

Resolutions and Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its seventy-sixth session

Volume III

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter “S” and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter “S” and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters “ES” and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters “ES” and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 25 December 2021 to 12 September 2022. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 14 September to 24 December 2021 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

Contents

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	1
II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	151
III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	153
IV. Decisions.....	211
A. Elections and appointments.....	214
B. Other decisions	220
1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	220
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	237

Annexes

I. Allocation of agenda items	239
II. Checklist of resolutions and decisions.....	241

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Contents

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
76/250.	Holocaust denial	3
76/251.	Further modalities of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	5
76/252.	Addressing the situation of widows.....	6
76/253.	International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, 2026	10
76/254.	International Day to Combat Islamophobia.....	12
76/255.	Integration of mainstream bicycling into public transportation systems for sustainable development	13
76/256.	International Day of Plant Health	15
76/257.	Elevating pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to the highest level of political leadership	16
76/258.	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries	21
76/259.	2022 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Qatar	70
76/262.	Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council	72
76/264.	State of global food insecurity	73
76/265.	World Seagrass Day	76
76/266.	Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum.....	78
76/267.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.....	87
76/268.	Multilingualism	89
76/269.	International Day of Women in Diplomacy	98
76/270.	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.....	99
76/294.	Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety	104
76/295.	Strengthening connectivity between Central and South Asia.....	108
76/296.	Our ocean, our future, our responsibility	110
76/297.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	114
76/298.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	120
76/299.	Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia.....	127
76/300.	The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	129
76/301.	High-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response	131
76/302.	International Day for Interventional Cardiology	133
76/303.	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	134
76/304.	International cooperation for access to justice, remedies and assistance for survivors of sexual violence.....	137
76/305.	Financing for peacebuilding	143
76/306.	Establishment of the United Nations Youth Office	146

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

76/307. Modalities for the Summit of the Future	148
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RESOLUTION 76/250

Adopted at the 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.30](#) and [A/76/L.30/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey,¹ Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

76/250. Holocaust denial

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which proclaims that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as, inter alia, race, religion or other status, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³ which state that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Bearing in mind that the founding principle of the Charter of the United Nations, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”, is testimony to the indelible link between the United Nations and the unique tragedy of the Second World War,

Recalling the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind,

Recalling also that 2020 marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, a war which brought untold sorrow to humankind, particularly in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Pacific and other parts of the world,

Recalling further the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁴ which was adopted in order to avoid repetition of genocides such as those committed by the Nazi regime,

Recalling article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which state that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Reaffirming the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but that these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, and for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals, and that all measures taken must be in full compliance with international human rights law, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Deeply concerned about the prevalence of impunity in some instances, and the lack of accountability in some cases, in addressing violence against persons on the basis of religion or belief in public and private spheres, and stressing the importance of making the necessary efforts to raise awareness to address the spread of hate speech against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

¹ On 31 May 2022, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that “Türkiye” was to be used as the short form of the country name.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁴ Resolution [260 A \(III\)](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming its resolution [60/7](#) of 1 November 2005, which underlines that remembrance of the Holocaust is a key component of the prevention of further acts of genocide, and recalling that ignoring the historical facts of those terrible events increases the risk that they will be repeated,

Reiterating the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal, and taking note with appreciation of their codification by the International Law Commission in 1950,

Reaffirming its resolution [61/255](#) of 26 January 2007 on Holocaust denial,

Noting that 27 January has been designated by the United Nations as the annual International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust,

Acknowledging the establishment by the Secretary-General of the programme of outreach on the subject of “the Holocaust and the United Nations” as well as the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including on countering Holocaust distortion and denial,

Honouring the courage and dedication shown by the soldiers who liberated Nazi concentration and extermination camps, and those who fought against the Nazis, including in the resistance movements, as well as all those who resisted the Nazis, and who protected or sought to rescue those who were in danger,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance contained in documents [A/HRC/26/50](#), [A/75/329](#) and [A/HRC/44/58](#) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief contained in document [A/74/358](#),

Recalling that 20 January 2022 will mark 80 years since the “Wannsee Conference”, at which the implementation of the so-called “Final Solution to the Jewish Question” was discussed and coordinated by officials of Nazi Germany, resulting in the systematic establishment of the Nazi death camps, ultimately resulting in war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Reaffirming that the Holocaust, which resulted in the murder of nearly 6 million Jews, 1.5 million of whom were children, comprising one third of the Jewish people, in addition to the killing of millions of members of other nationalities, minorities and other targeted groups and individuals, will forever be a warning to all people of the dangers of hatred, bigotry, racism and prejudice,

Noting that Holocaust denial refers to discourse and propaganda that deny the historical reality and the extent of the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis and their accomplices during the Second World War, known as the Holocaust or Shoah,

Noting also that Holocaust denial refers specifically to any attempt to claim that the Holocaust did not take place, and may include publicly denying or calling into doubt the use of principal mechanisms of destruction (such as gas chambers, mass shooting, starvation, and torture) or the intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people,

Bearing in mind that Holocaust denial in its various forms is an expression of antisemitism,

Noting that distortion and/or denial of the Holocaust refers, inter alia, to:

(a) Intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany,

(b) Gross minimization of the number of the victims of the Holocaust in contradiction to reliable sources,

(c) Attempts to blame the Jews for causing their own genocide,

(d) Statements that cast the Holocaust as a positive historical event,

(e) Attempts to blur the responsibility for the establishment of concentration and death camps devised and operated by Nazi Germany by putting blame on other nations or ethnic groups,

Emphasizing that States, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society, non-governmental organizations, religious communities and the media play a crucial role in promoting tolerance and understanding, as well as fighting racism, negative stereotypes, hate speech and the deliberate spread of disinformation that may incite to discrimination, hostility or violence, and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Noting with concern the growing prevalence of Holocaust denial or distortion through the use of information and communications technologies,

Noting the global and open nature of the Internet and the significant role of social media in spreading information, and their potential to play a positive role in the preservation of the memory of the Holocaust, promoting historically accurate Holocaust education and countering Holocaust denial and distortion,

Expressing concern about the spread of disinformation and misinformation, particularly on social media platforms, which can be designed and implemented so as to mislead, to spread racism, intolerance, xenophobia, negative stereotyping and stigmatization, and to violate and abuse human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance contained in document [A/64/295](#) emphasizing the importance of history classes in teaching the events and human suffering which arose out of the adoption of ideologies such as Nazism and Fascism, and also emphasizing that school classes and schoolbooks which are inclusive, representative, unbiased, aimed at reflecting with objectivity and accuracy the history of people belonging to minorities and the relations with neighbouring countries, well-trained teachers and human rights courses are essential to instil tolerance and respect,

1. *Rejects and condemns without any reservation* any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part;

2. *Urges* all Member States to reject without any reservation any denial or distortion of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end;

3. *Commends* those Member States which have actively engaged in preserving those sites that served as Nazi death camps, concentration camps, forced labour camps, killing sites and prisons during the Holocaust, as well as similar places operated by Nazi-allied regimes, their accomplices or auxiliaries;

4. *Urges* Member States to develop educational programmes that will inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust in order to help to prevent future acts of genocide, and in this context commends the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance;

5. *Urges* Member States and social media companies to take active measures to combat antisemitism and Holocaust denial or distortion by means of information and communications technologies and to facilitate reporting of such content;

6. *Requests* the United Nations outreach programme on the Holocaust as well as all relevant United Nations specialized agencies to continue to develop and implement programmes aimed at countering Holocaust denial and distortion, and to advance measures to mobilize civil society, and invites all relevant stakeholders, including States, parliaments, the private sector and academia to educate their societies truthfully about the facts of the Holocaust and the importance of its lessons as a countermeasure against Holocaust denial and distortion, in order to prevent future acts of genocide.

RESOLUTION 76/251

Adopted at the 60th plenary meeting, on 28 February 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.39](#) and [A/76/L.39/Add.1](#), sponsored by Canada, and Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

76/251. Further modalities of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [73/242](#) of 20 December 2018 and [74/232 A](#) of 19 December 2019, in which the Assembly decided to convene the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha from 21 to 25 March 2021 at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government,

Recalling also its resolution [74/232 B](#) of 11 August 2020, in which it decided to reschedule the Conference and to hold it in Doha from 23 to 27 January 2022,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recalling further its resolutions [75/227](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/216](#) of 17 December 2021 and its decision 76/551 of 20 January 2022,

Noting with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

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, limited coverage of their social protection systems, limited financial and other resources, and vulnerability to external shocks,

1. *Decides:*

(a) To further reschedule the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and, on an exceptional basis, to hold it in two parts as follows:

(i) The first part at United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 17 March 2022, which will consist of one plenary meeting to be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,⁵ including to consider the draft Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries;⁶

(ii) The second part in Doha, from 5 to 9 March 2023;

(b) That the other events in connection with the Conference, including those mandated in its resolution [74/232 A](#), will be held during the second part of the Conference;

2. *Reiterates* its acceptance of, and appreciation for, the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha, to be held at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, in line with the mandate specified in its resolutions [73/242](#), [74/232 A](#) and B, [75/227](#) and [76/216](#), urges all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the Conference, and looks forward to its successful and ambitious outcome.

RESOLUTION 76/252

Adopted at the 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.40](#) and [A/76/L.40/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe

76/252. Addressing the situation of widows

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁸ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹² the Convention on the Rights of

⁵ To consider items 1–7 (a) and 10, as contained in the draft provisional agenda ([A/CONF.219/2021/IPC/L.3](#)).

⁶ Under item 10, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries ([A/CONF.219/2021/IPC/6](#), decision VI).

⁷ See resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁸ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹² Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Persons with Disabilities,¹³ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁴ the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹⁵ and other relevant international human rights instruments and principles of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶ which addresses the need to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, in order to ensure that no one is left behind and to reach the furthest behind first, and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial,

Affirming that ensuring and promoting the full realization of all human rights, including the right to development, and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls is critical to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁷ and their review outcomes, which are aimed at promoting and protecting the full enjoyment of all human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all women and girls throughout their life course and at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, while recognizing that some women and girls, especially widows, face particular barriers to their empowerment,

Reaffirming also the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, and recalling the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage,¹⁸

Recognizing that all aspects of life for widows in many parts of the world are negatively affected by various economic, social and cultural factors, such as lack of access to inheritance, land tenure, employment and/or livelihood, social safety nets, health care and education, harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, including levirate, recalling the importance of positive steps on the part of Member States to support widows as an integral part of society, and in this regard recalling also resolution 65/189 of 21 December 2010,

Recognizing also that laws, policies, customs, traditions and practices that act to restrict women's, including widows', equal access to credit and loans also prevent them from owning and inheriting land, property and housing and exclude them from participating fully in development processes, and that they are discriminatory and contribute to increasing the poverty of women and girls,

Reaffirming that States should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to the fulfilment of the human rights of all women and girls, including widows, while recognizing the important role that family, culture, society and religion, including the key role of communal and religious leaders, can play in the care and support for widows,

Recognizing the importance of a revitalized global partnership to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other voluntary commitments by Member States to further its implementation,

Recognizing also that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has a disproportionately heavy impact on women and girls, and may have increased the prevalence of widowhood, and that responses to the COVID-19 pandemic need to be gender-responsive and take into account all forms of violence, discrimination, stigmatization, exclusion and inequality,

Noting with regret the absence of high-quality, reliable, timely and disaggregated data and gender statistics on the estimates of widowhood and particular information on the needs and roles of widows, which prevents comprehensive and useful analysis and policy action,

¹³ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁴ Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁵ Resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁶ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁷ *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 I, annexes I and II.

