and promote the well-being of all persons of all ages, as well as to contribute to better outcomes for children and other vulnerable family members in vulnerable situations and help to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

18. *Encourages* Member States to provide universal age-, disability-, gender-responsive and family-oriented social protection systems, which are key to ensuring poverty reduction, including, as appropriate, targeted cash transfers for people and families in vulnerable situations, such as when headed by a single parent, in particular those headed by women, and which are most effective in reducing poverty when accompanied by other measures, such as providing access to essential services, high-quality education and health-care services;

19. *Stresses* the need to better coordinate social protection policies and measures with poverty reduction programmes and other social policies to avoid excluding people in informal or precarious jobs;

20. *Invites* Member States, in the context of their national sustainable development frameworks and the associated integrated financing frameworks, to formulate and implement national strategies to extend social security and essential social services to all, that are responsive to shocks, sustainable in the long run and with a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and negatively affected by climate change and natural and human-made disasters, within their economic and fiscal capacities;

21. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, particularly in the context of globalization and the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, trade and development, poverty eradication and social inclusion, accordingly reaffirms its commitment to bridging the digital divide, and calls upon Member States to implement policies and to accelerate their efforts to close the digital divide, as a measure to attain the social inclusion of all, with a focus on children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and older persons, without any discrimination;

22. *Urges* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to close the digital divides and promote digital inclusion, by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, and awareness and by ensuring that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, taking into account the needs of those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations;

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23. *Also urges* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to promote digital inclusion, by implementing inclusive policies and measures that aim to tackle the challenges associated with equal access, in particular, the lack of affordability, including by, where appropriate, considering providing targeted subsidies, proportionate taxation or the provision of a basic digital basket, as well as engage in multi-stakeholder cooperation, national and regional broadband strategies, and facilitate public-private partnerships in order to significantly increase access to information and communications technology, address specific barriers to inclusion by promoting the availability and supply of information and communications technology, and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet, and also notes the potential of relevant regional and international initiatives to achieve this goal;

24. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address the lack of efficient, affordable and accessible digital technology infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas, and engaging the private sector as a relevant partner to enhance infrastructure finance and network deployment;

25. *Also encourages* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to seek to achieve universal connectivity to ensure that every person has affordable access to quality broadband Internet by 2030, including by catalysing essential partnerships, as well to apply an age-, disability-, gender-responsive and family-oriented approach to all interventions on digital technologies;

26. *Invites* Member States, in collaboration with the international community and United Nations entities, to develop, as appropriate, a holistic approach and targeted strategies and policies to address specific barriers to digital inclusion and close the digital divides, also in collaboration with other stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, science and civil society organizations, including representatives of those who face barriers to digital inclusion;

27. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to harness scientific research and expertise and realize the potential of technology and of rapid technological change to focus on, inter alia, the individual, social, educational and health implications of ageing, in particular in developing countries;

28. *Also encourages* Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to increase access of all women and girls to digital technologies to foster their education and training to enhance their digital skills and competences, as well as the productivity and mobility of women in the labour market; enhance efficiency, accountability and transparency of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure through enhanced use of information and communications technologies for the benefit of all women and girls, including for those hardest to reach and who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and work towards closing the gender digital divide and promoting equal access to information and communications technologies and to the Internet for women and girls, explore appropriate ways to address any potential negative impact of new technologies on gender equality; and ensure that programmes, services and infrastructure are adaptable and suited to technological barriers, including literacy, and reaffirms the commitment to ensuring women's full participation in decision-making processes related to information and communications technologies;

29. *Further encourages* Member States to, by 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent, including through the use of digital technologies;

30. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in engaging with and accessing new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, setting standards and technology flows, and in this regard urges all stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital

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development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

31. *Also recognizes* that domestic resources mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership and supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

32. *Reaffirms* the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and recognizes the need to take steps to significantly increase investment to close resource gaps, including through the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including public, private, domestic and international resource mobilization and allocation;

33. *Also reaffirms* that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including highly indebted poor countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

34. *Encourages* developed countries to implement their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

35. *Welcomes* the contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, and reaffirms that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, and commits itself to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

36. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

37. *Encourages* the international community to intensify development cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships, to support countries, especially developing countries, upon their request, in building their national capacity for science, technology and innovation for social development, as well as to support research networks that reach across borders, institutions and disciplines;

38. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to continue to promote the exchange of information and good practices on programmes, policies and measures that successfully reduce inequality in all its dimensions;

39. *Invites* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States in their pursuit of socially just transitions towards sustainable development and facilitate international cooperation in the field of digital technologies for developing countries, upon their request, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the common future of present and coming generations.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/11. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012, both on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the category of least developed countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration⁸⁷ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,⁸⁸

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [69/15](#) of 14 November 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”, as well as Assembly resolution [74/3](#) of 10 October 2019, by which the Assembly adopted the political declaration of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Samoa Pathway,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁸⁹ in which it was recognized that the least developed countries warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters, and recognizing the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling also its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, [2013/20](#) of 24 July 2013, [2018/27](#) of 24 July 2018 and [2020/10](#) of 2 July 2020,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

Expressing its deep concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused immense human suffering and triggered the worst economic and social crisis in generations, with the least developed countries being disproportionately affected,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session;⁹⁰

2. *Notes* the work carried out by the Committee on (a) sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development; (b) the impact of COVID-19 on the least developed country category; (c) the 2021 triennial review of the list of least developed countries; (d) the monitoring of countries that are graduating or have graduated from

⁸⁷ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁸⁹ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 13 (E/2021/33)*.

the list of least developed countries; (e) an enhanced monitoring mechanism and graduation process; (f) contributions to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; and (g) the analysis of the 2020 voluntary national reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁹¹

3. *Also notes* the limited planning, statistical and analytical capacities and the need for some least developed countries and countries recently graduated from the least developed country category to incorporate impacts of COVID-19 into national sustainable development strategies, and encourages the Committee to continue to engage with those countries so that the full extent of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 are understood, in line with the work of the Committee on sustainable development and resilient recovery from COVID-19 pandemic;

4. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-fourth session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council;

5. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution [67/221](#);

6. *Notes* that the Committee will pay special attention to the impacts of the pandemic on achieving the 2030 Agenda when monitoring graduating and recently graduated countries in the coming years, and in this context calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations entities to support the efforts of the Committee to enhance the existing monitoring mechanism;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal graduate from the list of least developed countries, notes that the Committee finds that a five-year preparatory period is necessary for all countries recommended for graduation at the 2021 triennial review to effectively prepare for a smooth transition, as those countries will need to prepare for graduation while planning for a post-COVID-19 recovery and implementing policies and strategies to reverse the economic and social damage incurred by the COVID-19 shock, recommends that the General Assembly take note of that recommendation and that finding, and also recommends that the Assembly decide that the graduations of Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal become effective five years after the Assembly takes note of the recommendations to graduate those countries;

8. *Recalls* its decision to defer the consideration of the graduation of Kiribati and Tuvalu to no later than 2021, and, recognizing the unprecedented socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, decides on an exceptional basis to defer the consideration of the graduation of Kiribati and Tuvalu to 2024;

9. *Calls upon* the Committee to continue due consultations with the countries concerned, while conducting the triennial reviews of the list of least developed countries and monitoring the countries that are graduating and have graduated from the list, and requests the Committee to include in these consultations those least developed countries whose graduation may have been deferred;

10. *Notes* that, if the General Assembly decides on a five-year preparatory period, the Committee will analyse at its 2024 triennial review whether this period has been adequate to manage the effects of COVID-19 and make any recommendation, including on whether a further extension would be necessary;

11. *Recognizes* that graduating and recently graduated countries face major challenges in addressing the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters, and the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries to promote sustainability of development progress, and encourages development and

⁹¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

trading partners of graduating and recently graduated countries to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;

12. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;

13. *Invites* least developed countries and their development and trading partners to consider the findings of the Committee on the impact of COVID-19 on the least developed country category when designing, implementing and supporting strategies and policy measures to address the impacts of COVID-19;

14. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contributions made by the Committee to the various aspects of the programme of work of the Council, reiterates its invitation for increased interactions between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue that practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate, and calls upon the Committee to continue to ensure a substantive exchange with Member States, including through a dedicated session during its twenty-fourth session in 2022, within existing resources.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/12. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2019/26](#) of 23 July 2019, [2020/21](#) of 22 July 2020 and other related resolutions on public administration and development, in which it affirmed that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration and that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Reaffirming further the outcome document, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁹²

Recalling General Assembly resolution [69/327](#) of 14 September 2015, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of freedom, human rights, national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels as central to enabling inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development,

⁹² General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

Referring to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁹³ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [75/202](#) of 21 December 2020, in which the Assembly recognized the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome digital divides, and stressing that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [69/228](#) of 19 December 2014 on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions, in which the Assembly emphasized that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [74/236](#) of 19 December 2019 on human resources development,

Referring to General Assembly resolution [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020, in which the Assembly recognized the unprecedented effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including the severe disruption to societies and economies, as well as to global travel and commerce, and the devastating impact on the livelihood of people, and reaffirmed its full commitment to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development,

Recognizing the role of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Economic and Social Council on issues related to governance and public administration, and the relevance of the work of the Committee to the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twentieth session,⁹⁴ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on building inclusive, effective and resilient institutions for sustainable recovery from the coronavirus disease pandemic and timely implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with the 2021 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

2. *Invites* the Committee to continue to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹⁵ at the centre of its work and to continue to advise the Council on how public administrations can support the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Committee to the high-level political forum, and reaffirms that the principle of leaving no one behind should be a core principle of public administration;

Building inclusive, effective and resilient institutions for sustainable recovery from the coronavirus disease pandemic and timely implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

4. *Reiterates* the critical role of institutions in the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, calls for institutions to develop more creative, flexible and integrated ways of working to this end, and notes that implementing the Goals does not necessarily require the creation of new institutions;

⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 24 (E/2021/44)*.

⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

Resolutions

5. *Recalls* the importance of a timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and urges Governments to address the structural and procedural weaknesses in institutions at all levels that may be hindering the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and pursue bold policy reforms to accelerate achievement of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development;

6. *Recognizes* that achieving sustainable development and strengthening resilience require a long-term perspective in public policymaking, together with institution-building at all levels, based on effective governance for sustainable development, as well as a steadfast commitment to promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies;

7. *Also recognizes* that public administration entities are essential partners in developing adequate institutional mechanisms and ensuring that competences, skills and behaviours in the workforce are directed to the effective implementation of mission-oriented objectives based on the Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages Governments to incorporate their work on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels into national planning processes, policies and strategies;

8. *Reaffirms* the need for pragmatic ongoing improvements in national and local governance capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements, and encourages Governments at all levels to apply the principles of effective governance for sustainable development,⁹⁶ endorsed by the Council in its resolution [2018/12](#) of 2 July 2018, to all public institutions and in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account different governance structures, national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities;

9. *Encourages* the Committee to continue to identify and review related technical guidelines to operationalize the principles, including from sectoral perspectives, and to further engage the relevant United Nations organizations, regional organizations and professional and academic communities in this regard, in an inclusive manner, together with all relevant stakeholders;

10. *Encourages* Governments to accelerate action to increase transparency and equal participation in the budgeting process, establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development, and strengthen national control mechanisms, such as supreme audit institutions, along with other independent oversight institutions, as appropriate, in auditing budget performance, and to embed commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals in budgetary and financial processes at the national and subnational levels by adopting practices to monitor and report on the use of public financial resources in support of the Goals, such as reorganizing budgets, based on programmes and activities, and mapping and tracking budgetary contributions to each Goal;

11. *Also encourages* Governments to leverage public expenditure to stimulate markets for sustainable products and services and help steer society towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and to enhance efforts to build the requisite capacity for the effective management of sustainable public procurement at all levels;

12. *Recalls* that building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels calls for a comprehensive understanding of the scope and capabilities of the public sector workforce, recognizes that new modalities of work are emerging in many countries, and encourages Governments to develop appropriate schemes for managing flexible work and contract work in the public sector, review public sector labour laws to reflect flexible work arrangements, develop protocols and guidelines for performance assessment in flexible work regimes, and accelerate efforts to enhance digital skills in the context of public sector workforce planning at both the national and subnational levels;

⁹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 24 (E/2018/44)*, chap. III, sect. B, para. 31.

13. *Welcomes* the continuing work of the Committee on building strong institutions for sustainable development in countries affected by conflict, and looks forward to the Committee's further engagement in promoting effective governance for sustainable development in such situations and its contribution to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission;

Follow-up

14. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-first session, to be held from 4 to 8 April 2022, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2022 session of the Council and the 2022 high-level political forum and to contribute to the review of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Goals;

15. *Invites* the Committee to continue to advise on approaches and practices related to the institutions, policies and arrangements being established to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, bearing in mind that the specific contexts and situations of countries differ widely, as well as to advise on making institutions effective, accountable and inclusive;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution fully into account in the work of the Organization, inter alia, in addressing gaps in research and analysis and in responding to the capacity development needs of Member States for building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in pursuit of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and support innovation and excellence in public services for sustainable development through the United Nations Public Service Awards;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution through the established working methods of the Committee.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/13. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and [2019/7](#) of 6 June 2019,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals during the biennium 2019–2020,⁹⁷

A

Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of these issues to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

⁹⁷ [E/2021/10](#).

Resolutions

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that, while the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the recommendations of the Committee on the transport of dangerous goods, further work on harmonizing these instruments is necessary to enhance safety and to facilitate trade, and recalling also that uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world continues to present serious challenges to international multimodal transport,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods⁹⁸ to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the twenty-second revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* and amendment 1 to the seventh revised edition of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria* in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2021;

(c) To make those publications available in book and electronic format and on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods;

6. *Invites* all Governments, as well as the regional commissions and organizations concerned, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide feedback to the Committee regarding differences between the provisions of national, regional or international legal instruments and those of the Model Regulations, in order to enable the Committee to develop cooperative guidelines for enhancing consistency between these requirements and reducing unnecessary impediments; to identify existing substantive and international, regional and national differences, with the aim of reducing those differences in modal treatment to the greatest

⁹⁸ See [ST/SG/AC.10/48/Add.1](#) and [ST/SG/AC.10/48/Add.2](#).

extent practical and ensuring that, where differences are necessary, they do not pose impediments to the safe and efficient transport of dangerous goods; and to undertake an editorial review of the Model Regulations and various modal instruments with the aim of improving clarity, user friendliness and ease of translation;

B

Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁹⁹ countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution [57/253](#) of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21¹⁰⁰ by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Bearing in mind further the commitment by Member States to work for the full implementation by 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals and related targets as agreed by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in particular target 12.4 related to the achievement of the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes through their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That the Economic Commission for Europe and all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have already taken appropriate steps to amend or update their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System or are considering amending them as soon as possible,

(b) That the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning,

(c) That many Member States have already issued national legislation or standards implementing the Globally Harmonized System, or allowing its application, in one or several sectors other than transport,

(d) That work on the development or revision of national legislation, standards or guidelines to implement the Globally Harmonized System continues in other countries, while in some others activities related to the development of sectoral implementation plans or national implementation strategies are being conducted or are expected to be initiated soon,

⁹⁹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁰⁰ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Resolutions

(e) That a number of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Union, Governments and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry, have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels to raise awareness in the administration, health and industrial sectors and to prepare for or support the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,

Aware that effective implementation will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

Recalling the particular significance of the Global Partnership for Capacity-building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General on the publication of the eighth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*¹⁰¹ in the six official languages of the United Nations, electronically and in book form, and its availability, together with related informational material, on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, the Commission and the United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the amendments¹⁰² to the eighth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the ninth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2021, and to make it available in book and electronic format and on the website of the Commission;

(c) To continue to make information on the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System available on the website of the Commission;¹⁰³

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the steps necessary to implement the Globally Harmonized System as soon as possible through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation and to keep them updated to take account of the recommendations made by the Committee every two years;

¹⁰¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.II.E.21.

¹⁰² [ST/SG/AC.10/48/Add.3](https://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_treaties/ST/SG/AC.10/48/Add.3).

¹⁰³ Available at <https://unece.org/ghs-implementation-0>.

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System and, where relevant, to amend their respective international legal instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System through such instruments;

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on the steps taken for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System in all relevant sectors, through international, regional or national legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines, including, when applicable, information about the transitional periods for its implementation;

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C

Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2021–2022 as contained in paragraphs 46 and 47 of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁴

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee;
2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee, calls in that regard for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, in 2023, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

*8th plenary meeting
8 June 2021*

2021/14. Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which it decided to adopt, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings,

¹⁰⁴ [E/2021/10](#).

Resolutions

Recalling also its decision 1988/103 of 5 February 1988, in which it invited the Committee on Conferences to review the provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and submit, as appropriate, its recommendations thereon to the Council,

Recalling further its resolution [2018/30](#) of 24 July 2018,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee,¹⁰⁵

Bearing in mind the review by the General Assembly of resolution [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council and the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution [67/290](#) of 9 July 2013 on the high-level political forum on sustainable development and resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level and that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Council is expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of its 2022 session, on 23 July 2021, taking into account the outcome of those reviews, and noting that the calendar will continue to be updated in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the Assembly,

1. *Decides* to approve the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2022 and 2023;¹⁰⁶

2. *Reiterates its request* to its subsidiary bodies to organize the dates of their sessions to allow for the timely issuance of their reports, recommendations and input prior to the relevant segments and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the July-to-July cycle of the Council and the relevant rules and practices relating to advance availability of documentation;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its 2023 session, under the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”, the sub-item entitled “Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields”.

9th plenary meeting
9 June 2021

2021/15. United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [54/228](#) of 22 December 1999, [55/207](#) of 20 December 2000, [55/258](#) of 14 June 2001, [55/278](#) of 12 July 2001, [58/224](#) of 23 December 2003 and [60/214](#) of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolutions 2009/10 of 27 July 2009, 2011/10 of 22 July 2011, [2013/14](#) of 23 July 2013, [2015/9](#) of 9 June 2015, [2017/5](#) of 21 April 2017 and [2019/12](#) of 7 June 2019,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution [60/214](#),¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ See [E/2021/59](#).

¹⁰⁶ [E/2021/50](#).

¹⁰⁷ [E/2021/12](#).

Resolutions

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, over the past two years, in providing high-quality learning and training opportunities to United Nations staff and to relevant partners of the United Nations system;
3. *Recognizes* the important role played by the Staff College through inter-agency capacity-building, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management;
4. *Commends* the Staff College for its ability to swiftly adapt to the challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and to efficiently serve the United Nations system by delivering relevant learning services in support of United Nations staff and partners amid the global crisis;
5. *Acknowledges* the continued efforts of the Staff College to ensure its sustainability, including through self-generated resources, and encourages the international community to strengthen its support to the College through voluntary contributions, in accordance with article VII of its statute;
6. *Reaffirms* the role of the Staff College as a catalyst for leadership development, organizational change, innovation and transformation within the United Nations system;
7. *Encourages* the Staff College to continue to develop its learning portfolio, also through course fees and contracts for services as well as through voluntary contributions, in support of a more cohesive and coherent United Nations system;
8. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full use of the services provided by the Staff College, to coordinate their learning and training activities with the Staff College and to encourage the participation of their staff in relevant Staff College courses;
9. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the Staff College by recognizing its unique inter-agency function and its demonstrated ability to build the capacity of United Nations staff and relevant partners for the effective and efficient delivery of their mandates.

*9th plenary meeting
9 June 2021*

2021/16. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2009/27 of 30 July 2009, 2011/11 of 22 July 2011, [2013/45](#) of 26 July 2013, [2017/6](#) of 21 April 2017 and [2019/13](#) of 7 June 2019,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions [62/210](#) of 19 December 2007 and section I of resolution [64/260](#) of 29 March 2010,

Welcoming the flexibility, adaptability and efforts made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in delivering its services and products to Member States, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other actors during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Resolutions

Acknowledging the alignment of the strategy of the Institute with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰⁸ and its Sustainable Development Goals and the structural reforms undertaken to organize its programme of work under the peace, people, planet and prosperity dimensions of the 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging also the significant growth in beneficiary outreach to meet the learning and other capacity needs of government officials and other stakeholders from countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as middle-income countries,

Acknowledging further the expansion of the programming of the Institute into new thematic areas, including health and nutrition, and its plans to further develop this field in the areas of universal health coverage, vaccination and immunization, mental health and good surgery practices, in partnership with the World Health Organization and other relevant stakeholders,

Noting with appreciation that the Operational Satellite Applications Programme of the Institute is celebrating its twentieth anniversary and the recommendation of the Secretary-General to recognize the Programme as the United Nations satellite centre,

Noting the continued stable overall financial situation of the Institute, and expressing its appreciation to Governments and other strategic partners that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Institute,

Noting also the contributions to the Strategic Framework Fund and non-earmarked contributions and their impact on core functions of the Institute,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁰⁹
2. *Recognizes* the effort made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and encourages the Institute to continue its innovative approaches to product and service delivery to Member States, the United Nations system and other actors;
3. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to respond to learning and other capacity needs in accordance with its mandate and the outcomes of relevant international conferences, and to continue to align and harmonize its activity with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
4. *Also encourages* the Institute to continue to develop training programming in the fields of diplomacy, international relations, sustainable development, economic cooperation, mainstreaming a gender perspective and women's empowerment, international law, including human rights, indigenous peoples, and in the use of geospatial technologies and knowledge derived from satellite imagery and relevant United Nations entities, to support evidence-based decision-making, notably in the field of disaster risk reduction;
5. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to provide voluntary non-earmarked contributions to the Institute;
6. *Welcomes* the commitment of Member States and stakeholders to continue to support the Strategic Framework Fund as a mechanism to support the implementation of the 2018–2021 strategic framework;
7. *Encourages* further voluntary contributions to the Strategic Framework Fund;

¹⁰⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁰⁹ [E/2021/49](#).

8. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to build and strengthen partnerships with all stakeholders, including United Nations system entities, the private sector, academia and civil society;
9. *Decides* to recognize the Operational Satellite Applications Programme as the United Nations satellite centre, as recommended by the Secretary General in paragraph 71 of his report;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2023 on the implementation of the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
9 June 2021*

2021/17. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies, protracted crises and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision 2021/222 of 20 April 2021, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2021 session would be “Strengthening humanitarian assistance to face the challenges of 2021 and beyond: mobilizing respect for international humanitarian law, inclusion, gender, innovation and partnerships” and that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing challenges, in particular in developing countries, caused by the unprecedented number of people affected by disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, which are adding to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality and are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian emergencies, emphasizing the need for sustained resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries, to be provided efficiently and effectively, and emphasizing also the need for development and humanitarian actors to work better together to strengthen resilience, including urban resilience, in terms of prevention, preparedness and response,

Expressing gravest concerns about the humanitarian impact of and risks posed by the short- and long-term impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including on the already significant levels of humanitarian and development needs and suffering of affected people and communities, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, and profoundly concerned by rising humanitarian assistance and protection needs including due to the increase in violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, and the significant impact on education, especially for girls, as well as high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition and rising risks of famine, loss of livelihoods, and all the negative impacts on health, including mental health, which are also exacerbated by weakened health systems, and the impacts and risks for displacement; and recognizing the compounded risks and impacts due to armed conflict, poverty, natural disasters, violence, the adverse effects of climate change, and other environmental challenges; and further recognizing the efforts and measures proposed by the Secretary-General concerning the response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Resolutions

Stressing that the COVID-19 global pandemic requires an effective global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, underscoring the importance of humanitarian assistance as a critical part of that response, and in this regard, recognizing efforts by Member States, including with regard to the provision of humanitarian assistance, in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and expressing appreciation for the efforts and support of the United Nations system, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, women-led organizations, local humanitarian actors, volunteers and other health and humanitarian organizations, and for the essential work of medical and humanitarian personnel working on the frontline of the humanitarian response in the face of the pandemic, and stressing the importance of taking the measures to ensure their protection, and expressing appreciation for the efforts of frontline and essential workers around the world, and also recognizing the comprehensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity between humanitarian and development actors, in full compliance with their respective mandates, and in this regard underlines the importance of collaboration with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over multiple years and building resilience, based on shared understanding of the context and each actor's operational strengths,

Expressing grave concern also at the unprecedented number of people affected and displaced by humanitarian emergencies, including frequently protracted displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies, which are increasing in number, scale and severity and are stretching humanitarian response capacities, recognizing the need for burden-sharing, and noting with appreciation efforts at the national and international levels that promote national capacity-building to address complex challenges in this regard,

Noting the need for increased awareness of the international community regarding the issue of internal displacement worldwide, including the situation of millions living in protracted situations of displacement, and the urgency of providing adequate humanitarian assistance to and protection for internally displaced persons, supporting host communities, addressing the root causes of displacement at an early stage, finding durable solutions for internally displaced persons in their countries and addressing possible obstacles in this regard, wherein the national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance and promote durable solutions for internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, bearing in mind their particular needs, and recognizing that durable solutions include voluntary return in safety and with dignity, as well as voluntary local integration in the areas to which persons have been displaced or voluntary settlement in another part of the country, without prejudice to the right of internally displaced persons to leave their country or to seek asylum,

Recognizing the critical role of host countries and communities, especially developing countries, in addressing the needs of affected populations in humanitarian emergencies, and reiterating the need for timely and coordinated support from the international community to hosts and affected countries to strengthen their development and resilience and strengthen national and local capacities, as appropriate, to address the humanitarian needs of affected populations in accordance with humanitarian principles,

Stressing the importance that Member States, the United Nations and other relevant actors continue to make efforts to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance based on needs, including by strengthening humanitarian response capacities, improving humanitarian coordination, improving joint needs assessments, and analysis as appropriate, prioritized, needs-based humanitarian response plans, identifying and integrating appropriate innovation into humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery, increasing transparency, reducing duplication and management costs, strengthening partnerships with local and national responders as appropriate, enhancing flexible, predictable and adequate funding and strengthening the accountability of all stakeholders,

Recognizing that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, remain acutely vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, the increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as the effects of El Niño and La Niña, environmental degradation and human and economic loss resulting from natural hazards, recognizing also the increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters, which in certain circumstances may contribute to displacement, and recognizing further the need for an improved understanding of the multidimensional nature of disaster and the adverse effects of climate change to effectively manage disaster risk, and for international cooperation, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen their resilience in this regard, including the exchange of information, experiences and best practices among countries, and noting the climate action summit convened by the Secretary-General in New York in 2019,

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹¹⁰ emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national and regional levels is critical to reducing the risk and the impact of disasters and vulnerabilities to hazards, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience, including through disaster risk reduction and preparedness, is a multidimensional process including both humanitarian and development actors support of long-term development, stressing the need for enhanced investment in building national and local capacities for multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation, particularly in developing countries, as well as investment in building regional capacities,

Recognizing, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹¹

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹¹² and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,¹¹³ and the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and the obligation of all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the continued importance of the Geneva Conventions, which include a vital legal framework for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, including the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005,¹¹⁴ as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Strongly condemning all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport, equipment and supplies, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and deploring the long-term consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned,

¹¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹¹¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2404, No. 43425.

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Strongly condemning also all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the consequences of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Strongly condemning further all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against civilian objects, in violation of applicable international humanitarian law,

Encouraging Member States and relevant humanitarian organizations to work closely with national institutions, including local governments and the private sector, as appropriate, to examine effective, context-specific ways to be better prepared for, respond to and recover from increasing emergencies in urban areas, which may have an impact on the provision of such life-saving essential services as water, energy and health care,

Expressing deep concern at all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, and noting with great concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in emergency situations and that civilians are the main victims of violations of international humanitarian law committed by parties to armed conflict, recognizing that, while women and girls are disproportionately affected, men and boys can also be victims and/or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence,

Recognizing that humanitarian emergencies may disproportionately affect women and girls and that it is essential to ensure that women are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate in leadership and decision-making processes relevant to such emergencies, including in disaster risk reduction, that the specific needs and interests of women and girls, including for education and health, are identified and safely and adequately addressed in strategies and responses, as appropriate, and that the rights of women and girls are promoted and protected in humanitarian emergencies,

Reaffirming that the specific needs and priorities, as well as capacities, of women, girls, men and boys of different ages should be identified, responded to and mainstreamed into humanitarian assistance programming at all stages in a comprehensive and consistent manner, recognizing that in humanitarian emergencies, there are specific and heightened risks to their safety, health and well-being,

Noting with grave concern that children and youth continue to lack inclusive and equitable quality education and safe school environments in situations of humanitarian emergencies, recognizing a child's right to education in emergency situations and that the impact of humanitarian emergencies on education presents development and humanitarian challenges, emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing and more efficient delivery of quality education in humanitarian emergencies, as a contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including early childhood education, as well as tertiary education, skills training and vocational education, and in this regard reaffirming that education should pursue a contribution to peace and can act as a catalyst for recovery and rebuilding and creates resilient and robust societies,

Recognizing that quality education contributes in multiple ways to building resilience of individuals, communities and institutions to respond to humanitarian emergencies by supporting and strengthening social capital, raising human capital and strengthening community knowledge regarding humanitarian response, and recognizing also that quality education can mitigate the psychosocial impacts of armed conflicts and natural disasters by providing a sense of normalcy, stability, structure and hope for the future, and in this regard emphasizing the important role that education can also play in supporting efforts in emergency situations to prevent and mitigate the impacts of all acts of violence and abuse,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of youth in humanitarian assistance, who can be drivers of innovation and creative solutions, and the need to engage them in response efforts, including through volunteer programmes,

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Recognizing further the risks that older persons face in humanitarian emergencies, that they have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and that they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning and for disaster risk reduction, and recognizing also that their particular needs should be taken into account,

Recognizing that, in humanitarian emergencies, persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected and face multiple obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance, recognizing also the need to make humanitarian action accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities, in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring non-discrimination, meaningful participation in decision-making processes, as well as cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to ensure that their needs are addressed, and in this regard recalling the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,

Recognizing also the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, including those that result in humanitarian crises, highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, in line with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly,¹¹⁵ the United Nations humanitarian system, relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other humanitarian actors in providing financial, technical and in-kind support in order to bring epidemics or pandemics under control, and recognizing also the need to strengthen local and national health systems, early reporting and early warning systems, preparedness, cross-sectoral response capacities, and resilience linked to outbreaks of infectious disease, including through capacity-building for developing countries,

Noting with great concern that millions of people are experiencing crisis levels of acute food insecurity or worse, and noting that armed conflicts, drought, poverty and volatility of commodity prices are among the factors causing or exacerbating famine and severe food insecurity and that additional efforts, including international support, are urgently needed to address this,

Stressing that the international community should provide, in a coordinated manner, support for national and regional efforts by providing the assistance necessary to increase sustainable food production and access to healthy and nutritious food and its utilization, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing that investing, when possible, in risk-informed and responsive social protection systems, protecting livelihoods and providing emergency agriculture support are crucial to saving lives,

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to strengthen coherence and ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, emergency assistance will be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be accompanied by development measures as a step towards the sustainable development of affected States, and in this regard highlighting the importance of closer cooperation between national stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, and humanitarian and development actors,

Recognizing further that a cooperative and complementary framework between humanitarian and development approaches is imperative to build resilience,

¹¹⁵ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

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Encouraging closer cooperation between development and humanitarian actors, in coordination with Member States, to ensure that all relevant actors work together, in accordance with their mandates, towards common results with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over multiple years, based on shared understanding of the context and each actor's operational strengths, in support of national priorities, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian action,

Reiterating the need for Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to improve accountability at all levels for meeting the needs of affected populations, and recognizing the importance of inclusive participation in decision-making,

Recognizing that Member States and the United Nations system need to continue their work through, inter alia, strengthening partnerships at all levels with relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, in support of national efforts, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts adhere to humanitarian principles,

Stressing the need for Member States, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to work together to reduce the specific needs of the most vulnerable, thereby contributing to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹⁶ including the call to leave no one behind,

Recognizing that inclusive economic growth and sustainable development are essential for the prevention of and preparedness for natural disasters and other emergencies,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and reaffirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions,

Recalling the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016,¹¹⁷ including the comprehensive refugee response framework, as outlined in annex I to the New York Declaration, and taking note with appreciation of the global compact on refugees,¹¹⁸

Welcoming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹¹⁷ General Assembly resolution [71/1](#).

¹¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/73/12 (Part I) and A/73/12 (Part II)), part II.*

¹¹⁹ General Assembly resolution [73/195](#), annex.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²⁰
2. *Encourages* the United Nations humanitarian system, humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;
3. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to strengthen coordination, preparedness and response efforts and to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian action, including through enhancing complementarity with and between relevant stakeholders, such as affected Governments, regional organizations, donors, development organizations, civil society and the private sector, involved in response efforts to make use of their comparative advantages and resources;
4. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance and improve the efficiency of existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and expertise to developing countries, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, as well as by strengthening their capacity to build resilience, mitigate disaster risks, prepare for and respond to disasters and reduce the risk of displacement within the context of disasters, and encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;
5. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, in consultation with Governments, to consider, where possible, common objectives, including risk-management and resilience objectives, achievable through multi-year planning and increased investment in preparedness, based on a prioritization of needs and conducted in line with humanitarian principles, in order to reduce suffering and losses and the overall impact of humanitarian crises, and in this regard emphasizes that, in order to strengthen coherence and ensure a smooth transition from relief to longer-term development, humanitarian response, particularly in protracted crises, needs to be planned over a multi-year framework, as appropriate, and linked with development planning processes, including sustainable recovery and resilience, while integrating key stakeholders, such as Governments, regional organizations and international financial institutions, as appropriate;
6. *Urges* United Nations agencies and international organizations, in their humanitarian assistance efforts, to continue to improve the humanitarian programme cycle, including the development and more consistent use of coordinated and comprehensive needs assessment tools, such as multisector initial rapid assessments, the implementation of joint, impartial and timely needs assessments, and prioritized needs-based humanitarian response plans, in consultation with affected States, and in order to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian action encourages international humanitarian organizations and relevant actors to continue to work with national and local authorities as well as with civil society and affected populations, and recognizes the role of affected communities in identifying urgent needs and requirements in order to ensure an efficient response;

¹²⁰ [A/76/74-E/2021/54](#).