¹⁸ Resolution 74/2.

Deeply concerned that widows in certain parts of the world continue to be subjected to discriminatory and violent mourning rites and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, including levirate, and are further subjected to forced and unpaid domestic labour,

Recognizing that widows in many parts of the world continue to experience disproportionate economic hardship and exclusion, lack of employment, and a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, and that the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of widows is a critical factor for their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the eradication of poverty and the realization of the 2030 Agenda and in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Deeply concerned that millions of widows and their children face hunger, malnutrition, difficult access to health-care services, water, sanitation and hygiene, loss of schooling and illiteracy, and in this regard recognizing the intergenerational disadvantages that the children of widows can face in specific situations, including economic insecurity, that can lead to withdrawal from education, child labour, forced or involuntary displacement, harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, and all forms of violence, discrimination and exploitation,

Recognizing the need to ensure that widows have equal access to the full range of social services, social protection and/or social security measures, equal access to and control of economic resources and their empowerment through access to financial and infrastructure services, with special focus on the provision of support to older widows, indigenous widows, widows with disabilities, and widows belonging to ethnic and religious minorities who often have access to few resources and are often in vulnerable situations,

Expressing deep concern regarding the increased vulnerability of widows to all forms of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to acknowledge the situation of widows and urgently address all forms of discrimination, violence, marginalization, stigmatization and exclusion experienced in certain parts of the world by widows of all ages and to work towards eliminating all forms of discrimination against widows and ending harmful practices;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure, and other stakeholders to promote, the leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation of widows, as appropriate, in all decision-making processes, without discrimination of any kind, and in the design, implementation and evaluation of relevant global and national COVID-19 post-recovery policies;

3. *Strongly condemns* all forms of discrimination and violence against widows, recognizing that discrimination and violence are an impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and to the full realization of all human rights;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to establish domestic processes for registering and recognizing all marriages, in accordance with domestic legislation and justice systems, while eliminating child, early and forced marriage, and to ensure that widows have full access to inheritance and social protection as well as legal support, quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, and health-care services, including mental health;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop, strengthen and implement comprehensive social protection systems that take into account the needs of widows and their children, as well as widowed girls or adult widows who were married as girls, including, where necessary, by listing widows among those who are in vulnerable situations in these systems and by strengthening social services and child protection systems, protection mechanisms, such as safe shelters, access to justice and essential health-care services, nutrition, education and training, targeted cash transfers and other essential goods and services;

6. *Further calls upon* Member States to eliminate any barriers, legal inconsistencies and discriminatory policies and laws, where they exist, that impede the rights of all women, including widows, to access to, use of, ownership of and control over land, property and inheritance rights, including diverse types of land tenure, and ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance in this regard, including to protect the rights of widows within inheritance regimes and with regard to the allocation of marital property;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

7. *Calls upon* Member States to remove all discriminatory laws and policies, where they exist, that prohibit or hinder widows' access to capital and decent work, and to mainstream a gender perspective in the design and implementation of policies and programmes that promote and protect widows' economic and financial inclusion and right to decent work, in collaboration with all relevant sectors and stakeholders, including civil society, women's organizations and academia;

8. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies that ensure and leverage women's economic empowerment by supporting the full and productive participation of women in the labour market, including widows, women with disabilities, women living in poverty and women heads of households, to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and access to childcare services and to promote their meaningful participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to incorporate financial instruments, such as bonds and credit lines, aimed at supporting widows in their countries to become economically independent and to work on their own businesses or entrepreneurship, at achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, at promoting control, ownership and management by women, including widows, and at ensuring their participation in all sectors and levels of the economy, including by mobilizing sufficient financial resources, and building capacity and technology transfer as mutually agreed;

10. *Urges* Member States to strongly condemn and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, such as harmful mourning and burial rites, female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, including levirate, recognizing that discrimination and violence are an impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and to the full realization of all human rights, and also urges Member States to address the situation of widows of all ages and their children within national policies and action plans, with the goal of eliminating violence against women and of ending harmful practices, to ensure justice and end the impunity of perpetrators of violence against women, including widows and their children, and ensure access to health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health;

11. *Recognizes* the important role that families can play in combating social exclusion, gender stereotypes and negative social norms with regard to widows, as well as the role of public and community support to widows who are isolated and without support from their biological or marital families, and highlights the importance of investing in inclusive family-oriented policies and programmes 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 family members in vulnerable situations and to help to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

12. *Encourages* Member States to take into account the needs and perspectives of widows of all ages and ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation at all decision-making levels and at all stages of peace processes, peacebuilding and mediation efforts, including in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts and in post-conflict reconstruction, in accordance with the women and peace and security agenda;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize and respond to the need of widows for increased protection in vulnerable situations, including in humanitarian emergencies, and the challenges that arise because of the discrimination, violence, marginalization, stigmatization and exclusion that widows may face, and stresses the need to ensure that their specific needs are identified and addressed in emergency preparedness and response efforts;

14. *Also calls upon* Member States to collect and analyse high-quality, timely, reliable and globally comparable data on the status of widows, disaggregated by age, sex, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location or other characteristics relevant in national contexts, in order to close the existing information gap on widowhood and ensure that future surveys and censuses accurately report on household composition and the relationships of household members and female heads of households and correctly designate widowhood status, and in this regard calls upon Member States to provide support for developing countries for capacity-building on data collection;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

15. *Encourages* the United Nations system to incorporate the issue of widowhood into its action to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁹ and other relevant global commitments;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to take steps to integrate the issue of widows in his relevant reports.

RESOLUTION 76/253

Adopted at the 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.36](#) and [A/76/L.36/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

76/253. International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, 2026

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recalling resolution [5/2021](#) of 18 June 2021, adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its forty-second session,²⁰

Recognizing the relevance of sustainable rangelands and pastoralism to several subprogrammes and thematic areas of the United Nations, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the work under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa²¹ and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and acknowledging their collaborative efforts with intergovernmental, private sector and civil society partners,

Taking note of United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions [2/24](#) of 27 May 2016 on combating desertification, land degradation and drought and promoting sustainable pastoralism and rangelands²² and [4/15](#) of 15 March 2019 on innovations in sustainable rangelands and pastoralism,²³ decision 14.COM 10.b.2 on “Transhumance, the seasonal droving of livestock along migratory routes in the Mediterranean and in the Alps”,

¹⁹ *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.

²⁰ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C/2021/REP, appendix D.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25)*, annex.

²³ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.15](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its fourteenth session, held from 9 to 14 December 2019, and decision 26/COP.14 of 13 September 2019 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,²⁴

Recognizing that pastoralism is a dynamic and transformative livelihood linked to the diverse ecosystems, cultures, identities, traditional knowledge and historical experience of coexisting with nature,

Reaffirming that healthy rangelands are vital for contributing to economic growth, resilient livelihoods and the sustainable development of pastoralism,

Aware that a significant number of pastoralists in the world inhabit rangelands and that pastoralism is globally practised in many different forms,

Noting that more than half of the Earth's land surface is classified as rangelands and that these areas are suffering considerable desertification, including in countries with substantial drylands,

Recalling its resolution [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017, by which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), and its resolution [73/284](#) of 1 March 2019, by which it proclaimed the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2020–2030), and the need to support pastoralists and sustainable rangelands management,

Recalling also its resolution [72/210](#) of 20 December 2017, by which it declared 2024 the International Year of Camelids to promote awareness among the public of the economic and cultural importance of camelids and to foster the consumption of the goods produced from these mammals, including edible goods, in order to contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition,

Acknowledging that efforts aimed at achieving sustainable rangelands and pastoralism need to be rapidly upscaled so as to have a significant impact in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging also that rangelands and pastoralism are currently facing urgent and different challenges around the world,

Recognizing the importance of national policies on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in order to manage grazing areas, wildlife, water sources, livestock movement, risk and resilience, and to enable land-use planning and ecosystem management by pastoralists and relevant public entities,

Emphasizing that well-developed and fair production pastoral value chains can provide equitable economic opportunities and contribute to ending extreme poverty,

Calling upon Member States to further build the capacity of and continue or increase responsible investment in the pastoral livestock sector, including for sustainable land management practices, improved and/or restored ecosystems, balanced access to markets, livestock health and breeding, and enhanced livestock extension services, in order to improve productivity, contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, increase adaptive capacity, and maintain and enhance biodiversity,

Calling upon all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to fill knowledge gaps relating to rangelands and pastoralism and to promote innovative solutions for the sustainable management and ecological restoration of rangelands, taking into account the traditional knowledge of pastoralists,

Recognizing that the observance of an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 by the international community would contribute significantly to raising awareness of these issues of global concern,

1. *Decides* to declare 2026 the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to observe the International Year, as appropriate, through activities aimed at raising awareness and the visibility of and directing

²⁴ See [ICCD/COP\(14\)/23/Add.1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

attention to the relevance of the sustainable management of rangelands and pastoralism and its contribution to achieving sustainable development;

3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#), to facilitate the implementation of the International Year;

4. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#), to inform the General Assembly at its eighty-second session about the implementation of the present resolution, including an evaluation of the implementation of the International Year;

5. *Stresses* that the costs of all the activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

6. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to contribute to and support the implementation of the International Year;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 76/254

Adopted at the 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.41](#) and [A/76/L.41/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

76/254. International Day to Combat Islamophobia

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁵ for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution [75/187](#) of 16 December 2020 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, and resolution [75/188](#) of 16 December 2020 on freedom of religion or belief,

Recalling also its resolution [36/55](#) of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, and its resolution [73/296](#) of 28 May 2019, in which it decided to designate 22 August as the International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief,

Emphasizing that freedom of religion or belief, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to peaceful assembly and the right to freedom of association are interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the role that these rights can play in the fight against all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recognizing with deep concern the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism and Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other religions or beliefs,

²⁵ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Encouraging activities aimed at promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue in order to enhance peace and social stability, respect for diversity and mutual respect and to create, at the global level, and also at the regional, national and local levels, an environment conducive to peace and mutual understanding,

Reiterating that terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Taking note of the statement entitled “A call for mutual respect” by the High Representative of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations,

Recalling all the heinous and cowardly terrorist attacks and acts of violence, incitement to violence and discrimination against people of all religions or beliefs, including Muslims, in various parts of the world, and expressing deep condolences to the families of the victims and appreciation for the sympathetic response of several Governments, communities and civil society organizations,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 15 March the International Day to Combat Islamophobia;
2. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue on the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and for the diversity of religions and beliefs, and strongly deplores all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief and such acts directed against their places of worship, as well as all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines that are in violation of international law;
3. *Invites* all Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, and civil society, private sector and faith-based organizations to observe the International Day in an appropriate manner;
4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 76/255

Adopted at the 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.35](#) and [A/76/L.35/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

76/255. Integration of mainstream bicycling into public transportation systems for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [72/272](#) of 12 April 2018, entitled “World Bicycle Day”,

Recalling also that, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁶ inter alia, sport was recognized as an important enabler of sustainable development,