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7. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination, effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of humanitarian assistance through, inter alia, continued and enhanced dialogue with Member States, including on the processes, activities and decisions of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and further strengthening, within existing resources and mandates, the coordination abilities of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in this regard encourages Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations and relevant stakeholders to continue to improve cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat so as to ensure effective and efficient delivery of the humanitarian response to affected people;

8. *Urges* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected States, recognizes that humanitarian assistance should be provided in ways that are supportive of early recovery, sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and long-term development, and recalls that early recovery requires timely, effective and predictable funding through humanitarian and development financing, as appropriate, to meet enduring humanitarian, recovery and post-crisis priorities while simultaneously building national and local capacities and resilience;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations, in cooperation and coordination with Member States, respecting their national priorities, and consistent with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, to support and build national and local capacities, including through increasing predictable and, as appropriate, direct financing to national and local partners, including women's groups, with a focus on preparedness, response, recovery and coordination capacities, and encourages Member States to continue to provide funding to humanitarian country-based pooled funds;

10. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in promoting innovation as a means of developing tools that enhance preparedness and reduce fragility and risks through, inter alia, increasing investment in national and local scientific research and development capacity leading to innovation and access to information and communications technologies, and to identify, promote and integrate best practices and lessons learned with regard to, inter alia, early warning systems, evidence-based practices and disaster response, information and communications systems, partnerships, procurement, collaboration and coordination between agencies and organizations, and in this regard notes the importance of promoting and supporting scientific capacity to inform innovation and developing local capacities as a priority and also encourages scientific research and disaster response, and welcomes innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by humanitarian emergencies to develop locally sustainable solutions and to produce life-saving items locally, with minimum logistical and infrastructure implications working with, and strengthening, where possible, national and local institutions, as appropriate, organizations, early warning systems and service suppliers;

11. *Encourages* States, as well as the United Nations, and humanitarian organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and in line with humanitarian principles, learning from the COVID-19 pandemic experience, to continue to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness, and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at local, national, regional and global levels, including, inter alia, those associated with health risks and disease outbreaks, and takes note of the relevant United Nations frameworks and initiatives related to health emergency preparedness;

12. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to respond more effectively to needs in humanitarian contexts by, inter alia, scaling up social protection policies and cash-based transfer mechanisms, where feasible, including

multipurpose cash programming, as appropriate, to support the development of local markets and strengthen national and local capacities, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations humanitarian organizations to continue to build their capacity to systematically consider cash-based transfer programming, alongside other forms of humanitarian assistance, and takes note of efforts by the United Nations system to increase effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of cash operations, including moving towards a common system to provide cash-based assistance for food, non-food items, and access to services and other support alongside other forms of humanitarian assistance;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General in his next report on the present resolution to continue to update on the use of anticipatory financing approaches for humanitarian emergencies and to consider further efforts by the United Nations humanitarian system and other relevant stakeholders in this regard;

14. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to improve, where possible, fast and flexible financing for preparedness, early action, early response and early recovery, and in this regard encourages exploring, developing and, where appropriate, strengthening innovative and anticipatory mechanisms and approaches, such as forecast-based and risk financing, including disaster risk insurance, to reduce the impact of disasters and address humanitarian needs;

15. *Reaffirms* that investing in national and local skills, systems and knowledge to build resilience and preparedness will save lives, cut costs and preserve development gains, and in this regard encourages exploring innovative ways, including anticipatory, forecast-based financing, early action and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur;

16. *Recognizes* that funding needs to be more flexible to allow for a complementary approach in order to effectively and sufficiently address the immediate needs of all affected populations in emergency situations, including for underfunded and forgotten emergencies and those of a long-term nature, and the underlying causes of crises, and encourages Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector and other relevant entities to provide adequate funding and investment in preparedness and resilience-building, including from humanitarian and development budgets, reduce earmarking and increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding, as appropriate, while recognizing the need for transparency in how core and non-earmarked funding is used;

17. *Stresses* the need to enhance resource mobilization efforts to address the increasing capacity and resource gap, including through additional contributions from non-traditional donors, exploring innovative mechanisms, such as the utilization of risk-informed anticipatory decision-making, flexible funding for multi-year appeals through existing tools such as consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, such as the country-based pooled funds, and to continue to broaden both public and private sector partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, diversify income, and to promote South-South and horizontal and triangular cooperation globally, and in this regard encourages, as appropriate, Member States to contribute to the humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations;

18. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, and therefore welcomes the call by the Secretary-General to double the Fund to 1 billion United States dollars, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to support the Fund, and emphasizes the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund;

19. *Urges* Member States and relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources to support humanitarian response plans, which respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, underlining the importance of rapid, flexible, predictable, adequate and effective funding, and for

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support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and Country-Based Pooled Funds which have played a key role in the COVID-19 humanitarian response, and calls on the United Nations and relevant partners to continue to ensure that the most critical humanitarian needs are prioritized, so that these efforts do not replace or divert resources away from pre-existing humanitarian needs and encourages efforts to provide transparency of where and how this funding delivers impact;

20. *Recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need to enhance the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

21. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, including local governments and relevant local organizations, as well as affected populations, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations to ensure that their different and specific needs are appropriately addressed;

22. *Urges* United Nations and humanitarian organizations to further advance efficiencies in delivering assistance through reducing management costs, harmonizing partnership agreements, providing transparent and comparable cost structures, and strengthening measures to achieve greater accountability by taking further actions to reduce fraud, waste, misuse, abuse and diversion of assistance intended for affected people and identify ways to share incident reports and other information among United Nations agencies, where appropriate;

23. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations to consider applying, in coordination with national authorities, risk-management tools in order to allow for better use of baseline information and risk analysis, including analysis of the underlying causes of crises, humanitarian financing needs, the different vulnerabilities of countries and regions and the risk exposures of affected populations, and in this regard notes the further development of established tools and innovative mechanisms, such as anticipatory and risk financing mechanisms and approaches, networking of disaster risk reduction centres, comprehensive preparedness measures and the Index for Risk Management, to include more data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and information regarding national and regional contexts, taking into account the environmental impact;

24. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹¹⁰ through, inter alia, disaster risk-informed and inclusive policies, programmes and investments, and other proactive measures that aim to strengthen resilience, prevent new and reduce existing risk, in order to minimize humanitarian needs, and underlines the importance of tackling the underlying disaster risk drivers, of considering the impact of climate change, and of integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective into preparedness, response and recovery, taking into account longer-term climate projections and multi-hazard risk assessments, focusing on people in vulnerable situations, and in this regard welcomes the holding of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2019 in Geneva, and takes note with appreciation of the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as mentioned in paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution [73/231](#) of 20 December 2018 on disaster risk reduction;

25. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and multi-hazard early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing adverse impact of climate change and other causes of natural disasters, such as extreme weather events and seismic activity, especially for those countries that are particularly vulnerable, thereby also contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to continue to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters, and to identify and monitor disaster risk, including vulnerability to natural hazards;

26. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, reduce and address sustainably vulnerabilities related to climate change and natural disasters, particularly with least developed countries and small island developing States and their communities;

27. *Urges* Member States, humanitarian and development organizations and other stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and coherent approach at the global, regional, national and local levels to El Niño and La Niña phenomena and similar or related events, including by strengthening forecasting, early warning, prevention, preparedness, resilience-building and timely response, supported by effective leadership and predictable, adequate and early funding, when feasible, in regions, countries and communities likely to be affected, and notes the work of the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General on El Niño and Climate and the blueprint for action prepared by them, and the standard operating procedures for El Niño/Southern Oscillation events of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

28. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to support multi-hazard early warning systems and early action efforts, including through forecast-based financing at the global, regional and national levels, climate services, exposure and vulnerability mapping, new technologies and communication protocols, as well as incorporating climate resilience in early action and increasing response preparedness, so that persons in vulnerable situations who are exposed to natural hazards, including in geographically remote locations, receive timely, reliable, accurate and actionable early warning information to take early action, and encourages the international community to further support, as appropriate, national efforts in this regard;

29. *Urges* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to further strengthen their efforts in supporting national Governments in mapping emergency preparedness and response capacities at the country and regional levels, in order to better facilitate the complementarity of disaster response efforts between national and international capacities, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote, as appropriate, the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance and to integrate risk management into national development plans;

30. *Encourages* Member States to work closely with the United Nations and other relevant actors, including the private sector and local entities, as appropriate, to promote more effective emergency preparedness and response in urban areas, and implement policies to ensure more effective disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, and in this regard recalls the New Urban Agenda adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹²¹ and the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

31. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect, and all States to ensure respect for, international humanitarian law, as well as to comply with their obligations under human rights law and refugee law, as applicable;

32. *Encourages* States to renew their efforts for the effective implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹²²;

33. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,¹²² in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international

¹²¹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

34. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution [46/182](#), including the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as the principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution [58/114](#) of 17 December 2003;

35. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

36. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to work together to understand and address the different protection needs of affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, in humanitarian crises and ensure that these needs are adequately integrated into preparedness, response and recovery efforts;

37. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States and parties to an armed conflict to protect civilians, in accordance with international humanitarian law, encourages States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all measures necessary to enhance the protection of civilians, and invites all States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

38. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the protection of the wounded and sick, as well as the safety and security of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, including by developing effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against them, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity, and urges States to conduct full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law with a view to ensuring accountability, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

39. *Also urges* Member States to scale up efforts to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, including by developing effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against them, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity, and further urges States to conduct, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law with a view to ensuring accountability, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

40. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the alarming increase in threats to and deliberate targeting of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, acts of terrorism and attacks on humanitarian convoys, and the unprecedented increase in the scale and the increasingly complex nature of threats faced by such personnel, such as the disturbing trend of politically and criminally motivated attacks, including extremist attacks, against them;

41. *Underscores* that it is critically important for civilians, in particular women and children, to be protected from any form of abuse or exploitation, including trafficking in persons, and to have appropriate assistance, welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, throughout the system, notes the six core principles relating to sexual exploitation and abuse adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,¹²³ stresses that victims and survivors should be at the core of such efforts, and encourages Member States to make greater efforts to prevent exploitation and abuse and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

42. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all stages of humanitarian response through addressing the specific needs, challenges and coping capacities of women, girls, men and boys on an equal basis, taking into consideration age and disability, including through the improved collection, analysis, reporting and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and taking into account information provided by affected States, and to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes in order to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian action, and encourages greater utilization of the gender with age marker and other tools, including age and disability-sensitive tools, throughout the humanitarian programme cycle;

43. *Recognizes* the critical role that women can play as first responders, and encourages Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to promote women's leadership and their participation in the planning, design, implementation and coordination of response strategies, including through strengthening of long-term partnerships with and capacities of national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations and civil society actors, as appropriate, and by further promoting gender-responsive humanitarian programming;

44. *Urges* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations and other humanitarian organizations, to ensure reliable and safe access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, as well as basic health-care services and psychosocial support, from the onset of emergencies, and in this regard recognizes that relevant services are important in order to effectively meet the needs of women and adolescent girls and infants and protect them from preventable mortality and morbidity that occur in humanitarian emergencies;

45. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence, while ensuring the safety of victims and survivors, in humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon Member States to strengthen their response in cooperation with relevant organizations, such as local women's organizations as appropriate, from the onset of an emergency, including by seeking to ensure meaningful access to quality medical, legal, psychosocial and livelihood services, for all victims, survivors and those affected by such violence – according to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys – and working to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in a way that mitigates the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to improve coordination and strengthen capacity, and in this regard urges all relevant stakeholders to consider engaging in this area, including through prevention, mitigation and response measures, and encourages Member States to make better use of existing data collection mechanisms, and notes the Call to Action initiative;

46. *Also urges* Member States to continue to seek to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute violations and abuses against children in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for children affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those who have experienced violations and abuses, and calls for a more effective response, including protection, guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²⁴

¹²³ [A/57/465](#), annex I, para. 10 (a).

¹²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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47. *Reaffirms* the right to education for all and the importance of ensuring safe enabling learning environments in humanitarian emergencies, as well as quality education at all levels and ages, including for girls, including technical and vocational training opportunities, where possible, including through adequate funding and infrastructural investments, for the well-being of all, in this regard recognizes that access to quality education in humanitarian emergencies can contribute to long-term development goals and reiterates the need to protect and respect educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law, strongly condemns all attacks directed against schools and the use of schools for military purposes, when in contravention of international humanitarian law, and encourages efforts to promote safe and protective school environments in humanitarian emergencies;

48. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and relevant humanitarian actors to scale up support for humanitarian programming and response for safe, inclusive, equitable and quality education at all levels and ages, in order to mitigate the direct and indirect impacts from the closure of schools and other educational institutions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, among other causes, in order to ensure the continuation of education services, particularly for women and children, especially girls;

49. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian organizations to involve persons with disabilities in a meaningful manner in all processes, consultations and stages of decision-making in humanitarian preparedness and response, to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to provide timely and appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities while ensuring that their specific needs are addressed in humanitarian responses, by enabling meaningful access to areas such as health-care services, education, psychosocial support, and reintegration and rehabilitation assistance, and to prevent abuse and exploitation against them, and in this regard recalls the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;¹²⁵

50. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including clean water, food, shelter, energy, health, including sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, including school feeding programmes, education and protection, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

51. *Recognizes* that humanitarian emergencies weaken the ability of health systems to deliver essential life-saving assistance as well as meet the ongoing needs of those affected by non-communicable diseases, and produce setbacks in health development, and also recognizes that resilient health systems can reduce the impact of disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and stresses the need to build resilient health systems at the national, regional and global levels, especially capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, calls upon the World Health Organization, the United Nations humanitarian system, other humanitarian organizations and other relevant actors to further strengthen their cooperation and coordination and response capacities so as to assist Member States, upon request, in effectively responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases and emergencies with health consequences in humanitarian settings, in conformity with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly¹¹⁵ ensuring that humanitarian assistance does not unintentionally weaken health systems, and takes note of the revised humanitarian system-wide scale-up activation protocol for the control of infectious disease events;

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

52. *Stresses* the need to foster global preparedness and support the development of measures, including rapid response mechanisms, to respond to health emergencies, and urges Member States to increase their efforts to strengthen global response capacities;

53. *Urges* Member States and humanitarian organizations to integrate protection and health risks, as components of humanitarian response, into humanitarian assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and to increase efforts to reinforce local and national systems, capacities and local communities and actors, including women-led organizations;

54. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to increase efforts to provide and fund cross-sectoral mental health and psychosocial support services that are of quality, contextually sensitive, and provided with respect for human rights, that are incorporated into humanitarian needs assessments and humanitarian programmes for preparedness, response and recovery, to meet the needs of all affected populations in humanitarian contexts, and to reinforce local and community-based efforts, which will be all the more important in mitigating and responding to additional psychological consequences experienced in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and calls on the United Nations and all relevant humanitarian organizations to scale-up mental health and psychosocial support capacity accordingly, and report on mental health and psychosocial support programmes and funding in support of the recovery and resilience for the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of all those affected, while also recognizing the impacts on humanitarian personnel and volunteers;

55. *Calls for* the strengthening of national and multilateral approaches and international cooperation, such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility, and other relevant initiatives in order to enable the fair, equitable, efficient, and affordable access to safe, efficacious, and effective COVID-19 vaccines, and emphasizes the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health to prevent, contain, and stop transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, while also noting the importance of inclusive national vaccination programmes covering displaced persons, migrants, and refugees, and encourages United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders to support Member States, in full coordination with their national government;

56. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian and medical personnel, including those responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment, and to support, facilitate and enable transportation and logistical supply lines, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently and safely perform their task of assisting affected populations, and in this regard also reaffirms the need to take the measures necessary to respect and protect such personnel, hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment; and urges all parties to armed conflicts, consistent with international humanitarian law to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the provision of essential services including for vaccinations and related medical care;

57. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations, humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors to urgently and effectively respond to, prevent and prepare for rising global food insecurity affecting millions of people, especially those who are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine, including by enhancing humanitarian and development cooperation and providing urgent funding to respond to the needs of the affected population, and calls upon Member States and parties to armed conflicts to respect international humanitarian law and ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access;

58. *Calls upon* Member States, parties to armed conflict, the United Nations and other humanitarian and development actors, international financial institutions and other relevant actors to urgently increase their measures to prevent famine and to reduce and address acute food insecurity, which is compounded by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard strongly

condemns the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, prohibited by international humanitarian law, and encourages enhanced anticipatory approaches, supported by multi-sector early warning and analysis; and stresses the need to address the root causes of food insecurity, including through: investing in humanitarian assistance and protection, agriculture, food production, and access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, livelihoods, climate adaptation, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, energy, poverty reduction, and addressing armed conflict and, encourages strengthening efforts to empower rural women as essential actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition;

59. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to provide a coordinated emergency response to the food and nutrition needs of affected populations and to promote adequate nutrition for women, children, especially during pregnancy and lactation, when the nutritional requirements are increased, with special attention to the first 1,000 days, while aiming to ensure that such steps are supportive of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

60. *Calls upon* Member States to take steps to ensure the international protection of and respect for the rights of refugees, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement and adequate standards of treatment in accordance with international law, including, as applicable, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹²⁶ and international human rights obligations;

61. *Takes note* of the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response framework in 15 countries and two regional contexts to address the large movement of refugees and protracted refugee situation;

62. *Requests* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure better protection of, assistance for as well as self-reliance and resilience of internally displaced persons, including through appropriate cooperation with United Nations organizations and other relevant actors, including the private sector and international financial institutions, in particular to address the long-term nature of displacement, by adopting and implementing policies and strategies, on a multi-year basis as applicable, in accordance with national and regional frameworks, while recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement¹²⁷ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and encourages strengthened collaboration to address and resolve the challenges of internal displacement, and in this regard recognizes the central role of national and local authorities and institutions in addressing the specific needs of internally displaced persons, in further addressing barriers and obstacles that affect support for internally displaced persons and their host communities, including gaps existing in urban settings, and in finding durable solutions to displacement through, inter alia, continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building of States;

63. *Recognizes* the increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain circumstances may contribute to displacement, and place additional pressure on host communities, and encourages the United Nations and all relevant actors to strengthen the efforts aimed at addressing the needs of persons displaced within the context of such disasters, and notes in this regard the importance of sharing best practices to prevent and prepare for such displacements;

64. *Also recognizes* the significant increase in forced displacement worldwide, and stresses the need to comprehensively respond to the specific needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and their host communities in humanitarian and development planning;

¹²⁶ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹²⁷ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

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65. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant organizations and actors to recognize and address the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants, in particular those in vulnerable situations, and to strengthen coordinated international efforts for their assistance and protection in concert with national authorities;

66. *Recognizes* the importance of early registration and effective registration systems as a tool of protection and as a means of carrying out the quantification and assessment of needs for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance, notes the many and diverse challenges faced by refugees who remain without any form of documentation attesting to their status, and underlines the importance of increasing accountability to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches its beneficiaries;

67. *Notes* the holding of the first World Humanitarian Summit, in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016;

68. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

69. *Recognizes* that diversity of humanitarian staff brings value to humanitarian work and understanding of developing countries' contexts, and requests the Secretary-General to address further the insufficient diversity in geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the humanitarian staff of the Secretariat and other United Nations humanitarian agencies, in particular regarding professional and high-level staff, and to report on concrete measures taken in this regard in his annual report;

70. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the concrete measures taken and the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

71. *Requests* the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to continue their efforts with a view to eliminating duplication between the resolutions of the Council and the Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, while promoting their complementarity.

*10th plenary meeting
25 June 2021*

2021/18. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, [2012/21](#) of 26 July 2012, [2013/15](#) of 23 July 2013, [2014/37](#) of 18 November 2014, [2015/18](#) of 21 July 2015, [2016/28](#) of 27 July 2016, [2017/26](#) of 25 July 2017, [2018/19](#) of 24 July 2018, [2019/32](#) of 24 July 2019 and [2020/11](#) of 17 July 2020 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014, 2014/221 of 13 June 2014, 2017/214 of 19 April 2017 and 2021/238 of 9 June 2021,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti¹²⁸ and its focus on the multifaceted impact of the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on Haiti and on its humanitarian and socioeconomic situation;
2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2022 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;
3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2022 session.

*12th plenary meeting
21 July 2021*

2021/19. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration¹²⁹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹³⁰ adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action, and recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution [70/294](#) of 25 July 2016,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³¹ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹³² the Paris Agreement,¹³³ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹³⁴ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),¹³⁵

¹²⁸ [E/2021/65](#).

¹²⁹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

¹³¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹³² General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹³³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹³⁴ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹³⁵ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [75/227](#) of 21 December 2020,

Recalling further its resolution [2020/16](#) of 22 July 2020 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020 on international cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19,

Recognizing that the least developed countries are severely hit by the adverse impacts of COVID-19 owing to the fragility of their health systems, limited access to vaccines and slow pace of vaccinations, limited coverage of their social protection systems, limited financial and other resources, and vulnerability to external shocks,

Recognizing also the contributions of migrants in mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in both their countries of origin and destination, noting with concern the significant socioeconomic consequences that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on migrant workers and refugees from least developed countries, including those in the low-wage informal economy, and noting with concern also the effects that the projected significant decline in remittances will have on the millions of people that depend heavily on them,

Taking note of the 2020 Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries,¹³⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;¹³⁷

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the devastating impacts of COVID-19 on the least developed countries, takes note of the statement dated 28 April 2020 of the Group of Least Developed Countries on the coronavirus disease (COVID-19),¹³⁸ and invites development partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to support the least developed countries in their recovery efforts and continued implementation of the unfulfilled agenda of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹³⁹ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁰ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;¹⁴¹

3. *Calls for* intensified international cooperation, including by fully implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),¹⁴² to contain, mitigate and defeat the COVID-19 pandemic, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices and by applying the relevant guidelines recommended by the World Health Organization;

4. *Notes with concern* that estimates show that 80 per cent of the world's poor will live in fragile contexts by 2030, with a majority of them living in least developed countries, which poses a major global threat to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

¹³⁶ [A/75/534](#), annex.

¹³⁷ [A/76/71-E/2021/13](#).

¹³⁸ [A/74/843](#), annex, enclosure I.

¹³⁹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

¹⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁴¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁴² World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

stresses the need for global support for the least developed countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as ensuring that no one is left behind, and further recalls the objectives of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enhancing good governance at all levels, by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law; increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation; advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; protecting and promoting human rights; and reducing corruption, and strengthening least developed country Governments' capacity to play an effective role in their economic and social development;

5. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges, as well as recent devastating impacts of COVID-19, that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in this regard calls upon the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up to and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in the least developed countries;

6. *Notes* the substantive and organizational preparations for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in Doha from 23 to 27 January 2022, urges all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the preparatory process, and looks forward to its successful and ambitious outcome;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2022 session, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a report on the follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

*12th plenary meeting
21 July 2021*

2021/20. Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution [155 C \(VII\)](#) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution [415 \(V\)](#) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recalling its resolution [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution [57/270 B](#) of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies

consistent and coherent with the commitments of major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its decision 74/550 A of 13 April 2020, in which it noted with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and decided to postpone the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and its decision 74/550 B of 12 August 2020, in which it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021 and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its thirtieth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session,

Having considered the report of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice¹⁴³ and the related recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the results achieved by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, which were based on, notwithstanding the situation brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, the participation of a record number of Member States, United Nations entities, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts, and expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for enabling not only in-person but also online participation through the use of a customized online event platform;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in preparation for and follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress, and extends its thanks to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for their contribution to the Fourteenth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiative of the Government of Japan, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue the good practice of the Thirteenth Congress and organize a youth forum prior to the Fourteenth Congress, expresses its appreciation for the recommendations of the Youth Forum, which were brought to the attention of the Fourteenth Congress,¹⁴⁴ encourages Member States to give due consideration to those recommendations, and invites the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events;

4. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Japan for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Fourteenth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Fourteenth Congress;

6. *Endorses* the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, as approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirtieth session and annexed to the present resolution;

¹⁴³ A/CONF.234/16.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 24 and annex.

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7. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration adopted by the Fourteenth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Invites* Member States to identify areas covered in the Kyoto Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices are needed and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice so that it may take that information into account when considering potential areas of future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. *Welcomes with appreciation* the intention of the Government of Japan, and invites all Member States, to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure appropriate follow-up to the outcome of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”;

11. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration and identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, invites the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, and, in this regard, requests the Commission to hold intersessional thematic discussions, working in close consultation with Member States on a workplan, to effectively follow up on the Kyoto Declaration through the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Fourteenth Congress, including the Kyoto Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States on other ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

We, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States,

Assembled at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, half a century after the Fourth Congress, held in Kyoto in 1970, at which the international community vowed to coordinate and intensify crime prevention efforts within the context of social and economic development,

Taking stock of the 65-year legacy of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, their continuing significant role as the largest and most diverse international forums in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and their achievements in advancing discussions on policy and professional practices and commitments by the international community,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the

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Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁴⁵ in which we reaffirmed the need to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recognizing the need to build upon the progress made since the Thirteenth Congress, including the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁶ and the achievement thereof so far, and the challenges to overcome,

Declare the following:

1. We express deep concern about the negative impact of crime on the rule of law, human rights, socioeconomic development, public health and security, the environment and cultural heritage;
2. We also express deep concern that crime is becoming increasingly transnational, organized and complex and that criminals are increasingly exploiting new and emerging technologies, including the Internet, to carry out their illicit activities, thus creating unprecedented challenges in preventing and combating existing crimes, as well as new and emerging forms of crime;
3. We undertake to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through our efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the firm recognition that sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, that crime is an impediment to sustainable development and that achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to effectively prevent and combat crime;
4. We undertake to promote the rule of law through multidimensional approaches;
5. We undertake to intensify concerted global efforts to prevent and combat crime by facilitating and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters;
6. We draw attention, in view of rapidly changing realities, to the need for timely adaptation and, if the need arises, strengthening of the international legal framework for international cooperation on criminal matters;
7. We undertake to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions, as central components of the rule of law, and practitioners to effectively prevent and combat crime, and to provide technical assistance in this regard;
8. We undertake that our law enforcement, criminal justice and other relevant institutions will effectively and appropriately employ new and advanced technologies as tools against crime with adequate and effective safeguards to prevent the misuse and abuse of these technologies in this regard;
9. We emphasize our primary role and responsibility as States and Governments for defining crime prevention strategies and policies;
10. We undertake to enhance multidisciplinary efforts to prevent and combat crime through cooperation and coordination between law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions, and other governmental sectors, as well as to support their work, by engaging in and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships with the private sector, civil society, academia and the scientific community, and with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate;
11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the central role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

¹⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

¹⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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12. We reaffirm the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to which we endeavour to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding, and the role of the Vienna-based intergovernmental forums, including policymaking bodies and their subsidiary bodies, within the United Nations system on crime prevention and criminal justice as a most valuable and global source of knowledge, inputs, guidance and best practices in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within their respective mandates;

13. We express grave concern about the situation arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its social and economic implications, which have created new opportunities for and transformed the *modi operandi* of criminals and organized criminal groups in different forms and to different extents, as well as posed challenges to criminal justice in multiple aspects;

14. We also express grave concern about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of the virus in closed settings, which can be further aggravated by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions;

15. We commit ourselves to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic;

16. We recognize, in light of the ongoing experience of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in preparation for any similar future challenges, the need to review criminal justice systems and to make them more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive through promoting digitalization;

17. We recommit to a multilateral approach in preventing and combating crimes and promoting the rule of law at the local, national, regional and international levels, and reaffirm the central role of the United Nations, including the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations in supporting Member States in this regard;

18. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to fully promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to uphold the principle of human dignity, in the impartial administration of justice and throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

19. We strongly reaffirm the responsibility of all States to uphold the Charter of the United Nations in its entirety and to fully respect the principles of sovereign equality and the territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States throughout all our efforts in preventing and combating crime;

20. We commit to making full and effective use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹⁴⁷ the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹⁴⁸ the three international drug control conventions, relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, as parties to those instruments, and other relevant international obligations, including as a basis to facilitate international cooperation;

¹⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

We therefore endeavour to take the following actions:

Advancing crime prevention

Addressing the causes, including the root causes, of crime

21. Develop, implement and evaluate crime prevention strategies, including their effectiveness, that address the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors that make different segments of society more vulnerable to crime, and share best practices to strengthen our capacity;

Evidence-based crime prevention

22. Enhance evidence-based crime prevention strategies through the collection and analysis of data using systematic and coherent criteria, bearing in mind the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, and evaluate the effectiveness of such strategies;

23. Improve the quality and availability of data on crime trends, considering the development of statistical indicators, and share such data, on a voluntary basis, to strengthen our capacity to better understand global crime trends and improve the effectiveness of strategies to prevent and combat crime;

Addressing the economic dimension of crime

24. Develop and implement effective measures to address the economic dimension of crime and deprive criminals and criminal organizations of any illicit gains through, inter alia, identifying, tracing, seizing, confiscating, recovering and returning proceeds of crime, as well as establishing robust domestic frameworks for financial investigations, and to develop strategies to prevent and combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows;

25. Consider, review and implement efficient measures to regulate the management of seized and confiscated proceeds of crime, bearing in mind the study prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on effective management and disposal of seized and confiscated assets,¹⁴⁹ with a view to efficiently preserving and managing such proceeds of crime;

Tailor-made crime prevention strategies

26. Promote tailor-made crime prevention strategies that take into account local contexts, including by fostering among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, in order to, inter alia, advance cooperation among stakeholders and the police, promote positive conflict resolution, as well as community-oriented policing in accordance with national legislation, and prevent gang-related and urban crime and all forms of organized crime;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention

27. Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization, including gender-related killings, by undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups;

28. Prevent and counter domestic violence, and to that end, take effective measures within our domestic legislation, such as ensuring appropriate handling of cases, coordinating the role of welfare and criminal justice institutions and providing a safe environment for victims;

¹⁴⁹ *Effective Management and Disposal of Seized and Confiscated Assets* (Vienna, 2017).

Children and youth in crime prevention

29. Address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups;

Youth empowerment for crime prevention

30. Empower youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts, including by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums, as well as by using social media platforms and applications and other digital tools to amplify their voice;

Advancing the criminal justice system

Safeguarding victims' rights and protecting witnesses and reporting persons

31. Protect the rights and interests of victims of crime and make efforts to assist them at every stage of criminal justice proceedings, giving due attention to the special needs and circumstances of victims, including age, gender-specific and other needs, and disabilities, as well as to the harms caused by crime, including trauma, and endeavour to provide victims with the means that may assist in their recovery, including the possibility to obtain compensation and reparation;

32. Encourage victims to report crime by providing them with adequate support, including in criminal proceedings, such as effective access to translation services;

33. Take appropriate measures to provide effective protection for witnesses in criminal proceedings and for reporting persons;

34. Provide adequate resources and training to practitioners to strengthen their capacity to provide victim-centred assistance and support that take into account the specific needs of victims;

Improving prison conditions

35. Improve the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison, correction and other relevant officers in this regard, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹⁵⁰ as well as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);¹⁵¹

36. Take measures to address overcrowding in detention facilities and to improve the overall effectiveness and capacity of the criminal justice system, including by considering the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, giving due consideration to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);¹⁵²

Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

37. Promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and provide offenders with access to vocational and technical

¹⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

¹⁵¹ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

¹⁵² General Assembly resolution [45/110](#), annex.

training and educational programmes to support them to develop the necessary skills for reintegration;

38. Promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

39. Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

40. Raise awareness of the importance of the public acceptance of offenders as members of the community and the significance of community engagement in assisting their long-term and social reintegration;

41. Promote, where appropriate, cooperation on the transfer of sentenced persons to serve the rest of their sentences in their own countries, conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in this regard as necessary, taking into consideration the rights of sentenced persons and issues relating to consent, rehabilitation and reintegration, as appropriate, and raise awareness among these prisoners about the availability of such measures;

42. Facilitate, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic legal frameworks, restorative justice processes at relevant stages in criminal proceedings in order to assist the recovery of victims and the reintegration of offenders, as well as to prevent crime and recidivism, and assess their usefulness in this regard;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems

43. Develop and implement appropriate and effective policies and plans to achieve gender equality and remove impediments to the advancement of women and women's empowerment in law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions at all levels, and in this regard pledge to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁵³ and of the outcome documents as adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;¹⁵⁴

44. Mainstream a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting gender-responsive measures that address the gender-specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;

Addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth in contact with the criminal justice system

45. Establish or strengthen juvenile justice systems or other similar proceedings that address the seriousness of the offending behaviour and the degree of responsibility of juveniles, as well as their vulnerabilities and the causes, including the root causes, and risk factors of their offending behaviour, in order to facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules);¹⁵⁵

46. Implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in all forms of organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full

¹⁵³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹⁵⁵ General Assembly resolution [40/33](#), annex.

recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and society throughout the implementation of such measures;

Improving criminal investigation processes

47. Encourage the use and sharing of good practices on legally grounded, evidence-based interviewing methods designed to obtain only voluntary statements, thereby reducing the risk of unlawful, abusive and coercive measures being used during criminal investigation processes, and enable the obtaining of best evidence, thereby improving the legitimacy and quality of criminal investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and the efficient use of resources, as well as continue to welcome the collaboration between practitioners, experts and other relevant stakeholders on the elaboration of a set of international guidelines for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards in this regard;

Promoting the rule of law

Access to justice and equal treatment before the law

48. Ensure equal access to justice and application of the law to all, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, including by taking appropriate measures to ensure treatment with respect and without discrimination or bias of any kind by criminal justice institutions;

Access to legal aid

49. Take measures to ensure access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, and raise awareness of the availability of such aid, including by promoting the practical application of relevant provisions of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹⁵⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools on ensuring the quality of legal aid services in criminal justice processes and other related tools, by encouraging the development of guidance tools, as well as the collection and sharing of data on access to legal aid, and by developing a specialized network of legal aid providers to exchange information and best practices and to assist each other in carrying out their work;

National sentencing policies

50. Promote national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation;

Effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions

51. Ensure the integrity and impartiality of law enforcement and other institutions comprising the criminal justice system, as well as the independence of the judiciary, and ensure the fair, effective, accountable, transparent and appropriate administration and delivery of justice, while taking into consideration the documents¹⁵⁷ noted by relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions;

¹⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution [67/187](#), annex.

¹⁵⁷ These documents include the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and its complementary document, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, and the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and measures for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Declaration.