Recognizing that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and acknowledging that, in many developing countries, bicycling to work as a mode of transportation can be directly associated with poverty and lack of adequate financial resources of families and inability to elevate their standard of living,

²⁶ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing also the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of the bicycle and other active mobility modes to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda,

Recalling the first United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 26 and 27 November 2016, and the second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Beijing, China, from 14 to 16 October 2021,

Acknowledging the uniqueness, longevity and versatility of the bicycle, which has been in use for two centuries, and that it is a simple, affordable, reliable, clean and environmentally fit sustainable means of transportation, fostering environmental stewardship and health,

Recognizing that the bicycle can serve as a tool for development and as a means not just of transportation but also of access to education, health care and sport,

Emphasizing that the bicycle is an instrument of sustainable transportation and conveys a positive message to foster sustainable consumption and production, and has a positive impact on climate,

Acknowledging the role of the United Nations system and its country programmes in supporting Member States, upon request, in promoting social development through sport, physical education, recreation and tourism, including mainstream bicycling for all,

Emphasizing the role of productive public-private partnerships in financing programmes for the preservation of the environment, institutional development and physical and social infrastructure, contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, including through the integration of bicycling into public transportation systems,

Noting that major international and local cycling competitions should be organized in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendship, tolerance and inadmissibility of discrimination of any kind and that the unifying and conciliative nature of such events should be respected,

Noting also that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has changed transport needs and behaviour, and prompted many cities to rethink their transportation systems, with bicycles playing a vital role in offering an economical and non-polluting alternative,

Noting further the importance of transportation planning and policies that allow for the proper integration and interoperability of advanced transportation technologies, such as shared bike services, to bring about transformative changes to transportation systems, including accelerated digitalization, energy efficiency technologies and low-emission fuel technologies in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7, and to strengthen capacity-building support to developing countries,

Acknowledging that the bicycle is one of the most eco-friendly modes of transportation that significantly reduces emissions, and that bicycling delivers far-reaching positive socioeconomic impacts in addition to reduced pollution,

Noting the increasing use of shared bike services, cargo bicycles and adaptive bicycles, which has broadened both the bicycle trip purpose and the bicycling user base,

Emphasizing that bicycling can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change,

Recognizing the role of the bicycle as another mode of transportation that serves to aid community resiliency around the globe during emergencies and disasters,

Recognizing also that more efficient and low-emission modes of transportation are possible, such as bicycling integrated into public transportation systems, and can be encouraged by urban planning and the development of a quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure,

1. *Invites* all Member States to integrate the bicycle into public transportation, in urban and rural settings in developing and developed countries, improve road safety, and promote the use of bicycles by people and businesses to increase bicycle trips, which in turn contributes to the achievement of sustainable development, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;

2. *Encourages* Member States to devote particular attention to the bicycle in cross-cutting development strategies, including bike-sharing services, and to include the bicycle and bicycle network infrastructure that connects

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

communities in international, regional, national and subnational development policies and programmes, as appropriate;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable active mobility and transportation infrastructure planning and design, in particular through policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian and bicycling safety and mobility, with a view to broader health outcomes, in particular the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases;

4. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, to emphasize and advance the use of the bicycle as a means of fostering sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end extreme poverty, create decent work for all, facilitate mobility and improve logistic chain efficiency, strengthening education, including physical education, for children and young people, promoting health, preventing disease, enabling safer road environments, encouraging healthy lifestyles and ensuring that no one will be left behind;

5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt best practices and means to promote the bicycle among all members of society, and in this regard welcomes initiatives to organize bicycle rides at the national and local levels as a means of strengthening physical and mental health and well-being and developing a culture of bicycling in society;

6. *Invites* Member States to share experiences and best practices in the implementation of public transportation policies to promote bicycling and ensure its integration with public transportation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 76/256

Adopted at the 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.42](#) and [A/76/L.42/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

76/256. International Day of Plant Health

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Recalling resolution [6/2021](#) of 18 June 2021, adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its forty-second session,²⁷

²⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2021/REP, appendix E.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing the success of the International Year of Plant Health, 2020, declared by the General Assembly in its resolution [73/252](#) of 20 December 2018, which raised global awareness of the role of plant health in reducing hunger and poverty, protecting the environment and boosting economic development,

Recalling the endorsement by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, at its twelfth session, of the proclamation of an International Day of Plant Health as one of the key legacies of the International Year of Plant Health, as also endorsed by the International Steering Committee of the International Year at its second meeting and the Bureau of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures at its meeting of December 2019,

Noting that healthy plants constitute the foundation for all life on Earth, as well as ecosystem functions, food security and nutrition, which are key to sustaining life on Earth,

Recognizing that plant health is key to the sustainable development of agriculture to feed the growing global population by 2050,

Recognizing also that sustaining plant health protects the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests, addresses the effects of climate change, and supports efforts to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty and boosts economic development, and that the protection of plant health from pests is a key factor in strategies to eliminate hunger and rural poverty,

Stressing the urgent need to raise awareness of and to promote and facilitate actions towards the management of plant health in order to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Trusting that the observance of an international day will encourage actions to promote and implement activities in favour of preserving and sustaining global plant resources and raise awareness of the importance of plant health in addressing issues of global concern, including hunger, poverty and threats to the environment,

Recognizing that the observance of an International Day of Plant Health on 12 May every year by the international community will contribute significantly to raising awareness of these issues, while building on the momentum gained through the International Year of Plant Health,

1. *Decides* to designate 12 May as the International Day of Plant Health;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, as well as schools, to observe the International Day, as appropriate, through activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of plant health and its economic, social and environmental impact on food security and nutrition and ecosystem functions, and to share best practices in this regard;
3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with the International Plant Protection Convention, to facilitate the observance of the International Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);
4. *Stresses* that the costs of all the activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
5. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to contribute to and support the International Day;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 76/257

Adopted at the 64th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.43](#) and [A/76/L.43/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, South

Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

76/257. Elevating pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to the highest level of political leadership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [63/33](#) of 26 November 2008, [64/108](#) of 10 December 2009, [65/95](#) of 9 December 2010, [66/115](#) of 12 December 2011, [67/81](#) of 12 December 2012, [68/98](#) of 11 December 2013, [69/132](#) of 11 December 2014, [70/183](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/159](#) of 15 December 2016, [72/139](#) of 12 December 2017, [73/132](#) of 13 December 2018, [74/20](#) of 11 December 2019 and [75/130](#) of 14 December 2020,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a wide, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 goals that are integrated and indivisible and balanced in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and its commitment to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business, recommitting that no one will be left behind and endeavouring to reach the furthest behind first,

Reaffirming also its 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, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,³¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³² the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,³³ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³⁴ and relevant provisions of international humanitarian law,

Recalling also the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,³⁵ of 2019, and underlining the fundamental importance of universal health coverage, with a particular focus on access to primary health care and essential public health functions, and the urgency of having strong and resilient health systems, reaching those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations and capable of effectively implementing the International Health Regulations (2005)³⁶ in the context of health emergencies, ensuring pandemic preparedness and the prevention and detection of and response to any outbreaks of infectious disease, including drug-resistant infections, and other health threats,

Reiterating the importance of national ownership and the primary role and responsibility of governments at all levels to determine their own path towards achieving universal health coverage, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, which is critical for minimizing public health hazards and vulnerabilities as well as delivering effective prevention, surveillance, early warning, response and recovery in health emergencies, and emphasizing the essential

²⁸ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

²⁹ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

³² *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

³⁴ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³⁵ Resolution [74/2](#).

³⁶ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

role of resilient health systems in disaster risk reduction, as recognized in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,³⁷

Underscoring the importance of enhanced international cooperation to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, including the target of achieving universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all,

Recalling its resolutions 74/270 of 2 April 2020, 74/274 of 20 April 2020 and 74/306 and 74/307 of 11 September 2020,

Reaffirming the special session of the General Assembly in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, held on 3 and 4 December 2020,

Recalling the importance of World Health Assembly resolutions 73.1 of 19 May 2020, 73.8 of 13 November 2020 and 74.7 of 31 May 2021, as well as World Health Assembly decision 74(16) of 31 May 2021,

Noting with concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed serious shortcomings in preparedness for, timely and effective prevention and detection of, as well as response to potential health emergencies, including in the capacity and resilience of health systems, indicating the need to better prepare for future health emergencies, while also recalling the adoption of World Health Assembly resolution 74.7 on strengthening World Health Organization preparedness for and response to health emergencies,

Recalling decision SSA2(5) of 1 December 2021, adopted by the World Health Assembly at its second special session, in which it established an intergovernmental negotiating body to draft and negotiate a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under article 19 or under other provisions of the Constitution of the World Health Organization³⁸ as may be deemed appropriate by the intergovernmental negotiating body,

Recognizing that the 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 health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, 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 the environment, 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 and all its Goals and targets,

Acknowledging that the COVID-19 pandemic calls for continued leadership, multilateral commitment and collaboration, among Member States and with relevant United Nations entities, especially with the World Health Organization, and other relevant international organizations, to implement robust national responses, while also recognizing the key leadership role of the World Health Organization within the broader United Nations response,

Taking note of the report of the Review Committee on the Functioning of the International Health Regulations (2005) during the COVID-19 Response, as well as the report of the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the World Health Organization Health Emergencies Programme and the report of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response,

Taking note also of the Rome Declaration of the Group of 20 Global Health Summit, held in May 2021, including its calls to support and enhance the existing multilateral health architecture, with the World Health Organization at its centre, and to address the need for enhanced, streamlined, sustainable, coordinated and predictable mechanisms to finance long-term pandemic preparedness, prevention, detection and response, as well as surge capacity,

Recognizing the need to support developing countries in building expertise and in developing local and regional manufacturing capacities for tools, including by building on efforts under the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access

³⁷ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, No. 221.

(COVAX) Facility, with a view to developing improved global, regional and local manufacturing, handling and distribution capacities while further enabling the increased use of health technologies and the digital transformation of health systems,

Recognizing also the need to strengthen national public health systems, surveillance networks and the development and equitable supply of medical countermeasures, including through increased international and domestic financing and improved accountability, while taking note of the report of the Group of 20 High-Level Independent Panel on Financing the Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and Response,

Underscoring the need for full funding of the four pillars of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, including its COVAX Facility, and support for other initiatives, which aim to accelerate the development and production of and equitable access to COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines to all countries that need them, and to strengthen health systems, without undermining incentives for innovation, while also recognizing that the efforts of the ACT-Accelerator to speed up the development, production, manufacturing and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and essential supplies are commendable and require enhanced political will, coordination and funding, and that these mechanisms represent effective ways to ensure that no one is left behind,

Reaffirming the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health and promotes access to medicines for all, in particular for developing countries, and the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property protection is important for the development of new medicines and also recognizes the concerns about its effects on prices, while noting the discussions in the World Trade Organization and other relevant international organizations, including on innovative options to enhance the global effort towards the production and timely and equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other health technologies, including through local production,

Emphasizing the need to improve access to quality, safe, effective and affordable vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other health technologies, inter alia, through building capacity for local and regional production, especially in low- and middle-income countries, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, cooperation with, support to and the development of voluntary patent pools and other voluntary initiatives, such as the World Health Organization COVID-19 Technology Access Pool and the Medicines Patent Pool, and promoting generic competition in line with the World Health Organization road map for access to medicines, vaccines and other health products, 2019–2023,

Recognizing the potential of digital health technologies in strengthening secure communication in health emergencies, implementing and supporting public health measures, and bolstering national response efforts to pandemics, epidemics and other health emergencies, to protect and empower individuals and communities, while ensuring personal data protection, including by building on the global strategy on digital health 2020–2025,

Recognizing also that the promotion of people's engagement, particularly of women and girls, volunteers, families and communities, and inclusiveness is fundamental for the effective implementation of health policies, strategies and plans, especially in the context of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response,

1. *Urges* Member States to increase international collaboration and coordination on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response at the highest political level, including by participating in and supporting ongoing discussions to draft and negotiate a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under article 19 or under other provisions of the Constitution of the World Health Organization as may be deemed appropriate by the intergovernmental negotiating body and through discussions on strengthening the implementation of and compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005);

2. *Encourages* United Nations entities and other international organizations, as well as all relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the ongoing discussions to draft and negotiate a convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response under the auspices of the World Health Organization;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize pandemic prevention, preparedness and response in their national agendas, with full respect for human rights, to ensure a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, to achieve universal health coverage with primary health care as its cornerstone, which is fundamental to realizing the

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁹ to build resilient health systems able to maintain essential public health functions, services and access to these, to support and protect the health workforce, and to institute social and economic support that can sustain the widespread uptake of public health measures;

4. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen national, regional and local health systems by advancing universal health coverage and universal access to affordable quality essential health services, which will enhance their pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a focus on primary health care, as well as the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality health services and quality, safe, effective, affordable and essential medicines, vaccines, diagnostics and health technologies;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that primary health care is among the core components of strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms for future health emergencies, and to explore approaches to strengthening primary health care during the pandemic and beyond, taking into account the work of the World Health Organization on the operational framework for primary health care, and further calls upon Member States to align their actions and support with national policies, strategies and plans with the spirit of partnership and effective development cooperation in implementing the vision and commitments of the Declaration of Astana;

6. *Also calls upon* Member States to further strengthen cooperation to train, develop and retain a skilled health workforce, which is an important element of strong and resilient health systems, as part of health emergency prevention and preparedness strategies, guided by target 3.c of the 2030 Agenda, and notes with concern that highly trained and skilled health personnel from developing countries continue to emigrate at an increasing rate to certain countries, which weakens health systems in the countries of origin;

7. *Invites* Member States to work together with the medical and scientific community and with laboratory and surveillance networks to promote the early, safe, transparent and rapid sharing of samples and genetic sequence data of pathogens of pandemic and epidemic, or other high-risk, potential, taking into account relevant national and international laws, regulations, obligations and frameworks, including, as appropriate, the International Health Regulations (2005), the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁴⁰ the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization⁴¹ and the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework, and the importance of ensuring rapid access to human pathogens for public health preparedness and response purposes;

8. *Urges* Member States to continue to support the work of the Working Group on Strengthening World Health Organization Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies, in particular its mandate to consider the findings and recommendations of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response, the Review Committee on the Functioning of the International Health Regulations (2005) during the COVID-19 Response and the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the World Health Organization Health Emergencies Programme, including to promote equitable access to and the fair distribution of vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and essential supplies, in the case of health emergencies;

9. *Also urges* Member States to contribute to sustainable financing that provides adequate and predictable funding to the World Health Organization, which enables it to have the resources needed to fulfil its core functions as defined in its Constitution, noting the importance of transformation, increased transparency, accountability and efficiency gains in the World Health Organization and stressing the relevance and importance of adequate funding of the World Health Organization Contingency Fund for Emergencies for its rapid response to health emergencies;

10. *Further urges* Member States to leverage existing financing tools and to explore potential options to mobilize additional reliable, predictable and sustainable funding for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, as well as funding for rapid surge response in the event of a public health emergency of international concern, and to consider strengthening global health financing mechanisms, as well as their roles and responsibilities;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the transfer of technology and know-how and encourage research, innovation and commitments to voluntary licensing, where possible, in agreements where public funding has been invested in research and development for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, to strengthen local and

³⁹ Resolution 70/1.

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁴¹ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27](#), annex, decision X/1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

regional capacities for the manufacturing, regulation and procurement of needed tools for equitable and effective access to vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and essential supplies, as well as for clinical trials, and to increase global supply through facilitating transfer of technology within the framework of relevant multilateral agreements;

12. *Urges* Member States to strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build and strengthen capacity in developing countries, including through enhanced official development assistance;

13. *Also urges* Member States to pursue sustainable and innovative health financing policies through, inter alia, effective domestic resource mobilization as well as better allocation and use of resources with adequate financing for primary health care, innovative financing and pandemic preparedness through close collaboration among relevant authorities, public-private partnerships, civil society, academia and philanthropy;

14. *Reaffirms* the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) as amended, and also reaffirms the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and notes the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products;

15. *Reiterates* the invitation to relevant United Nations entities, especially the World Health Organization, to continue to provide, in a timely manner, quality and effectively disseminated normative guidance and technical support to Member States, upon their request, in order to build capacity, strengthen health systems and promote financial sustainability, training, recruitment, development and retention of human resources for health and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, to deal with health emergencies, with a particular focus on developing countries;

16. *Calls upon* the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme to build on and strengthen their existing cooperation, and to develop options, for consideration by their respective governing bodies, to establish a common strategy, including a joint workplan on One Health, taking into account input from relevant stakeholders, including the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, as appropriate, to improve the prevention, monitoring, detection, control and containment of zoonotic diseases, threats to health and ecosystems, the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance, and future health emergencies, by fostering cooperation and a coordinated approach between the human health, animal health and plant health sectors, environmental and other relevant sectors, and urges Member States to adopt an all-hazard, multisectoral and coordinated approach to prevention, preparedness and response for health emergencies, in the context of the One Health approach;

17. *Recognizes* the threat posed by antimicrobial resistance, inter alia, to pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, welcomes in this regard the High-level Interactive Dialogue on Antimicrobial Resistance, held in 2021, decides to hold a high-level meeting in 2024 on antimicrobial resistance, and requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to present options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme, and with the support of the One Health Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization as well as with relevant international organizations, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Global health and foreign policy”, on progress in strengthening global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response in order to improve the United Nations response to global health emergencies.

RESOLUTION 76/258

Adopted at the 66th plenary meeting, on 1 April 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.47](#) and [A/76/L.47/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Canada, Kazakhstan, Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Turkey

76/258. Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [76/251](#) of 28 February 2022, by which it decided, on an exceptional basis, to hold the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in two parts as follows: the first part at United Nations Headquarters in New York, on 17 March 2022, and the second part in Doha, from 5 to 9 March 2023,

Recalling also its resolutions [73/242](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/232](#) A of 19 December 2019, [74/232](#) B of 11 August 2020, [75/227](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/216](#) of 17 December 2021, and its decision 76/551 of 20 January 2022,

1. *Endorses* the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 17 March 2022, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution, and calls upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action;

2. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha, to be held at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, in line with the mandate specified in its resolutions [73/242](#), [74/232](#) A and B, [75/227](#) and [76/216](#), and for providing all the necessary support, urges all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the Conference, and looks forward to its successful and ambitious outcome.

Annex

Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries

Introduction: from Istanbul priorities to Doha commitments

1. Forty years ago, in September 1981, the international community met in Paris for the First United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and launched the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries with an ambitious objective of transforming the economies of the least developed countries towards self-sustained development and enabling them to provide at least internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport, communication, social infrastructure, including drinking water and sanitation, housing and education, as well as job opportunities for their citizens, in particular the rural and urban poor.

2. Now, we are meeting for the fifth time, in the most unprecedented of circumstances, in which a health and socioeconomic crisis has shaken everyone, individually and collectively. The world is plagued by growing poverty, hunger and malnutrition, inequality, human rights violations, digital divides, vaccine divides, complex humanitarian emergencies and armed conflict, insecurity, pandemics, environmental degradation, climate change and disasters. Of greatest concern is that one in three people in least developed countries still live in extreme poverty, and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused this figure to rise further. We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

3. We call for greater action and extraordinary measures by all countries and strengthened international and multilateral cooperation to address challenges affecting least developed countries on the basis of the concept of human security⁴² and to ensure that no one is left behind.

4. We have entered the decade of action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, the most critical time of our generation, to realize our collective ambitions of sustainable and inclusive recovery and increased resilience from COVID-19 in a sustainable and equitable manner and leaving no one behind. We reaffirm our commitment to enhancing our efforts from COVID-19 to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the Paris Agreement. We commit to taking more tangible steps to support the least developed

⁴² The General Assembly, noting the decision, in its resolution [66/290](#), to continue its discussion on human security in accordance with the provisions of that resolution, stresses that actions arising from the present document should be in line with the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution [66/290](#).

countries in this endeavour and to reach the furthest behind first, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on those in vulnerable situations.

5. The least developed countries saw their economies significantly shrink in 2020, amid a severe global recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The external debt burden and debt service obligations are rising significantly, gains made over the past decade in poverty reduction were wiped out, there were increases in food insecurity and malnutrition, and already fragile health systems saw resources shifted away from urgent health and life-saving treatments. Disrupted education is likely to have a lasting negative impact on countries' recovery and development. Global inequalities are being exposed and growing as a result of the pandemic, increasing the risk of conflict and fragility, with women and girls, young people, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, refugees, displaced persons and migrants disproportionately affected. While many advanced economies deployed massive fiscal stimuli to cushion the pandemic's impact and have applied adjusted health measures, the policy response in least developed countries was much more limited owing to weak fiscal conditions, major supply chain and logistic challenges, weak resilience capacity and static global support. For them, adequate access to vaccines remains many months, if not years, away, casting a shadow over their urgent and much-needed growth and development prospects.

6. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens not only to reverse some progress made during the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, (Istanbul Programme of Action) but also to exacerbate persistent challenges in least developed countries. Global inequality has risen as a result of the pandemic, and the risk of conflict and fragility has increased, in particular in relation to democratic governance and the rule of law. Owing to pre-existing conditions, namely, chronic underinvestment in health systems, poorly functioning food systems, weak social protection systems, lack of institutional capacity, high levels of vulnerability to external shocks and employment that is predominantly in the informal sector, the pandemic has caused serious negative effects on all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action that will be felt for years to come. This might have a negative impact on the graduation process of some countries.

7. We recognize that the least developed countries, currently consisting of 46 nations and comprising some 14 per cent of the global population, are some of the poorest and most vulnerable in the world, accounting for only 1.3 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP), 1.4 per cent of global foreign direct investment (FDI) and just under 1 per cent of global merchandising exports.

8. We recognize that, notwithstanding many challenges and constraints, the least developed countries represent an enormous human, cultural and natural resource potential for sustainable economic growth, welfare, peace, prosperity, and food and energy security. Millions of young people and a growing working-age population could become development leaders and the drivers of transformative change. It is imperative that action for the least developed countries by all stakeholders be aimed at addressing the challenges in a sustainable manner and leveraging the opportunities offered by new and emerging issues to catalyse the greatest multiplier effects on growth and development. Therefore, a strengthened and inclusive global partnership that effectively addresses the special needs of the least developed countries will contribute to the causes of people, planet, peace, prosperity, partnership and sustainable development for all.