52. Take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other relevant measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of torture and end impunity in this regard, and to prevent other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Effective anti-corruption efforts

53. Effectively avail ourselves of existing tools of the international anti-corruption architecture, particularly by implementing the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, and other relevant tools where applicable;

54. Develop, adequately resource and implement effective policies and measures, including by, inter alia, enhancing the collection and assessment of data to analyse corruption and strengthening the integrity, transparency and accountability of public institutions, in order to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption in a holistic manner for ending impunity;

55. Ensure the use of appropriate measures to effectively disrupt the existing links between organized criminal groups and corruption, including by preventing and combating bribery and the laundering of proceeds of crime into the legitimate economy, and thus develop strategies to prevent and combat illicit financial flows;

56. Provide protection against any unjustified treatment for any persons who report acts of corruption in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities, and thereby promote the reporting of corruption;

57. Investigate, prosecute and punish threats and acts of violence, falling within their jurisdiction, committed against journalists and media workers, whose professional duties put them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence through the conduct of impartial, efficient and effective investigations, in particular in the context of fighting corruption and organized criminal activities, including in conflict and post-conflict situations, with a view to ending impunity for crimes committed against them, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

58. Increase public awareness of means for reporting instances of corruption, including by disseminating information regarding the responsibilities and rights of reporting persons, including available measures for their protection;

Social, educational and other measures

59. Provide access to quality education and promote awareness-raising activities regarding law and policies, including public law-related education for all, to equip the public with the values, skills and knowledge necessary to foster among the general public a culture of lawfulness, cognizant of cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law;

Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime

International cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance

60. Actively participate in and contribute to the recently launched Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to assist States parties in the implementation of those instruments, identify and substantiate specific needs for technical assistance, share best practices and promote effective international cooperation;

61. Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of central authorities and other competent authorities responsible for facilitating international cooperation such as mutual legal assistance and extradition, including by providing adequate human and material resources, expertise and tools such as modern communications and case-management tools, enhancing capacity-building and technical

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assistance programmes and updating and disseminating tools such as the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime knowledge management portal, the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool and the Directory of Competent National Authorities, with the cooperation and coordination of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

62. Strengthen effective international cooperation in criminal matters, including in the areas of extradition and mutual legal assistance, while effectively addressing existing challenges and difficulties, especially with regard to requests, and promoting good practices, facilitate the use of existing regional and international instruments, including the Convention against Corruption and the Organized Crime Convention, as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance cooperation, and implement and conclude, as necessary, agreements or arrangements to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

63. Establish or strengthen regional and cross-regional cooperation networks of law enforcement and other criminal justice practitioners to exchange information and best practices with a view to, inter alia, building trust among them and further facilitating international cooperation;

64. Facilitate the formal and, to the extent permitted under domestic law, non-formal exchange of information and communication necessary to prevent and combat crime, including through the support of intergovernmental organizations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

65. Continue to enhance international cooperation through technical assistance and capacity-building, including with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and build upon ongoing initiatives and good practices such as the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration;

66. Promote, facilitate and support the widest measures of technical assistance, including material support and training, with a view to enabling law enforcement authorities and criminal justice institutions to effectively prevent and combat crimes, taking into account the specific challenges faced by and the particular needs of developing countries;

67. Recognize the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end, underline the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation, and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urge States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures;

International cooperation to deprive criminals of their proceeds of crime

68. Strengthen international cooperation and assistance regarding the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds or other property and instrumentalities of crime and their disposal including by return, including in accordance with all the relevant provisions and principles of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, and where appropriate, give special consideration to concluding agreements or mutually acceptable arrangements in this regard, on a case-by-case basis, for the return and final disposal of confiscated property pursuant to article 57, paragraph 5, of the Convention against Corruption, as well as due consideration to agreeing to measures to enhance transparency and accountability, recognizing that, consistent with article 4 of the Convention, States cannot unilaterally impose terms in this regard;

69. When resolving corruption-related cases that make use of alternative legal mechanisms and non-trial resolution including settlements, that have proceeds of crime for confiscation and return, make use of assistance from affected States, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, in order to enhance international cooperation, information- and evidence-sharing and the recovery of proceeds of crime in accordance with the Convention against Corruption and domestic law;

70. Recognize asset recovery as an important element of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in cases involving corruption, and in that regard strengthen political will while safeguarding due process;

71. Encourage States to remove barriers and overcome obstacles to applying measures for the recovery of assets, in particular by simplifying their legal procedures, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, taking into consideration the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the use of returned assets in accordance with domestic laws and in line with domestic priorities, and bearing in mind that strengthening the recovery of stolen assets and their return will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

72. Implement the measures necessary to obtain and share reliable information on beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures or other complex legal mechanisms, thus facilitating the investigation process and the execution of mutual legal assistance requests;

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

73. Strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and combat all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including by strengthening the rule of law at all levels and by ensuring the implementation by parties of the relevant international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism and by formulating strategies aimed at effectively addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism including violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, while recognizing that nothing can justify acts of terrorism, and implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁵⁸ in all its aspects at the international, subregional and national levels without delay, including by mobilizing resources and expertise;

74. Ensure more effective actions against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations wherever and by whomsoever committed, in particular investigations and prosecutions supported by credible and verifiable information and evidence, and to this end improve the collection, handling and preservation of relevant information and evidence, and consider participating in information- and evidence-sharing networks as appropriate;

75. Identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between the financing of terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering, kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds including by demands for ransom, and extortion, to prevent and tackle financial and logistical support to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, in compliance with obligations under applicable international law;

76. Address the growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through the implementation of applicable international obligations, and underline the importance of United Nations capacity-building and facilitation of capacity-building in accordance with existing mandates to assist States, including those in the most-affected regions, upon their request;

77. Improve the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and the protection of particularly vulnerable “soft targets”, including through increased information-sharing among law enforcement, the private sector and the public;

78. Take appropriate measures to prevent and combat incitement to commit a terrorist attack and the spread of such terrorist propaganda, and expressing alarm at the glorification of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

¹⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution 60/288.

New, emerging and evolving forms of crime

79. Strengthen measures to address new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, including by making maximum use of the relevant and applicable conventions, such as the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto through the measures contained therein, to prevent and combat crimes, facilitate international cooperation and confiscate and return the proceeds of crime;

80. Examine trends and the evolution of methods employed in the conduct of crime to develop effective means of international cooperation and technical assistance, including through enhanced information-sharing and an exchange of views, experiences and best practices within the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other relevant global and regional forums;

81. Strengthen efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons, including by supporting data collection and sharing as appropriate, through relevant technical assistance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, addressing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, detecting and dismantling trafficking networks, including in supply chains, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, ending impunity of trafficking networks, conducting financial investigations and using special investigative techniques under the conditions prescribed by domestic law, and protecting victims of trafficking in persons;

82. Adopt and implement effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and protect the lives and the human rights of migrants, consistent with the respective obligations of parties under the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the Convention¹⁵⁹ and all other relevant international obligations, especially on human rights, strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this regard, in particular to tackle, including through the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations and special investigative techniques, the increasing role of transnational and national organized criminal groups profiting from such crime and other crimes against migrants, and underscore to make every possible effort to prevent further casualties and loss of lives;

83. Foster global, regional and bilateral cooperation to prevent criminals and criminal organizations from accessing firearms, and strengthen mechanisms and strategies for border control for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in and diversion of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, including online trade, and the illicit reactivation of deactivated firearms;

84. Enhance cooperation to address and counter threats related to technological developments and changing *modi operandi* with regard to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and investigate and prosecute these crimes, including by ensuring law enforcement cooperation, as well as the systematic tracing of seized arms;

85. Effectively address and counter the world drug problem, which requires concerted and sustained action at the national, regional and international levels, including accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy commitments, through a comprehensive and balanced approach and based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

86. Take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat these crimes;

¹⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

87. Adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, *inter alia*, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁶⁰ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, *inter alia*, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, *inter alia*, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

88. Encourage data collection and research on the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products, while recognizing, within its scope of application, the definition of falsified medical products endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2017, and, taking this into account, strengthen, as appropriate, measures to respond to the manufacturing of and trafficking in falsified medical products;

89. Strengthen national and international responses to trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property, and any links to the financing of organized crime and terrorism, and enhance international cooperation in this regard, including through appropriate channels, the return or restitution of such illicitly trafficked cultural properties to countries of origin, taking into consideration existing instruments such as the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,¹⁶¹ the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences,¹⁶² and other relevant instruments, and with a view to considering all possible options to make effective use of the applicable international legal framework to combat crimes against cultural property, and considering any proposals to supplement the existing framework for international cooperation, as necessary;

90. Undertake efforts to better understand the smuggling of commercial goods with a view to strengthening our responses, in accordance with national law, to this type of crime and its possible linkages with corruption and other crimes;

91. Develop effective strategies, including by enhancing the capacity of criminal justice professionals, to prevent, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, as well as engage effectively with victims and victim communities to build public trust when engaging with law enforcement to report such crimes;

92. Strengthen measures to address the threat of other new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, as well as their possible links with organized criminal groups as a source of lucrative profits for their illicit activities;

93. Enhance coordination and international cooperation to effectively prevent and combat the growing threat of cybercrime;

94. Promote the appropriate utilization of technology by law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through providing technical assistance upon request, capacity-building and necessary training, as well as improving legislation, regulations and policies so that they are adaptable to continuous technological developments;

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

¹⁶² General Assembly resolution 69/196, annex.

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95. Promote, at the national, regional and international levels, with due respect for domestic legal frameworks and the principles of international law, public-private partnerships with the digital industry, the financial sector and communication service providers to enhance international cooperation to combat cybercrime;

In order to ensure appropriate follow-up to this declaration and to our commitments:

96. We call upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to this declaration and to identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of this declaration, and invite the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in order to strengthen global partnership in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;

97. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Japan for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Fourteenth Congress.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/21. Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress,¹⁶³ and in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶⁴

Reaffirming the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration to reduce reoffending through rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Noting the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress under the agenda item entitled “Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system”, during which, inter alia, the need for practical guidance for national criminal justice systems on reducing reoffending and the recommendation to develop new United Nations standards and norms on the issue of reducing reoffending were raised by some Member States,

Noting also the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, among others, the good practices discussed during the workshop,¹⁶⁵

¹⁶³ [A/CONF.234/16](#).

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. I, resolution 1.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. B.

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Recalling the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹⁶⁶ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)¹⁶⁷ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),¹⁶⁸ and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending through effective interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and to provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them in developing the skills necessary for reintegration;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending, which can serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research, tools and the outcome of the deliberations of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to support the efforts of Member States to reduce reoffending through the promotion of rehabilitative environments and reintegration, by providing technical assistance, including material support, upon their request, to Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities, as well as challenges and restrictions;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

¹⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

¹⁶⁷ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

¹⁶⁸ General Assembly resolution [45/110](#), annex.

2021/22. Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁹ and reaffirming also the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to better integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,¹⁷⁰ the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,¹⁷¹ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),¹⁷² the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁷³ the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁷⁴ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)¹⁷⁵ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹⁷⁶

Recalling also its resolutions [74/16](#) of 9 December 2019, entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”, [74/170](#) of 18 December 2019, entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, and [75/18](#) of 1 December 2020, entitled “Sport as an enabler of sustainable development”, in which it recognized the role of sport in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷⁷

Recalling further the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,¹⁷⁸ in which Member States committed to empowering youth to become active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts, including by organizing social, educational, cultural, recreational, sports-related youth programmes and youth forums, and recalling the outcome of workshop 3 of the Fourteenth Congress, on education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime,¹⁷⁹

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has affected youth, especially those who are in vulnerable situations, and that many of the hardships faced during the COVID-19 crisis in the fields of formal and non-formal education and well-being and health, including mental health, in addition to economic dislocations, are also known risk factors associated

¹⁶⁹ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁷⁰ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

¹⁷¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

¹⁷² General Assembly resolution [45/112](#), annex.

¹⁷³ General Assembly resolution [65/228](#), annex.

¹⁷⁴ General Assembly resolution [69/194](#), annex.

¹⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution [40/33](#), annex.

¹⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

¹⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁷⁸ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. C.

with crime, violence and illicit drug-related activities and are likely to expose youth to increased victimization and involvement with crime during and after the pandemic,

Acknowledging that the recovery from the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the lessons learned provide an opportunity for Member States to design strategies to overcome the crisis, to accelerate progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to foster economic growth and build back better, including by promoting a socially just transition to sustainable development and by supporting inclusive, multisectoral and coordinated approaches to youth well-being,

Noting that the shared challenges that States face in strengthening their economies amid a global pandemic present an opportunity for transformative approaches to crime prevention and renewed efforts involving the youth, sport and education sectors, in particular working with a range of relevant stakeholders, including, where appropriate, with the support of efforts to engage and foster partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including partnerships involving the private sector, bearing in mind the primary role and responsibility of Member States in that regard,

Recognizing the role that sport can play in building back better and in engaging youth during and after the pandemic, as highlighted in the joint United Nations advocacy brief entitled “Recovering better: sport for development and peace – reopening, recovery and resilience post-COVID-19”, published in 2020,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Sport: a global accelerator of peace and sustainable development for all”,¹⁸⁰ in which the progress made towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace¹⁸¹ is reviewed and the role of sport as a catalyst of social and economic development, health and societal change in the post-COVID-19 landscape is highlighted,

Noting the memorandum of understanding between the Fédération Internationale de Football Association and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime signed on 14 September 2020, which provides a framework for cooperation between the two entities in the fields of using sport for youth development, preventing youth involvement in crime and illicit drug-related activities, and preventing and fighting corruption and crime in sport,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁸² in which States parties recognize the right of the child to leisure and to engage in play and in recreational activities, and convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities by supporting their development and strengthening their resilience to antisocial and delinquent behaviour, and of supporting the rehabilitation of children and youth in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, taking into account human rights and the best interests of the child,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention,

Acknowledging the Olympic Charter and that any form of discrimination is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic movement,

Taking note of the Kazan Action Plan, adopted at the sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Kazan, Russian Federation, in July 2017, in which the educational, cultural and social dimensions of sport and physical education are promoted, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda,

¹⁸⁰ [A/75/155/Rev.1](#).

¹⁸¹ See [A/61/373](#).

¹⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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1. *Reaffirms* that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognizes the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development, justice and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives, in line with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals;
2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Government of Thailand for hosting the expert group meeting on integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, convened by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Bangkok from 16 to 18 December 2019;
3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretariat on the outcome of that expert group meeting,¹⁸³ at which good practices were identified and recommendations made on the effective use of sport to reduce youth crime and violence;
4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that the necessary safeguards for participants are included in the design and implementation of sports-based crime prevention initiatives in order to prevent and combat sexual harassment, abuse and violence against children and youth in sport;
5. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as relevant stakeholders, to support and encourage relevant domestic authorities at all levels, including in local contexts, in the creation of safe spaces for sports and physical activities and in the provision of equal access to sports facilities for all youth;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into sports-based crime prevention programmes and the need to provide a wide range of safe and accessible sports programmes for women and girls that reinforce their empowerment and gender equality;
7. *Also emphasizes* the importance of respecting cultural diversity in implementing sports-based crime prevention programmes;
8. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, particularly its efforts to support Member States in integrating sport into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies promoting a multisectoral and holistic approach to crime prevention, including through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance in the context of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness, and in disseminating information and good practices on the use of sport for youth crime and violence prevention, building on global research and on lessons learned;
9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue promoting sports-based interventions in the context of youth-oriented, multisectoral and holistic approaches to the prevention of crime and violence, including by formulating strategies aimed at comprehensively addressing the underlying conditions conducive to the spread of all types of crime and violence and by supporting Member States' efforts in this regard, also in partnership with other relevant United Nations entities;
10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue supporting Member States, through technical assistance and the development of tailored guidance materials, with regard to the effective use of sport in the context of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, in prison and community settings, the empowerment of girls, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the safeguarding of participants in sports and sports-based interventions, in particular individuals in vulnerable situations, including children and women, from violence and abuse;
11. *Encourages* Member States to integrate sports-based interventions into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes with a view to addressing risk factors of crime and victimization, including during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, when possible and

¹⁸³ [A/CONF.234/14](#).

with adaptations such as proactive programme elements providing learning and social support for youth, particularly in schools and educational institutions, investing in capacity-building of trainers and facilitators, promoting an inclusive and participatory approach, ensuring safeguards for participants in sporting activities and maintaining the sustainability of such activities by engaging partners from multiple sectors;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to strengthen community-based support measures for youth to address risk factors of crime and violence, and encourages Member States to provide sports and recreational facilities and programmes so as to promote the primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of youth crime and the social reintegration of young offenders, also in the context of public safety strategies, enhancing the use of sport as a tool for the development of safe public spaces for young people and local communities to positively interact and develop;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in line with its mandate, in consultation with Member States and in collaboration with other relevant organizations and agencies, including relevant civil society organizations, to develop a compilation of best practices in relation to sports-based crime prevention programmes, as well as to provide, upon request, advice and support to policymakers and practitioners, including on research, monitoring and evaluation;

14. *Invites* Member States to consider the development of clear policy frameworks within which sports-based initiatives can be integrated into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies and programmes, and to operate to effect positive change in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to prevent recidivism through sports and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate effective research, monitoring and evaluation of their own national initiatives and relevant international initiatives, including gang-related initiatives, to assess their impact;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to strengthen its cooperation and coordination with relevant United Nations entities that have sports-based programmes and interventions, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, and, in close consultation with Member States, to strengthen its cooperation with relevant international, regional and national sports organizations such as the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, so as to continue to support activities enhancing the contributions of sport to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on youth and community development aimed at addressing the risk factors of youth violence, crime and illicit drug-related activities and promoting a healthy lifestyle to prevent risky behaviour while facilitating access to comprehensive drug demand reduction services and related measures, as appropriate, and at fostering social inclusion, peace and just societies, also through joint programmes and awareness-raising campaigns in the context of major sporting events, and to keep the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs updated about the progress made in this regard;

16. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, within their mandates, to consider including in their work programmes the issue of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice in order to contribute to building the knowledge base in this regard, as well as to provide, upon request, advice and support to policymakers and practitioners, including on research, monitoring and evaluation, while noting the efforts of Member States to achieve the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide information on the implementation of the present resolution as a contribution to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the implementation of its resolution [75/18](#) on sport as an enabler of sustainable development;

18. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/23. Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, applicable international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁸⁴ and reaffirming also its commitment to fully promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as to upholding the principle of human dignity, in the impartial administration of justice and throughout all its efforts in preventing and combating crime,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of all States to uphold the Charter in its entirety and to fully respect the principles of sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States throughout all their efforts in preventing and combating crime,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as General Assembly resolution [75/196](#) of 16 December 2020 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States, as appropriate to their national contexts, adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to crime prevention and criminal justice reform, based on baseline assessments, regular data collection and analysis, and focusing on all sectors of the justice system, and develop crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes, including ones that focus on early prevention by using multidisciplinary and participatory approaches, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society,

Recalling also the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,¹⁸⁵ in which Member States undertook to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸⁶ through efforts in crime prevention and criminal justice, with the firm recognition that sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, that crime is an impediment to sustainable development and that achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to effectively prevent and combat crime,

Recalling further the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related primarily to the treatment of prisoners and other offenders in closed detention settings, in particular the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹⁸⁷ the United Nations Standard Minimum

¹⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁸⁵ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

¹⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁸⁷ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹⁸⁸ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)¹⁸⁹ and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,¹⁹⁰

Expressing grave concern about the situation arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its social and economic implications, which have created new opportunities for and transformed the *modi operandi* of criminals and organized criminal groups in different forms and to different extents, and the challenges that it has posed to criminal justice in multiple aspects,

Expressing concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has posed challenges to international cooperation on criminal matters, including delays in some cases of mutual legal assistance, extradition and other measures related to the physical transfer of persons,

Noting that, in response to the threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States have taken measures that, in many cases, have resulted in the disruption of normal criminal justice services, temporarily diminishing capacity and challenging the ability of correctional institution staff, as well as law enforcement, prosecution services, the judiciary and others, to prevent and combat crimes and maintain fully functioning institutions of justice while also complying with necessary health measures, and noting with appreciation the dedication of these professional staff, whose tireless efforts have ensured effective crime prevention and criminal justice, notwithstanding the pandemic and related disruptions,

Gravely concerned about the vulnerability of prisons, especially in terms of health, safety and security, to the real risk of a rapid spread of COVID-19 in closed settings, which can be further aggravated by long-standing challenges such as prison overcrowding and poor prison conditions,

Reiterating, in the light of the ongoing experience of the COVID-19 pandemic and in preparation for any similar future challenges, the need to review criminal justice systems and to make them more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive and responsive through, as appropriate, promoting digitalization, the use of technology, health-care services and health-related improvement measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including for the protection of criminal justice staff and officials, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, in accordance with domestic law,

Recalling, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the endeavour expressed in the Kyoto Declaration with regard to promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of offences in accordance with national legislation,

Reaffirming the commitment to take decisive actions and action-oriented measures to address challenges and remove international impediments posed and aggravated by COVID-19 to crime prevention and criminal justice, including by a multilateral approach and strengthening the resilience of law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions through multilateral cooperation and cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in a multidisciplinary approach, where appropriate, and public-private partnerships, with special attention to the urgent capacity-building and technical assistance needs of developing countries in this regard, bearing in mind the long-term social and economic implications of the pandemic, including for sustainable development and international cooperation, and recognizing that the poorest and most vulnerable are among the hardest hit by the impact of the pandemic,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, as appropriate, the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

¹⁸⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

¹⁸⁹ General Assembly resolution [45/110](#), annex.

¹⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution [45/113](#), annex.

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2. *Underlines* that the COVID-19 pandemic poses cross-cutting, multifaceted challenges to the criminal justice system and that it requires comprehensive, integrated, multisectoral and coordinated responses, including through cooperation between the justice and health sectors;

3. *Recognizes* that the COVID-19 pandemic has affirmed that closed settings, including prisons, may exacerbate the spread of viral infections and that the pandemic and responses to it, including lockdown measures and other restrictions, such as an interruption in in-person prison visits, have presented challenges for criminal justice systems;

4. *Recommends* that Member States take into account lessons learned and best practices applied during the COVID-19 pandemic in an effort to make criminal justice systems more effective, accountable, transparent, inclusive, responsive and better prepared for similar future challenges, by recognizing the need to adapt to epidemics and pandemics, including through, as appropriate, promoting digitalization, the use of technology, health-care services and health-related improvement measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, including for the protection of criminal justice staff and officials, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, and alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, in accordance with domestic law, and to that end examine alternatives and promote the exchange of information on how to address the challenges to such reform efforts, including funding;

5. *Encourages* Member States, in implementing holistic and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies, to promote, as appropriate, alternatives to imprisonment, from the pretrial stage to the post-sentencing stage, taking into account the background, gender, age and other specific circumstances of offenders, including their vulnerability, such as in relation to health, and the objective of their rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

6. *Also encourages* Member States, against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, to take appropriate measures to ensure that, subject to their constitutional principles and the basic concepts of their legal systems, sentencing for criminal offences is proportionate to the gravity of the offence;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems and to take into account the specific needs of women prisoners and women offenders when developing, monitoring and evaluating responses to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the criminal justice system;

8. *Recommends* that Member States promote the application of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), in particular in terms of improving the detention conditions for both pretrial and post-trial detainees and the capacities of prison and correctional institution staff and other relevant officers, and promoting health-care services in prisons;

9. *Also recommends* that Member States take appropriate measures to improve the overall effectiveness and capacity of the criminal justice system, including by addressing overcrowding in detention and correctional facilities, ensuring access to timely, effective, adequately resourced and affordable legal aid for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require, providing adequate human and material resources, expertise and tools, including modern communications and case-management tools, to facilitate international cooperation, such as mutual legal assistance and extradition, and considering the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences along with restorative justice processes at relevant stages of criminal justice proceedings in accordance with domestic legislation, giving due consideration to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and preventive measures such as community outreach;

10. *Further recommends* that Member States endeavour to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs and risks of offenders, and provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes, which create opportunities to develop the skills and knowledge needed for joining the workforce and successfully reintegrating into society and reducing the risks of reoffending, which may, inter alia, help in addressing the problem of prison overcrowding;

11. *Stresses* the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to strengthening criminal justice systems, including the involvement, as appropriate, of relevant stakeholders and public-private partnerships, and enhancing domestic inter-agency cooperation, capacity-building for criminal justice officials and practitioners and specialized training and education for prison staff and relevant criminal justice officials, as well as the importance of improving prison management and preparing for health-related challenges;

12. *Invites* Member States to exchange, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, information on national legislation, best practices and technical assistance and to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the criminal justice system, including to its facilities, institutions and non-custodial settings, taking into account the contributions of relevant stakeholders such as civil society and academia, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, with a view to better preparing for similar future challenges;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, based on their needs and priorities, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, to conduct in close consultation with Member States, and within existing extrabudgetary resources, further studies on the impact of COVID-19 on criminal justice systems and to provide recommendations on advancing criminal justice reforms, with an emphasis on the future preparedness of the criminal justice system, in particular prison systems, to tackle challenges arising from pandemics and widespread health-related issues;

14. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to consider including in their work programmes the issue of criminal justice system reform in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic with a view to understanding how such reforms can be achieved more effectively, including, where appropriate, by strengthening cooperation between the justice and health sectors, taking into account the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and targets, contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and noting the efforts of Member States to achieve them;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/24. Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [67/189](#) of 20 December 2012, [68/193](#) of 18 December 2013, [69/197](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/178](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017, [73/186](#) of 17 December 2018, [74/177](#) of 18 December 2019 and [75/196](#) of

16 December 2020, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, in which the Assembly expressed deep concern about crimes that affect the environment and emphasized the need to combat such crimes by strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts, as well as its resolutions [69/314](#) of 30 July 2015, [70/301](#) of 9 September 2016, [71/326](#) of 11 September 2017 and [73/343](#) of 16 September 2019, entitled “Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife”,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/62 of 24 May 1989, entitled “Concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action”, 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution [46/152](#) concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice”, 1993/28 of 27 July 1993, 1994/15 of 25 July 1994 and 1996/10 of 23 July 1996, entitled “The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment”, as well as resolutions 2001/12 of 24 July 2001, 2002/18 of 24 July 2002, 2003/27 of 22 July 2003, 2011/36 of 28 July 2011 and [2013/40](#) of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, resolution 2008/25 of 24 July 2008 on international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, and resolutions [2013/38](#) of 25 July 2013 and [2019/23](#) of 23 July 2019 on combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Recalling further Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 16/1 of 27 April 2007¹⁹¹ and 23/1 of 16 May 2014¹⁹² on trafficking in forest products, including timber, and resolution 28/3 of 24 May 2019 entitled “Strengthening regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in wildlife”,¹⁹³

Recalling resolutions 1/3 of 27 June 2014¹⁹⁴ and 2/14 of 27 May 2016¹⁹⁵ of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,

Welcoming the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,¹⁹⁶ in which Heads of State and Government, Ministers and Representatives of Member States expressed deep concern about the negative impact of crime on the environment and affirmed their endeavour to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹⁹⁷ in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime,

¹⁹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10 (E/2007/30/Rev.1)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁹² *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2014/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, 2019, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2019/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)*, annex.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

¹⁹⁶ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. I, resolution 1.

¹⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

Reaffirming the central role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the main policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and recalling that in the Kyoto Declaration the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was called upon, in accordance with its mandate, to adopt the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Declaration and to identify innovative ways to make use of information on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration, and invited the Commission to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in order to strengthen global partnership in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁹⁸

Reaffirming also that States are to carry out their obligations to combat transnational organized crime as well as corruption in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and international law and with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling in that regard that States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁹⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption²⁰⁰ have also committed themselves to carrying out their respective obligations to combat transnational organized crime as well as corruption in a manner consistent with all the provisions of those conventions, including the purposes and the principles stated in their articles 1 and 4,

Reaffirming further that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over all its natural resources,

Recognizing the primary role and responsibility of States in defining their policies and strategies to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, acknowledging the central role played by States in the prevention of and the fight against corruption as it relates to such crimes, and recalling the commitment of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to carry out those obligations in a manner consistent with article 4 of those conventions,

Alarmed by existing research indicating that crimes that affect the environment have become some of the most lucrative transnational criminal activities and are often closely interlinked with different forms of crime and corruption and that money-laundering and the illicit financial flows derived from them may contribute to the financing of other transnational organized crimes and terrorism,

Taking note of the existing research on the cost of crimes that affect the environment,

Deeply concerned about all those killed, injured, threatened or exploited by organized criminal groups involved in or benefiting from crimes that affect the environment and about those whose living environment, safety, health or livelihoods are endangered or put at risk by those crimes, and affirming its resolve to assist and protect those affected, in accordance with national law,

Deeply concerned also that activities of organized criminal groups that affect the environment hinder and undermine efforts undertaken by States to protect the environment, promote the rule of law and achieve sustainable development, including efforts to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats,

¹⁹⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Welcoming Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020, entitled “Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”,²⁰¹ in which the Conference urged States parties to implement the Organized Crime Convention, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, in order to effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Convention, as well as related offences established under the Convention,

Recognizing the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to this end underlining the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urging States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures,

Welcoming Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Preventing and combating corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment”,²⁰² in which the Conference urged States parties to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in accordance with their domestic legislation, and to ensure respect for its provisions, with a view to making best use of the Convention to prevent and combat corruption as it relates to crimes that have an impact on the environment and the recovery and return of proceeds of such crimes, in accordance with the Convention,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, as well as the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as, among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity²⁰³ and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,²⁰⁴

Recognizing also the need for a balanced, integrated, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach and response to address the complex and multifaceted challenges related to crimes that affect the environment, and acknowledging that long-term comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented responses are required to address and overcome those challenges,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity of the United Nations supporting Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as through its normative work, research and expertise, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders,

Recalling the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment,

Expressing appreciation for the Environmental Security Programme established in 2010 by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to support Member States in investigations and coordinate transnational operations against crimes that affect the environment,

²⁰¹ See [CTOC/COP/2020/10](#), sect. I.A.

²⁰² See [CAC/COSP/2019/17](#), sect. I.B.

²⁰³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

Welcoming the first and second editions of the *World Wildlife Crime Report*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2016 and 2020, and taking note of other reports and studies²⁰⁵ on crimes that affect the environment published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank and other relevant international and regional organizations, which may serve as useful inputs,

Acknowledging the valuable contributions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, in supporting States in their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, including through inter-agency effective partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Green Customs Initiative, and underscoring in this regard the crucial importance of further enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination on the matter, as appropriate,

Acknowledging also the important contributions of other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, individuals and groups outside the public sector, non-governmental organizations, the media, academia and the scientific community, in preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption as it relates to such crimes,

1. *Urges* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife, including, inter alia, flora and fauna as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in timber and timber products, in hazardous wastes and other wastes and in precious metals, stones and other minerals, as well as, inter alia, poaching, by making the best possible use of relevant international instruments and by strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building, criminal justice responses and law enforcement efforts aimed at, inter alia, dealing with transnational organized crime, corruption and money-laundering linked to such crimes, and illicit financial flows derived from such crimes, while acknowledging the need to deprive criminals of proceeds of crime;

2. *Urges* States, in this regard, to adopt concrete and effective measures to recover and return, in appropriate cases, the proceeds of such crimes, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and emphasizes the importance of removing obstacles to applying measures for the recovery and return of those assets and proceeds;

3. *Affirms* that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for, respectively, preventing and combating transnational organized

²⁰⁵ Reports and studies such as Christian Nellemann and others, eds., *The Rise of Environmental Crime: A Growing Threat to Natural Resources, Peace, Development and Security – A UNEP-INTERPOL Rapid Response Assessment* (Nairobi, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme and INTERPOL, *Strategic Report: Environment, Peace and Security: A Convergence of Threats* (2016); United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain: Technical Report* (Torino, Italy, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme, *The State of Knowledge of Crimes that Have Serious Impacts on the Environment* (Nairobi, 2018); INTERPOL, Norwegian Center for Global Analyses and Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, *World Atlas of Illicit Flows* (2018); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank, *Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat it* (Washington, D.C., 2019); INTERPOL, *Strategic Analysis Report: Emerging Criminal Trends in the Global Plastic Waste Market since January 2018* (Lyon, France, 2020).

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crimes that affect the environment, and corruption as it relates to such crimes, and for strengthening international cooperation in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the States parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, respectively to take full advantage of Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime resolution 10/6 of 16 October 2020 and Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 8/12 of 20 December 2019;

5. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to make crimes that affect the environment, in appropriate cases, serious crimes, as defined in article 2, subparagraph (b), of the Organized Crime Convention, in accordance with their national legislation, in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop or amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, so that crimes that affect the environment falling within the scope of the Organized Crime Convention are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the Convention and as mandated in its article 6, for the purposes of money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic legislation on proceeds of crime, so that assets derived from crimes that affect the environment can be seized, confiscated and disposed of;

8. *Urges* Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to investigate and prosecute the laundering of proceeds of crime derived from transnational organized crimes that affect the environment, including by using financial investigation techniques, with a view to identifying, disrupting and dismantling the criminal groups involved, to strive to eliminate incentives for the transfer abroad of the proceeds of crime, thereby denying safe haven to those proceeds, and to recover the proceeds of such crimes;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen at the national level, in accordance with domestic legislation and their respective international legal obligations, crime prevention and criminal justice responses against crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes, including by establishing or developing integrated and multidisciplinary responses, establishing the liability of legal persons for such serious crimes, as appropriate, and by reinforcing, where necessary and if appropriate, the capacities, training and specialization of relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities for effectively preventing, detecting, investigating, prosecuting and punishing crimes that affect the environment, as well as cooperation with relevant stakeholders from civil society;

10. *Calls upon* States, consistent with the Organized Crime Convention and in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance to and protection for witnesses and victims of crimes that affect the environment, and to establish appropriate procedures to provide access to compensation and restitution for victims of the offences covered by the Organized Crime Convention, and, in this regard, encourages States to consider providing access to civil compensation and habitat restoration for damage caused to the environment and to victims;

11. *Also calls upon* States, in accordance with national legislation, to take all appropriate measures within their means to provide effective assistance and protection for those persons who contribute to combating in a peaceful manner crimes that affect the environment;

12. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to improve and enhance the collection, quality, availability and analysis of data on crimes that affect the environment, consider undertaking national statistical capacity-building in this

regard and share such data on a voluntary basis with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, consistent with its mandate, in order to strengthen research and analysis on global trends and patterns in crimes that affect the environment and to improve the effectiveness of strategies aimed at preventing and combating them;

13. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to increase the exchange of information and knowledge on crimes that affect the environment among national authorities, as well as with other Member States and relevant international and regional organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in accordance with domestic legislation and their respective international legal obligations;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in close consultation and cooperation with Member States, and in close coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the World Bank and other relevant competent intergovernmental organizations such as the secretariats of multilateral environmental conventions and agreements, as appropriate and within their mandates, including through inter-agency partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, to strengthen the collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate and reliable data and information to enhance knowledge on trends in crimes that affect the environment, and to report to Member States thereon on a periodic basis;

15. *Calls upon* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to hold during the intersessional period expert discussions on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment in order to discuss concrete ways to improve strategies and responses to effectively prevent and combat these crimes and to strengthen international cooperation at the operational level on this matter, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and within its mandate, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, for the purposes of supporting their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes;

17. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to further enhance and expand its cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and, in close consultation with Member States, enhance its cooperation with INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Bank, the secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, in supporting Member States, upon request, in their efforts to effectively prevent and combat crimes that affect the environment, including through inter-agency partnerships, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and the Green Customs Initiative;

18. *Invites* Member States to consider initiatives such as the INTERPOL concept of national environmental security task forces in order to promote integrated and multidisciplinary responses to better address crimes that affect the environment;

19. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/25. Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitments by Member States to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate all forms of trafficking in persons,

Recalling the relevant United Nations resolutions and special meetings on trafficking in persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, containing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its goals and targets relevant to trafficking in persons,

Recalling further the importance of eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, as well as of ending abuse, exploitation and trafficking of and all forms of violence against and torture of children, also in support of the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,²⁰⁶

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²⁰⁷ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁰⁸

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/293](#) of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full and effective use,

Reaffirming that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(a) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons,

(b) To help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

(c) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons,

(d) To promote a human rights-based and gender- and age-sensitive approach to addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and to strengthening the criminal justice response, which is necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators,

²⁰⁶ General Assembly resolution [64/293](#).

²⁰⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

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(e) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector and civil society organizations, and among the national and international mass media and the public at large,

(f) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to combat trafficking in persons, including in the context of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, and welcoming the holding of the co-chairmanship of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 2021,

Recalling that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group was established to foster cooperation among relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in combating human trafficking, to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources to increase tangible results in combating human trafficking in countries around the world using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the national and regional levels, and to share information, experiences and good practices relating to the activities of partner agencies in order to counter trafficking with Governments, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies,

Recognizing that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, within its mandate, contributes to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, taking note of the activities of the members of the Coordination Group, acting on a rotational basis as Chair of the working group of the Coordination Group, and encouraging the more robust participation of all members of the Coordination Group,

Recognizing also the contributions of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group in fostering coordination and cooperation in efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, within the existing mandates of its partners, which are the members of the United Nations system and regional organizations, as well as the development of various issue papers on current topics that have an impact on global efforts to counter trafficking in persons, and encouraging further engagement on the part of regional organizations with respect to possibly joining and co-chairing the Coordination Group,

Taking note of the thematic focus of the Coordination Group in recent years on trafficking in children, trafficking in persons and technology and on measures to prevent trafficking in persons in supply chains, including in public procurement, as well as in the procurement of goods and services by the United Nations,

Taking note also of the second meeting of the Coordination Group at the level of principals of the relevant international and regional organizations and agencies, held in a virtual format on 15 December 2020, which reinforced the inter-agency partnership to tackle trafficking in persons, and of the admission of the Organization of American States and the Council of the Baltic Sea States as the newest members of the Coordination Group,

Recognizing that the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the Global Plan of Action, is aimed at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and welcoming contributions made to the trust fund by States and all other relevant stakeholders,

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [68/192](#) of 18 December 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session, in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments,

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Recalling the holding of the high-level meetings of the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, from 13 to 15 May 2013, and during its seventy-second session, on 27 and 28 September 2017, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, at which the Assembly, inter alia, reiterated the strong political will of Member States to step up efforts against trafficking in persons,

Welcoming the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its high-level meeting during the seventy-second session,²⁰⁹ in which Member States reiterated, in the strongest possible terms, the importance of strengthening collective action to end trafficking in persons,

Looking forward to the next high-level meeting of the General Assembly to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, to be held during the seventy-sixth session of the Assembly, after the general debate and no later than December 2021,

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [68/192](#), to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014, and welcoming events held by Member States, United Nations agencies, other international organizations and civil society at the national, regional and international levels to mark the World Day in order to raise awareness of trafficking in persons and the situation of the victims of this crime and for the promotion and protection of their rights,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution [73/327](#) of 25 July 2019 to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour,

Recalling the continued role of relevant regional, subregional and cross-regional mechanisms and initiatives to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, including in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Welcoming the growing number of businesses that embrace a core business model that operates in accordance with those principles of the United Nations Global Compact that address the crime of trafficking in persons,

Recalling the need to strengthen efforts to prevent, counter and combat trafficking in persons, including by supporting data collection and sharing as appropriate, through relevant technical assistance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, addressing factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, detecting and dismantling trafficking networks, including in supply chains, discouraging demand that fosters exploitation leading to trafficking, ending impunity of trafficking networks, conducting financial investigations and using special investigative techniques under the conditions prescribed by domestic law, and protecting victims of trafficking in persons,

Expressing serious concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its socioeconomic implications may create additional opportunities for organized criminal groups and bring new challenges in the fight against trafficking in persons, and stressing the importance of finding effective ways to address these challenges, including through the full and effective use of relevant international instruments such as the Trafficking in Persons Protocol by its States parties and the Global Plan of Action,

Noting that reports have highlighted a sharp increase in unemployment rates brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic that is likely to increase trafficking in persons, in particular from countries experiencing the fastest and most persistent drops in employment,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, taking into consideration the important

²⁰⁹ General Assembly resolution [72/1](#).

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role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and also urges States parties to make full and effective use of those instruments;

2. *Encourages* States parties to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, in the context of the appraisal of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, to consider measures in support of the full and effective use of the Protocol;

3. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective use of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

4. *Invites* Member States to address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons;

5. *Invites* all Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to continue to actively observe the annual World Day against Trafficking in Persons;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to collect, in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons at the national, regional and international levels for use in the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* and to share best practices and lessons learned from the various initiatives and mechanisms;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to integrate the Global Plan of Action into its programmes and activities and continue to provide, at the national and regional levels, technical assistance to countries, upon their request, aimed at strengthening their ability to ensure the full and effective use of the Global Plan of Action;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make every possible effort to improve the exchange of information in the context of the Global Plan of Action and to consider developing standard operating procedures to allow law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of Member States, as appropriate, to promptly send official information about identified victims to the destination countries, countries of origin and transit countries, including information on the acts and means used for the purpose of trafficking in persons, in order to initiate a joint investigation, in accordance with national law;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, to continue to increase the activities of the Group related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action;

10. *Invites* Member States, in the context of the appraisal of the Global Plan of Action, to consider developing and implementing national policies, in line and in accordance with their domestic laws, to prevent trafficking in persons in government procurement and global supply chains, and to consider, where appropriate, promoting partnerships and engagement of the business community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing and implementing sustainable initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in supply chains, bearing in mind the primary role and responsibility of Member States in that regard;

11. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to ensure that United Nations procurement is free from trafficking in persons;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the trust fund;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Recalls* the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/293](#) to include, within existing reporting obligations to the Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice, a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Global Plan of Action.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/26. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1994/24 of 26 July 1994 and 1995/2 of 3 July 1995, by which the Council established the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and all subsequent resolutions of the Council on the Joint Programme,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS²¹⁰ and the report of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme to the Council,²¹¹

Recognizing the importance of the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS on 8 June 2021,²¹² as well as the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, “End Inequalities, End AIDS”, adopted by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme on 25 March 2021, and noting that they are complementary and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²¹³

Welcoming the progress made in increasing access to HIV treatment and preventing new HIV infections,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the progress made, there remain many disparities and inequalities between and within countries and regions, between men and women, for different age groups, and for key populations²¹⁴ that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection, that the 2020 targets outlined in the 2016 political declaration²¹⁵ were missed in many instances, and that, in 2020, 1.5 million people were newly infected with HIV and 690,000 people died from AIDS-related causes, and of the 37.6 million people living with HIV, 10.1 million were not yet receiving treatment, with new HIV infections on the rise in some countries and within some subpopulations and locations owing in part to poor implementation of effective, evidence-based policies,

Expressing deep concern also that there is a continuing shortfall in the financing of the HIV response, especially with respect to low- and middle-income countries, in particular those that are highly affected by the HIV epidemic,

Recognizing the importance of the targets and commitments of the 2021 Political Declaration, including the commitment to reduce annual new HIV infections to under 370,000 and annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250,000 by 2025, and eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination,

²¹⁰ [E/2021/64](#).

²¹¹ [E/2021/67](#).

²¹² General Assembly resolution [75/284](#), annex.

²¹³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²¹⁴ As referred to in the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, “End Inequalities, End AIDS”, and discussed in the 2016 “Prevention gap report”, each country should define the specific populations that are key to its epidemic and response based on the epidemiological and social context.

²¹⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/266](#), annex.

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Reaffirming the sovereign rights of Member States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the need for all countries to implement the commitments and pledges in the 2021 Political Declaration consistent with national laws, national development priorities and international human rights,

Noting with concern that preventable and treatable diseases and conditions – including tuberculosis and other co-infections, cervical cancer and mental health conditions – are linked with HIV infection, poor HIV treatment outcomes and mortality among people living with HIV,

Concerned that tuberculosis, including its drug-resistant forms, remains the leading global cause of death among people living with HIV and that 8.2 per cent of estimated tuberculosis cases worldwide in 2019 were among people living with HIV, yet, in 2019, only 49 per cent of the estimated tuberculosis cases in people living with HIV were diagnosed and notified and patients treated for both diseases, and only 69 per cent of known tuberculosis patients were tested for HIV, precluding treatment and resulting in preventable deaths,

Noting with grave concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated existing inequalities and inequities within and among countries, including the lack of equitable and timely access to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, diagnostics, medicines and medical products, created additional setbacks and pushed the AIDS response further off track, especially with regard to access to HIV prevention, testing and treatment services, including medicines, while recognizing the resilience and innovation demonstrated by countries and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic in reaching affected people with safe, affordable and effective HIV services,

Further expressing concern that HIV-related stigma and discrimination and inequalities remain an impediment to an effective HIV response, especially for adolescent girls and young women, people in vulnerable situations, including those experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection,

Recognizing the critical role that meaningful involvement of civil society plays in the global response to the AIDS epidemic, and reaffirming that the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the AIDS epidemic, including in the areas of prevention, treatment, care and support,

Recognizing that achieving universal health coverage can be an accelerator to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 through supporting greater access to services, the development and strengthening of health systems, improving the capacity to address the multiple needs of people living with or at risk of HIV and promoting integrated approaches to service delivery, as well as through the inclusion of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services into nationally determined sets of quality essential health-care services, particularly at the level of primary health care,

Recognizing that efforts to achieve universal health coverage should be informed by the lessons learned from the HIV response, including a focus on equity, outcomes and accountability, responsiveness to human rights principles and the needs of the most marginalized, innovation in health financing, inclusive health governance, community-based service delivery, a focus on the social and structural determinants of health, and the importance of addressing stigma and discrimination,

Reaffirming the pivotal role of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which unites the efforts of the Secretariat and 11 co-sponsors, in galvanizing and supporting multisectoral HIV responses in the context of broader efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind, in line with General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020,

Recalling the objectives of the Joint Programme to achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches and promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS within countries, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions,

Expressing concern over policies and practices that hinder the efforts to access HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services,

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Noting with appreciation the continued reporting by Member States on progress in their HIV responses and the support provided by the Joint Programme to Member States, including by enabling increased access to and use of quality data to measure progress and refine strategies in the HIV response,

Stressing the need for the Joint Programme to continue to provide support to Member States, especially those with a high HIV burden or concentrated epidemics,

Recognizing the value of lessons learned from the multisectoral response to HIV in addressing other complex health and development challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and that progress in the HIV response has led to progress on broader development outcomes,

Noting with appreciation the discussions by the Programme Coordinating Board on governance issues of the Joint Programme, as well as how the Joint Programme could be sustainably core funded,

Taking note with appreciation of the recent discussions by the Programme Coordinating Board on the important role played by the Programme Coordinating Board NGO Delegation in the governance of the Joint Programme,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the report of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme to the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Recognizes* that the AIDS epidemic is not yet over, and stresses the need to act with urgency to meet the 2025 milestones and targets, as a prerequisite for ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

3. *Calls upon* the Joint Programme to support the effective, evidence-based, timely and multisectoral implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, “End Inequalities, End AIDS” and the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, in line with its mandate, and encourages Governments, civil society, local communities and the private sector to achieve the goals of the 2021–2026 Strategy and the 2021 Political Declaration, taking into consideration national policies and priorities, as an important enabler for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including target 3.3;

4. *Calls for* urgent action and partnership by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to scale up evidence-based HIV prevention, testing, treatment, care and retention services, including access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines, including generics, to ensure that those services reach the people who need them the most, including adolescent girls and young women as well as key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection, and children living with HIV, who have poorer HIV treatment coverage than adults and comprise a higher relative proportion of AIDS-related deaths;

5. *Urges* Member States to urgently remove, where feasible, obstacles that limit the capacity of low- and middle-income countries to provide affordable and effective HIV prevention and treatment products, diagnostics, medicines and commodities and other pharmaceutical products;

6. *Calls for* reinvigorated efforts to protect human rights and promote gender equality in the context of HIV and to address social risk factors, including gender-based violence and domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, which can be understood differently in different contexts, as well as social and economic determinants of health, with the aim of reducing health inequities within and among countries;

7. *Also calls for* strengthened efforts by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to coordinate efforts between HIV and other health programmes and sectors, with a particular focus on integration within health systems, to increase efficiency and contribute to long-term sustainability, and services to address co-infections and comorbidities, including tuberculosis, cervical cancer and mental health conditions, to promote improved health outcomes in the context of moving towards achieving universal health coverage by 2030;

8. *Urges* the Joint Programme to work collaboratively with Member States, civil society and communities, in a transparent, inclusive and consultative manner, ensuring active participation of all relevant stakeholders in its activities;

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9. *Calls for* strengthened coordination and collaboration between tuberculosis and HIV programmes to promote universal and equitable access to integrated services related to HIV and tuberculosis by promoting testing and treatment for HIV among people with tuberculosis and screening all people living with HIV regularly for tuberculosis and providing tuberculosis treatment or prevention, and calls for HIV and tuberculosis programmes to actively contribute to national antimicrobial resistance strategies;

10. *Also calls for* stepped-up efforts by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, communities, the private sector and relevant stakeholders to ensure uninterrupted access to people-centred HIV services and social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic, and to build back better in a more equitable and inclusive manner from the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global AIDS epidemic, including by providing equitable access to vaccines;

11. *Requests* the Joint Programme to continue to support and contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in order to ensure that adequate consideration is given to the HIV/AIDS response and its interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Recalls* the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, adopted by the World Health Assembly,²¹⁶ and urges Member States, the relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to actively support its wide implementation, taking into account the recommendations of the expert review panel that were consistent with the Global Strategy and Plan of Action;

13. *Urges* the Joint Programme to continue to leverage the comparative advantages of diverse United Nations bodies and relevant partners in fast-tracking and strengthening a multisectoral response to AIDS in line with its and their respective mandates;

14. *Reaffirms* that the Joint Programme's co-sponsor and governance model provides the United Nations system with a useful example of strategic coherence, reflecting national contexts and priorities, through its coordination, results-based focus, inclusive governance, and country-level impact, as set out in General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Joint Programme to refine its operating model and strengthen its Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework to more effectively support countries, and urges the Joint Programme to continue these efforts and its active engagement in United Nations reform efforts at the national, regional and global levels, and, specifically, at the country level to position the AIDS response as an integral part of sustainable development cooperation between the United Nations country teams and the host Governments and country stakeholders to achieve the AIDS-related commitments, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, and the broader Sustainable Development Goals, and to ensure that no one is left behind;

16. *Encourages* the Joint Programme to continue facilitating and supporting the participation of the Programme Coordinating Board NGO Delegation in the work of the Programme Coordinating Board as set out in the Modus Operandi of the Board and Council resolution 1995/2;

17. *Expresses appreciation* for the initiative of the Programme Coordinating Board to continue to update and fulfil the oversight role of the Board within its mandate, including by approving annex 4 to its Modus Operandi that clarifies its oversight and accountability roles and by establishing an independent external oversight advisory committee aligned with the evolution of the HIV epidemic, with the work of the Joint Programme and with best practices of the United Nations system, in order to have an effective, efficient and accountable Joint Programme;

²¹⁶ See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, after consultation with the Programme Coordinating Board, on the establishment of two four-year term limits and performance expectations for the position of Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, in line with the practices of the United Nations system and as recommended by the Joint Inspection Unit;

19. *Calls for* urgent action to close the HIV and AIDS resource gap, taking into account the need for annual investments of 29 billion United States dollars in order to reach the 2025 targets, in line with the principles of shared responsibility and global solidarity, encourages countries to scale up domestic and international funding for the response, and emphasizes that action is needed to ensure political, programmatic and financial accountability and sustainability at all levels;

20. *Stresses* the importance of a fully funded Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework for the effective functioning of the Joint Programme, and calls for renewed efforts to close the current funding gap, including by calling upon existing donors to maintain and step up their contributions, and inviting new donors to join from both the public and private sectors, while encouraging all donors to prioritize flexible and multi-annual contributions;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its 2023 session, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV and AIDS epidemic.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/27. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2013/12](#) of 22 July 2013, [2014/10](#) of 13 June 2014, [2015/8](#) of 9 June 2015, [2016/5](#) of 2 June 2016, [2017/8](#) of 7 June 2017, [2018/13](#) of 2 July 2018, [2019/9](#) of 7 June 2019 and [2020/22](#) of 22 July 2020 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Recalling also the commitments included in the 2011 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,²¹⁷ the 2014 outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases²¹⁸ and the 2018 political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,²¹⁹ and recalling further the proposed actions set out in the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020,²²⁰

Recognizing that many countries still face significant challenges in the implementation of their commitments related to non-communicable diseases, remaining deeply concerned that the burden of non-communicable diseases continues to rise in developing countries, and expressing grave concern that the huge human and economic cost of non-communicable diseases contributes to poverty and inequities and threatens the health of peoples and the development of countries,

²¹⁷ General Assembly resolution [66/2](#), annex.

²¹⁸ General Assembly resolution [68/300](#).

²¹⁹ General Assembly resolution [73/2](#).

²²⁰ World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1, annex 4.

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes non-communicable disease-related targets, including reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2030 through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and well-being, as well as support for research and development of vaccines and medicines, and recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²²¹ which noted the enormous burden that non-communicable diseases place on developed and developing countries, and that these costs are particularly challenging for developing countries,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on universal health coverage, held in New York on 23 September 2019, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,²²² which called for the further strengthening of efforts to address non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, as well as mental disorders, other mental health conditions and neurological disorders, as part of universal health coverage,

Underscoring the fact that global health is a long-term objective which is national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained high-level commitment and closer international cooperation to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, including those related to non-communicable diseases,

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to one or more of the modifiable risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, as well as air pollution, as the largest environmental risk factor, and other risk factors contributing to non-communicable diseases, but also the considerable burden of mental health conditions and neurological disorders, constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals,

Noting that the non-communicable disease-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are linked to the impact of social, economic and environmental determinants, including air, soil and water pollution, exposure to chemicals, efforts to ensure road safety, promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition, as well as to broader determinants of health,

Recalling the World Health Organization global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030,²²³ and acknowledging that increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary behaviour can contribute to broader efforts to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and improve mental health,

Noting the progress made by the Task Force in the execution of its mandate, including joint programming missions to an increasing number of countries and global joint programmes and thematic working groups that contribute to 30 targets of 12 Sustainable Development Goals, and that its work has a significant positive impact on national multisectoral non-communicable disease responses and development plans and policies, strengthening health systems and the empowerment of individuals, including for better health literacy,

Noting also the 2019 World Health Assembly decision that requests the identification of innovative voluntary funding mechanisms, such as a multi-donor trust fund, to support Member States, upon their request, in order to strengthen their national efforts for the prevention and control

²²¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²²² General Assembly resolution [74/2](#).

²²³ See World Health Organization, document WHA71/2018/REC/1, resolution 71.6.

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of non-communicable diseases,²²⁴ and acknowledging the progress by the Task Force in processing that decision,

Noting further the progress achieved by the Task Force in supporting Member States in the provision of access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines, diagnostics and other health technologies for non-communicable diseases, as well as in supporting countries in providing digital health programmes,

Welcoming the progress that the Task Force makes through joint inter-agency efforts to promote public health and foster the achievement of non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as through partnerships and alliances, when applicable, for the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases,

Welcoming also the financial and in-kind support provided by Member States and international development partners for the work of the Task Force,

Noting with concern the continued shortage of resources available for the Task Force and, in particular, the global joint programmes developed by the Task Force that remain mostly unfunded to date, and the need for a significant increase in financing in order for the Task Force to reach its full potential in providing timely and effective specialized technical assistance to Member States,

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations multi-partner trust fund to catalyse country action for non-communicable diseases and mental health to accelerate action towards the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and mental health, in particular in the least developed countries,

Noting with great concern the threat to human health caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which continues to spread globally, and recognizing that people living with non-communicable diseases are more susceptible to the risk of developing severe COVID-19 symptoms and are among the hardest hit by the pandemic,

Acknowledging that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic risks reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals, including target 3.4 on reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases,

Stressing the need for Member States to further strengthen efforts to address non-communicable diseases for achieving universal health coverage, as well as to address mental health in their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic,

Acknowledging the role of the Task Force in facilitating its members' efforts to address non-communicable diseases as an integral part of the COVID-19 response and recovery at the global, regional, national and subnational levels and to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its entirety,

Noting the midpoint evaluation of the implementation of the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2030,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases²²⁵ and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2022 on progress made in implementing Council resolution [2013/12](#);

²²⁴ World Health Organization, document WHA72/2019/REC/1, decision 72(11).

²²⁵ [E/2021/48/Rev.1](#).

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2. *Commends* the Task Force for its activities aimed at supporting Member States in the achievement of the non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²²⁶ in particular during the COVID-19 pandemic;
3. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as other stakeholders, including philanthropic foundations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, to mobilize human and financial resources for the programmatic work of the Task Force;
4. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to mobilize resources to support, upon request, Member States, including the least developed countries, to catalyse sustainable domestic responses to non-communicable diseases, as well as mental disorders and other mental health conditions, inter alia, through innovative voluntary funding mechanisms, such as the United Nations multi-partner trust fund to catalyse country action for non-communicable diseases and mental health;
5. *Calls upon* the members of the Task Force to continue to work together to identify additional technical resources to enhance their support to Member States in line with the Task Force strategy for 2019–2021, paying particular attention to the needs of Member States during their COVID-19 response and recovery;
6. *Requests* the Task Force to further support Member States in their efforts to address the burden of non-communicable diseases, including health promotion and disease prevention, maintaining essential health-care services and their timely delivery, providing evidence-based digital health programmes, promoting research and development of and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable diagnostics, therapeutics, essential medicines, vaccines and other health technologies, inter alia, through various related initiatives, as well as through strengthening health systems, including regulatory frameworks and good supply chain management, and through primary health care, as appropriate, paying particular attention to the needs of people living with or at risk of developing non-communicable diseases, in particular those in vulnerable situations;
7. *Also requests* the Task Force to continue to strengthen inter-agency work and communication, including by engaging with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to achieve public health goals;
8. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members to strengthen its capacity to provide technical and policy advice to Governments, upon request, in order to implement multisectoral strategies and enhance multi-stakeholder action, including with the private sector, with a view to strengthening their contribution to the implementation of national responses to non-communicable diseases, and to achieving universal health coverage;
9. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, within their respective mandates, to continue collaboration among each other and to support Member States, upon their request, in promoting improved nutrition, healthy diets and lifestyles;
10. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members, within its mandate, to support, upon request, the capacity of Member States for improved regulatory and legal frameworks that promote favourable health outcomes for non-communicable diseases and mental health;
11. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, to support Member States that are parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control²²⁷ in their national capacities and efforts to implement the Framework Convention, as well as to continue to develop and implement their own policies on

²²⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

preventing tobacco industry interference, including those related to novel and emerging tobacco products, bearing in mind the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, in order to ensure consistent and effective separation between the activities of the United Nations system and those of the tobacco industry;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2022 session on progress achieved in implementing resolution [2013/12](#), under the sub-item entitled “Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases” of the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”, taking note of the discussion on the periodicity of the consideration of the sub-item.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/28. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,²²⁸

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution [2020/12](#) of 17 July 2020 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²²⁹ and assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [75/202](#) of 21 December 2020 on information and communications technologies for sustainable development, in which the Assembly recognized the important role of information and communications technologies for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and called upon all stakeholders in the information and communications technologies sector, including Governments and the United Nations system, to fully consider the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as they strengthen their efforts to bridge the digital divides within and between developed and developing countries, with particular attention to the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as women and girls, and to ensuring

²²⁸ See [A/C.2/59/3](#) and [A/60/687](#).

²²⁹ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

affordable and reliable connectivity, the promotion of digital access and digital inclusion, and the expansion of accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions and digital health services,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,²³⁰

Expressing its appreciation to the acting Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for her role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Welcomes and urges* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);
2. *Welcomes* the constructive and diverse inputs from all stakeholders in the overall review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;
3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and the vision of the 10-year review of the World Summit beyond 2015;
4. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, access to information and knowledge, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and groups in vulnerable situations;
5. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³¹ as called for in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#), highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;
6. *Reaffirms* its understanding that the success of the 2030 Agenda will depend on increasing access to information and communications technology;
7. *Recognizes* that information and communications technology infrastructure is fundamental to achieving the goal of digital inclusion and that digital divides persist across income groups, age groups, geography and gender, and therefore recalls its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, target 9.c, which aims to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strives to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020, and in this regard notes the importance of the Connect 2030 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology, including broadband, for sustainable development;
8. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

²³⁰ [A/76/64-E/2021/11](#).

²³¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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9. *Notes with concern* that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing, acknowledges that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of girls and women in the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

10. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within the respective mandates and existing resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/202](#);

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 3 May 2021 of World Press Freedom Day, proclaimed by the General Assembly and led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Also welcomes* the holding of World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, celebrated annually on 17 May and led by the International Telecommunication Union;

13. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions, regional World Summit review initiatives and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

14. *Recognizes* the value and principle of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit process since its inception and that are clearly recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and notes that many activities that support the objectives of the World Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals are being implemented by Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and multi-stakeholder partnerships in their respective roles and responsibilities;

15. *Underscores* the importance of and encourages continued collaboration between the follow-up and review process of the World Summit and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, including its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;

16. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

17. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels, including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of encouraging collaboration and partnership among all stakeholders, including international

organizations, exchanging information among action line facilitators and other stakeholders, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process;

19. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the database;

20. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit into the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component, for which the United Nations Group on the Information Society has offered its assistance;

21. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [60/252](#) of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit;

22. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution [70/125](#), the General Assembly called for continuation of the annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Council, and reaffirms the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

23. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

24. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that almost two thirds of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, 96.7 per cent of the world's population lives within reach of a mobile cellular network, with 8.2 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions, and 51.4 per cent of the world's population uses the Internet, in line with the World Summit targets; the value of this progress is enhanced by the advent of new electronic and mobile services and applications for health, agriculture, education, business, development, financial and government services, civic participation and transactional services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

25. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, and promote digital literacy to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

26. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and landlocked countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

27. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and underscores the need to urgently address the growing digital divides in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between and within high-, middle- and low-income countries and other regions, with special emphasis on supporting the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa as a continent;

28. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

29. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

30. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital divide and the knowledge divide are also changing in character, from a divide based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive therefrom, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

31. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the vital importance of multilingualism and local content in the information society, and urges all stakeholders to encourage the creation of, and access to, educational, cultural and scientific content online so as to promote quality of access and ensure that all people and cultures can express themselves and have access to the Internet in all languages, including indigenous languages;

32. *Recognizes* the importance of human capacity-building, an enabling environment and resilient information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, and assistance to countries in their efforts to strengthen the enabling role of information and communications technology for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;

33. *Urges* a continued focus on maximizing development gains from e-commerce, through the eTrade for All initiative, which provides a new approach to trade development through electronic exchanges by allowing developing countries to more easily navigate the supply of technical assistance for building capacity in e-commerce readiness and by enabling donors to have a clear picture of the programmes that they could fund;

34. *Recognizes*, in this regard, that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has initiated and implemented rapid e-trade readiness assessments of least developed countries in cooperation with other donors and organizations in order to raise awareness of opportunities and challenges related to leveraging e-commerce in the least developed countries;

35. *Notes* the holding of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy, in Geneva from 14 to 16 October 2020;

36. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2020: Tackling Digital Inequalities – A Decade for Action*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the

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development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

37. *Recalls* the launching by the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development of the 2025 targets to support “connecting the other half” and to help to bring online the 3.8 billion of the world’s people who are not connected to the Internet;

38. *Recognizes* that the digital economy and emerging technologies have enormous potential for social good, the implementation of World Summit outcomes and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Welcomes* the many initiatives of United Nations organizations that support the implementation of the World Summit action lines, and encourages all action line facilitators to continue to work towards implementation of the action lines;

40. *Also welcomes* the work of the Information for All Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which aims to assist Member States in formulating policies to bridge the digital divide and ensure equitable knowledge societies, and further welcomes the holding of Global Media and Information Literacy Week, from 24 to 31 October each year;

41. *Recognizes* the work of the International Telecommunication Union, including the holding of its Plenipotentiary Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 29 October to 16 November 2018, at which the membership reaffirmed its commitment to the common vision of a connected world, and welcomes its work to support the deployment of broadband wireless networks in developing countries, including the training of local experts;

42. *Notes* that the eighteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium will be held in Geneva in April 2022;

43. *Recognizes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to promote digital inclusion in Africa and other regions to support poverty reduction and food security;

44. *Also recognizes* the work of the International Labour Organization on the impact on jobs caused by technological change;

45. *Further recognizes* the work of the Global Observatory for eHealth of the World Health Organization, including its consideration of how m-health, telehealth, electronic health records and e-learning can contribute to the goals of universal health coverage;

46. *Recognizes* the work of the United Nations Development Programme, including the publication of its Digital Strategy, which is aimed at applying the potential of digital technology to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

47. *Recalls* the publication of the Secretary-General’s strategy on new technologies on how the United Nations system will support the use of new technologies to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and to facilitate their alignment with the values enshrined in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the norms and standards of international law;

48. *Reiterates* the commitment to harnessing the potential of information and communications technologies to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed development goals, noting that they can accelerate progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, accordingly urges all Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into their approaches to implementing the Goals, and requests United Nations system entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

49. *Notes with great concern* the fact that women are 13 per cent less likely than men to make use of the Internet, and 47 per cent less likely to do so in the least developed countries, draws attention to the gender digital divide, which persists in women's access to and use of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment and other areas of economic and social development, and, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, calls upon Member States to adopt all appropriate measures, especially by significantly enhancing women's and girls' education and participation in information and communications technologies, as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders;

50. *Notes* the many initiatives targeted at closing the gender digital divide, including, among others, International Girls in ICT Day (International Telecommunication Union), the Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age (the EQUALS initiative), the EQUALS in Tech Awards (International Telecommunication Union and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), the eTrade for Women Network (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Women on the Homepage (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Global Survey on Gender and Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender, the Best Practice Forum on Gender and Access of the Internet Governance Forum, the work being done in the World Summit on the Information Society Forum on gender issues and the work of the World Bank in a number of countries promoting opportunities for women and girls in information and communications technologies, as well as the work of many other stakeholders on this issue;

51. *Reaffirms* the commitment to pay particular attention to the unique and emerging information and communications technology challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, as envisaged in the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 70/125;

52. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

53. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

54. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, cultural and linguistic diversity, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, community networks, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of privacy and freedom of expression as defined in articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights²³² and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

55. *Reaffirms* that, in the outcome document on the overall review of the implementation of the World Summit action lines, the General Assembly called for the World Summit on the Information Society Forum to be held annually,²³³ and recognizes the value of the Forum in

²³² See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²³³ See General Assembly resolution 70/125.

enhancing cooperation, partnership, innovation and the exchange of experiences and good practices by all stakeholders in information and communications technologies for sustainable development;

56. *Notes* the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2020, hosted by the International Telecommunication Union and jointly organized by the Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from 7 to 10 September 2020, under the theme “Fostering digital transformation and global partnerships: World Summit on the Information Society action lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”, also notes the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2021 from 17 to 21 May 2021, under the theme “Information and communications technologies for inclusive, resilient and sustainable societies and economies: World Summit on the Information Society action lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals” and further notes the open consultation process, which aims to ensure wide participation in and broad ownership of the Forum;

57. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action²³⁴ as the framework for identifying practical measures to use information and communications technologies to help to achieve the 2030 Agenda, noting the World Summit on the Information Society-Sustainable Development Goals Matrix, developed by United Nations agencies;

58. *Encourages* World Summit action line facilitators to ensure close alignment with the 2030 Agenda when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the World Summit, according to their existing mandates and resources;

59. *Reiterates* the importance of the call by the General Assembly for all stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into approaches to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and its request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

Internet governance

60. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

61. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;²³⁵

62. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);

Enhanced cooperation

63. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not have an impact on international public policy issues;

64. *Notes* the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#), to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda, and also notes that the Working Group

²³⁴ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

²³⁵ See [A/60/687](#).

ensured the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise;

65. *Also notes* that the Working Group held five meetings between September 2016 and January 2018, at which it discussed inputs from Member States and other stakeholders, as stipulated by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#);

66. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Working Group,²³⁶ which includes references to the full texts of all proposals and contributions, and expresses its gratitude to the Chair and all participants who submitted inputs and contributed to the work of the Working Group;

67. *Welcomes* the good progress made by the Working Group in many areas and the fact that consensus seemed to emerge on some issues, while significant divergence of views on a number of other issues persisted, and in that regard regrets that the Working Group could not find agreement on recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda;

Internet Governance Forum

68. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

69. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/125](#), to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further 10 years, during which time the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries;

70. *Recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

71. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [70/125](#), in which the Assembly called upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;²³⁷

72. *Notes* the holding of the fifteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, organized online from 2 to 17 November 2020, under the theme “Internet for human resilience and solidarity”;

73. *Welcomes* the holding of the sixteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Poland in Katowice from 6 to 10 December 2021, and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum are being taken into consideration;

74. *Also welcomes*, in that context, the continuous progress made with regard to the intersessional work of the Internet Governance Forum in the different modalities of connecting and enabling the next billion online, dynamic coalitions and best practice forums, as well as the contributions being made by both national and regional Internet governance forums;

²³⁶ See E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3.