9. We also recognize that many least developed countries continue to face multiple structural challenges and constraints, including narrow production and export bases, stagnant trade and investment flows, diminishing productivity growth, small size, isolation and remoteness from major markets, widespread poverty, hunger and malnutrition, lack of access to quality and inclusive education and lifelong learning opportunities, and underdeveloped human capital. Almost half of the least developed countries are landlocked or small island countries, with a weak land and natural resource base. These long-standing challenges are compounded by new and emerging challenges, brought about by climate change, increased incidences of disasters and public health emergencies, conflicts, fluctuating commodity prices and rising capital outflows. Without a structural transformation that prioritizes economic diversification and addresses institutional and capacity constraints, the least developed countries will remain vulnerable to various socioeconomic, health and environmental shocks.

10. We recognize that progress has been made with regard to the Istanbul Programme of Action in areas such as access to electricity, access to mobile telephony and mobile Internet, increased enrolment of girls and boys in primary education, increased access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, and reforms that have made it easier to start and register businesses.

11. We also recognize that progress has been made towards graduation from the least developed country category. However, there remain significant challenges in meeting the graduation criteria and in ensuring sustainable and irreversible graduation. The Istanbul Programme of Action set the goal of half of the least developed countries, of which there were 24 at the time, meeting graduation criteria by 2020. To date, 4 have graduated and 16 are at different stages of graduation.

12. We note with concern that progress fell short of the goals and targets set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action, including achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth at a 7 per cent rate; poverty eradication, achieving structural transformation; doubling the share of trade, building productive capacity; securing full employment and decent work for all, reducing the number of children, in particular girls, out of school in primary and secondary education, which remains at least double the world average; manufacturing and trade gains, which were minimal and concentrated in only a handful of countries; tax-to-GDP ratios that increased very slowly; and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

13. We note with concern that progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the least developed countries has been uneven and is not on pace to achieve the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The number of people living in extreme poverty remained at approximately 32 per cent, and those suffering from hunger is on the rise, in particular among those in vulnerable situations. There is evidence of losses in jobs and incomes in least developed countries. Unemployment, in particular of young people, is rampant. The inequalities between least developed countries and the rest of the world, as well as among least developed countries, are rising. Infant and maternal mortality is exorbitantly high. Access to energy and broadband connectivity is moving at a slower pace. Structural transformation is not taking hold. Infrastructure investment and equitable access to infrastructure services are falling far behind actual needs. Productive capacity and export competitiveness are weak. Climate change is occurring much faster than anticipated, as evidenced by, inter alia, disproportionately high levels of economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure, disruption of basic services in the least developed countries, devastating impacts on oceans and seas, loss of vulnerable ecosystems, land degradation, the retreat of mountain glaciers and the continued rise in global temperatures, thereby threatening the lives of many people, in particular the poorest and people in vulnerable situations. Biodiversity loss, deforestation, water stress and global pollution from chemicals and waste remain major global challenges, while desertification, land degradation and coastal erosion continue to increase.

14. The Doha Programme of Action for the decade 2022–2031 is a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments by the least developed countries and their development partners grounded in the overarching goals of achieving rapid, sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, building resilience against future shocks, eradicating extreme poverty, strengthening labour markets by promoting the transition from informal to formal employment, enabling graduation from the least developed country category, facilitating access to sustainable and innovative financing, addressing inequalities, within and among countries, leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation, mainstreaming tech driven-entrepreneurship, bringing about structural transformation and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, through a reinvigorated global partnership for sustainable development based on scaled-up and ambitious means of implementation and diverse support for the least developed countries in forging the widest possible coalition of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

15. We reaffirm that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges and recent devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and call upon development partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to support least developed countries in its implementation. We also call upon in this regard the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda in the least developed countries.

16. We underscore that the ownership, leadership and primary responsibility for development in least developed countries rests with the least developed countries themselves. Least developed countries should identify their own national priorities and formulate and execute coherent economic and development policies and strategies. Development partners commit to providing concrete and substantial support to these efforts, in a spirit of shared responsibility and mutual accountability, through a renewed and strengthened global partnership.

17. The Doha Programme of Action will be guided by the principles of shared responsibility, ownership and leadership of the least developed countries; an integrated and comprehensive approach; resilience-building and risk reduction; genuine and reinvigorated partnerships; result orientation; peace, security, development and human rights;

respect for cultural diversity, inclusion and equity; and voice and representation and a balanced role of State and market considerations as reflected in the Istanbul Programme of Action. The Doha Programme of Action represents the enhanced commitments of the least developed countries, which have the ownership of and primary responsibility for their own development, and their development partners to a renewed and strengthened global partnership.

18. This partnership also includes the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, other multilateral institutions and regional development banks, within their relevant mandates and international obligations.

19. Guided by the spirit of solidarity with least developed countries, developing countries, consistent with their capabilities, will provide support for the effective implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South and triangular cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation.

20. The private sector, civil society and foundations will be encouraged to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in their relevant areas of competence in line with the national priorities of least developed countries and in collaboration with relevant national government institutions.

21. We also underscore that good governance and the rule of law, inclusiveness and transparency, as well as domestic resource mobilization, are crucial to the development process of the least developed countries. These efforts need to be given concrete and substantial international support in a spirit of shared responsibility and mutual accountability through a renewed and strengthened global partnership.

22. We reaffirm that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development for all.

23. We recognize that investment in the care economy is needed to spur sustainable economies, restore and create jobs, recognize, reduce and redistribute women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, and close the gender gap in labour force participation.

24. The COVID-19 pandemic, the Ebola outbreaks, the financial crisis and climate change have demonstrated that we live in a highly globalized and interconnected world, where a crisis or a virus in a small part of a country can spread to the entire world in a short span of time and have devastating impacts globally. COVID-19 has highlighted the importance of holistic, all-hazard and One Health approaches that consider interdependencies among the health of humans, animals and plants and their shared environment. Looking beyond crises and bearing in mind the core principles of the 2030 Agenda, it is our shared responsibility to ensure that no one is left behind and to reach the furthest behind first.

25. We will undertake action to leverage the opportunities offered by the 226 million young people in least developed countries who are real agents of change for structural transformation, through productive capacity development in agricultural, manufacturing, cultural and creative industries and services sectors, including tourism; building and maintaining quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to improve the movement of goods and services, promoting life-cycle approaches; expanding energy access and broadband connectivity; tapping into emerging technologies; mainstreaming technology-driven entrepreneurship and developing innovative digital ecosystems; delivering digital services and applications; harnessing the demographic dividend that will yield economic and health gains that come with ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education; and lifelong learning for all, including persons with disabilities, while combating all forms of discrimination.

26. We are committed to building stronger, multifaceted and resilient systems in the least developed countries. With the support of the international community, least developed countries need to design systems, including infrastructure in transportation and communications, energy and information and communications technology (ICT), supply chains, economic, financial, public health and food systems, and universal social protection, that are resilient, sustainable, comprehensive, shock-responsive, gender-sensitive and risk-informed. Such action has the potential to make the national economic system stronger and more resilient against any future shocks and ensure sustainable and irreversible graduation from the least developed country category and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

27. We affirm that the integrated and indivisible nature of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 requires the involvement of all relevant stakeholders at all levels – local, national and international – in solutions that are context-appropriate, respond to the needs and rights of populations, in particular those furthest behind, and tap into the full range of existing

knowledge and experience. It is, in fact, encouraging that national and local governments, civil society, academia, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders have engaged with the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the Paris Agreement and are developing innovative approaches and practices. International financial institutions and several central and national development banks have started to better reflect the Goals as a whole in their strategies and policies.

28. We note with concern that the international support measures that have been put in place are not sufficient to contribute to addressing the full range of needs that exist in the least developed countries, including the new and emerging ones. We urge the international community to fulfil its existing commitments and push beyond “business as usual” to agree on innovative and effective support measures for the least developed countries that contribute to closing their funding gaps in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

29. We reaffirm our commitment to a comprehensive, results-oriented, enhanced, quantifiable, forward-looking, coherent, renewed and strengthened global partnership for least developed countries based on the principles of leaving no one behind that is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We also reaffirm our commitments to supporting the least developed countries through, inter alia, fulfilling all internationally agreed goals and targets related to respective official development assistance (ODA) commitments, market access, debt relief, when appropriate, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, technical assistance and capacity-building. These commitments must be met and action must be taken beyond existing commitments to bring about transformational change in least developed countries. The United Nations system, including its specialized agencies, including the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and other relevant institutions, to provide finance, technical support, assistance and policy advice to all priority areas for the least developed countries, and this support will be improved, including through additional concessional finance and the coordination between agencies and departments, using approaches such as the integrated national financing frameworks.

30. We affirm that Governments play a very important role in articulating and implementing the policies and programmes that will support a sustainable future that leaves no one behind. National parliaments will have a great role to play in enacting legislation and allocating funds that serve all in order to leave no one behind, as well as holding Governments to account for the commitments that they have made.

31. The Doha Programme of Action will have six key focus areas for action, as follows:

- (a) Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind;
- (b) Leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (c) Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity;
- (d) Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration;
- (e) Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development;
- (f) Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools and instruments: a march towards sustainable graduation.

I. Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

32. We recognize that people, especially the large youth and working-age population in least developed countries, are critical assets for their development. It is estimated that, between 2020 and 2030, the population in the least developed countries will increase by 256 million, to 1.3 billion people.

33. We are concerned that poverty remains a key challenge for least developed countries. Even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was estimated that nearly 30 per cent of the population in least developed countries would remain in extreme poverty by 2030. Upward trends in extreme poverty and gender inequality in least developed countries since the COVID-19 outbreak suggest compounding impacts of the crisis caused by the pandemic.

34. In addition to having a low income, people living in poverty in least developed countries experience higher mortality rates and food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, limited or no access to quality inclusive education and health-care services, and a lack of access to opportunities to gain income through decent employment. Poor people in the least developed countries live in underserved areas with poor infrastructure and limited access to water and sanitation and have limited access to social protection. We respect and value the diversity of situations and conditions of women and girls and recognize that some women face specific barriers to their empowerment. We also stress that, while all women and girls have the same human rights, women and girls in different contexts have specific needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses.

35. We reaffirm our commitment to diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inclusion, and the identity, safety and dignity of all people, and to taking steps to ensure that local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies.

36. We are guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for international law. We are further guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties. We emphasize the importance of fundamental freedoms for all. We are also informed by other instruments such as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and core international human rights instruments. We recognize that good governance at all levels, strong institutions, democracy, the rule of law, transparency and accountability, and affording individuals access to the health-care services and education, knowledge and skills needed for productive capacity and full participation in decision-making processes are crucial to achieving sustainable development. Least developed countries still face challenges in ensuring universal access to inclusive, equitable and quality education, social protection and essential health-care services, and their vulnerabilities and limited capacities exacerbate the impact of external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, natural hazards and the adverse impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss.

37. We aim to eradicate poverty, including extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition, in all its forms and dimensions, to advance human development in an inclusive and sustainable way for all in the least developed countries by the end of the decade and to provide equal opportunities for all, with special attention given to the poorest and most vulnerable, including women and girls in vulnerable situation, young people and children, older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as those affected by violence and conflict, in order to leave no one behind.