²³⁷ [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

The road ahead

75. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to continue to actively cooperate in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system, to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda;

76. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, including through participative models, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries towards building information and knowledge societies;

77. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divides;

78. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to promote an enabling policy environment for investment and to foster public-private cooperation and partnership for sustainable investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, applications and services, content and digital skills, with the aim of ensuring the meaningful connectivity needed to advance the Sustainable Development Goals;

79. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

80. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;²³⁸

81. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators in open data format as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, emphasizes the importance of the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators, and stresses the value of gender-disaggregated data to contribute to the bridging of the digital gender divide;

82. *Acknowledges* the importance of digital measurement and monitoring tools that support the deployment and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

83. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at all levels, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

84. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

²³⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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(a) Encourages Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(b) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on sustainable development;

(c) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development and the *Measuring Digital Development* series, which provides information on recent trends and statistics on access to and the affordability of information and communications technologies and the evolution of the information and knowledge societies worldwide, including the Information and Communications Technology Development Index;

(d) Encourages the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development to continue the follow-up on the relevant decisions of the Statistical Commission on information and communications technology statistics for the purposes of producing high-quality and timely information and communications technology statistics and of leveraging the potential benefits of using big data for official statistics;

85. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America to this fund;

86. *Recalls* the proposal in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) that the Assembly hold a high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2025;

87. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the related discussion of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-fourth session;

88. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divides, taking into account the considerations of developing countries, gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups;

89. *Calls for* continued dialogue and work on the implementation of enhanced cooperation as envisaged in the Tunis Agenda;

90. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in the other Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/29. Science, technology and innovation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development, and as the United Nations focal point for science, technology and innovation for development, in analysing how

science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies, serve as enablers of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²³⁹ by acting as a forum for strategic planning, sharing lessons learned and best practices, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy, the environment and society, and drawing attention to new and emerging technologies,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation as enablers of development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome²⁴⁰ and General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also the entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²⁴¹

Recalling further that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/229](#) of 19 December 2019 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies and ensuring that such policies and programmes are supportive of national development agendas,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2015/242 of 22 July 2015 providing for the extension, until 2020, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions [70/132](#) of 17 December 2015 and [70/213](#) and [70/219](#) of 22 December 2015 addressing, respectively, the barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

Recalling also the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work, adopted by the Commission at its sixty-first session,²⁴² in which it, inter alia, highlighted the need for managing technological and digital change for women’s economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for economic empowerment in the changing world of work,

Recalling the outcome document of the forum entitled “Investment in women and girls in science for inclusive green growth”, held in New York on 11 and 12 February 2019 to commemorate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science,²⁴³

²³⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

²⁴¹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²⁴² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

²⁴³ [A/73/798](#), annex I.

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Recalling also the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at the workshop on applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation, held in Vienna on 18 January 2019,

Taking note of the importance for science, technology and innovation development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divides, particularly the digital gender divide, as addressed by the EQUALS global partnership and the #eSkills4Girls initiative of the Group of 20,

Encouraging initiatives that promote the role of women in science, technology and innovation in developing countries, including the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Awards, the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World Early Career Fellowships for women and the African Union Kwame Nkrumah Awards for Scientific Excellence for women,

Recognizing that capabilities, such as basic education and science, technology, engineering and mathematics, design, management and entrepreneurial skills, are central for effective innovation, but are unevenly distributed across countries, and that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels are essential and should be promoted, prioritized and coordinated, in order to create a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation, along with information and communications technologies, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda to continue to address global challenges,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and recalling also the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

Highlighting the contribution that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development can make to the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, bearing in mind its mandate to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through the sharing of information, experiences, best practices and policy advice among Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders for achieving Sustainable Development Goals supported by science, technology and innovation,

Recalling that in its resolution [72/228](#) of 20 December 2017, the General Assembly encouraged the Commission to promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development,

Recalling also that in the same resolution, the General Assembly encouraged the Commission to discuss and explore innovative financing models as a means of attracting new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate,

Noting that rapid technological change can contribute to the faster achievement of the 2030 Agenda by improving real incomes, enabling faster and wider deployment of novel solutions to economic, social and environmental obstacles, supporting more inclusive forms of participation in social and economic life, replacing environmentally costly modes of production with more sustainable ones and giving policymakers powerful tools to design and plan development interventions,

Noting also that new technologies create new jobs and development opportunities, thus increasing the demand for digital skills and competencies, and underlining the importance of building digital skills and competencies so that societies can adapt to and benefit from technological changes,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) of 22 December 2017 and [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018, in which the Assembly requested the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within their respective mandates and existing resources,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, “Using science, technology and innovation to close the gap on Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and well-being” and “Harnessing blockchain for sustainable development: prospects and challenges”,

Recalling the framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews that has been developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assist countries in better aligning science, technology and innovation policies with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals,²⁴⁴

Recognizing the need for innovation approaches that respond to the needs of poor, grass-roots and marginalized communities in developing and developed countries, while protecting their personal data from misuse and respecting the ownership of personal data, that involve them in innovation processes and that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing also the importance of data protection and privacy in the context of science and technology for development,

Recognizing further that technology foresight and assessment exercises, including gender-sensitive and environmentally sensitive technologies, could help policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through the identification of challenges and opportunities that can be addressed strategically, and that technology trends should be analysed, keeping in view the wider socioeconomic context,

Recognizing that well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems²⁴⁵ play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing also the increased regional integration efforts across the world and the associated regional dimension of science, technology and innovation issues,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,²⁴⁶ including the principles referred to therein,

Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up financing for innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also that people around the world are affected by shocks, from economic crises to health emergencies, from social conflicts and war to disasters caused by natural hazards, and that these shocks have a severe impact on the progress towards achieving sustainable development,

²⁴⁴ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2019/4.

²⁴⁵ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

²⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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Recalling that in its resolution 74/306 of 11 September 2020, the General Assembly called upon Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote research and capacity-building initiatives, as well as to enhance cooperation on and access to science, innovation, technologies, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, especially with developing countries, in a collaborative, coordinated and transparent manner and on mutually agreed terms in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the contribution of science, technology and innovation in building resilient communities by empowering and giving a voice to people, including those most vulnerable, through, among others, extending access to education and health, monitoring environmental and social risks, connecting people, enabling early warning systems, driving economic diversification, and economic development, while considering negative effects on the environment,

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that science, technology and innovation policies must be aligned to address the three dimensions of sustainable development, specifically, economic development, social progress and environmental protection,

Taking into consideration that traditional knowledge can be a basis for technological development and the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

Recognizing that citizen science can enrich research, vastly expand data collection, encourage citizens to take an interest in and help to monitor the natural world around them, and encourage popular interest in science and scientific observation,

Encouraging the design and implementation of public policies that address the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest in and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth, incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Noting also various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation to explore important issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;

(ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving core information and communications technology and supporting infrastructure development, including smart infrastructure, through collaboration with and among national programmes;

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(iii) To encourage and support the science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of information and communications technology infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access, to all people, particularly women, girls and youth, and persons with special needs and from remote and rural communities, catalysing multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020 and endeavouring to improve the affordability of such products and services;

(iv) To undertake systemic research, including gender-sensitive aspects, for foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(v) To work, with input from a variety of stakeholders, including appropriate United Nations agencies and all relevant entities and forums, such as the Commission and the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, to formulate, adopt and implement science, technology and innovation policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Goals;

(vi) To continue giving due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within their respective mandates and existent resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) and [73/17](#);

(vii) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long terms and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of gender-responsive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, vocational training and digital and data literacy;

(viii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues, such as the changing nature of work and building consensus on future policies, and to help to meet current and emerging demands for competence and adaptation to change;

(ix) To incorporate the provision of digital competencies, including, but not limited to, entrepreneurship and complementary soft skills, in formal education curricula and lifelong learning initiatives, while taking into consideration best practices, local contexts and needs, and ensuring that education is technology-neutral;

(x) To address the implications of fundamental changes in the digital economy for labour markets;

(xi) To undertake strategic foresight initiatives on global and regional challenges at regular intervals and cooperate towards the establishment of a mapping system to review and share technology foresight outcomes, including pilot projects, with other Member States, making use of existing regional mechanisms, and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

(xii) To conduct technology assessment and foresight exercises as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders towards creating a shared understanding of the implications of rapid technological change;

(xiii) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation into the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(xiv) To conduct assessments, including of gender-sensitive aspects, of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises, at regular intervals, to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen their weaker components, and share outcomes with other Member States, and, on a voluntary basis, to provide

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financial support and expertise towards the implementation of the framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews in interested developing countries;

(xv) To recognize the need to promote the functional dynamics of innovation systems and other relevant methodologies based on diversified policy instruments to support science, technology and innovation development priorities, in order to strengthen the coherence of such systems for sustainable development;

(xvi) To encourage digital natives to play a key role in a community-based approach, including gender-responsive approaches, to science, technology and innovation capacity-building, and facilitate the use of information and communications technologies in the context of the 2030 Agenda;

(xvii) To put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems, bearing in mind the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship and making available disaggregated data sources for science, technology and innovation;

(xviii) To implement initiatives and programmes that encourage and facilitate sustainable investment and participation in the digital economy;

(xix) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability, encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(xx) To promote science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and statistical literacy, particularly among female students, while also recognizing the importance of complementary soft skills, such as entrepreneurship, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields, as well as applying a gender lens when developing and implementing policies that harness science, technology and innovation;

(xxi) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South as well as South-South cooperation, as complementary to but not substituting for each other, by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and technical training programmes or courses;

(xxii) To encourage countries to progressively increase the rate of generation of high-quality skilled human resources at all levels by providing an environment for building a critical mass of human resource capacity, harnessing and effectively participating in the application of science, technology and innovation for value addition activities, solving problems and enhancing human welfare;

(xxiii) To increase support for research and development activities on rapid technological change and ensure the coherence of science, technology and innovation policies and strategies on rapid technological change with the broader national development agenda;

(xxiv) To consider engaging in an inclusive global discourse about all aspects of rapid technological change and its impact on sustainable development;

(xxv) To design and implement science, technology and innovation policies and other relevant policies to make them responsive to building resilient communities;

(xxvi) To support policies that increase financial inclusion and deepen the sources of financing and direct investments towards innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals;

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(xxvii) To encourage the inclusiveness of innovation, especially with regard to local communities, women and youth, to ensure that the scaling and diffusion of new technologies are inclusive and do not create further divides;

(xxviii) To support the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a mechanism to improve the scientific research and innovation base of least developed countries, promote networking among researchers and research institutions, help least developed countries to gain access to and utilize critical technologies, draw together bilateral initiatives and support by multilateral institutions and the private sector and implement projects that contribute to the use of science, technology and innovation for economic development in least developed countries;

(b) The Commission is encouraged:

(i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues, and in this regard to contribute to informing the high-level thematic debate on the topic of the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, to be convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, and to the discussion of progress made in the implementation of Assembly resolution [73/17](#) that will be held at its seventy-fifth session;

(ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation as enablers in the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to new and emerging technologies;

(iii) To consider how its work aligns with, feeds into and complements other international forums on science, technology and innovation and efforts supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

(iv) To raise awareness and facilitate networking and partnerships among various technology foresight organizations and networks, in collaboration with other stakeholders;

(v) To promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁴⁷ international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, including capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions;

(vi) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;

(vii) To support multi-stakeholder collaboration in policy learning capacity-building and technology development;

(viii) To support efforts to build capacity to develop, use and deploy new and existing technologies in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

(ix) To proactively strengthen and revitalize global science, technology and innovation partnerships for sustainable development, which would entail the engagement of the Commission in (a) translating technology foresight into elaborating the scope of specific international projects for targeted research, technology development and deployment and initiatives for building human resource capacity for science, technology and innovation; and (b) exploring innovative financing

²⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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models and other resources contributing to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in collaborative projects and initiatives in science, technology and innovation;

(x) To explore ways and means of conducting international technology assessments and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies and their implications for sustainable development and building resilient communities, including discussions about models of governance for new areas of scientific and technological development;

(xi) To support countries in their efforts to identify future trends in terms of capacity-building needs, including through foresight exercises;

(xii) To discuss and explore innovative financing models, such as impact investment, as a means to attract new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;

(xiii) To promote capacity-building and cooperation in research and development, in collaboration with relevant institutions, including appropriate United Nations agencies, working to facilitate the strengthening of innovation systems that support innovators, particularly in developing countries, to boost their efforts to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;

(xiv) To provide a forum for sharing not only success stories and best practices, but also failures and key challenges and learning from the results of foresight exercises, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, including the application of new emerging technologies, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable development, and to share findings with all relevant United Nations entities, including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;

(xv) To continue to play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the 2030 Agenda through substantive inputs, as appropriate, to relevant processes and bodies of the United Nations, and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;

(xvi) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Sustainable Development Goals, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and other relevant forums;

(xvii) To strengthen and deepen collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, including sharing good practices and lessons learned in integrating a gender perspective into science, technology and innovation policymaking and implementation, and, in this context, to follow up on the work done by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at the workshop on applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation, held in Vienna on 18 January 2019;

(xviii) To play an active role in creating awareness of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;

(c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;

(ii) To look into the feasibility of including elements of strategic foresight and digital ecosystem assessment in policy reviews of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies, possibly by including a chapter dedicated to these themes;

(iii) To implement as widely as possible its framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews in order to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals, including a specific focus on bottom-of-the-pyramid approaches to innovation, and on social inclusion;

(iv) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations;

(v) To request the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews;

(vi) To also request the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to develop proposals for an updated work programme and report thereon at the twenty-fifth annual session of the Commission;

(vii) To encourage Governments to use the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a mechanism to support science, technology and innovation in least developed countries and to assist least developed countries to further develop their own technologies.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/30. Open-source technologies for sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in its resolution [2012/6](#) of 24 July 2012 on science and technology for development, the Economic and Social Council noted that open access and virtual science libraries were two complementary mechanisms to increase and extend knowledge flows and help developing countries to obtain data and research,

Recalling also the need for greater attention to be paid to the growing array of online scientific and technical resources relevant to scientific and technical communities worldwide, as noted by the Council in the resolution,

Recalling further the recommendation of the Council in the resolution to encourage national research agencies and foundations to provide data and research results to the public domain and make them freely available in an open and accessible format,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, submitted to the Secretary-General on 10 June 2019, and the report of the Secretary-General, entitled “Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation”, presented on 11 June 2020, both of which refer to the role played by digital public goods,

Acknowledging the various existing mechanisms that promote open-source use and offer databases, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, the mechanisms adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sustainable Technology Marketplace of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO Green), the Digital Public Goods Alliance and the Digital Impact Alliance Catalog of Digital Solutions, and their valuable contributions to the use of open-source technology,

Noting the availability of open-source technologies that can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, through various open access sources,

Noting also the 2030 Connect online platform launched by the United Nations in 2020 under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development²⁴⁸ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁴⁹ on the development and operationalization of an online platform under the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations,

Acknowledging that technical information, including data, plans, full digital design and manufacturing files, and instructions for assembly and use that are made available through open-source methods, can serve as a tool for overcoming barriers to the building and dissemination of the global stock of knowledge, particularly in developing countries and middle-income countries,

Acknowledging also the importance of enhancing international support for effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries, including in relation to open-source technologies and their implementation,

Acknowledging further that the consolidation of accessible and user-friendly information aimed at fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships for the inclusive development of open-source technologies and at increasing cooperation between networks of existing databases containing technical information on public domain technologies could improve the use rate of open-source technologies and enable easy access to technologies with the potential to accelerate discovery and innovation across all sectors associated with the Sustainable Development Goals, while minimizing legal or financial impediments,

Decides to invite the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant agencies and in the context of existing initiatives and databases, to develop specific proposals, based on inputs from interested Member States and other stakeholders, on ways to better leverage open-source technologies for sustainable development by, inter alia, consolidating information and making it more accessible, including through the 2030 Connect online platform and related initiatives and databases and with multi-stakeholder partnerships, as well as with non-governmental actors, including civil society, the private sector and the scientific community, within existing resources to facilitate the use of open-source technologies.

*13th plenary meeting
22 July 2021*

2021/31. Follow-up to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and reaffirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

²⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,²⁵⁰

Recalling the Declaration on the Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted in the context of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and endorsed by 24 Governments from Latin America and the Caribbean,²⁵¹ in which they reaffirmed their commitment to principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the rights of access to information, participation and justice regarding environmental issues, declared their willingness to work towards a regional instrument promoting the full application of those rights and requested the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as technical secretariat,

Recalling also the adoption of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, known as the Escazú Agreement, on 4 March 2018, in Escazú, Costa Rica, and the designation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as its depositary,

Noting that in article 17 of the Escazú Agreement the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean is designated as Secretary of the Agreement and the Commission is mandated to carry out the secretariat functions, which, inter alia, include convening and organizing the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies and providing the necessary services, and providing assistance to the parties upon their request for capacity-building,

Recalling that the Regional Agreement was opened for signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on 27 September 2018 at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. *Acknowledges* the entry into force of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) on 22 April 2021, 90 days after meeting the requirements established in article 22 of the Agreement, coinciding with International Mother Earth Day;

2. *Welcomes* the Escazú Agreement as the first treaty concluded under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources and in line with regular budgetary procedures, adequate, stable and predictable resources to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to perform its functions as secretariat of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, pursuant to article 17 of the Agreement, ensuring mandate implementation;

4. *Invites* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue seeking voluntary contributions to cover any necessary, immediate costs arising from the entry into force of the Escazú Agreement in 2021, and encourages all Member States in a position do so to contribute in that regard.

*13th plenary meeting
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²⁵⁰ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

²⁵¹ [A/CONF.216/13](#), annex.

Decisions

2021/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021

A

On 21 July 2020, pursuant to its decisions 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, 2020/206 of 22 May 2020 and 2020/219 of 24 June 2020, and following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection, the Economic and Social Council elected Munir AKRAM (Pakistan) as President of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021, and Collen Vixen KELAPILE (Botswana), Sergiy KYSLYTSYA (Ukraine) and Pascale BAERISWYL (Switzerland) as Vice-Presidents of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when their successors were elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2021, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 2020, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Juan SANDOVAL MENDIOLEA (Mexico) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021, for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor was elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2021, on the understanding that he remained a representative of a member of the Council.

2021/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected, by acclamation, COLOMBIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, JAPAN and SAMOA as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELARUS, CHINA, COLOMBIA, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Statistical Commission is composed of the following 24 Member States: BRAZIL,** CANADA,* COLOMBIA,*** CZECHIA,** DENMARK,* EGYPT,* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,* GEORGIA,** GERMANY,*** HUNGARY,*** JAPAN,*** KUWAIT,** MADAGASCAR,** MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS,* PERU,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAMOA,*** SIERRA LEONE,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by secret ballot, BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, the COMOROS, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES and the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CUBA, DENMARK, FRANCE, INDIA, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MEXICO and ROMANIA.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session in 2021, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:¹ ARGENTINA,* BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,** BELGIUM,**** BOTSWANA,**** BULGARIA,* BURKINA FASO,* CANADA,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* COMOROS,**** COSTA RICA,**** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CUBA,**** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** EL SALVADOR,** ETHIOPIA,**** GERMANY,* HAITI,* INDIA,**** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,**** LEBANON,**** LIBYA,*** MALAYSIA,** MAURITANIA,* MEXICO,**** NEPAL,* NETHERLANDS,* PHILIPPINES,**** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,**** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SOMALIA,** TOGO,** TURKEY,*** TURKMENISTAN,*** UKRAINE,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and VANUATU.*

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-sixth session in 2023.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected, by acclamation, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ISRAEL, LATVIA, NIGERIA, TURKEY and ZAMBIA to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, AFGHANISTAN and INDIA as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BAHRAIN, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, ESTONIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, NAMIBIA, NIGER, PERU and TUNISIA.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session in 2021, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 44 Member States:² AFGHANISTAN,**** ALGERIA,* ARGENTINA,**** ARMENIA,** AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,**** BANGLADESH,** BELARUS,** BRAZIL,*** COLOMBIA,*** COMOROS,* CONGO,* CUBA,** DENMARK,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,**** ECUADOR,* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,** GHANA,* GERMANY,** HAITI,* INDIA,**** IRAQ,* ISRAEL,**** JAPAN,* KENYA,* LATVIA,**** MALAYSIA,** MEXICO,*** MONGOLIA,**** NICARAGUA,* NIGERIA,**** PHILIPPINES,*** REPUBLIC OF

¹ As of the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled: one vacancy from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022, one vacancy from African States and one vacancy from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024, and three vacancies from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning from the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

² As of the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in 2021, one vacancy remains for a member from African States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

Decisions

KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SENEGAL,** SOMALIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,** SWITZERLAND,** TOGO,** TURKEY,** TURKMENISTAN,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixth-sixth session in 2022.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-seventh session in 2023.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-eighth session in 2024.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected ANGOLA, by acclamation, as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill an outstanding vacancy.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 36 Member States:³ ALGERIA,* ANGOLA,** ARMENIA,** AUSTRIA,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* BURKINA FASO,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,* ECUADOR,* EL SALVADOR,** ERITREA,** ESWATINI,* FRANCE,* GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRAQ,* ITALY,** JAPAN,** KENYA,** KUWAIT,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* NIGERIA,* PERU,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** THAILAND,* TURKEY,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected, by acclamation, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, the GAMBIA, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, ITALY, SAUDI ARABIA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION as a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

The aforementioned members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SOUTH AFRICA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZIMBABWE.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 21 Member States:⁴ ALBANIA,*

³ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission: one vacancy from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning from the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, and three vacancies from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

⁴ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy for a member from African States and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021; and three vacancies for members from African States, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and five vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* CAMBODIA,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,** ITALY,** KAZAKHSTAN,* KENYA,* KYRGYZSTAN,* MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,* PHILIPPINES,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected, by acclamation, Nadir ADILOV (Azerbaijan), Laura Maria CRĂCIUNEAN-TATU (Romania), Seree NONTHASOOT (Thailand), Lydia Carmelita RAVENBERG (Suriname) and SHEN Yongxiang (China) as members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, Mohamad Ezzeldin ABDEL-MONEIM (Egypt), Mohammed AMARTI (Morocco), Mikel MANCISIDOR (Spain) and Michael WINDFUHR (Germany) as members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of the following 18 members: Aslan Khuseinovich ABASHIDZE* (Russian Federation), Mohamad Ezzeldin ABDEL-MONEIM** (Egypt), Nadir ADILOV** (Azerbaijan), Mohammed AMARTI** (Morocco), Asraf Ally CAUNHYE* (Mauritius), Laura Maria CRĂCIUNEAN-TATU** (Romania), Peters Sunday Omologbe EMUZE* (Nigeria), Ludovic HENNEBEL* (Belgium), Karla Vanessa LEMUS DE VÁSQUEZ* (El Salvador), Mikel MANCISIDOR** (Spain), Seree NONTHASOOT** (Thailand), Lydia Carmelita RAVENBERG** (Suriname), Preeti SARAN* (India), SHEN Yongxiang** (China), Heisoo SHIN* (Republic of Korea), Rodrigo UPRIMNY YEPES* (Colombia), Michael WINDFUHR** (Germany) and Renato ZERBINI RIBEIRO LEÃO* (Brazil).

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected, by acclamation, BELGIUM, GERMANY and GREECE as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for the remainder of the terms of office of CANADA, AUSTRIA and ITALY, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2021.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, ALGERIA, BANGLADESH, CUBA, FINLAND, GUATEMALA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMBODIA, EGYPT, FINLAND, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services is composed of the following 36 Member States: ALGERIA,*** BANGLADESH,*** BELGIUM,* BOTSWANA,* BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** CUBA,*** CZECHIA,** DENMARK,** FINLAND,*** GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GREECE,* GUATEMALA,*** INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,** KUWAIT,**

Decisions

MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,* NEW ZEALAND,*** NIGERIA,*** NORWAY,** PERU,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** RWANDA,* SOMALIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SPAIN,*** UKRAINE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and VANUATU.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected, by secret ballot, CANADA, DENMARK, GUYANA and IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) as members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CANADA, CHILE, the CONGO, DENMARK and IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF).

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 21 Member States:⁵ BELARUS,** BRAZIL,* CANADA,*** CHINA,* DENMARK,*** EL SALVADOR,** FRANCE,** GUYANA,*** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LIBERIA,* LUXEMBOURG,* NAMIBIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SWITZERLAND,* THAILAND,** TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005 and [63/145](#) of 18 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, the Council elected, by acclamation, COLOMBIA, NIGERIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWITZERLAND and THAILAND as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, MALI and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA.⁶

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) and [63/145](#), the membership of the Organizational Committee will be fully composed following elections by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session.

⁵ As of 1 January 2021, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Programme Coordinating Board for a member from African States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

⁶ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy for a member from Eastern European States and one vacancy for a State member of the Council, both for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated, by secret ballot, ARMENIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ERITREA, ESWATINI, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAPAN, MALI, MALTA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for election by the General Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELARUS, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, CHILE, CUBA, GERMANY, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAPAN, PAKISTAN, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.⁷

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 December 2020, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by acclamation, ZAMBIA as a member of the Commission on Population and Development for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2024, to fill an outstanding vacancy. The Council also elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, DENMARK and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session in 2021, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 45 Member States:⁸ ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,**** BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,** BELGIUM,**** BOTSWANA,**** BULGARIA,* BURKINA FASO,* CANADA,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* COMOROS,**** COSTA RICA,**** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CUBA,**** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DENMARK,**** EL SALVADOR,** ETHIOPIA,**** GERMANY,* HAITI,* INDIA,**** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,**** LEBANON,**** LIBYA,**** MALAYSIA,** MAURITANIA,* MEXICO,**** NEPAL,* NETHERLANDS,* PHILIPPINES,**** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,**** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SOMALIA,*** TOGO,** TURKEY,*** TURKMENISTAN,*** UKRAINE,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,**** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* VANUATU* and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-sixth session in 2023.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

⁷ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies for election by the General Assembly remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022, one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023, and one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

⁸ As of the first meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission in 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled: one vacancy from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022, and one vacancy from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

Decisions

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by acclamation, DJIBOUTI and FINLAND as members of the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixtieth session in 2021, the Commission for Social Development is composed of the following 38 Member States:⁹ AFGHANISTAN,*** ARGENTINA,* AUSTRIA,* BRAZIL,*** CHAD,* CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DJIBOUTI,*** ECUADOR,*** ETHIOPIA,** FINLAND,*** GUATEMALA,* GUINEA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** IRAQ,* ISRAEL,* JAPAN,** LIBYA,** MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,** NORTH MACEDONIA,** PARAGUAY,** PORTUGAL,* QATAR,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SIERRA LEONE,* SOUTH AFRICA,* TAJIKISTAN,*** TURKEY,** TURKMENISTAN,*** UGANDA,*** UKRAINE,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected, by acclamation, MOROCCO as a member of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-sixth session in 2021, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 45 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,**** ALGERIA,* ARGENTINA,**** ARMENIA,** AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,**** BANGLADESH,** BELARUS,** BRAZIL,*** COLOMBIA,*** COMOROS,* CONGO,* CUBA,** DENMARK,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,**** ECUADOR,* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,** GERMANY,** GHANA,* HAITI,* INDIA,**** IRAQ,* ISRAEL,**** JAPAN,* KENYA,* LATVIA,**** MALAYSIA,** MEXICO,*** MONGOLIA,*** MOROCCO,**** NICARAGUA,* NIGERIA,**** PHILIPPINES,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SAUDI ARABIA,* SENEGAL,*** SOMALIA,*** SOUTH AFRICA,** SWITZERLAND,*** TOGO,** TURKEY,**** TURKMENISTAN,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAMBIA.****

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixth-sixth session in 2022.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-seventh session in 2023.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-eighth session in 2024.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected, by acclamation, NORTH MACEDONIA as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021. The Council also elected, by acclamation, CAMEROON, MOROCCO and NAMIBIA as

⁹ As of the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission in 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled: one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session in 2023; one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, and one member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024; and two members from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

members of the Commission for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021, to fill outstanding vacancies.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 40 Member States: ALGERIA,* ANGOLA,** ARMENIA,** AUSTRIA,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* BURKINA FASO,* CAMEROON,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,* ECUADOR,* EL SALVADOR,** ERITREA,** ESWATINI,* FRANCE,* GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRAQ,* ITALY,** JAPAN,** KENYA,** KUWAIT,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,** NAMIBIA,** NIGERIA,* NORTH MACEDONIA,* PERU,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** THAILAND,* TURKEY,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by acclamation, CAMEROON as a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is composed of the following 42 Member States:¹⁰ AUSTRIA,** BELARUS,** BELGIUM,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CHINA,* CUBA,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,** GAMBIA,** GUATEMALA,** GUINEA,** HUNGARY,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAPAN,** KENYA,* LATVIA,* LIBERIA,* MADAGASCAR,* NEPAL,* OMAN,* PANAMA,* PARAGUAY,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,** PORTUGAL,** ROMANIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,** SWITZERLAND,** THAILAND,* TURKEY,* TURKMENISTAN,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected, by acclamation, CAMEROON as a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 22 Member States:¹¹ ALBANIA,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* CAMBODIA,* CAMEROON,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,** ITALY,** KAZAKHSTAN,* KENYA,* KYRGYZSTAN,* MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,*

¹⁰ As of 1 January 2021, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

¹¹ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy for a member from African States and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021; and two vacancies for members from African States, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and five vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

PHILIPPINES,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected by acclamation, CAMEROON as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.

As a result, as of 1 January 2021, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 22 Member States: BELARUS,** BRAZIL,* CAMEROON,*** CANADA,*** CHINA,* DENMARK,*** EL SALVADOR,** FRANCE,** GUYANA,*** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LIBERIA,* LUXEMBOURG,* NAMIBIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SWITZERLAND,* THAILAND,** TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005 and [63/145](#) of 18 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, the Council elected, by acclamation, NORWAY as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.¹²

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) and [63/145](#), the membership of the Organizational Committee will be fully composed following elections by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, as reflected in the decisions of the Assembly.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated, by acclamation, GERMANY for election by the General Assembly as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2021.¹³

¹² As of 1 January 2021, one vacancy remains to be filled by the Council for a member from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

¹³ As of 1 January 2021, the following vacancies for election by the General Assembly remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022, and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

C

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated, by acclamation, the PHILIPPINES for election by the General Assembly as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.¹⁴

Elections

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

In accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/162](#) of 16 December 2020, the Council elected MALAWI as a member of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As a result, as of 24 February 2021, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is composed of the following 107 members: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECHIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORTH MACEDONIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF), YEMEN, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected, by acclamation, LUXEMBOURG and ITALY as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for the remainder of the terms of office of BELGIUM and CANADA, respectively, beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, and ANDORRA and DENMARK for the remainder of the terms of office of NEW ZEALAND and SWITZERLAND, respectively, beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

As a result, as of 24 February 2021, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is composed of the following 41 Member States: ANDORRA,** ANGOLA,* ARGENTINA,** BANGLADESH,* BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CHILE,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CUBA,*

¹⁴ As of 24 February 2021, the following vacancies for election by the General Assembly remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021, and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

DENMARK,** EQUATORIAL GUINEA,* ESWATINI,** FINLAND,** GEORGIA,* GERMANY,** GHANA,* HUNGARY,* INDIA,* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KAZAKHSTAN,** KENYA,* LEBANON,** LITHUANIA,** LUXEMBOURG,* MADAGASCAR,** MEXICO,** MONGOLIA,* MOROCCO,* NEPAL,* NIGERIA,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SENEGAL,** SIERRA LEONE,** SWEDEN,** TURKEY,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2021.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

D

At its 6th and 7th plenary meetings, on 20 April 2021, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, BURUNDI, FINLAND, the NETHERLANDS, TUNISIA and ZAMBIA as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, CUBA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CANADA, DENMARK, EGYPT, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, the NETHERLANDS, PERU, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SOUTH AFRICA.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Statistical Commission is composed of the following 24 Member States: AUSTRALIA,** BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,** COLOMBIA,** CUBA,** CZECHIA,* FINLAND,** GEORGIA,* GERMANY,** HUNGARY,** JAPAN,** KUWAIT,* MADAGASCAR,* MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAMOA,** SIERRA LEONE,* SWITZERLAND,** TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by acclamation, CHAD, CHINA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, the NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PORTUGAL, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GERMANY, HAITI, MAURITANIA, NEPAL, the NETHERLANDS, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session in 2022, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 42 Member States:¹⁵ AUSTRALIA,*** BELARUS,* BELGIUM,*** BOTSWANA,*** CANADA,** CHAD,**** CHINA,**** COMOROS,*** COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,*** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,* DENMARK,*** EL SALVADOR,* ETHIOPIA,*** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,**** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ISRAEL,* JAMAICA,* JAPAN,*** KENYA,**** LEBANON,** LIBYA,** MALAYSIA,* MAURITANIA,**** MEXICO,*** MOROCCO,**** NETHERLANDS,**** PAKISTAN,**** PHILIPPINES,*** PORTUGAL,**** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,**** SAUDI ARABIA,**** SOMALIA,** TOGO,* TURKEY,** TURKMENISTAN,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-sixth session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected, by acclamation, CABO VERDE, COSTA RICA, EGYPT, MAURITANIA, PANAMA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and TUNISIA, as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, CHINA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, LEBANON and PAKISTAN as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, the COMOROS, the CONGO, ECUADOR, GHANA, HAITI, KENYA, IRAQ, JAPAN, NICARAGUA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAUDI ARABIA and TURKMENISTAN.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session in 2022, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 44 Member States:¹⁶ AFGHANISTAN,*** ARGENTINA,*** ARMENIA,* AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,*** BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,** CABO VERDE,**** CHINA,**** COSTA RICA,**** COLOMBIA,** CUBA,* DENMARK,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** EGYPT,**** EQUATORIAL GUINEA,* GERMANY,* INDIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),**** ISRAEL,*** JAPAN,**** LATVIA,*** LEBANON,**** MALAYSIA,* MAURITANIA,**** MEXICO,** MONGOLIA,** MOROCCO,*** NIGERIA,*** PAKISTAN,**** PANAMA,**** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SENEGAL,**

¹⁵ As of the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled: one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024; and one vacancy for a member from Eastern European States and three vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session in 2022 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

¹⁶ As of the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission in 2022, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission from among African States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

Decisions

SOMALIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,** TOGO,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,**** TUNISIA,**** TURKEY,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixth-seventh session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-eighth session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, FRANCE, GHANA, SWITZERLAND and TUNISIA as members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, BANGLADESH, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LITHUANIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SLOVENIA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO as members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECHIA, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAQ, KYRGYZSTAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND and TOGO.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of the following 53 Member States: ALGERIA,** ANGOLA,* AUSTRIA,* AUSTRALIA,** BAHRAIN,* BANGLADESH,** BELGIUM,** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),** BRAZIL,** CANADA,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* EL SALVADOR,* FRANCE,** GERMANY,* GHANA,** HUNGARY,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ITALY,* JAMAICA,* JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,* KENYA,* LIBYA,* LITHUANIA,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,* NEPAL,* NETHERLANDS,* NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,* PERU,* POLAND,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SLOVENIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SPAIN,* SWEDEN,** SWITZERLAND,** THAILAND,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** TUNISIA,** TURKEY,* TURKMENISTAN,* UKRAINE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and URUGUAY.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected, by acclamation, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, LIBYA, PAKISTAN, QATAR, THAILAND, TOGO and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and PARAGUAY as members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CUBA, ECUADOR, ESWATINI, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, KUWAIT, MEXICO, NIGERIA, NORTH MACEDONIA, THAILAND, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Decisions

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 39 Member States:¹⁷ ANGOLA,* ARMENIA,* AUSTRIA,** BAHRAIN,** BELARUS,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,* CANADA,** CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE* CUBA,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** EL SALVADOR,* ERITREA,* FRANCE,** GERMANY,* GHANA,** INDIA,** ITALY,* JAPAN,* KENYA,* LIBYA,** MAURITIUS,* MOROCCO,* NAMIBIA,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,** PERU,* QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* THAILAND,** TOGO,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected, by acclamation, BRAZIL, CHAD, COLOMBIA, KENYA, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO and the PHILIPPINES as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, NORTH MACEDONIA and UKRAINE as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALBANIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CAMBODIA, COLOMBIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, MOROCCO, NIGERIA and the PHILIPPINES.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, EGYPT and the NETHERLANDS as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Expert on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 23 Member States:¹⁸ BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,* CHAD,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* EGYPT,* GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* ITALY,* KENYA,** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS,* NORTH MACEDONIA,** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

¹⁷ As of 1 January 2022, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission for a member from African States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

¹⁸ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy for a member from African States, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023; and three vacancies for members from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA, BANGLADESH, CHAD, the COMOROS, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GRENADA, LEBANON, POLAND, RWANDA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, DJIBOUTI, FINLAND, GERMANY, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO and PAKISTAN.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund is composed of the following 32 Member States:¹⁹ ALGERIA,*** ARGENTINA,** BANGLADESH,*** BELGIUM,** CHAD,*** CHINA,* COMOROS,*** COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** CUBA,* ESTONIA,* ETHIOPIA,** GRENADA,*** ITALY,* KAZAKHSTAN,** LEBANON,*** LIBERIA,** NETHERLANDS,** NEW ZEALAND,** NORWAY,* PARAGUAY,* POLAND,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* RWANDA,*** SLOVAKIA,** SWITZERLAND,* UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** YEMEN* and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected, by acclamation, CAMEROON, CHAD, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MYANMAR, QATAR and UKRAINE as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, the GAMBIA, GERMANY, GREECE, INDIA, MEXICO, the NETHERLANDS, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SOUTH AFRICA, UKRAINE and VANUATU.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services is composed of the following 32 Member States:²⁰ ALGERIA,** BANGLADESH,** BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,*** CHAD,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* COSTA RICA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** CUBA,** CZECHIA,* DENMARK,* FINLAND,** GUATEMALA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,*** KENYA,*** KUWAIT,* LESOTHO,*** MYANMAR,*** NEW ZEALAND,** NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* PERU,* QATAR,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SOMALIA,* SPAIN,** UKRAINE,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

¹⁹ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund: four vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

²⁰ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services: four vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

Decisions

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010 and by acclamation, AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, the GAMBIA, GUYANA, INDIA, KENYA, MONACO, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, THAILAND, TURKMENISTAN and UKRAINE as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GEORGIA, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, KENYA, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL and SAUDI ARABIA.