Universal social protection systems

38. Limited social protection exacerbates vulnerabilities across all dimensions of human development in least developed countries and constitutes a major obstacle to economic, environmental and social development. Notwithstanding the commitment made by many least developed countries and their development partners, a lack of capacities and limited resources in least developed countries are major constraints to providing comprehensive and sustainable social protection.

Targets

- Achieve a sustainable increase in coverage of nationally appropriate comprehensive and universal social protection systems and measures, including floors, for all in the least developed countries.
- End hunger and malnutrition and ensure access by all people in least developed countries, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe and healthy diets through sustainable year-round food systems.
- Provide food and emergency assistance everywhere to those in need.

We commit to taking the following actions:

39. We will reinforce social protection policies and programmes that are risk-informed, take into account the specific needs of women and girls, age and persons with disabilities, and contribute to strengthening the ability of communities and people, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable, to withstand poverty and risks to their livelihoods and well-being, throughout their life course. We call upon Governments to extend social protection for all, including workers in the informal economy. We will also build social protection systems that are resilient and can respond to shocks, including by integrating disaster risk reduction into social protection strategies.

40. We recognize that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, we commit to providing fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. We commit to supporting predictable finance, including ODA, domestic resource mobilization, trade and private sector financing and tax and public transfer reforms, where appropriate.

41. We commit to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector at the national, subnational and local levels in delivering inclusive social protection programmes, including by expanding the digital infrastructure and ICT capabilities of the public administration, by establishing national social registry systems, by enhancing and digitalizing cash transfers and payment of entitlements, and by increasing transparency and access to information.

42. We recognize the need for dealing with severe food insecurities. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding for the least developed countries on a regional and subregional basis, or alternative means, such as cash transfers, taking into account possible economic implications and risks, and to report thereon to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-seventh session.

Achieving universal access to quality education, skills and lifelong learning

43. Notwithstanding progress in increasing enrolment rates for primary education, 16.2 per cent of children of primary school age were out of school in least developed countries in 2019 and almost half of children out of school in the world are in least developed countries, with girls, children with disabilities and other children in vulnerable situations disproportionately represented.

44. Enrolment and completion rates for tertiary education remain low, which has far-reaching implications for the structural transformation agenda of the least developed countries. Most of them depend on aid for their education budgets. At the secondary and tertiary levels, gender disparities and disparities for the poorest and most vulnerable exist. Lack of economic opportunities and poor basic facilities and infrastructure, such as the lack of access to digital technologies, the Internet and electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, especially for girls, and public transport, as well as insufficient trained teachers and the limited or lack of adequate learning and teaching materials, seriously affect the quality of education in least developed countries.

45. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on schooling is a generational catastrophe. School closures resulting from the pandemic have had devastating consequences for children's learning and well-being. Millions of children and young people are falling behind in their learning, making it even more difficult to successfully make the transition from education and training to employment, which will have long-term impacts on human capital, including reduced earnings and career advancement. More than a year and a half into the COVID-19 crisis, almost all learners in least developed countries have faced full school closures, which has also deprived them of childcare, school meals and other vital school health services. In particular, the crisis poses a series of mental health challenges to young people and may aggravate the state of those with pre-existing mental health conditions. These children, especially girls, who are unable to gain access to quality remote learning and who face economic hardship are at an increased risk of never returning to school and even of being subject to harmful practices, including child labour and child, early and forced marriage. The situation of young girls is particularly alarming because they are more vulnerable and exposed to the risks of exploitation, including the risk of early pregnancies. In addition, the pandemic threatens to undo many of the global gains of the last two decades in girls' education and employment.

Targets

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, inclusive and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes and inclusive, sustainable economic growth.
- By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable, inclusive and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- Achieve universal access to inclusive and quality education at all levels, eliminate the gender gap in enrolment and completion, and increase the quality of education for all in least developed countries.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

- Substantially expand globally the number of places and scholarships for students and trainees from least developed countries, in particular in the fields of science, education technology, business management and economics, and encourage the full uptake of scholarships available to students of least developed countries.
- Substantially increase access to the Internet, electricity, school meals that support healthy diets, water and other vital school health services, and adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities in all primary, secondary and tertiary schools in least developed countries by 2030.
- Undertake feasibility studies to explore the possibility of establishing an online university or other equivalent platforms for least developed countries.
- Expand professional training and quality apprenticeships and promote other active labour market policies to facilitate a smooth school-to-work transition for young people, especially young women.
- Urge the international community to join forces to have children return to school in the wake of COVID-19 and ensure 12 years of safe and quality education for all children, specifically girls.

We commit to taking the following actions:

46. We commit to supporting least developed countries and providing financing to strengthen national inclusive and efficient education systems in order to harness the demographic dividend, for both remote and on-site classes, including through better curricula that respond to the dynamic nature of education, training and the job market; local contexts, including country-specific challenges and local cultural contents; teacher development, retention and deployment, especially in rural areas; and improvements in basic infrastructure and providing adequate supplies that suit the learning requirements of all children.

47. We also commit to supporting least developed countries in increasing enrolment and decreasing dropout rates through measures such as abolishing school fees, providing school feeding programmes that support healthy diets, water and sanitation facilities, vaccinations, various school health services and improving the quality of education and especially foundational learning. We commit to supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education, including vocational and technical education for people in vulnerable situations.

48. We will strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet, substantially increase access to electricity, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in all academic institutions in least developed countries, and provide digital literacy skills, technology-enabled lifelong and dynamic learning systems and human capital development by 2030.

49. We further commit to supporting the least developed countries in gaining access to and effectively utilizing digital tools and technologies to improve education outcomes for all learners, including through educational radio and television programmes, to meet learning and educational requirements according to the local context. We also commit to distributing equipment and teaching materials, such as radios and textbooks, both in physical and digital formats, including to the poorest and vulnerable households, especially for girls. We further commit to supporting large-scale national efforts to utilize all forms of distance learning technology, including low-cost technology, in support of remote learning and online education, including through digital technologies, for better resilience in national equitable and efficient education systems, as well as training to develop the digital skills of students and educators.

50. We recognize the importance of education for sustainable development and global citizenship education in helping countries to achieve a sustainable and inclusive recovery after COVID-19, and will strengthen education for sustainable development and global citizenship education in the period 2021–2030.

51. We will encourage interaction, collaboration and exchange programmes of students and the sharing of scientific studies and research papers among academic institutions of least developed countries and the rest of the world. We commit to substantially expanding globally the number of scholarships for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training, and we will encourage higher education institutes to allocate places and scholarships for students and trainees from least developed countries, especially for young women, in particular in the fields of science, technology, engineering, medicine and business administration, in developed countries and other developing countries and encourage the full uptake of scholarships offered by higher education institutes to least developed countries.

52. We commit to undertaking feasibility studies to explore the possibility of establishing an online university or other equivalent platforms to support online graduate and post-graduate university-level science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in least developed countries and recently graduated countries with a view to, inter alia, providing policy support to promote distance education and open learning for graduate and post-graduate studies in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, ensuring a 50/50 gender balance at all levels while guaranteeing special access for the poorest and people in vulnerable situations; creating a virtual network of educational institutions within and beyond least developed countries; assisting in course design and curriculum development; and leading to scale and sustainability of the education system, taking into account all pre-existing initiatives developed by the relevant partners in a comprehensive manner. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General to submit a report, outlining, inter alia, the mapping of existing initiatives, possible new modalities, resource requirements, accreditation and sustainable funding sources, to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session for its consideration.

Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and young people to address inequality and drive economic growth

53. Women and girls continue to face barriers, such as a lack of access to inclusive and quality education and digital skills, in particular at the secondary and tertiary levels, to health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, and to social protection, decent work and opportunities in the labour market, and are subject to harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and other harmful practices. Women were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including in terms of loss of jobs, income and livelihoods, while continuing to bear the disproportionate brunt of unpaid care and domestic work. Investment and a focus on the rights of women and girls are required to provide and enable access to inclusive and quality education, social protection, online health services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, property and capital and productive assets throughout the life course; to ensure financial inclusion through expanding access to financial services such as credit; and to eliminate harmful practices and all forms of violence. Together, these actions will help to address barriers to women's full, equal, effective and meaningful participation in all spheres of society, including in decision-making and leadership, in order to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls and further enhance the contribution of women to economic and social development. The disproportionate impact of the pandemic on the social and economic situations of women and girls, along with gender-based violence, also pose challenges to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the least developed countries.

Targets

- Achieve women's full, equal and meaningful participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- Support women's equal opportunities in education, training, business, entrepreneurship and decent jobs.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Support the transition from informal to formal work in all sectors.
- Achieve the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls online.
- Achieve equitable access to social protection for women and girls.

We commit to taking the following actions:

54. We commit to establishing policies and programmes to improve an enabling environment for the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls, expand women's access to inclusive and quality education and training, online services, health services, entrepreneurship, job opportunities and economic opportunities, expand access to gender-

sensitive social protection and ensure women's full, equal, meaningful and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, cultural, economic and public life, including through institutional reforms and policies that address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. We commit to supporting mechanisms that provide access to finance for women for both personal and business use.

55. We commit to eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation, as well as all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, through the development, implementation and enforcement of appropriate policies and laws.

56. We commit to establishing inclusive and gender-responsive support programmes to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict least developed countries, and to assist victims and survivors of sexual violence, including through long-term health-care services, psychosocial support, access to justice and safe accommodation and shelter and inclusion in peacebuilding initiatives.

57. We commit to providing access to family planning to all women in least developed countries and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Population and health

58. We note that the least developed countries have the fastest growing populations in the world, rising at an annual rate of 2.3 per cent, and that many are projected to see their population double between 2019 and 2050. Appropriate policies and measures need to be put in place to leverage the potential offered by the demographic dividend.

59. We will work together to support the acceleration of the demographic transition, where relevant, and champion the importance of increased investment in human development, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, and public services, infrastructure and job creation that keep pace with population growth and create healthier, better educated citizens and drive economic growth.

60. Least developed countries face major challenges in improving the health of their population owing to a lack of adequate health-care facilities and services, investment and a trained health workforce, as well as adequate commodities and supplies and weaknesses across other systems, in particular food systems. Newborn, child and maternal mortality remains unacceptably high in least developed countries. Prevailing high rates of undernutrition continue to be a major cause of disease, child mortality and lifelong losses in productivity and income, with many people unable to afford or gain access to nutritious food and healthy diets. They also experience an increase in obesity and non-communicable diseases, as well as other preventable or treatable conditions.

Targets

- Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and nutrition, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other health technologies for all.
- Reduce maternal deaths and eliminate preventable maternal, infant and child deaths and improve access to affordable quality health-care services.
- Ensure birth registration to all newborns in least developed countries and provide a national legal identity to them.

We commit to taking the following actions:

61. We commit to providing financial and technical support and investment to promote and upscaling education and training, in tandem with job creation, for the burgeoning population of young people in least developed countries to leverage the opportunities presented by the demographic dividend and to enable children and young people, especially girls and young women, to develop their personalities, talents and abilities and to participate fully in society. Least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, will upgrade science and technology-based education systems that lead to dynamic and emerging critical thinking skills of the young generation and ensure their

successful integration into national and international labour markets, ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for all.

62. We commit to providing the financial and technical support necessary for least developed countries to strengthen integrated and inclusive national health systems and the design, implementation of and access to modern health infrastructure and systems, which is accessible to all members of the population, develop adequately skilled professionals and medical facilities and supplies, strengthen health-care information systems and the use of disaggregated data for decision-making, improve essential integrated health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health, and provide incentives to retain national health workers in order to achieve universal health coverage in least developed countries, with a special emphasis on primary health care as a cornerstone of a sustainable health system for all in least developed countries.

63. We also commit to supporting the strengthening of food systems in least developed countries, including by using holistic, all-hazard and One Health approaches, so that they deliver better outcomes for people's health and nutrition, alongside ensuring the health of animals, plants and ecosystems, while also ensuring that least developed countries are more resilient and sustainable in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss. This includes making safe, sufficient and nutritious food more available, affordable and accessible and creating more enabling food environments. We welcome the Committee on World Food Security voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition.

64. We reaffirm the decision of the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights on the extension of the transition period under article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement for least developed country members for certain obligations with respect to pharmaceutical products until 1 January 2033 and the decision of the Council on the transition period under article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement until 1 July 2034, and the commitment of World Trade Organization (WTO) developed country members to providing incentives to enterprises and institutions in their territories for the purposes of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to least developed countries, as obligated under article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. We also encourage the voluntary transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms with a view to enabling least developed countries to produce life-saving medicines, including COVID-19 vaccines.

65. We commit to providing the support necessary to least developed countries to assist in the birth registration for all newborns in least developed countries and the provision of a national legal identity to them.

Investing in young people

66. In 2020, 66.9 per cent of the population was under 30 years of age. By 2030, one in five of the projected number of young people in the world will have been born in the least developed countries. In 2019, more than one in five young people around the world were not in employment, education or training, which is almost unchanged since 2005. Given that young women were already twice as likely to be unemployed and not in education or training as young men, and because women have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the COVID-19 crisis is likely to worsen not in employment, education or training gender gaps among young people.

Targets

- Ensure, by 2030, that all young people achieve literacy and numeracy.
- Ensure access to lifelong digital learning opportunities for skills development.
- Increase youth participation and inclusion in decision-making processes.
- Increase access to safe and healthy working conditions, decent work opportunities, knowledge and skills for all young people in the least developed countries.
- Promote entrepreneurial training to young people, including through financial and technical assistance.

We commit to taking the following actions:

67. We commit to strengthening youth participation mechanisms to facilitate young people's meaningful engagement, especially young women and young people in vulnerable situations, in policies and activities that enhance sustainable development efforts. We will increase youth involvement in national sustainable development coordination councils, working with national youth councils, expanding the United Nations Youth Delegate Programme and other opportunities for youth representation, as appropriate, and ensuring that young people contribute to the implementation and review of the Doha Programme of Action.

68. We commit to adopting an inclusive, results-based and employment-generating approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities. We commit to ensuring fluency, including digital fluency, lifelong learning opportunities, appropriate training, including vocational training, creativity, entrepreneurship skills and the best opportunities for full employment and decent work for all people, especially young women and men in the least developed countries. We commit to supporting the least developed countries in reforming and strengthening equitable and efficient education systems to allow for the development of skills and talents that are consistent with the demands of the national and global job markets, which include preparing young people for frontier technologies and the new digital age. We also commit to strengthening national legislative frameworks, in accordance with international labour standards.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

69. The proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water services was 64.6 per cent in 2018, with 84.1 per cent who had access in urban areas, compared with 55 per cent in rural areas. Access to basic sanitation services remains very low in the least developed countries, at an average 34 per cent of the population, in particular in rural areas.

Target

- Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in least developed countries by 2030.

We commit to taking the following actions:

70. We reaffirm the importance of regional and international cooperation for safe drinking water and sanitation and commit to expanding international cooperation and capacity-building support, for accelerating access to inclusive, affordable and climate-resilient water and sanitation services and improving institutional capacity and increasing access to technology to develop water and sanitation infrastructure in the least developed countries and water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including the development and implementation of integrated water resources management interventions and wastewater treatment solutions. We also commit to providing access to safe and affordable drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities for all, with particular attention given to women and girls in terms of the provision of safe and affordable drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services, which include menstrual hygiene, and services for schools, health facilities and other public spaces.

Urbanization and shelter

71. On average, almost 60 per cent of the urban population in least developed countries live in slums, where conditions carry especially high risks, owing to overcrowding, limited access to water and sanitation, insufficient waste management, inadequate rainwater drainage systems, poor health-care systems and a lack of other basic services. Financing sustainable urbanization remains a challenge in least developed countries. Sustainable funding at the municipal level through additional resources is key to supporting the investment needs of growing cities in least developed countries.

Targets

- By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
- By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport.

We commit to taking the following actions:

72. We reaffirm our commitment to providing financial and technical support to least developed countries in strengthening government housing agencies, including at the local level, and ensuring improved access to land, in accordance with national legislation; affordable housing and basic services; upgraded slums; and sustainable transport and communication systems for all. In this regard, we further reaffirm the need to take account of the special needs of least developed countries devastated by natural and human-made hazards and conflict.

73. We commit to supporting least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable, culturally sensitive and resilient housing utilizing local materials and in increasing affordable housing, including by leveraging public-private partnerships and sharing good practices among least developed countries.

Migration and mobility

74. We recognize that migrants make positive contributions to inclusive growth and sustainable development in their countries of origin, transit and destination, and to the response and recovery to the crisis caused by COVID-19. We duly acknowledge that migrants face significant barriers to safe and secure movement and livelihoods, which in turn expose them to additional risks and vulnerabilities.

Targets

- Facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- Enhance the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- Invest in the skills development of migrants and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualification and competences.
- Ensure inclusive access to basic social (education, nutrition, health care) and protection services, in particular for migrants in vulnerable situations, in line with national policies and legislation and international obligations.

We commit to taking the following actions:

75. We recommit to cooperating internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving the full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants, regardless of their migration status, and to supporting countries of origin, transit and destination in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances. In this regard, we recognize the positive contributions of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development in their countries of origin, transit and destination, and in the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. We note national policy measures and good practices to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and also note the decision to convene the first official meeting of the International Migration Review Forum, under the auspices of the General Assembly, in 2022.

76. We commit to promoting inclusive access to basic social and protection services, in particular for migrants and refugee children and young people, in line with national policies and legislation and international obligations. We intend to coordinate and cooperate at all levels, as appropriate, to provide vital services, especially equal access to education, which is a human right and is critical to equipping them with the necessary life-saving and -enhancing knowledge and skills.

77. We encourage investment in innovative solutions that facilitate the mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences of migrant workers at all skill levels and promote demand-driven skills development in order to optimize the employability of migrants in formal labour markets in countries of destination and in countries of origin upon return, and to ensure decent work in labour migration.

78. We encourage the taking of appropriate steps to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of migrants in the development of local solutions and opportunities, as well as efforts to improve public perceptions of migrants and migration and to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls, in particular migrant women employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work, to abuse and exploitation, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants.

79. We invite the international community and all relevant stakeholders, without prejudice to ongoing support, to cooperate and mobilize resources and expertise, including through financial and in-kind assistance, as well as direct aid to host countries, refugee populations and countries of origin of refugees, including least developed countries, with a view to enhancing the capacity of and reducing the heavy burden borne by countries and communities hosting refugees and displaced persons, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

while fully respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, independence, neutrality and impartiality for humanitarian action.

80. We commit to designing and implementing policies and measures supporting the outward and inward mobility of artists and cultural professionals from and to least developed countries, where no suitable pathway exists, including South-South mobility, as a key enabler for vibrant and dynamic cultural and creative industries.

Good and effective governance at all levels

81. Many least developed countries have made progress in governance in the past decade. However, more needs to be done. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security, and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. Three in four least developed countries are in situations affected by conflict and post-conflict situations. Conflict-affected least developed countries require context-specific approaches to address poverty, security and governance in an integrated manner. In 2018, 33 million forcibly displaced people originated from least developed countries, which is a growing problem, negatively affecting the governance situation in their countries of origin. The average e-government development index developed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the delivery of public services in least developed countries increased from 0.23 in 2010 to 0.34 in 2020 but remains below the world average of 0.6.

82. We recognize the importance of enhancing good governance at all levels by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law, increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation, protecting and promoting human rights, and reducing corruption and strengthening the capacity of Governments of least developed countries to play an effective role in their economic and social development.

83. We reaffirm the importance of the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations. Broadening and strengthening the voice and participation of least developed countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance is related to target 10.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

84. We reaffirm our continued support for the strengthened and effective participation of least developed countries in the global decision-making processes in the economic, social, and environmental fields.

Targets

- Strengthen good governance and the rule of law at all levels.
- Provide continued support for the strengthened and effective voice and participation of least developed countries in relevant international forums.
- Step up the fight against corruption and illicit financial flows.
- Build up efficient public administration institutions.
- Strengthen justice institutions and the rule of law.

We commit to taking the following actions:

85. We commit to strengthening good governance, democratic processes and the rule of law by ensuring transparent and accountable governance, equal access to justice and independent judicial institutions, based on the respect for human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of those experiencing poverty, marginalization or vulnerability, especially women and girls. We also commit to increased democratic participation, enhancing institutional capacity at all levels and strengthening civil society. We will also strengthen efforts to fight corruption, bribery and money-laundering, the illegal transfer of funds and other illicit activities by strengthening anti-corruption and other laws and regulations and their effective enforcement.

86. We commit to supporting least developed countries in the establishment of e-government services, and digital government solutions, services and applications to facilitate access to public sector offices and services, while providing for an encompassing protection of personal data, and disseminate key information about laws, regulations and government activities to citizens.

87. We commit to ensuring that the least developed countries are well represented in the decision-making and governance structures of international organizations, as appropriate. We also commit to providing continued support for the strengthened and effective voice and participation of least developed countries in international dialogue and action on development, as well as in decision- and rule-making and standard- and norm-setting processes in all areas affecting their development, and in relevant international forums.

88. We commit to promoting policy coherence and coordination of international financial, trade and development institutions, processes and mechanisms, taking into account the diverse and special development needs and challenges of least developed countries.

Building and sustaining peace for sustainable development

89. A total of 24 of 46 least developed countries had active conflicts in 2019. The link between peace, security, stability and sustainable development are emphasized in the 2030 Agenda. Peace, security, development, human rights and humanitarian efforts are complementary and need to reinforce one another. Greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace are fundamental to most efficiently and effectively addressing needs and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. We recognize the positive role that sustainable development can play in mitigating drivers of conflict, disaster risks, humanitarian crises and complex emergencies, and recognize that a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including promoting respect for cultural diversity, contributes to preventing violent extremism, as and when conducive to terrorism, while the significance of culture in the lives of communities makes its continuity essential for recovery and resilience in the wake of disasters. In addition, supporting and building partnerships with and between conflict-affected least developed countries, through sustained and predictable resources, remains critical for achieving peaceful and inclusive societies.

Targets

- Build durable peace and ensure stability, security and sustainable, inclusive and resilient development in least developed countries.
- Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence.
- Strengthen multilateral dialogue and cooperation to prevent conflicts and ensure peaceful solutions to existing conflicts.
- Promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and in mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.