The Council elected, by acclamation, ICELAND and the NETHERLANDS for the remainder of the terms of office of ANDORRA and GERMANY, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

In accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, the Council elected, by acclamation, NORWAY for the remainder of the term of office of FINLAND, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is composed of the following 41 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,** ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,** BANGLADESH,** BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,* CAMEROON,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** DENMARK,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** EGYPT,** ESWATINI,* GAMBIA,** GUYANA,** ICELAND,* INDIA,** JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,* KENYA,** LEBANON,* LITHUANIA,* MADAGASCAR,* MEXICO,* MONACO,** NETHERLANDS,* NIGERIA,* NORWAY,* POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,* SIERRA LEONE,* SOUTH AFRICA,** SWEDEN,* THAILAND,** TURKEY,* TURKMENISTAN,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected, by acclamation, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWEDEN as members the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BURKINA FASO, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWEDEN.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the 18 members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme elected by the Economic and Social Council are as follows: AUSTRALIA,* BURUNDI,* CHINA,** CUBA,* FRANCE,** GHANA,** INDIA,** JAPAN,** LESOTHO,** MADAGASCAR* MEXICO,** POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SPAIN,* SWEDEN,** TURKMENISTAN* and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

Decisions

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected, by secret ballot, Cornelis DE JONCHEERE (Netherlands) and Richard Phillip MATTICK (Australia), as members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a five-year term of office beginning on 2 March 2022.

The Council elected, by secret ballot, Sevil ATASOY (Turkey), David T JOHNSON (United States of America), Galina KORCHAGINA (Russian Federation), LU Lin (China) and Nirinomenjanahary Larissa RAZANADIMBY (Madagascar), to the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by Governments, for a five-year term of office beginning on 2 March 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Sevil ATASOY (Turkey), Cornelis DE JONCHEERE (Netherlands), David T. JOHNSON (United States of America), Galina KORCHAGINA (Russian Federation), Raúl MARTÍN DEL CAMPO SÁNCHEZ (Mexico), Richard Phillip MATTICK (Australia) and Luis A. OTÁROLA PEÑARANDA (Peru).

As a result, as of 2 March 2022, the International Narcotics Control Board is composed of the following members: César T. ARCE RIVAS (Paraguay),* Sevil ATASOY (Turkey),** Cornelis DE JONCHEERE (Netherlands),** David T. JOHNSON (United States of America),** Galina KORCHAGINA (Russian Federation),** Bernard LEROY (France),* LU Lin (China),** Viviana MANRIQUE ZULUAGA (Colombia),* Richard P. MATTICK (Australia),** Jagjit PAVADIA (India),* Nirinomenjanahary Larissa RAZANADIMBY (Madagascar),** Jallal TOUFIQ (Morocco)* and Zukiswa ZINGELA (South Africa).*

* Term of office expires on 1 March 2025.

** Term of office expires on 1 March 2027.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected, by acclamation, LIBERIA and MAURITANIA as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CÔTE D'IVOIRE, FIJI, GAMBIA, ICELAND, INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, PANAMA, ROMANIA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.²¹

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected, by acclamation, BOTSWANA, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAPAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, GERMANY for the remainder of the term of office of FRANCE, beginning on 3 July 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, CHINA, JAPAN, LIBERIA, LUXEMBOURG, NAMIBIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

²¹ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from African States, two vacancies for members from Asia-Pacific States, one vacancy for a member from Eastern European States, three vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States, and one member from Western European and other States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

Decisions

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 21 Member States:²² BELARUS,* BOTSWANA,*** CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHINA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** DENMARK,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** EL SALVADOR,* GERMANY,* GUYANA,** INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,*** KENYA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SWITZERLAND,*** THAILAND,* TUNISIA,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected, by acclamation, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC as a member of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2024, and POLAND and SWITZERLAND as members of the Commission for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

As a result, as of 20 April 2021, the Commission for Social Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:²³ AFGHANISTAN,*** ARGENTINA,* AUSTRIA,* BRAZIL,*** CHAD,* CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DJIBOUTI,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** ECUADOR,*** ETHIOPIA,** FINLAND,*** GUATEMALA,* GUINEA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** IRAQ,* ISRAEL,* JAPAN,** LIBYA,** MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,** NORTH MACEDONIA,** PARAGUAY,** POLAND,*** PORTUGAL,* QATAR,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SIERRA LEONE,* SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,*** TAJIKISTAN,*** TURKEY,** TURKMENISTAN,*** UGANDA,*** UKRAINE,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated, by acclamation, BOTSWANA, CHILE, KENYA, PARAGUAY and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION for election by the General Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.²⁴

²² As of 1 January 2022, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Programme Coordinating Board from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

²³ As of the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission in 2021, the following vacancies remain to be filled: one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session in 2023; one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024; and one vacancy for a member from Eastern European States and two vacancies for members from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session in 2021 and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

²⁴ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies for election by the General Assembly remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023, and two vacancies for members from the Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

Decisions

E

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Confirmations

BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council confirmed the nomination of Olivier DE SCHUTTER and Graziella MORAES SILVA to the Board as members of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2021 and expiring on 30 June 2025.

F

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA as a member of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-seventh session in 2022, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 45 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,*** ALGERIA,**** ARGENTINA,*** ARMENIA,* AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,** BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,** CABO VERDE,**** CHINA,**** COSTA RICA,**** COLOMBIA,** CUBA,* DENMARK,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** EGYPT,**** EQUATORIAL GUINEA,* GERMANY,* INDIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),**** ISRAEL,*** JAPAN,**** LATVIA,** LEBANON,**** MALAYSIA,* MAURITANIA,**** MEXICO,** MONGOLIA,** MOROCCO,*** NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,**** PANAMA,**** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SENEGAL,** SOMALIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,** TOGO,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,**** TUNISIA,**** TURKEY,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixth-seventh session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-eighth session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected, by acclamation, NIGERIA as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 40 Member States: ANGOLA,* ARMENIA,* AUSTRIA,** BAHRAIN,** BELARUS,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,* CANADA,** CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CUBA,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** EL SALVADOR,* ERITREA,* FRANCE,** GERMANY,* GHANA,** INDIA,** ITALY,* JAPAN,* KENYA,* LIBYA,** MAURITIUS,* MOROCCO,* NAMIBIA,* NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,** PERU,* QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* THAILAND,** TOGO,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

Decisions

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected, by acclamation, KAZAKHSTAN as a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 24 Member States:²⁵ BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,* CHAD,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* EGYPT,* GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* ITALY,* KAZAKHSTAN,** KENYA,** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS,* NORTH MACEDONIA,** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

*Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

**Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, GERMANY and MONACO as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council elected, by acclamation, SWEDEN, for the remainder of the term of office of NEW ZEALAND, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and DENMARK for the remainder of the term of office of SWITZERLAND, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund is composed of the following 36 Member States: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,** BANGLADESH,** BELGIUM,** CHAD,** CHINA,* COMOROS,** COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,* DENMARK,* ESTONIA,* ETHIOPIA,** FRANCE,** GERMANY,** GRENADA,** ITALY,* KAZAKHSTAN,** LEBANON,** LIBERIA,** MONACO,** NETHERLANDS,** NORWAY,* PARAGUAY,* POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* RWANDA,** SLOVAKIA,** SWEDEN,** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** YEMEN* and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected, by acclamation, GERMANY, GREECE, the NETHERLANDS and SWEDEN as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

²⁵ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy for a member from African States, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four vacancies for members from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023; and two vacancies for members from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

Decisions

The Council elected, by acclamation, SWITZERLAND for the remainder of the term of office of DENMARK beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services is composed of the following 36 Member States: ALGERIA,** BANGLADESH,** BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,*** CHAD,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* COSTA RICA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** CUBA,** CZECHIA,* FINLAND,** GERMANY,*** GREECE,*** GUATEMALA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,*** KENYA,*** KUWAIT,* LESOTHO,*** MYANMAR,*** NETHERLANDS,*** NEW ZEALAND,** NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* PERU,* QATAR,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SOMALIA,* SPAIN,** SWEDEN,*** SWITZERLAND,* UKRAINE,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected, by acclamation, INDONESIA and LEBANON as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following four Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2024:²⁶ INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA and MAURITANIA.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions [60/180](#) of 20 December 2005 and [63/145](#) of 18 December 2008 and Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, the Council elected, by acclamation, NEW ZEALAND as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for the remainder of the term of office of SWITZERLAND beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

One vacancy remains to be filled by the Council for a member from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

Nominations

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the following 24 experts as members of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 August 2021:²⁷ Marta Eugenia ACOSTA ZÚÑIGA (Costa Rica), Yamini AIYAR (India), Rolf ALTER (Germany), Linda BILMES (United States of America), Augustin K. FOSU (Ghana), Geraldine Joslyn FRASER-MOLEKETI (South Africa), Paul JACKSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Aigul KOSHERBAYEVA (Kazakhstan), Ronald U. MENDOZA (Philippines), Louis MEULEMAN (Netherlands), Lamia MOUBAYED BISSAT (Lebanon), Juraj NEMEC (Slovakia), Katarina OTT (Croatia), Soonae PARK (Republic of Korea), Alketa PEĆI (Brazil), Mauricio RODAS (Ecuador), Devon ROWE (Jamaica), Carlos SANTISO (France),

²⁶ As of 1 January 2022, the following vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee: one vacancy for a member from African States, one vacancy for a member from Eastern European States, three vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean State, and one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

²⁷ See [E/2021/9/Add.12](#).

Henry SARDARYAN (Russian Federation), David Moinina SENGEH (Sierra Leone), Sherifa Fouad SHERIF (Egypt), Aminata TOURÉ (Senegal), Lan XUE (China) and Najat ZARROUK (Morocco).

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following 25 experts as members of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters for a term of office beginning on 22 July 2021 and expiring on 30 June 2025:²⁸ Muhammad Ashfaq AHMED (Pakistan), Rasmi Ranjan DAS (India), Matthew Olusanya GBONJUBOLA (Nigeria), Liselott KANA (Chile), YoungJoo LEE (Republic of Korea), Waziona LIGOMEKA (Malawi), Nana Akua Achiaa Amoako MENSAH (Ghana), Enrique Bolado MUÑOZ (Mexico), Kapembwa Elizabeth NAMUYEMBA-SIKOMBE (Zambia), Marlene Patricia NEMBHARD-PARKER (Jamaica), Eamonn O'DEA (Ireland), Pande Putu OKA KUSUMAWARDANI (Indonesia), Mya Oo (Myanmar), El Hadramy OUBEID (Mauritania), Carlos PROTTO (Argentina), Elisângela RITA (Angola), Aart ROELOFSEN (Netherlands), Alexander SMIRNOV (Russian Federation), Stephanie SMITH (Canada), Trude Steinnes SØNVISEN (Norway), Titia STOLTE-DETRING (Germany), José TROYA (Ecuador), Mario VISCO (Italy), Ingela WILLFORS (Sweden) and YAN Xiong (China).

2021/202. Provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

On 21 July 2020, pursuant to its decisions 2020/205 of 3 April 2020 and 2020/219 of 24 June 2020 and following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda of its 2021 session.²⁹

2021/203. Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of August 2020

On 29 July 2020, following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection, the Economic and Social Council decided that its decisions 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, 2020/206 of 22 May 2020 and 2020/219 of 24 June 2020, would continue to be in effect until the end of August 2020.

2021/204. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its ninth session and provisional agenda and dates of its tenth session

On 18 August 2020, following the expiration of the silence procedure without objection, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its ninth session;³⁰

(b) Taking into account the continued impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies and the letters dated 27 May and 29 July 2020 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts to the President of the Economic and Social Council, decided that the tenth session of the Committee of Experts would be held in a scaled-down informal format using a virtual platform and requested simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations to be provided on an if available basis, on 26 and 27 August and 4 September 2020, and decided furthermore that decisions of the Committee of Experts would be adopted through a silence procedure;

²⁸ See [E/2021/9/Add.13](#).

²⁹ [E/2021/1](#).

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 26 (E/2020/46)*.

(c) Approved the provisional agenda of the tenth session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:³¹

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strengthening geospatial information management.
4. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
5. Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
6. Global geodetic reference frame.
7. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
8. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
9. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
10. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
11. Marine geospatial information.
12. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
13. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
14. Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
15. Programme management report.
16. Provisional agenda and dates of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts.
17. Report of the Committee of Experts on its tenth session.

2021/205. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2021 session

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for the 2021 session would be as follows: the high-level segment, the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, the forum on financing for development follow-up, the Development Cooperation Forum, the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, as well as any joint meetings and other forums and special meetings that may be convened should the need arise, would be the responsibility of the President, Munir AKRAM (Pakistan); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Sergiy KYSLYTSYA (Ukraine); the humanitarian affairs segment which in 2021 would be held in Geneva, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Pascale BAERISWYL (Switzerland); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President to be elected from among Latin American and Caribbean States;³² and the

³¹ As recommended by the Committee of Experts in its report, taking into account the letter dated 27 May 2020 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts to the President of the Economic and Social Council.

³² Juan SANDOVAL MENDIOLEA (Mexico) was subsequently elected as a Vice-President of the Council (see decision 2021/200 B).

management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Collen Vixen KELAPILE (Botswana).

2021/206. Taking note of decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Economic and Social Council took note of decision 2020/205 of 3 April 2020 on the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

2021/207. Resolutions and decisions adopted through silence procedure from April to August 2020 pursuant to decision 2020/205 entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to its decision 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, took note of the following resolutions and decisions:

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2020/3	14 April 2020	Revised working arrangements for the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies
2020/4	4 June 2020	Further revised working arrangements for the 2020 session of the Economic and Social Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies
2020/5	18 June 2020	Strengthening coordination of the statistical programmes in the United Nations system
2020/6	18 June 2020	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development
2020/7	18 June 2020	Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness
2020/8	18 June 2020	Modalities for the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2020/9	2 July 2020	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2020/10	2 July 2020	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-second session
2020/11	17 July 2020	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti
2020/12	17 July 2020	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2020/13	17 July 2020	Science, technology and innovation for development
2020/14	17 July 2020	Outcome of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests
2020/15	17 July 2020	Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women
2020/16	22 July 2020	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

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<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2020/17	22 July 2020	Revised terms of reference of the Committee on Environmental Policy of the Economic Commission for Europe
2020/18	22 July 2020	Revised terms of reference of the Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards of the Economic Commission for Europe
2020/19	22 July 2020	Change of name and revised terms of reference of the Working Group on Ageing of the Economic Commission for Europe
2020/20	22 July 2020	Admission of Algeria and Somalia to membership in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
2020/21	22 July 2020	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its nineteenth session
2020/22	22 July 2020	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases
2020/23	22 July 2020	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
2021/1	21 July 2020	Working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2020/201 C	21 April 2020	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council
2020/201 D	18 June 2020	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council
2020/201 E	21 July 2020	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council
2020/206	22 May 2020	Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic
2020/207	18 June 2020	Report on the main decisions, outcomes and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security and report of the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
2020/208	18 June 2020	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations
2020/209	18 June 2020	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2020 regular session
2020/210	18 June 2020	Deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

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<i>Decision</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2020/211	18 June 2020	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-second session
2020/212	18 June 2020	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-ninth session
2020/213	18 June 2020	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-second session
2020/214	18 June 2020	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-third session and provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session
2020/215	18 June 2020	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board
2020/216	18 June 2020	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions
2020/217	18 June 2020	International expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples and pandemics
2020/218	18 June 2020	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
2020/219	24 June 2020	Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of July 2020
2020/220	17 July 2020	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-fourth session
2020/221	17 July 2020	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fourth session
2020/222	17 July 2020	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda of its sixteenth session
2020/223	17 July 2020	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-fifth session
2020/224	17 July 2020	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-eighth session
2020/225	22 July 2020	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixtieth session
2020/226	22 July 2020	Proposed programme budget for 2021
2020/227	22 July 2020	Further deferral of the consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee” of the Economic Commission for Europe

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<i>Decision</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
2020/228	22 July 2020	Dates and provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration
2020/229	22 July 2020	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-third, seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions
2020/230	22 July 2020	Revised provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2020/231	22 July 2020	Sustainable development in the Sahel
2020/232	22 July 2020	African countries emerging from conflict
2020/233	22 July 2020	Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
2021/200 A	21 July 2020	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2020–2021
2021/202	21 July 2020	Provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council
2021/203	29 July 2020	Extension of the procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic until the end of August 2020
2021/204	18 August 2020	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its ninth session and provisional agenda and dates of its tenth session

2021/208. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 September 2020, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution [1166 \(XII\)](#) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 31 August 2020 from the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;³³

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-fifth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 106 to 107 States.

³³ [E/2021/3](#).

2021/209. Date of the 2020 resumed session and dates and provisional agenda of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 25 November 2020, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions [2020/3](#) of 14 April 2020 and [2020/4](#) of 4 June 2020 and its decision 2020/210 of 18 June 2020:

(a) Noted that the 2020 resumed session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had not taken place in August 2020, as rescheduled,³⁴ owing to constraints related to the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Decided to authorize, on an exceptional basis, the holding of the 2020 resumed session of the Committee, consisting of one meeting, in the last quarter of 2020, to review, pursuant to resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, the suspension, withdrawal and reinstatement of status of non-governmental organizations;

(c) Also decided that, owing to the impossibility of convening a full-scale resumed session in 2020 as a result of the constraints related to the continuing impact of COVID-19 on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies, the 2021 regular session of the Committee would be held from 18 to 29 January and on 10 February 2021, and its resumed session from 17 to 25 May and on 27 May and 7 June 2021;

(d) Further decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Committee to consider the documentation issued for the 2020 resumed session at its 2021 session;

(e) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2021 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 2021 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
 - (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
 - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
 - (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

³⁴ See resolution [2020/4](#), para. 2 (c) (ii).

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
 - (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
 - (c) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2022 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2021/210. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the 187 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of their suspension:

5th Pillar

Abantu for Development/People for Development

Advocates for International Development

African British Returnees International, Ltd.

Afromedianet

Al-Fidaa Foundation

Alliance for Nuclear Accountability

American Conservative Union

Asayesefid/White Cane

Asian Centre for Organization Research and Development

Asociación Civil ONGD Educación, Ambiente y Territorio

Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo

Association de défense des droits de l'homme

Association des consommateurs de télécommunication de Côte d'Ivoire

Association d'intérêt régional (AIR)

Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH)

Association of Global South Studies (AGSS)

Association of World Reindeer Herders

Athletes United for Peace

Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

Cameroun terre nouvelle
Centre for Budget and Policy Studies
Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)/Center for the Study of State and Society
Child Concern
Child Helpline International
China Green Foundation
China Society of Administrative Reform
CityNet: Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito
Conference of European Churches
Conservation Force, Inc.
Corrections India
Council for American Students in International Negotiations
Council for International Development
Covenant House
Cross-Cultural Solutions
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.
Dignity International
East and Central African Association for Indigenous Rights, Inc.
Ensemble luttons contre le sida
Eqüit Institute
Ethiopian Social Assistance Committee
Eurasia Reiyukai
Euromontana – European Association for Mountain Areas
Fairfood International
Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International, eV
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, Inc.
Feed the Children, Inc.
Fielding Graduate University
Fondation Guilé
Fondation Humanus – Humanus International
Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America

France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Free Africa Foundation Ghana
Fundación País Libre
Gadejuristen
Galkayo Medical Centre (GMC)
Ganja Agribusiness Association
Give to Colombia
Global Action on Aging
Global Exchange
Global New Car Assessment Programme
Groupe d'action pour la survie, la santé et l'éducation de la mère et de l'enfant (GASSEME)
Groupement d'appui aux initiatives économiques des femmes
Groupement romand d'études des addictions (GREA)
GS1
Gulf Research Center Foundation
Health and Humanitarian Aid Foundation
Human Rights Defence Centre
Hunt Alternatives Fund
Hydroaid – Water for Development Institute
Inclusion International – International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicaps
Independent Advocacy Project, Ltd./Gte.
Information Habitat: Where Information Lives (IHWIL)
Initiatives: Women in Development
International Administrative Science Association
International Art & Technology Cooperation Organization
International Association for Volunteer Effort
International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
International Chamber of Shipping
International Confederation for Family Support
International Council for Adult Education
International Driving Tests Committee
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Forum for Child Welfare
International Institute of Humanitarian Law

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International Islamic Committee for Woman and Child
International Muslim Women's Union
International Network for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania region) (IPPF-ESEAOR)
International Road Safety
International Social Security Association
International Thai Foundation, Ltd.
International Trademark Association
International Veterinary Students Association (IVSA)
Inter-Press Service International Association
Isfahan Human Rights and Development Organization
Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC)
Islamic Human Rights Commission
Jana Utthan Pratisthan (JUP)/Academy for Public Upliftment
Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation – Nihon Yuwa-kai
Japan Overseas Cooperative Association
JASMAR Human Security Organization
Kids Can Free the Children
Korea Green Foundation
Lassalle-Institut
League of Persons with Disabilities
Life Ethics Educational Association
Mandat international
Mentor Foundation
Minaret of Freedom Institute
Mountain Area Information Network
Muhammadiyah Association
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Home Builders of the United States
National Organization for Marriage Education Fund
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families
National Women's Welfare Society Darwha, Yavatmal District
Network Movement for Justice and Development

New Human Rights
New Seminary
Niger Talents
NVO “Preporod”
Oil Change International
ONG Carbone Guinée
Organizzazione Mondiale degli Agricoltori
Peace Family and Media Association
Peramangk Heritage Association, Incorporated
Perhaps Kids Meeting Kids Can Make a Difference
Plan Suomi Säätiö
Prison Fellowship International
Pukar Foundation
Queensland Association of Independent Legal Services, Inc.
Resources for the Future, Inc.
Reyhaneh Nabi Art & Cultural Center
Rural Women Environmental Protection Association
Safari Club International Foundation
Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organization, Incorporated
Service and Research Institute on Family and Children
Several Sources Foundation
Simon Wiesenthal Center
Society for the Protection of Unborn Children
Sodalitas – Association for the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Civil Society
Sonke Gender Justice Network
Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center, Inc.
Specified Non-Profit Corporation, Health and Global Policy Institute
Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association
St. Joan’s International Alliance
Stichting African Sky
Sucardif Association
Sudanese Women General Union
Support Humanity Organization
Support to Deprived Peoples (SDP)
Surfrider Foundation Europe
The Arab Anti-Corruption Organisation

The Founders Development Organization Badin
Toplumsal Haklar ve Arařtırmalar Derneđi (TOHAD)
Trakya Kalkınma Derneđi
Transparency International
Trennungsväter, eV
Trust for Sustainable Livelihoods
Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation
Turkish Philanthropy Funds
Ukrainian World Congress
Umid Support to Social Development Public Union
United Deeds/Actions concertées
Users and Survivors of Psychiatry in Kenya (USP-K)
Victim Support Europe
Victorious Youths Movement
Visión para el Desarrollo
WASH United, gGmbH
Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center
Women Support Center
Women Watch Afrika, Inc.
World Conference of Religions for Peace
World Fellowship of Buddhists
World Futures Studies Federation
World Togolese Foundation, Inc.
WorldTeach, Inc.
Worldwide Organization for Women

2021/211. Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2019/243 of 23 July 2019, to reinstate the consultative status of the 56 non-governmental organizations listed below, which have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Ain o Salish Kendra – Law and Mediation Centre
Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia
Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente
Association africaine de l'eau

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Association of Women for Action and Research
Association of Women in Technology in Nigeria
Association pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Niger
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation
Biopolitics International Organisation
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network
Centre de recherches et de promotion pour la sauvegarde des sites et monuments historiques en Afrique
Co-habiter
Cooperation and Participation in Overseas NGOs
Defense Small Arms Advisory Council
Eco-Accord – Center for Environment and Sustainable Development
EMDR Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Inc.
Exodus Cry, Inc.
Family Research Council
Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Fondation Chantal Biya
Fundación AlvarAlice
Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible
Global Witness
Green Asia Network
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, eV (IASS)
International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation
International Coastal and Ocean Organization
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region)
International Voice of Justice
Internet Society
Israel Women's Network
Kongres Wanita Indonesia
Korea International Volunteer Organization (KVO)
Nehru Foundation for Development – Centre for Environment Education Society
Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV)

New Reality International
ONG Kala Genève international
Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT)
Pakistan Youth Organization
Rainforest Foundation
Rainforest Foundation International
Rehabilitation International
Russian Community of Latvia
Stichting Global Forest Coalition
The Vanier Institute of the Family/L'institut Vanier de la famille
United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY Peacebuilders)
Universal Muslim Association of America, Inc.
Vital Voices Global Partnership
Voluntary Aid Association
Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust
World Road Association
World Student Christian Federation

2021/212. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 15 December 2020, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2019/243 of 23 July 2019, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 142 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of this decision:

8th Day Center for Justice
Aahung
Active – Sobriety, Friendship and Peace
African Development Solutions (ADESO)
African Refugee Development Center
Afro Centre for Development Peace and Justice
Airports Council International
Alliance for Development and Population Services (ADEPS)
American Cancer Society
Arsenal force vive
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Foundation
Asocijacija za Demokratsku Inicijativu
Association congolaise d'éducation et de prévention contre des maladies et la drogue

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Association des jeunes pour le développement humain et la protection de l'environnement
Association des populations des montagnes du monde
Association générale des intervenants retraités pour des actions bénévoles de coopération et de développement
Association internationale de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour le développement (AIPED)
Association internationale des droits de l'enfant en difficulté et dans la souffrance
Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
Association of Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies
Association of NGOs of Aotearoa, Incorporated
Ayuda y Solidaridad con las Niñas de la Calle
Azerbaijan Women and Development Center
Bala Atibala Samaj Sevi Sanstha
Becket Fund for Religious Liberty
Bibliothèques sans frontières
Blue Planet Project, Inc.
Brazilian Foundation of America
Bridges International
Caribbean and Latin America Trade Association
Center for Health, Human Rights and Development, Limited by Guarantee (CEHURD)
Centre for Development Strategy
Centre for Humanitarian Enhancement
Centre for Science in the Public Interest – Canada
Children's Rights Advocacy and Lobby Mission – Africa (CALM-Africa)
Chinese Immigrants Services, Inc.
Clean Energy Council, Limited
Clefsdufutur.org-ONG-CDF.org-Groupe G6
Common Era, LLC
Coordinadora de la Mujer
Corporate Social Responsibility Awareness and Advancement Initiative
Couple to Couple League International
Deniz Feneri Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği
Dialogue interreligieux monastique
EarthGame
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers
Eesti Naisteühenduste Ümarlaura Sihtasutus
EG Justice

Egyptian Association for Educational Resources
Emirates Human Rights Association
Environmental Rights Action – Friends of the Earth Nigeria (ERA/FoEN)
Espoir pour tous
EveryChild
Femienza North America, Inc.
Foundation for Amity and Nation Solidarity
Foundation for Released Prisoners
Foundation for the International Network of Museums for Peace
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management, gemeinnützige GmbH
Friends of Farm Workers
Fund for the City of New York, Inc.
Fundación Alia2
Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial
Fundación UNITRAN
Getting Out By Going In
Gleichmass, eV
Global Afrikan Congress
Global Alliance for Women’s Health
Global Footprint Network, Inc.
Global South Watch
Hope for the Nations
Human First, Inc.
Human Touch India
Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics
Initiative for Change (IFC)
Institut de politique familiale
Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Institute of Inter-Balkan Relations
Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia
Istituto Humanitare
Integrity and Transparency Promotion Initiative
Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development
International Commission on Workforce Development

International Environmental Law Research Centre
International Federation of Inspection Agencies
International Federation of Liberal Youth
International Gender Policy Network
International House
International Insolvency Institute
International League for Human Rights
International Research Foundation for Development
International Space University
International Sustainable Energy Organisation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ISEO)
Israeli Committee against House Demolitions
Jamaicans for Justice, Limited
Jana's Campaign, Inc.
Jeunesse technologie développement
Kanchi, Limited
Krishi Gyan
Kuchlak Welfare Society
Le forum pour l'intégration des migrants
Love for Israel Relief Fund – The Fund for Advancing Social Projects, RA
Mamta – Health Institute for Mother & Child
MaterCare International
Miramed Institute
National Coordinator for Human Rights
National Organization of Women's Association in the Bahamas
National Seniors Australia, Ltd.
New York State Bar Association
Onkod Relief and Development Organization
Optimistes sans frontières
Peace on Earth Advocacy Center
Peace Village Network Association, Inc.
Plan Sweden
Pluriels – Centre de consultations et d'études ethnopsychologiques pour migrants
Project Chernobyl, Inc.
Pure in Heart America, Inc.
Ray of Hope

Reach Out & Care Wheels
Réseau algérien pour la défense des droits de l'enfant "NADA"
Réseau national des ONGs des droits de l'homme
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Sairam Population Research Trust
Saviya Development Foundation
Sindhica Reforms Society (Sindhica)
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology
Social Ecology Foundation
Society of International Humanitarian Surgeons
Stat-View Association
Stiftelsen Atlas-Alliansen
Stiftung Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)
Students' Relief Society
The Arab Association for Human Rights
The Microfinance Club of New York, Inc.
The Registered Trustees of the Friends of AIDS Support Trust
The Women's Welfare Trust
Union of Legal Entities "Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists" Association
Urban Justice Center
Viva Rio
Women Thrive Worldwide
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund
World Peace and Economic Development Organization

2021/213. Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2021 session of the Council

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council, noting with concern the continued impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the related limitations recommended on meetings within the United Nations premises and on international travel as precautionary measures aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19, decided that the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Council, where, in the view of their presiding officer, a plenary meeting of the sessional body concerned or the subsidiary organ concerned was not practicable owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, might apply, *mutatis mutandis*, the procedure set out in decision 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, entitled "Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic", during the 2021 session of the Council.

2021/214. Dates of the 2021 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2020/3 of 14 April 2020 and 2020/4 of 4 June 2020 and its decisions 2020/210 of 18 June 2020 and 2021/209 of 25 November 2020, and taking note of the letter dated 8 January 2021 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations addressed to the President of the Council:

(a) Noted that the 2021 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had not taken place from 18 to 29 January and on 10 February 2021, as scheduled, owing to constraints related to the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Decided to reschedule, on an exceptional basis, the holding of the 2021 regular session of the Committee, which would be held from 17 to 25 May and on 27 May and 7 June 2021, and the resumed session, which would be held from 30 August to 3 September, from 7 to 10 September and on 17 September 2021, on the understanding that the total number of meetings would not exceed those mandated in its decision 2021/209.

2021/215. Dates of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2003/60 of 25 July 2003 and 2020/21 of 22 July 2020, and taking note of the letter dated 2 February 2021 from the Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration addressed to the President of the Council:

(a) Noted the constraints related to the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Decided to reschedule, on an exceptional basis, the holding of the twentieth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, which would be held from 12 to 21 April 2021, on the understanding that the Committee's entitlement to conference services was applicable to the originally planned dates of 12 to 16 April 2021.

2021/216. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements for the 2020 and 2021 sessions of the Council and the sessions of its subsidiary bodies:

(a) Decided that the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in a scaled-down format, using a virtual platform, with informal meetings to be held in April 2021, and final modalities to be decided by the Co-Chairs, and following consultations with the members of the Committee, and that the decisions of the Committee would be adopted through a silence procedure;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee, as proposed by the Committee of Experts and as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Co-Chairs.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Subcommittee on Updating the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (c) Tax and the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (d) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (e) Update of the Handbook on Selected Issues for Taxation of the Extractive Industries by Developing Countries;
 - (f) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (g) Capacity-building;
 - (h) Environmental tax issues;
 - (i) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy: issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (j) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee.
5. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-second session.

2021/217. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its tenth session and provisional agenda and dates of its eleventh session

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its tenth session;³⁵
- (b) Decided that the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 4 to 6 August 2021;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strengthening geospatial information management.
4. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
5. Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
6. Global geodetic reference frame.
7. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
8. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 26 (E/2021/46).*

9. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
10. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
11. Marine geospatial information.
12. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
13. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
14. Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
15. Programme management report.
16. Provisional agenda and dates of the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts.
17. Report of the Committee of Experts on its eleventh session.

2021/218. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2017/236 of 6 July 2017, entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009³⁶ and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009³⁷ and decided to renew the mandate of the working group until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2021, decided to extend the mandate of the working group, as set out in Council decision 2017/236, until the reconvened sessions of the Commissions to be held in December 2021, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate beyond 2021.

2021/219. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions and provisional agenda of its thirtieth session

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its regular and reconvened twenty-ninth sessions;³⁸
- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;³⁹
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the thirtieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

³⁶ Ibid., 2009, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁷ Ibid., *Supplement No. 10 (E/2009/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

³⁸ Ibid., 2020, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2020/30)*.

³⁹ Ibid., 2012, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigenda (E/2012/30, E/2012/30/Corr.1 and E/2012/30/Corr.2), chap. I, sect. D.

3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion on effective measures to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and those of unaccompanied migrant children.
6. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
 - (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
 - (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
 - (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
9. Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-first session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirtieth session.

2021/220. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2021, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-third session.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 2020, *Supplement No. 8A* (E/2020/28/Add.1).

2021/221. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development:

- (a) The title of the event would be “Preventing the looming risk of multiple famines and addressing rising acute food insecurity: taking action to save lives and reduce people’s needs, risks and vulnerabilities through closer humanitarian, development and peacebuilding collaboration”;
- (b) The event would be an informal activity held on 22 June 2021;
- (c) The event would consist of a panel discussion, and there would be no negotiated outcome.

2021/222. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided:

- (a) That the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2021 session would be “Strengthening humanitarian assistance to face the challenges of 2021 and beyond: mobilizing respect for international humanitarian law, inclusion, gender, innovation and partnerships”;
- (b) That it would convene three panel discussions under the segment;
- (c) To take note of the proposed topics for the three panel discussions under the segment:
 - (i) “Health care in times of COVID-19: a global protection agenda”;
 - (ii) “Innovation as a driver of change: the use of new and emerging technologies and humanitarian data”;
 - (iii) “Humanitarian action and climate change: advancing anticipatory approaches, strengthening resilience and enhancing collaboration in response to the climate crisis”.

2021/223. Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2021

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 20 April 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, in which it set the annual deadline of 1 May for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council, its decision 2020/210 of 18 June 2020, in which it decided to extend the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports in 2020 until 1 July 2020, and its decision 2021/214 of 24 February 2021, in which it decided that the 2021 resumed session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 30 August to 3 September, from 7 to 10 September and on 17 September 2021, decided, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, to extend the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council until 1 July 2021.

2021/224. Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-third session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-second session;⁴¹

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 2021, *Supplement No. 4* (E/2021/24).

(b) Decided that the fifty-third session of the Commission would be held in New York from 1 to 4 March 2022;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission, as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION
OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
Documentation
Provisional agenda and annotations
Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of work and timetable
3. Demographic and social statistics:
 - (a) Demographic statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Human settlements statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
 - (c) Health statistics;
Documentation
Report of the World Health Organization
 - (d) Disability statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics
 - (e) Social statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (f) Gender statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (g) Statistics on drugs and drug use;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 - (h) Crime statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

- (i) Education statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- (j) Civil registration and vital statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics

- (k) Ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data.

Documentation

Report of the Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data

4. Economic statistics:

- (a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

- (b) Agricultural and rural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

- (c) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- (d) Business registers;

Documentation

Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers

- (e) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (f) International trade and economic globalization statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (g) Digital trade and e-commerce statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on International Trade Statistics

- (h) Service statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

- (i) Information and communications technology statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development
 - (j) Tourism statistics;
Documentation
Report of the World Tourism Organization
 - (k) International Comparison Programme;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank
 - (l) Price statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics
Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices
 - (m) Informal economy statistics.
Documentation
Report of the International Labour Organization
5. Natural resources and environment statistics:
- (a) Environment statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Environmental-economic accounting;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
 - (c) Climate change statistics.
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
6. Activities not classified by field:
- (a) Coordination of statistical programmes;
Documentation
Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities
Report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System
 - (b) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
Documentation
Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Decisions

Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

- (c) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (d) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

- (e) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics

- (f) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Europe

- (g) Governance, peace and security statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Praia Group on Governance Statistics

- (h) Open data;

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on Open Data

- (i) Working methods of the Statistical Commission;

Documentation

Report of the Bureau

- (j) Data stewardship.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on Data Stewardship

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

2021/225. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda of its seventeenth session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixteenth session;⁴²
- (b) Noted that the seventeenth session of the Forum would be held at Headquarters from 9 to 13 May 2022;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Policy discussions on the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030:⁴³
 - (a) Activities in support of the thematic priorities for the biennium 2021–2022:
 - (i) Update on the activities of members of the Forum, including new announcements of and updates on voluntary national contributions;
 - (ii) Update on the activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations and progress on the implementation of its workplan;
 - (iii) Update on the activities of regional and subregional organizations and processes;
 - (iv) Update on the activities of major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and the philanthropic community, and progress on major group workplans;
 - (v) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2022 and international forest-related developments;
 - (b) Implementation of the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including activities regarding the International Day of Forests in 2022;
 - (c) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;
 - (d) Monitoring, assessment and reporting:
 - (i) Proposed refinements to the format for voluntary national reporting on progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions;
 - (ii) Progress on the global core set of forest-related indicators.
4. Preparations for the midterm review in 2024 of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives, including the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030.

⁴² Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (E/2021/42).

⁴³ In accordance with the general guidance provided in annex I to Economic and Social Council resolution 2020/14 of 17 July 2020, the proposals contained in the Chair's summary of the discussions of the sixteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forest will be submitted for consideration by the Forum at its seventeenth session, in 2022.

5. Trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests.
6. Emerging issues.
7. Dates and venue of the eighteenth session of the Forum.
8. Provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the Forum.
9. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its seventeenth session.

2021/226. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-sixth session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-fifth session⁴⁴ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:
 - (i) Priority theme: achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes;
 - (ii) Review theme: women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work (agreed conclusions of the sixty-first session);

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes

Report of the Secretary-General on women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the ministerial round tables

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 7 (E/2021/27).*

- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-sixth session.

2021/227. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth sessions.⁴⁵

2021/228. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixtieth session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-ninth session;⁴⁶
(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixtieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTIETH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/76/38)*.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 6 (E/2021/26)*.

- (a) Priority theme: Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the priority theme

- (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:
- (i) Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond;
 - (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;
 - (iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
 - (iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes

Report of the Secretary-General on a preliminary assessment of the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

- (c) Emerging issues: (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on emerging issues

4. Programme questions and other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme plan for 2023

5. Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session.

2021/229. Statute of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, decided to authorize the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, a statute of the Institute and to promulgate it, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission for Social Development informed about the steps taken in that regard.

2021/230. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fifth session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council,

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fourth session;⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Ibid., *Supplement No. 5 (E/2021/25)*.

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
Documentation
Provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission
Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session
3. General debate:
 - (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
 - (b) Population and sustainable development, in particular sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on population and sustainable development, in particular sustained and inclusive economic growth

Report of the Secretary-General on programmes and interventions for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the context of population and sustainable development, in particular sustained and inclusive economic growth

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2021: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretariat on the programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs⁴⁸

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

⁴⁸ The preparation of the proposed programme budget for 2022 is scheduled to be finalized in the first half of 2021.

2021/231. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements for the 2021 session of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies:

(a) Decided that the twenty-third session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held from 19 to 22 October 2021, in Geneva, if feasible, and otherwise would be held in informal meetings in a scaled-down format using a virtual platform in October 2021, with the final modalities to be decided following consultations with the members of the Committee, and that the decisions of the Committee would be adopted through a silence procedure;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee, as proposed by the Committee of Experts and as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General.
2. Election of the Chair or Co-Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Committee.
3. Remarks by the Chair or Co-Chairs of the Committee.
4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
5. Discussion of issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee, including options for Committee consultations;
 - (b) Taxation and the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (c) Issues related to the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, including:
 - (i) Article 12 (Royalties): possible amendments in relation to payments related to software and digital products;
 - (ii) List of matters suggested by the previous membership for possible further work;
 - (d) Review and possible update of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (e) Transfer pricing;
 - (f) Taxation of the extractive industries;
 - (g) Environmental and environmentally related taxation;
 - (h) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (i) Taxation issues related to the digitalized and globalized economy;
 - (j) Digitalization and other opportunities to improve tax administration;
 - (k) Increasing tax transparency;
 - (l) Taxation and coronavirus disease (COVID-19): pandemic and post-pandemic issues;
 - (m) Wealth and solidarity taxes;
 - (n) Indirect taxes, including health taxes;
 - (o) The relationship of tax, trade and investment agreements;

- (p) Capacity-building;
- (q) Other matters for consideration.
- 6. Provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee.
- 7. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-third session.

2021/232. Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the twenty-first session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 April 2022;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Governance and public administration aspects of the theme of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development.
4. Building strong institutions to combat climate change and its impacts and for the sustainable management, protection and restoration of natural resources.
5. Issues of governance and institution-building in conflict-affected countries.
6. Application of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development at the subnational level.
7. Issues in public financial management and budgeting for the Sustainable Development Goals.
8. Public sector workforce matters.
9. Issues in digital government.
10. Dialogue with voluntary national review countries on institutional aspects of Sustainable Development Goal 16.
11. Provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee.
12. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-first session.

- (c) Decided that documentation in support of the provisional agenda should continue to be prepared through the established working methods of the Committee.

2021/233. Dates of the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decisions 2020/205 of 3 April 2020 and 2021/213 and 2021/217 of 24 February 2021, and taking note of the letter dated 22 April 2021 from the Co-Chairs of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Noted the constraints related to the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies;

(b) Decided to reschedule the eleventh session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, which would be held in a scaled-down format using a virtual remote simultaneous interpretation platform, on 23, 24 and 27 August 2021, and also decided that decisions of the Committee of Experts would be adopted through a silence procedure.

2021/234. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations entitled “Follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” contained in the report of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up⁴⁹ to the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

2021/235. International expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”.

2021/236. Venue and dates of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 April to 6 May 2022.

2021/237. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-first session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council,

(a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twentieth session;⁵⁰

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF
THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme “Indigenous peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent”.

⁴⁹ See [E/FFDF/2021/3](#).

⁵⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 23 (E/2021/43)*.

4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights), with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
 - (a) Dialogue with indigenous peoples;
 - (b) Dialogue with Member States;
 - (c) Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
 - (d) Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - (e) Regional dialogues:
 - Indigenous peoples and pandemic recovery;
 - (f) Thematic dialogues:
 - International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022–2032.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twenty-first session.

2021/238. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, [2012/21](#) of 26 July 2012, [2013/15](#) of 23 July 2013, [2014/37](#) of 18 November 2014, [2015/18](#) of 21 July 2015, [2016/28](#) of 27 July 2016, [2017/26](#) of 25 July 2017, 2018/19 of 24 July 2018, [2019/32](#) of 24 July 2019 and [2020/11](#) of 17 July 2020 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014, 2014/221 of 13 June 2014 and 2017/214 of 19 April 2017, and having considered the letter dated 19 April 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,⁵¹ decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2021/239. Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fifth session.⁵²

⁵¹ [E/2021/66](#).

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/76/25)*.

2021/240. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions.⁵³

2021/241. Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2021, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.⁵⁴

2021/242. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2020/232 of 22 July 2020, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2022 session for its consideration a report on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan by the United Nations system.

2021/243. Sustainable development in the Sahel

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2020/2](#) of 10 December 2019 on support to the Sahel region and its decision 2020/231 of 22 July 2020, decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system;⁵⁵

(b) To request the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2022 session on how the United Nations system is implementing integrated, coherent and coordinated support to achieve sustainable development in the Sahel region, within existing resources, under the sub-item entitled “Sustainable development in the Sahel” of the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”.

2021/244. Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-first session

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-first session.⁵⁶

2021/245. Proposed programme budget for 2022

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2022 (relevant fascicles of A/76/6).

⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 2 (E/2021/22).*

⁵⁴ [E/2021/7](#).

⁵⁵ [E/2021/63](#).

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/76/16).*

2021/246. Application of the non-governmental organization International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos “Alashara” for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to return the application of the International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos “Alashara” to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

2021/247. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 431 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

AATASSIMO

Abnaa al-Mahrousa Foundation for Development and Participation

Accept International

ACTAsia

Action Learning, Action Research Association, Ltd.

Action pour la promotion des initiatives locales

Action pour la protection des droits de l'enfant (APDE)

Action Works Nepal

Actis – Rusfeltets Samarbeidsorgan

Africa Alliance for Health, Research and Economic Development

African Council on Narcotics

African Foundation for Development (AFFORD)

African Heritage and Global Peace Initiative

African Parks Network

African Projects for Peace and Love Initiatives, Inc.

African Women Lawyers Association, Nigeria Chapter

AKIM Israel – National Organization for People with Intellectual Disabilities and Their Families, Registered Association

Alhaj-Shamsul Hoque Foundation

Alliance against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal

Alliance for Oral Health across Borders, Inc.

Alliance pour le contrôle du tabac en Afrique

American Automotive Policy Council, Inc.

American Museum of Natural History

Amonuriel Sanctuary, Inc.

Anciens esclaves nouveaux citoyens
Animal People, Inc.
Anti-Corruption Trust of Southern Africa
APF France handicap
Arab African Council for Integration and Development
Arise from Ashes, Incorporated (AFA)
Asaba Home-Diaspora Development Initiative
Ashaolu Lawrence Alexandre Foundation
Ashinaga
Asia Centre Co., Ltd.
Asia Pacific Down Syndrome Federation
Asociación Conciencia, Asociación Civil
Asociación de Trabajadoras del Hogar a Domicilio y de Maquila
Asociación Nacional para el Desarrollo Social
Asociația Patronală Uniunea Transportatorilor și Drumarilor din Republica Moldova
Aspen International Mountain Foundation
Aspire Coronation Trust, Ltd./Gte.
Associação de Pais e Amigos dos Excepcionais de São Paulo
Associação Engenheiros sem Fronteiras – Brasil (ESF-Brasil)
Associação Nacional das Defensoras e Defensores Públicos
Association African Foundation for Migration and Development in Switzerland
Association against Women Export (AAWE)
Association Alter Ego
Association CHS Alliance
Association culturelle pour le développement social (ACDS)
Association des femmes et filles de l'Adamaoua (AFFADA)
Association des femmes pour la promotion des initiatives locales
Association des utilisateurs des technologies de l'information et de la télécommunication (ASUTIC)
Association Geneva Action Platform for Engaging, Learning and Information
Association initiative assurance qualité humanitaire
Association internationale Kofi Annan pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme et la paix (AIKAPPRODHOMP)
Association Jesuit Worldwide Learning – Higher Education at the Margins
Association liaison universelle pour le bien-être des enfants et des jeunes
Association marocaine de Toronto

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Association mauritanienne d'appui aux nécessiteux
Association Not 4 Trade
Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – "ARC"
Association pour la justice, l'égalité, l'insertion professionnelle et la paix en Afrique
Association Song-Taaba des femmes unies et développement
Associazione Culturale "Global Action"
Associazione Rondine Cittadella della Pace
Atwar Organization for Research and Community Development
Aula Abierta
Australian Medical Students' Association, Limited
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization for the Development of Information, Industry and International Cooperation "Integration"
Avnei Derech La'Haim, RA
Avtonomnaya Nekommercheskaya Organizatsiya – Tsentrazvitiya Innovatsionnykh Sotsialnykh Uslug "Partnyorstvo Kazhdomu Rebyonku"
Awaj Foundation
Aztech, FZ-LLC
Badabon Sangho
Bahrain Jurists Society
Bahrain Public Relations Association
Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Oikyo Parishad, USA, Inc.
Baylor College of Medicine Children's Foundation Uganda, Limited by Guarantee
Beijing Greenovation Institute for Public Welfare Development
Beijing Pengmen International Trade Co., Ltd.
Big Ocean Women
Bright Light Projects
Brighter Green, Inc.
Build Change
Cairo Foundation for Development and Law
Canadian International Chaplaincy Association
Carlson Initiative for Peace and Human Rights
CASES International
Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria
Center for Global Development (US)
Center for Health and Development (CHD)

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Center for Innovative and Pragmatic Development Initiative (CIPDI)
Centralized Religious Organization Spiritual Assembly of Muslims of Russia
Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)
Centre de recherche sur l'anti-corruption
Centre for Human Rights & Governance – SOLACE
Centre mauritanien des droits de l'homme
Centre Zagros pour les droits de l'homme
Churches for Middle East Peace
Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement
Ciudadano Inteligente
Civitas Maxima
Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network
Cmax Foundation, Inc.
Collegiate Congress
Comitato Europeo per la Formazione e l'Agricoltura
Comité de lutte et d'orientation sur les conséquences du divorce
Comité Pro Ciegos y Sordos de Guatemala
Committee of Friends for Humanity
Community Initiative for Enhanced Peace and Development
Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, AC
Confederación Española de Personas con Discapacidad Física y Orgánica (COCEMFE)
Connected Development Initiative
Conori Consults, Inc.
Conseil pour l'éducation et le développement
Consortium of Institutes on Family in the Asian Region, Limited
Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento
Coordinadora Europea de Familias Numerosas
Coralive.org
CorpsAfrica
Croissant vert nigérien (CVN)
C-Sema
Cyber Institute
Cybercafé "Avenir pour tous"
D4DInsights, LLC
Data & Society Research Institute, Inc.

De Montfort University
Débarrasser l'environnement des plastiques PVC
Democratic Network for Action
Development Gateway, Inc.
Development Initiative for Community Impact
Development Initiatives Poverty Research, Limited
Didi Oparaku Health Foundation
Die Internationale Vereinigung für Sport für Alle
Disabled Rehabilitation and Research Association (DRRA)
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Sports Foundation
Dr. Kalam Smriti International
Dream Factory Foundation
Eagle Vision Charity, Inc.
EAT Foundation
Ecomom Korea
Eden Foundation
Eden Spring of Hope
Education and English for You (EEFY)
Education Relief Foundation
Eko Greater Tomorrow Foundation
Empowering Humanity
Empowerment Initiative for Women and Youth Uganda
Énergies 2050
Enrich Personal Development, Limited
Environmental Care Foundation
Esperantra
European Federation for UNESCO Clubs, Centers and Associations
European Forum for Restorative Justice
Fair Pay Innovation Lab, gGmbH (FPI)
Family Ark Mission
Federation for Education in Europe (FEDE)
Fédération internationale de motocyclisme
Fédération internationale "Militia Sanctae Mariae"
Fields of Green for All, NPC
Fondation Botnar

Fondation emploi décent
Fondation Général Akissi pour la promotion des droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Fondation la France s'engage
Fondation pour l'étude et la promotion des droits humains en Afrique
Fondation Zizi Care
Forest Love and Mountain Love
ForeverGreen Fenosoa
Fortify, Inc.
Forum 21 Institute
Forum delle Donne del Mediterraneo
Forum international des plateformes nationales d'ONG
Foundation for Development Planning, Inc.
Foundation for Helpless Old People in African Sub-Region, Warri
Frauen ohne Grenzen/Women without Borders – Sisters against Violent Extremism (SAVE),
gemeinnütziger Verein
Fundação Terra dos Servos de Deus
Fundación Global
Fundación Profuturo
Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos
Future Generations
G_Foundation Social Cooperative Union
Gaia Education
Gammun Centre for Care and Development Nigeria
Garden of Hope Foundation, Community Based Organization
GEMS Development Foundation
Global Aid for Africa (GAA)
Global Aid Hand
Global CEO Alliance Foundation, Inc.
Global Deaf Muslim Federation
Global Life Savers, Inc.
Go Global Foundation
Golden Age Foundation, Limited
GongGam Human Rights Law Foundation
Grassland Cultural Protection and Development Foundation of Inner Mongolia
Grassroot Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition Initiative
Green Crescent Australia

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Green Crescent of Congo
Green Hope Foundation
Groupe d'appui aux projets de développement de la confédération générale des cadres de Togo
Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo
Gypsy Council, Inc.
Harlan Group for Civil Rights, Inc.
Hawau Eniola Foundation
Hazrat-e Fatemeh Zahra Charity Institute
HelpAge USA
Hope for a Healthier Humanity Foundation, Inc.
Hope for All
Hrvatska udruga za promicanje prava pacijenata
Humanity Development Initiative, a NJ Nonprofit Corporation
Hungarian Helsinki Committee
I Belong Israel (Masa Israeli) – Journey of Discovery and Connection
I Love Afrika – Congo
Ideas Beyond Borders, Inc.
Iépé – Instituto de Pesquisa e Formação Indígena
Ijeoma Foundation for the Old People
ILAR, Inc.
Imaging the World Africa
Impart Change
Independent Medico – Legal Unit
Initiative 243
Institute for Ecological Civilization
Institute for Human Rights
Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety
Institute of Environmental Science for Social Change, Inc.
Institute of the Black World 21st Century, Inc.
Instituția Privată Centrul Național de Studii și Informare pentru Problemele Femeii
“Parteneriat pentru Dezvoltare”
Inter-African Committee in Norway
Interfaith Encounter Association
Interfaith International
International Association for Public Participation Australasia, Limited
International Association of Prosecutors (IAP)

International Cancer Expert Corps
International Center for Cultural Studies USA, Inc.
International College of Dentists
International Commission of Jurists, Kenya Section
International Council of Beverages Associations
International Council on Monuments and Sites
International Federation of Denturists
International Initiative for Inter-Religious Communion
International Road Assessment Programme
International Society of Nephrology
International Society on Aging and Disease
International Strategists Alliance, LLC
International Support for Human Rights
International Union of Interventional Radiologists
Internationaler Wirtschaftssenat, eV
Intervention Council for Women in Africa
Invisible Girl Project Incorporated
Iran Alzheimer Association – Imam Ali Charitable Foundation
Islamic Cooperation Youth Forum (ICYF)
Japan Platform
JDRF International
Jerusalem Institute of Justice
Joseph Adedayo Foundation
Just Planet
Justice for Iran, Ltd.
Kailash Satyarthi Children’s Foundation of America, Inc.
Khmer National Liberation Front
KidSpirit, Inc.
Korea Council of Children’s Organizations
L’ONG action contre le sida
League of Arab People Organization
Lebanese Cyberspace Association
Les compagnons solidaires action terre d’Afrique – Association de coopération et d’entraide
humanitaire (ACEH)
Les enfants d’abord
Les orchidées rouges

Decisions

Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody občanů Turkmenistánu, zs
Lifebox Foundation
Lifelong Learning Platform
Ligue mauritanienne pour l'appui aux initiatives associatives
Macao Youth Federation
Maloca Internationale
Maori Women's Welfare League Incorporated
Mednarodna zveza za zdravje mladih/International Youth Health Organization
Meg Wah/My Earth
Mentoring Assistance for Youths and Entrepreneurs Initiative
Mines Action Canada
Misère Option Zéro
Mission Kids
Mouvement d'organisation des ruraux pour le développement (MORD)
Native American Journalists Association
Network of African Youths for Development (NAYD)
Nigeria Network of Non-Governmental Organisations (NNNGO)
Nigerian Women Trust Fund, Ltd./Gte.
Nitzan – National Center, Society for the Advancement of Children and Adults with Adjustment, Functioning and Learning Disabilities
Nobre Ordem para Excelência Humana (NOHE)
Observatoire-OISHC
OceanElders, Inc.
Office of The Overseer, Noiato Assembly of God, and His Successors
Omnyati
OneAction
ONG Derechos Digitales
ONG Malachie
ONG Sonagnon
Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI)
Open Dreams Organization, Inc.
Organisation apposition et engagement civiques (OAEC)
Organisation des nations autochtones de Guyane (ONAG)
Organisation El Insaniya
Organisation européenne des centres islamiques (OECI)
Organisation futur rayonnant

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Organisation internationale pour le développement économique, social et humanitaire
Organisation pour le développement international social solidaire intégré (ODISSI)
Organização das Mulheres Maritimas Africanas (WIMAfrica)
Orphaned Starfish Foundation Inc
Ostogenesis Imperfecta Foundation Nigeria (OIFN)
Pacific Allied Women’s Council Inspires Faith in Ideals Concerning All, Incorporated (PACIFICA)
Pangée ONG Ingénierie de paix
Paradise Mission for Widows & Teenage Girls
Partners for Peace and Prosperity, Inc.
Partners for Progressive Israel
Peace One Day Mali
Peace Research Institute Oslo
People Forum for Human Rights (People Forum)
Plateforme des organisations de femmes haïtiennes pour le développement
Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism
Plymouth Marine Laboratory
Pompiers humanitaires
ProVeg Deutschland, eV
Qendra për Nisma Ligjore Qytetare (QNL)
Raad Al-Ghadir Charity Institute
Rashi Foundation, RA
Rehoboth Dream Solid Foundation
Republican Social Information Center “Istiqbolli Avlod”
Réseau “2 Congo genre et développement”
Réseau “Ensemble contre la torture en Mauritanie”
Réseau européen pour l’Afrique centrale/European Network for Central Africa
Réseau progrès et développement humanitaire du Niger (REPRODEVH)
Resilience Birthright, Inc.
Rights and Resources Institute, Inc.
Rise, Inc.
Rocky Mountain Institute
Rotarian Action Group Addiction Prevention
Royal Health Awareness Society
Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center (ROLACC)
Rural Health Care Initiative

Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand
SANCSS Australia, Ltd.
Sani et Salvi – SETS Universalis
Scholé Futuro
School News Nationwide, Inc.
Schweizerischer Gehörlosenbund
SEDARVP Ghana
Self-Advocates Becoming Empowered, Inc.
Sepehr Cultural Development Foundation
Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization
Sheatufim – Public Benefit Company for the Advancement of the Civil Society, Ltd., CC
SHEILD
Shuhada Organization (SO)
SIA-Africa, Inc.
Sigaw ng Kabataan Coalition
Silver Lining for the Needy Initiative
Smile Train, Inc.
Smiles Africa International
Social Economic Development Society
Société internationale d'oncologie gériatrique (SIOG)
Soleil des orphelins
Solidariedade Na Mokili
Solimai – Società Cooperativa Sociale
SOS Urgence
Sosial Akil Derneği
Southern Africa Embrace Foundation
Stichting Mama Cash
Strength in Diversity Development Centre
SuperHealth, Inc.
Sure Smiles Women and Children Advocacy Initiative
Tafawuq Consulting Center for Development
Tanzania Bora Initiative
Tanzania Green Crescent Community
Terram Pacis
The Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women/La fédération canadienne des femmes de carrières commerciales et professionnelles

The Centre against Racism in Iran
The Duskin Ainowa Foundation, Public Interest Incorporated Foundation
The English-Speaking Union of the United States
The Fyera Foundation
The Heschel Center for Sustainability
The International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (ISPRM)
The Islamic Welfare Association Group
The Latin American Studies Association
The May 18 Memorial Foundation
The Non-Violence Project Foundation (NVPF)
The Partnering Initiative
The Research Institute for the Integration of World Thought, Inc.
The Resource Foundation, Inc.
The Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists
The Shipibo-Conibo Center, Inc.
The Zigen Fund, Inc.
Tiqua, eV
Trees for the Future, Inc.
Trinity Girls Network Corporation
Trinity International Univer of Ambassadors Corporation
Trócaire
Trustees of Tufts College
Truth & Reconciliation Corner, Inc.
Tunisie pôle mondial de la bonne santé et du bien-être pour tous
Ugo's Touch of Life Foundation
Uluslararası Doktorlar Derneği
União Nacional das Organizações Cooperativistas Solidárias
Union pour la protection, la défense des droits humains et de l'environnement dans la région des Grands Lacs
United Bible Societies Association
United Umuada Igbo Club International, Inc. (UUIC)
Ventura County Women's Forum Collaborative
Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Voice of Women Organization
VšĮ "Žmogaus teisių apsauga"
WEFA – Humanitäre Organisation, eV

Decisions

Wereld Esperanto – Jongeren Organisatie/Tutmonda Esperantista Junulara Organizo (TEJO)

West Africa Coalition for Indigenous People's Rights (WACIPR)

White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, Inc.

With My Own Two Hands Foundation

Women Economic and Leadership Transformation Initiatives

Women's Earth and Climate Caucus

Women's Freedom Forum, Inc.

Women's Technology Empowerment Centre

Workforce Solutions Group, Incorporated

Working Fingers International Initiative

World Education Services, Inc.

World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies

World Federation of Science Journalists

World Indigenous Tourism Alliance, Limited

World Organization for Human Rights (WOHR)

World Yoga Community, Inc.

Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support, Inc.

Yerima Balla International Education, Limited

Young Professional Development Society Nepal

Youth Advocates Ghana (YAG)

Youth Competence Center

Youth Resource, Information, Support, Education, Limited (Youth RISE)

Youths Employment Service (YES Cameroon)

Zərərli Vərđişlərə Qarşı İctimai Birliyi

Zinthiya Ganeshpanchan Trust

(b) Also decided to reclassify the following three non-governmental organizations from special to general consultative status:

African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development

Institute of Noahide Code

The Fishermen

(c) Further decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organization from the Roster to general consultative status:

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers

(d) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following seven non-governmental organizations:

Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (AMERA) (special, 2007) to AMERA International, Limited

Dignité impact/Impact Dignity (special, 2015) to Dignité impact/Dignity Impact
Fondazione Rosselli Americas (special, 2015) to Knowledge for Development, Corp.
International Paint and Printing Ink Council (Roster, 2004) to World Coatings Council, Inc.
International Peacebuilding Alliance (Interpeace) (special, 2007) to Interpeace
IOGT International (special, 2011) to Movendi International
World Animal Net, Inc. (special, 2015) to World Federation for Animals, Inc.

(e) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 604 non-governmental organizations:

Abaad Resource Center for Gender Equality (2016–2019)
Access Israel (2016–2019)
ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together (2016–2019)
Action Canada for Population and Development (2016–2019)
Action des chrétiens activistes des droits de l’homme à Shabunda (2015–2018)
Action on Smoking and Health (2016–2019)
Advocacy Initiative for Development (AID) (2016–2019)
Africa Humanitarian Action (2016–2019)
Africa Youths International Development Foundation (2015–2018)
African Agency for Integrated Development (AAID) (2016–2019)
African Centre for Community and Development (2016–2019)
Africans Unite against Child Abuse (AFRUCA) (2015–2018)
AIDS Healthcare Foundation (2016–2019)
AIMPO (2016–2019)
Akina Mama Wa Afrika (2015–2018)
Åland Islands Peace Institute (2016–2019)
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation (2016–2019)
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (2016–2019)
All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research (2016–2019)
Alliance for Arab Women (2016–2019)
All-Russian Public Organization of Disabled People with Multiple Sclerosis (2016–2019)
All-Russian social movement “Association of Finno-Ugric peoples of the Russian Federation” (2016–2019)
Alulbayt Foundation (2016–2019)
American Academy of Pediatrics (2016–2019)
American Civil Liberties Union (2016–2019)
American Planning Association (2016–2019)
American Psychological Association (2016–2019)

Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto (2015–2018)
Ankara Foundation of Children with Leukemia (2015–2018)
Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (2016–2019)
Arab Network for Environment and Development (2016–2019)
Architects for Peace, Inc. (2016–2019)
Arigatou International (2016–2019)
Article 36, Limited (2016–2019)
Asabe Shehu Yar’Adua Foundation (2016–2019)
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (2016–2019)
Asia-Japan Women’s Resource Centre (2016–2019)
Asian Association for Public Administration (AAPA) (2016–2019)
Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control, Limited (2016–2019)
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (2016–2019)
Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (2015–2018)
Asian Science Park Association (2016–2019)
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (2016–2019)
Asociación Civil Generación Par (2016–2019)
Asociación “Colectivo de Víctimas del Terrorismo en el País Vasco” (COVITE) (2015–2018)
Asociación de Amigos de las Naciones Unidas (2016–2019)
Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (2015–2018)
Asociación para el Desarrollo “Foro Rural Mundial” (2016–2019)
Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (2016–2019)
Association des fabricants européens de munitions de sport (2016–2019)
Association femmes soleil d’Haiti (2015–2018)
Association for Integrated Sustainable Development Initiatives (AISDI-CIG) (2016–2019)
Association for Progressive Communications (2015–2018)
Association for the Protection of Women’s and Children’s Rights (APWCR) (2016–2019)
Association mondiale de psychanalyse du champ freudien (AMP) (2015–2018)
Association nationale al Hidn (ANH) (2015–2018)
Association of Families and Women in Rural Areas (2016–2019)
Association of the Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus (2016–2019)
Association PANAFRICA (2015–2018)
“Association of Women with University Education” Social Organization (2016–2019)

Association pour la défense des droits de développement durable et du bien-être familial (ADBEF) (2015–2018)

Associazione “Initiatives, Researches, Experiences for a New Europe” (IRENE) (2015–2018)

Australian Drug Foundation, Inc. (2016–2019)

Autonomous Women’s Center (2016–2019)

AVSI Foundation (2016–2019)

Awaz Centre for Development Services (2016–2019)

Azerbaijani American Cultural Association, Inc. (2016–2019)

Bancroft Global Development (2016–2019)

Bangwe et dialogue (2015–2018)

BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights (2015–2018)

Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF) (2016–2019)

Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, eV (2016–2019)

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (2016–2019)

Beit Issie Shapiro – Amutat Avi (2016–2019)

Biovision Stiftung für ökologische Entwicklung (2016–2019)

Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor, eV (2016–2019)

BJD Reinsurance Consulting, LLC (2016–2019)

Blacksmith Institute, Inc. (2016–2019)

Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (2016–2019)

British Humanist Association (2016–2019)

British Nuclear Tests Veterans Association (2016–2019)

British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND) (2016–2019)

Buddies Association of Volunteers for Orphans, Disabled and Abandoned Children (2016–2019)

Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation (2016–2019)

Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization – Sudan (2016–2019)

Business Innovation Research Dev. (2016–2019)

Campagne internationale pour l’abolition des armes nucléaires (2016–2019)

Canadian Labour Congress (2016–2019)

Cancer Aid Society (2016–2019)

Care-to-Help Foundation, a NJ Nonprofit (2016–2019)

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (2016–2019)

Centa for Organisational Development, Ltd./Gte. (2016–2019)

Center for Africa Development and Progress (2016–2019)

Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education (2015–2018)

Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance (2016–2019)
Center for Inter-Ethnic Cooperation (2015–2018)
Center for International Health and Cooperation (2015–2018)
Center for Justice and International Law (2016–2019)
Center of Civil Initiatives Support (2016–2019)
Centre for Democracy and Development (2015–2018)
Centre for Development Communication (2016–2019)
Centre for Economic and Leadership Development (2016–2019)
Centre for Environment and Development (2016–2019)
Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (India) (2015–2018)
Centre for Human Rights (2016–2019)
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (2016–2019)
Centre independent de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue (CIRID) (2016–2019)
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Asociación Civil (CELS) (2016–2019)
Cercle d'initiative commune pour la recherche, l'environnement et la qualité (2015–2018)
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims (2016–2019)
Child Family Health International (2016–2019)
Child Welfare League of America (2016–2019)
Children Education and Social Welfare Society (2016–2019)
China Association for NGO Cooperation (2015–2018)
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC) (2015–2018)
China Association for Science and Technology (2016–2019)
China Care and Compassion Society (2016–2019)
China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (2016–2019)
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (2016–2019)
China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Programme (2016–2019)
China Women's Development Foundation (2016–2019)
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (2016–2019)
CIDSE (2015–2018)
Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC) (2015–2018)
CLIPSAS (2015–2018)
Club of Madrid (COM) (2015–2018)
Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST) (2016–2019)
Comisión para la Investigación de Malos Tratos a las Mujeres (2016–2019)
Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad (2015–2018)

Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée (Confetrag/CNTG) (2015–2018)

Community and Family Services International (2016–2019)

Community of Sant'Egidio (2015–2018)

Community Systems Foundation (2016–2019)

Compass Housing Services Co., Ltd. (2016–2019)

Compassion Africa Aged Foundation (2015–2018)

Concern for Environmental Development and Research (2015–2018)

Concile mondial de congrès diplomatiques des aumôniers pour la paix universelle des droits humains et juridiques (2016–2019)

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (2016–2019)

Conquer Nepal (2016–2019)

Conseil international du sport militaire (CISM)/International Military Sports Council (2015–2018)

Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI) (2016–2019)

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (2015–2018)

Cooperazione Internazionale (2016–2019)

Corporación Cultural Nueva Acropolis Chile (2016–2019)

Corporación para la Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos “Reiniciar” (2016–2019)

Corporación para la Investigación, el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Promoción Social (CORPROGRESO) (2016–2019)

Corporation of Opportunity and Jointly Action/Opción Corporación (2016–2019)

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (2015–2018)

Credo-Action (2015–2018)

CSR-Dialogforum – Verein zur Förderung nachhaltigen Wirtschaftens (2016–2019)

Cubrait, Inc. (2016–2019)

Daya Pertiwi Foundation (2016–2019)

Deutsche Model United Nations, eV (2016–2019)

Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung/German Foundation for World Population (2015–2018)

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (2015–2018)

Development of Humane Action Foundation (DHAN Foundation) (2016–2019)

DEVNET Association (2015–2018)

Differenza Donna – Associazione di Donne contro la Violenza alle Donne, ONLUS (2016–2019)

Dignity – Danish Institute against Torture (2016–2019)

Diplomatici (2016–2019)

Disability Association of Tavana (2016–2019)

Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace (2015–2018)

DRCNet Foundation, Inc. (2016–2019)
Dreikönigsaktion – Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar (2016–2019)
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre (2016–2019)
Drug Prevention Network of Canada (2015–2018)
Dynamique des groupes des peuples autochtones (DGPA) (2015–2018)
Eagle Eyes Association for Afghan Displaced Youth (2016–2019)
Earth Child Institute, Inc. (2016–2019)
Earth Island Institute, Inc (2016–2019)
Earth Society Foundation, Inc. (2016–2019)
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (2016–2019)
Economists for Peace and Security (2015–2018)
Edmund Rice International, Limited (2016–2019)
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (2016–2019)
Enable India (2016–2019)
Endeavour Forum, Inc. (2016–2019)
Engage Now Africa, Inc. (2015–2018)
Engineers without Borders – International (2016–2019)
Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement – Bwaise Facility (2015–2018)
Ethnic Community Development Organization (ECDO) (2016–2019)
EuroChild (2015–2018)
European Federation of Older Students at Universities (2016–2019)
European Network of Policewomen (2016–2019)
European Union Association in the United States (2016–2019)
Euthanasia Prevention Coalition (2015–2018)
Famille debout (2016–2019)
Family Action Foundation/Acción Familiar (2016–2019)
Fang Protective Services, Incorporated (2016–2019)
Federación de Mujeres Progresistas (2016–2019)
Federación Española de Mujeres Directivas, Ejecutivas, Profesionales y Empresarias (FEDEPE) (2016–2019)
Federal Union of European Nationalities (2015–2018)
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (2016–2019)
Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR&HR) (2016–2019)
Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations (2016–2019)

Finland National Committee for UN-Women (2015–2018)
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement (2016–2019)
Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi – ONLUS (2016–2019)
Fondazione Giovanni Paolo II – ONLUS per il Dialogo, Cooperazione e Sviluppo, CC (2015–2018)
Forest Stewardship Council AC (2016–2019)
Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) (2015–2018)
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation (2015–2018)
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) (2015–2018)
Foundation for Gaia (2016–2019)
Foundation for Global Sports Development (2016–2019)
Foundation for the Child and the Family (2016–2019)
Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture/Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura (2016–2019)
Foundation for the Support of the United Nations (2016–2019)
Framework Convention Alliance for Tobacco Control (2015–2018)
Fraternité Notre Dame, Inc. (2016–2019)
Freedom from Hunger (2015–2018)
Friendship Ambassadors Foundation, Inc. (2015–2018)
Fund of Aid for Youth (2015–2018)
Fundação de Assistência Médica Internacional (2016–2019)
Fundación Argentina a las Naciones Camino a la Verdad (2016–2019)
Fundación Crisálida (2015–2018)
Fundación Cultural Baur, AC (2016–2019)
Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo (2015–2018)
Fundación More Peace Less AIDS (2016–2019)
Fundación Novia Salcedo (2016–2019)
Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde (2016–2019)
Gain International (2016–2019)
Gandhi Worldwide Education Institute (2015–2018)
Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR) (2016–2019)
Geneva International Model United Nations (GIMUN) (2015–2018)
Geo Expertise Association (2016–2019)
Global Autism Project (2016–2019)
Global Civic Sharing (2016–2019)
Global Distribution Advocates, Inc. (2016–2019)

Global Family for Love and Peace (2016–2019)
Global Financial Integrity (2016–2019)
Global Hand (2016–2019)
Global Health Partners, Inc. (2016–2019)
Global Hope Network International (2016–2019)
Global Mass Community (Welfare Organization) (2016–2019)
Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA) (2015–2018)
Global Millennium Development Foundation, Inc. (2016–2019)
Global Millennium International, Inc. (2016–2019)
Global Partnership for Local Action (2015–2018)
GlobalPartnersUnited, LLC (2016–2019)
Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership/Partenariat mondial pour l'électricité durable (2016–2019)
Global Youth Organization (2016–2019)
Global Zero (2016–2019)
Globethics.net Foundation (2016–2019)
Globetree (2015–2018)
God's Harvest Foundation (2016–2019)
Goi Peace Foundation (2016–2019)
Good Helpers (2015–2018)
Good Neighbors International (2016–2019)
Good People International (GPI) (2015–2018)
Gran Fraternidad Universal/Universal Great Brotherhood (2016–2019)
Guru Angad Dev Sewa Society, Punjab, Ludhiana (2016–2019)
Haitelmex Foundation, AC (2016–2019)
Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development (2015–2018)
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc. (HIAS) (2016–2019)
HelpAge International (2015–2018)
HELPEOPLE Foundation, ONLUS (2016–2019)
HOPE Worldwide, Ltd. (2016–2019)
Horizon Foundation (2016–2019)
Horn of Africa Aid and Rehabilitation Action Network (2016–2019)
Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut (2016–2019)
Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM) (2015–2018)
Human Rights Observers (2016–2019)
Human Rights Sanrakshan Sansthaa (2016–2019)

Humane Society of the United States (2016–2019)
Ibero American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation (2016–2019)
ICT for Peace Foundation (2016–2019)
Imvrian Association (2016–2019)
India Media Centre (2016–2019)
India Water Foundation (2016–2019)
Indian Social Institute (2016–2019)
Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation (2016–2019)
Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre (2015–2018)
Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2015–2018)
Insan Dost Association (2016–2019)
Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya (2016–2019)
Institute for Human Rights & Business, Limited (2016–2019)
Institute for International Women’s Rights – Manitoba, Inc. (2016–2019)
Institute for Security and Safety, GmbH (2016–2019)
Institute of Asian Culture & Development (2016–2019)
Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology (2016–2019)
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (IDDH) (2016–2019)
Interaction, American Council for Voluntary International Action (2015–2018)
International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences (2016–2019)
International Accountability Project (2016–2019)
International AIDS Society (IAS) (2016–2019)
International Association against Torture (2015–2018)
International Association for Democracy in Africa (2016–2019)
International Association of Independent Journalists, Inc. (2016–2019)
International Association of Peace Foundations (2015–2018)
International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (2015–2018)
International Authors Forum (2016–2019)
International Automobile Federation (2016–2019)
International Breathwork Foundation (2016–2019)
International Buddhist Relief Organisation (2016–2019)
International Catholic Child Bureau (2016–2019)
International Catholic Migration Commission (2016–2019)
International Center for Advocates against Discrimination, Inc. (ICAAD) (2016–2019)
International Center for Work and Family (2016–2019)

International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (2016–2019)
International Council of Environmental Law (2016–2019)
International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (2016–2019)
International Detention Coalition, Inc. (2016–2019)
International Dialogue for Environmental Action, Public Association (IDEA) (2016–2019)
International Federation of Business and Professional Women (2015–2018)
International Federation of Hard-of-Hearing People (2016–2019)
International Federation of Thanatologists Associations (FIAT-IFTA) (2016–2019)
International Federation of the Blue Cross, Bern (2016–2019)
International Federation of Translators (2016–2019)
International Health Awareness Network (2015–2018)
International Health Council (2016–2019)
International Human Rights Commission Relief Fund Trust (2016–2019)
International Humanist and Ethical Union (2016–2019)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (2015–2018)
International Kolping Society (2015–2018)
International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd. (2016–2019)
International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (2016–2019)
International Native Tradition Interchange, Inc. (2016–2019)
International Network of Basin Organizations/Réseau international des organismes de bassin (2015–2018)
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (2016–2019)
International Pollutants Elimination Network (IPEN) (2016–2019)
International Presentation Association (2016–2019)
International Real Estate Federation (2015–2018)
International Road Federation (2015–2018)
International Social Service (2015–2018)
International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute (2015–2018)
International Statistical Institute (2015–2018)
International Touring Alliance (2015–2018)
International Tunnelling Association (2015–2018)
International Women’s Health Coalition (2015–2018)
International Young Professionals Foundation (2016–2019)
Internationale Gemeinschaft für die Unterstützung von Kriegsopfern, eV (2016–2019)
Internationale Organisation für Volkskunst (IOV) (2016–2019)

Intersections International Initiative, Inc. (2016–2019)
Inuit Circumpolar Council (2015–2018)
Iranian Foundation of Aerospace Science and Technology, NGO (2016–2019)
Iraqi Development Organization (2016–2019)
ISHA Foundation (2015–2018)
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (2016–2019)
IT for Change (2016–2019)
Janaseva Foundation, Pune (2015–2018)
Japan Federation of Democratic Medical Institutions (MIN-IREN) (2016–2019)
Japan National Assembly of Disabled Peoples' International (2015–2018)
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (2016–2019)
Japanese Association for the Right to Freedom of Speech (2016–2019)
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (2016–2019)
Japanese Workers' Committee for Human Rights (2016–2019)
Jeunesse Canada Monde/Canada World Youth (2016–2019)
Kadin Adaylari Destekleme ve Eđitme Derneđi (2015–2018)
Kapo Seba Sangha (KSS) (2016–2019)
KARP (2016–2019)
Kejibaus Youth Development Initiative (2016–2019)
Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö (2016–2019)
Kosmos Associates, Inc. (2016–2019)
Krityanand UNESCO Club Jamshedpur (2016–2019)
Kršćanski centar za pomoć i rehabilitaciju ovisnika i obitelji "Stijena" (2015–2018)
Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (2015–2018)
Kuwait Association for the Basic Evaluators for Human Rights (2016–2019)
Kyung Hee University (2016–2019)
L'Arche internationale (2015–2018)
Land is Life, Inc. (2016–2019)
Law Council of Australia (2016–2019)
Leah Charity Foundation (2016–2019)
Liberian United Youth for Community Safety and Development (2016–2019)
Licht für die Welt – Christoffel Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (2016–2019)
Links Incorporated (2016–2019)
Livelihood NGO (2015–2018)
Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte – Forschungsverein (BIM-FV) (2016–2019)

Lumos Foundation (2016–2019)
Lutheran World Federation (2016–2019)
Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (2016–2019)
Mahila Dakshata Samiti (2016–2019)
Maiti Nepal (2016–2019)
Major Alliance Education Centre (MAEC) (2016–2019)
Make Mothers Matter (2016–2019)
Malaysian Medical Relief Society (2015–2018)
March of Dimes Canada (2016–2019)
Medecins sans frontières (international) (2016–2019)
Mediators beyond Borders (2016–2019)
Meezaan Center for Human Rights (2016–2019)
Memory Trees Corporation (2016–2019)
Minhaj-ul-Quran International (2015–2018)
MOHAN Foundation (2016–2019)
Mother’s Union (2016–2019)
Movement for the Protection of the African Child (MOPOTAC) (2016–2019)
Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos (2016–2019)
Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Programme (MPAP) (2015–2018)
Naija Worldwide Charities, Inc. (2016–2019)
National Children’s and Youth Law Centre (2015–2018)
National Council of German Women’s Organizations (2015–2018)
National Old Folks of Liberia, Inc. (2016–2019)
National Secular Society (2016–2019)
National Space Society (2016–2019)
Neighbourhood Environment Watch Foundation (2016–2019)
Network of Non-Governmental Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women (2016–2019)
New Future Foundation, Inc. (2016–2019)
New Jersey Minority Educational Development (NJ-MED) (2016–2019)
NGOs Computer Literacy Shelter Welfare, Rawalpindi cantt. (2016–2019)
Nigeria-Togo Association (2016–2019)
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (2016–2019)
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace, Inc. (2016–2019)
Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization (2015–2018)
Non-Governmental Organisations’ Coordinating Committee (2016–2019)

Non-Profit Foundation “The Foundation for the Study of Democracy and Geopolitics” (2016–2019)

Observatório Nacional de Segurança Viária e Veicular (2016–2019)

OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie (2016–2019)

Okedongmu Children in Korea (2016–2019)

Okogun Odigie Safewomb International Foundation (2016–2019)

ONG Hope International (2015–2018)

Organization for Research and Community Development (2015–2018)

Oromia Support Group in Australia, Inc. (2016–2019)

Orphan Charity Foundation (2016–2019)

Overseas Development Institute (2015–2018)

Oxfam Novib (2015–2018)

Oyoun Center Foundation for Studying and Developing Human Rights and Democracy in Assuit (2016–2019)

Pakistan Lions Youth Council Khanewal (2016–2019)

Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO) (2016–2019)

Palakkad District Consumers’ Association (2015–2018)

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (2016–2019)

Parlement africain de la société civile (2015–2018)

Pathfinder International (2015–2018)

Paz y Cooperación (2015–2018)

Peace Action (2015–2018)

Peace Operation Training Institute, Inc. (2016–2019)

Peacebuilding Solutions (2016–2019)

People to People (2016–2019)

People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (2016–2019)

Perfect Union (2015–2018)

Pesticide Action Nexus Association (2016–2019)

Physicians for Human Rights (2015–2018)

Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc. (2016–2019)

Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres, Associação (2016–2019)

Policy Research (2015–2018)

Portafolio Verde, SAS (2016–2019)

Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat (2016–2019)

Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy (PODA) (2016–2019)

Pragya (2016–2019)

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Program in International Human Rights Law (2015–2018)
Promotion pour le développement (PROMODEV) (2015–2018)
Protection de l’environnement et de l’écosystème (PEECO) (2015–2018)
Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development (2016–2019)
Public Union of the Citizens “International Centre of Education of Georgian and German Women” (2016–2019)
Quaker Earthcare Witness (2016–2019)
Rainforest Partnership (2016–2019)
Rare Diseases Foundation of Iran (2016–2019)
Real Medicine Foundation (2015–2018)
Red Iberoamericana de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales que Trabajan en Drogodependencias (RIOD) (2016–2019)
Red, Paz, Integración y Desarrollo (PAZINDE) (2016–2019)
Redress Trust (2015–2018)
Release Legal Emergency and Drugs Service Limited (2016–2019)
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme (2015–2018)
Réseau des plateformes d’ONG d’Afrique de l’ouest et du centre (REPAOC) (2015–2018)
Restless Development (2016–2019)
Restored (2016–2019)
Rural Development Institute (2016–2019)
Rural Development Leadership Network (2015–2018)
Rural Mother & Child Health Care Society (2016–2019)
Rutgers (2016–2019)
Sahyog Bal Shraavan Viklang Kalyan Samiti (2016–2019)
Save a Child’s Heart in Memory of Dr. Ami Cohen (2015–2018)
Scalabrini International Migration Network, Inc. (2016–2019)
Search for Common Ground (2016–2019)
Segretariato Permanente dei Premi Nobel per la Pace (2015–2018)
Shelter and Settlements Alternatives: Uganda Human Settlements Network (SSA: UHSNET) (2016–2019)
Shinji Shumeikai (2016–2019)
Shivi Development Society (2015–2018)
Shrimati Pushpa Wati Loomba Memorial Foundation (2016–2019)
Sigma Theta Tau, International Honor Society of Nursing, Inc. (2016–2019)
Sindhi Adhikar Manch, Association (2016–2019)
Sir William Beveridge Foundation (2016–2019)

Sister to Sister One in the Spirit, Inc. (2016–2019)
Social Action Forum for Manav Adhikar (SAFMA) (2016–2019)
Society for the Protection and Assistance of the Socially Disadvantaged Individuals (2016–2019)
Society for Upliftment of Masses (2015–2018)
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries (2016–2019)
Solar Cookers International (2016–2019)
Solidarité Suisse-Guinée (2015–2018)
Soroptimist International (2016–2019)
SOS Éducation (2015–2018)
South Asian Forum for Environment (2015–2018)
Sovereign Imperial and Royal House of Ghassan, Inc. (2016–2019)
Sri Sri JSMD Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri (2016–2019)
Sri Swami Madhavananda World Peace Council (2016–2019)
Stichting Bangladesh Support Group (Basug) (2016–2019)
Stichting Femienza Nederland (2015–2018)
Stichting International Civil Society Support (2015–2018)
Stichting Spanda (2016–2019)
Stichting ZOA (2016–2019)
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (2016–2019)
Struggle for Change (2015–2018)
Studium Generale Ambrosianum (2016–2019)
STUF United Fund, Inc. (2016–2019)
Sukyo Mahikari (2016–2019)
Sustainable Environment Development Initiative (2015–2018)
Tabitha Cumi Foundation (2016–2019)
TaiWha Methodist Social Welfare Foundation (2016–2019)
Takai Welfare Organization (2016–2019)
Tavanyab Association of Children and Adolescents Support (2016–2019)
TERRE Policy Centre (2016–2019)
The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection “Manshour-e Parseh” (2016–2019)
The Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief (2016–2019)
The Death Penalty Project, Limited (2016–2019)
The Equal Rights Trust (2015–2018)
The Federation of Women Groups (2016–2019)
The Fishermen (2016–2019)

The Geneva Consensus Foundation (2016–2019)
The Heart Fund to Fight Cardio-Vascular Diseases – The Heart Fund (2016–2019)
The Institute for Conscious Global Change, Inc. (2016–2019)
The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP) (2016–2019)
The International Legal Foundation, Ltd. (2016–2019)
The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) (2016–2019)
The Jewish Renaissance Foundation (2016–2019)
The Kuki Organization for Human Rights Trust (2016–2019)
The Leadership Foundation (2016–2019)
The Network of Rural Women Producers (2016–2019)
The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development (2016–2019)
The South African Institute of International Affairs (2016–2019)
The United Iraqi Medical Society for Relief and Development (2016–2019)
The World Habitat Foundation (2016–2019)
The Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance (2016–2019)
Thin and High (2016–2019)
Total Quality Management Magazine (2016–2019)
Training for Women Network (2016–2019)
Transatlantic Christian Council (2016–2019)
UCT Int’l Culture Development, Inc. (2016–2019)
Union Arabischer Mediziner in Europa (2016–2019)
Union de l’action féminine (2015–2018)
Union internationale des voyageurs (2015–2018)
Union nationale des femmes marocaines (2015–2018)
United Cities and Local Governments (2015–2018)
United Kingdom Association for the United Nations Development Fund for Women (2015–2018)
United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries (2016–2019)
United Nations Association of China (2016–2019)
Universities Allied for Essential Medicines, Corp. (2016–2019)
Verband Entwicklungspolitik deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen (2015–2018)
Vienna Economic Forum (2016–2019)
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund, Inc. (2016–2019)
Viridis Institute (2015–2018)
Virtual Activism, Incorporated (2016–2019)
VIVAT International (2016–2019)

Voices of African Mothers, Inc. (2016–2019)
Vojenský a špitální Rád svatého Lazara Jeruzalémského – Bohemia (2016–2019)
Voluntary Service Overseas (2016–2019)
Warbe Development Foundation (2015–2018)
Water Environment Federation (2015–2018)
WEConnect International, Inc. (2016–2019)
West Africa Centre for Peace Foundation (2016–2019)
WhyHunger, Inc. (2016–2019)
Women against Violence Europe (WAVE) (2015–2018)
“Women and Modern World” Social Charitable Centre (2016–2019)
Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry (2015–2018)
Women for Water Partnership (2016–2019)
Women in Europe for a Common Future (2015–2018)
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing, Limited (WIEGO) (2016–2019)
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (2016–2019)
Women’s Action Group (2015–2018)
Women’s Consortium of Nigeria (2016–2019)
Women’s General Association of Macau (2016–2019)
Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights (2016–2019)
Women’s Health and Education Center (2016–2019)
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (2016–2019)
Women’s Sports Foundation (2015–2018)
Won-Buddhism Women’s Association (2016–2019)
Woodenfish Foundation (2016–2019)
WOOMB International, Ltd. (2016–2019)
Word of Life Christian Fellowship (2016–2019)
Work in Progress (2016–2019)
World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (2016–2019)
World Association of Children’s Friends (2015–2018)
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (2016–2019)
World Barua Organization (WBO) (2016–2019)
World Coal Association (2015–2018)
World Council of Independent Christian Churches (2016–2019)
World Federation against Drugs (2016–2019)
World Federation for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence (2015–2018)

World Federation of Khoja Shi'a Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities (2015–2018)
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (2015–2018)
World Human Dimension (2016–2019)
World Igbo Congress (2016–2019)
World Jewish Congress (2015–2018)
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education (2016–2019)
World Taoist Association, Limited (2015–2018)
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (2015–2018)
World Welfare Association (2016–2019)
World Wide Fund for Nature International (2016–2019)
World Wind Energy Association (WWEA) (2015–2018)
World Youth Alliance (2016–2019)
World Youth Foundation (2016–2019)
Worldwide Network Nigeria: Women in Development and Environment (2016–2019)
Yachay Wasi, Inc. (2016–2019)
Yakutia – Our Opinion (2016–2019)
Yale International Relations Association (2015–2018)
Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (2016–2019)
Yayasan Dompok Dhuafa Republika (2016–2019)
Yayasan Rumah Zakat Indonesia (2016–2019)
Yayasan Wadah Titian Harapan (2016–2019)
Young People We Care (2015–2018)
Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America (2015–2018)
Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights (YCSRR) (2016–2019)
Youth Development of Congo (YOUDEC) (2016–2019)
Youth of European Nationalities (2016–2019)
Youth with a Mission (2015–2018)
Zayed International Prize for the Environment (2016–2019)
Zimbabwe Women Resources Centre and Network (2015–2018)

(f) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 34 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Al-Aqsa Association for the Development of the Islamic Waqf (Endowment)
Al-Imdaad Trust
American Gays and Lesbians Foundation
Arms Control Association

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Association mauritanienne action pour le développement humain
Association for Dalit Women Advancement of Nepal
Cercle Martin Buber
Coordination Waï (Éveil) relative à l'unité nationale et la lutte contre l'esclavage
East Human Rights Group
Electronic Frontier Foundation, Inc.
Envision Global Care Foundation
Etrat Fatemi Charity Institute
Excel Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, Limited, Warri
Fondation Mérieux USA, Inc.
Fourth Wave Foundation
Fundación Mujeres
Fédération euro-méditerranéenne contre les disparitions forcées
Human Development Foundation
Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum – Uganda, Limited by Guarantee (HRAPF)
Interregional Non-governmental Organization “Committee against Torture”
Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
Keen and Care Initiative, Ltd./Gte.
Khmer M'Chas Srok (KMS)
Lawyers for Justice in Libya
NATAL – Israel Trauma Center for Victims of Terror and War
NK Watch
Ray of Hope People
Sabawon
Stichting Pro Papua
Stonewall Equality, Limited
Swadhikar
The Assembly of Unified Ummah Youth Non-Governmental Organization
We Effect
WomenStrong International

(g) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the requests by the following three non-governmental organizations to withdraw their applications for consultative status:

Establishment of Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Al Thani for Humanitarian Services
HUIRA Village Support Organization
National Committee on American Foreign Policy, Inc.

2021/248. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 regular session

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 regular session.⁵⁷

2021/249. Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, noting that the Economic Commission for Europe, at its sixty-ninth session, held on 20 and 21 April 2021, had endorsed the Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Recovery and Use from Abandoned Coal Mines,⁵⁸ recommended that the Best Practice Guidance be disseminated widely, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide, and proposed to the Council that it recommend the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide, noting also that this proposal does not have financial implications, and recalling its decision 2011/222 of 25 July 2011, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the Best Practice Guidance in countries worldwide.

2021/250. Updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, noting that the Economic Commission for Europe, at its sixty-ninth session, held on 20 and 21 April 2021, had endorsed the updated United Nations Framework Classification for Resources of 2019,⁵⁹ recommended that the updated Framework Classification be disseminated widely, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the updated Framework Classification in countries worldwide, and proposed to the Council that it recommend the application of the updated Framework Classification worldwide, noting also that this proposal does not have financial implications, and recalling its decisions 1997/226 of 18 July 1997 and 2004/233 of 16 July 2004, invited States Members of the United Nations, international organizations and the regional commissions to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures to ensure the application of the updated Framework Classification worldwide.

2021/251. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fourth session;⁶⁰
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;⁶¹

⁵⁷ E/2021/32 (Part I).

⁵⁸ *ECE Energy Series* No. 64 (document ECE/ENERGY/128), United Nations publication, 2020.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 61 (document ECE/ENERGY/125), United Nations publication, 2020.

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 8 (E/2021/28)*.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. B.

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- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
6. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
7. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
8. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission.
11. Other business.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-fifth session.

2021/252. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2020.⁶²

2021/253. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda of its thirty-first session

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirtieth session;⁶³
- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;⁶⁴
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion.
6. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
 - (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
 - (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

⁶² E/INCB/2020/1.

⁶³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 10 (E/2021/30)*.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigenda (E/2012/30, E/2012/30/Corr.1 and E/2012/30/Corr.2), chap. I, sect. D.

- (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
- 7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 9. Follow-up to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- 10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- 11. Provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission.
- 12. Other business.
- 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-first session.

2021/254. Extension of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to extend the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a further five years, beginning on 1 January 2021, in order to allow it to complete its programme of work within the extrabudgetary resources allocated for this purpose.

2021/255. Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2008/217 of 18 July 2008, 2010/226 of 19 July 2010, 2011/236 of 26 July 2011 and 2015/243 of 22 July 2015, and recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by civil society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in its work;

(b) Decided, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to extend to non-governmental organizations and civil society entities that are not in consultative status with the Council but that received accreditation to the World Summit on the Information Society an invitation to participate in the work of the Commission until 2025;

(c) Urged that voluntary contributions be made in order to provide the maximum possible assistance for the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities from developing countries and to ensure the balanced representation of such organizations and entities, including in the panels of the Commission;

(d) Invited the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider as expeditiously as possible the applications of such organizations and entities, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council;

(e) Decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(f) Also decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2021/256. Participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2008/218 of 18 July 2008, 2010/227 of 19 July 2010, 2011/237 of 26 July 2011 and 2015/244 of 22 July 2015, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of academic and technical entities in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of academic and technical entities in the work of the Commission until 2025;

(c) Also decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(d) Further decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2021/257. Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decisions 2007/216 of 26 April 2007, 2010/228 of 19 July 2010, 2011/238 of 26 July 2011 and 2015/245 of 22 July 2015, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission until 2025;

(c) Also decided that, while using the multi-stakeholder approach effectively, the intergovernmental nature of the Commission should be preserved;

(d) Further decided that every effort should be made by the Commission, in collaboration with relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to mobilize and ensure the meaningful and effective participation, including by providing assistance on a voluntary basis, of all stakeholders from developing countries, including non-governmental organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, industry associations and development actors.

2021/258. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-fifth session

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fourth session;⁶⁵

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

- (a) Industry 4.0 for inclusive development;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) Science, technology and innovation for sustainable urban development in a post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) world.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session.

2021/259. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 1

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2019/230 of 23 July 2019, by which it had decided that the Bureau of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should undertake the development of a draft strategic plan and programme of work for the new Group of Experts, and noting that the Bureau of the Group of Experts had taken into consideration and fulfilled all the conditions as requested in decision 2019/230, including conducting three global consultations and a virtual webinar prior to the second session of the Group of Experts:

⁶⁵ Ibid., 2021, Supplement No. 11 (E/2021/31).

(a) Welcomed the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names strategic plan and programme of work 2021–2029 submitted to the Group of Experts and adopted at its second session;

(b) Approved the adoption of the strategic plan and programme of work, recognizing that it was a living document, with the provision that it should be evaluated periodically by the Group of Experts for its implementation and updated and amended as appropriate and when necessary;

(c) Encouraged the Bureau of the Group of Experts to assess its structure of subsidiary bodies to allow for efficiency in the implementation of the strategic plan and programme of work, and if needed, propose its reorganization;

(d) Encouraged Member States, divisions, working groups and task teams of the Group of Experts to report on their activities to implement the strategic plan and programme of work at the sessions of the Group of Experts.

2021/260. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 2

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling that in its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, the General Assembly had called for intergovernmental bodies and forums of the Economic and Social Council to reflect the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, and recalling also General Assembly resolution [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Assembly had emphasized that the Council should aim at creating synergy and coherence in its work to ensure efficiency and effectiveness and that it should ensure harmonization and coordination of the agendas and work programmes of its subsidiary bodies, while ensuring that the principles, critical aspects and implementation gaps of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development⁶⁶ were addressed:

(a) Acknowledged that there were numerous elements of geographical names standardization with potential connections to the natural environment;

(b) Recognized that the work programme of the Group of Experts to date had not fully explored the relationship that geographical names, national names programmes and the work of the Group of Experts had, or could have, with shaping human understanding of, and impact on, the environment;

(c) Decided that the Group of Experts would consider current and potential connections between geographical names and the environment and incorporate examples of relevant practices, research or working relationships in its operations and deliberations.

2021/261. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its 2021 session: recommendation 3

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2021 session;⁶⁷

(b) Decided that the 2023 session of the Group of Experts would be held from 1 to 5 May 2023;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda of the 2023 session.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁶⁷ [E/2021/69](#).

⁶⁸ [GEGN.2/2023/1](#).

2021/262. Further deferral of the consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee” of the Economic Commission for Europe

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Botswana), decided to further defer action on draft resolution VI, entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee”, recommended by the Economic Commission for Europe,⁶⁹ to its 2022 session, with a view to completing its consideration and taking action, as it deems necessary, as soon as possible during its 2022 session, and no later than the end of 2021.

2021/263. Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2022

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A of 25 June 2021 on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution [72/305](#) on the strengthening of the Council and the review of the implementation of Assembly resolutions [67/290](#) on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and [70/299](#) on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, bearing in mind the importance of timely preparations and planning for the 2022 session of the Council, and noting that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Council was expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of the 2022 session, on 23 July 2021, recommended the proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Council contained in the annex to the present decision for possible approval at its 2022 session, taking into account the possible need for updates in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the Assembly.

Annex

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council at its 2022 session

<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Organizational session of the 2022 session	(Friday) 23 July 2021
Partnership forum	(Wednesday) 2 February 2022
Coordination segment	(Thursday and Friday) 3 and 4 February 2022
Special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters	(Friday) 8 April 2022
Dedicated management meeting for elections	(Wednesday) 13 April 2022
Youth forum	(Tuesday and Wednesday) 19 and 20 April 2022
Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	(Monday–Thursday) 25–28 April 2022 ^a
Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	(Thursday and Friday) 5 and 6 May 2022

⁶⁹ See [E/2019/15/Add.2](#), sect. I.

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<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Operational activities for development segment	(Tuesday–Thursday) 17–19 May 2022
(First) management segment	(Wednesday and Thursday) 8 and 9 June 2022
Meeting on the transition from relief to development	(Monday) 20 June 2022
Humanitarian affairs segment	(Tuesday–Thursday) 21–23 June 2022
High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council	(Tuesday–Tuesday) 5–12 July 2022 ^b
High-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development	(Wednesday–Monday) 13–15 and 18 July 2022
(Second) management segment	(Thursday and Friday) 21 and 22 July 2022 ^c

^a The dates of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up in 2022 were agreed upon in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum in 2021 (see [E/FFDF/2021/3](#)).

^b Monday, 11 July will be an official holiday.

^c The organizational session of the 2023 session will be held on Monday, 25 July 2022.