90. We commit to ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels and stages of decision-making, and in all areas related to peace and security, including peace processes and mediation efforts, conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and relief and recovery, and to recognizing women's leadership therein, noting that women's participation in peace negotiations is likely to increase the durability and quality of peace and that mainstreaming women's meaningful participation and leadership into conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding is essential.

We commit to taking the following actions:

91. We must redouble our efforts to resolve and or prevent conflict and commit to strengthening support for least developed countries affected by fragility and conflict in order to address root causes of conflict, country-specific needs and situations, including broad-based, inclusive and rapid socioeconomic development, with a special focus on rebuilding better national institutions and capacity, rebuilding critical infrastructure and generating productive employment and decent work for all.

92. We commit to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), cultural diversity and pluralism, and public access to information on the effective rule of law and good governance at all levels, and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. We will ensure that women effectively and meaningfully participate, on equal terms with men, in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and activities related to conflict prevention, peace mediation, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.

93. We commit to increasing the predictability of aid and making more effective use of global and country-level funds for peacebuilding and State-building to achieve sustainable development. We also encourage bilateral donors and multilateral institutions to scale up access to instruments supporting investment in fragile contexts. We shall work on providing humanitarian aid in coordination with a long-term sustainable framework, contributing to sustainable development and productive investment and therefore contributing to building and consolidating peace.

II. Leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

94. We acknowledge the critical importance that science, technology and innovation, including inclusive and enabling innovation ecosystems, environmentally sound technologies and ICT can have in the pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. They can also play a key role in accelerating the pace of economic diversification and transformation, and in improving productivity and competitiveness, in a way that maximizes benefits for people, planet and prosperity and enables the full participation of least developed countries in the global economy. We underscore the urgent need to accelerate investment in the development and scaling of innovation and technology solutions for the most pressing problems that least developed countries face across economic, social and environmental fields that support their digital transition and strengthen efforts to bridge digital divides, including between rural and urban and between women and men, and build an open, free and secure digital world. We call for strengthened international cooperation to support least developed countries in strengthening science, technology and innovation, including by providing financial contributions for investment in ICT infrastructure. We also urge the strengthening of digital literacy and skills, as part of efforts to bridge digital and knowledge divides, as a prerequisite for inclusive participation in the digital economy. We also acknowledge the potential of the fourth industrial revolution to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for populations around the world, while at the same time presenting the risk of accelerating inequality within and between societies should gains be inequitably distributed.

95. We express concern that, advances in science, technology and innovation notwithstanding, significant gaps remain in science, technology and innovation deployment between least developed countries and the rest of the world. We are also concerned that there are serious gaps, especially in access to and capacities to adopt technologies by least developed countries. They continue to face substantial structural challenges in building human and institutional capacities in the field of digital innovation.

96. During the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action over the period 2011–2020, least developed countries faced significant and persistent lags in major indicators related to science, technology and innovation. According to the Global Innovation Index rankings of 2020, 9 of the 21 least developed country economies improved their rankings, while 11 of the least developed countries covered in the Index went down the rankings. The ratio of research and development expenditure in least developed countries as a share of GDP was 0.6 per cent or less between 2011 and 2017, compared with some 2 per cent of developed countries' much larger GDP. According to the data compiled by the World Intellectual Property Organization, from 2010 to 2018, the number of patent applications filed by residents of least developed countries doubled, from 835 to 1,634. However, as a share of patents globally, the figure is almost zero. The least developed countries published only 11 journal articles for every 1 million people in 2018.

Key action areas

Access to modern technologies for sustainable development and building human capital, infrastructure and institutions to reap the benefits of the fourth industrial revolution

97. We express concern that least developed countries with limited infrastructure, human and institutional capacities and Internet access are unable to participate in and benefit from modern technologies, including financial technologies, and the ICT revolution. During the period of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, Internet access in least developed countries increased to 19 per cent in 2019 from approximately 5 per cent in 2011. This progress notwithstanding, there are growing digital divides both within and among countries, including gender digital divides and rural-urban divides. These divides result from low Internet and broadband coverage, especially in rural and remote areas, the costs of using the Internet and the lack of locally relevant content and of relevant digital skills in least developed countries. Approximately 800 million people in least developed countries do not have access to the Internet and have no possibility of participating in economic, political, social or cultural activities online. Without an expansion of national digital infrastructure, the risk of least developed countries being locked into the low-equilibrium trap is likely to be accentuated.

98. Least developed countries often lack sufficient technical resources, organizational infrastructure and expertise to reap the benefits of digital growth or to address related challenges. They lack effective cybersecurity strategies or best practices, incident response functions, cybersecurity education or training for cybersecurity professionals, and related research and development activities.

Targets

- Substantially increase investment from all sources in research and development, as well as human and institutional capacity-building, for least developed countries within an international enabling environment.
- Increase investment for adequate digital infrastructure to support sustainable and inclusive digital development, including for e-learning, e-governance and e-commerce.
- Promote the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, including digital and environmentally sound technologies, to least developed countries.
- Promote the development of effective, balanced, inclusive and enabling ecosystems for innovation and creativity in least developed countries.
- Each least developed country will establish and strengthen a national science institute to promote local innovations, research, design and development, including in emerging technologies.
- Move away from low value-added natural resources and low-technology products to higher value-added manufactures and higher-technology products.
- Build human capital through skills development, including digital skills and literacy, and expand professional competencies.
- Mitigate negative impacts of emerging, new and disruptive technologies.

We commit to taking the following actions:

99. We commit to supporting least developed countries in formulating comprehensive national regulatory frameworks, quality, reliable sustainable and resilient physical infrastructure and inclusive digital ecosystems, and formulating effective policies on science, technology and innovation, trade, investment, industry, employment and education that accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, reduce all types of inequalities and build resilience against shocks.

100. We commit to providing universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries, addressing the challenges associated with affordability in Internet access to ensure that the benefits of new technologies are available to all, and promoting an enabling environment for digital development, access and productive usage for least developed countries through international support, as well as transparent, predictable, independent and non-discriminatory regulations and the promotion of competitive markets so that operators compete for low-use customers through a variety of Internet plans that cater to different income levels and improve rural coverage through universal service funds.

101. We commit to identifying underserved communities and supporting least developed countries in integrating a strategic approach to inclusive and sustainable models of last-mile connectivity and national broadband plans in order to promote digital access for the poor, excluded and those in vulnerable situations, including women and girls. We commit to helping least developed countries to build their digital innovation capacity in order to navigate future technological changes and to ensure sustainable capacity and leverage the workforce, promote access to technological knowledge, and nurture the power of competitive industries.

102. We commit to supporting least developed countries in building capacity and a framework to scale up the development, deployment and sustainable utilization of emerging technologies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and incorporate them into agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors.

103. We commit to strengthening the science-policy interface and expanding least developed countries' knowledge and understanding of and access to new technology by building stronger partnerships with academies of science, universities, labs, innovation incubators and private sector entities at the forefront of this technological change,

including those located in developed countries. We underline the need to consider the current and potential impacts of new and emerging technologies on the environment, the labour market, livelihoods and society.

104. We commit to enhancing least developed countries' cybersecurity capabilities to mitigate cyberthreats and ensure enhanced protection of their national critical infrastructure, including critical ICT infrastructure, thereby increasing cyberresilience and making the cyber ecosystem more secure, including for women and children, so that it can serve national priorities and maximize socioeconomic benefits. We underline that the human rights that people have offline must also be protected online.

105. We commit to enhancing least developed countries' cybersecurity awareness to better protect all people, including those in vulnerable situations, such as children, young people, older persons, women and persons with disabilities. We also commit to supporting least developed countries in developing their cybersecurity capacity development programmes, including primary, secondary and tertiary education and professional training on technical and managerial skills in industry, with the inclusion of women and young people in the cybersecurity field.

106. We commit to providing the financial and technical support necessary to least developed countries to establish and strengthen national and regional science institutes in order to increase their capacity for research and development in science, technology and innovations and promote the adaptation and application of modern technologies for domestic uses. We also commit to promoting local innovation capabilities of least developed countries for inclusive and sustainable economic development by providing enhanced technical support and assistance to enable stakeholders in the least developed countries to leverage intellectual property successfully for growth, competitiveness and development, and bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge. We commit to addressing gender inequality by enhancing the participation and leadership of women and girls in the design, development and deployment of science, technology and innovation activities.

107. We commit to supporting least developed countries in moving away from low value-added natural resources and low-technology products to higher value-added and higher technology products and more effective integration into global value chains, to build productive capacities, diversify their export matrix and gain a greater share in the emerging digital economy.

108. We call upon Member States and the United Nations development system and encourage other stakeholders to facilitate improved levels of participation of scientists and engineers from least developed countries in international collaborative research, science, technology and innovation projects, to strengthen their support for the various science, technology and innovation partnerships with least developed countries in primary, secondary and higher education, vocational education and continuing education, and to promote business opportunities for the private sector in science, technology and innovation infrastructure.

Science, technology, and innovation for development and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against emerging challenges

109. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the importance of strong data and science systems in addressing major threats. We acknowledge that science, technology and innovation offer an opportunity for least developed countries to recover sustainably and inclusively from the pandemic, reduce risks and strengthen resilience to future systemic shocks and crises and emerging challenges. The pandemic has underscored the pressing need for least developed countries to elevate the application of science, technology, innovation and digital solutions at both policy and operational levels.

Targets

- Support the efforts of least developed countries to significantly improve their science, technology and innovation infrastructure and innovation capacities by 2031.
- Ensure universal and affordable access to and meaningful use of the Internet by all in the least developed countries by 2030.
- Facilitate the expansion of broadband connectivity in least developed countries to bridge the digital divide.
- Encourage investment in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises that facilitate access to the Internet and digital services.

- Promote productive capacity and competitiveness in the least developed countries through technology-driven entrepreneurship.
- Develop competitive digital innovation ecosystems in least developed countries that are resilient to future pandemics and fit for purpose.

We commit to taking the following actions:

110. We commit to bridging the science, technology and innovation divide and providing financial and technical support and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to least developed countries, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, to help to ensure that all least developed countries can engage effectively in sustainable and resilient development that will also protect the economies, systems and populations, in particular the poor and those in vulnerable situations.

111. We will strive to increase investment in education, including digital literacy, skills and e-learning, and to improve education and training, including lifelong learning endeavours in least developed countries, especially in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, to close digital divides, including rural-urban, young people-older persons and gender digital divides. We will enhance collaboration in research, data and knowledge-sharing to cope with the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen resilience. We will provide enhanced support to the relevant stakeholders in least developed countries in increasing their knowledge and understanding of intellectual property, know-how and technology transfer.

112. We will provide enhanced funding for developing innovative solutions relevant to the local context and in response to specific problems in least developed countries, aimed at benefiting those in vulnerable situations, leaving no one behind, including in the areas of agriculture and food production, renewable energy and development, infrastructure development, disaster risk reduction, environmental protection and climate resilience.

113. We support the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a focal point for least developed countries to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacity towards building sustainable productive capacities and promoting structural economic transformation. We support the Technology Bank in strengthening the science, technology and innovation capacity of least developed countries for structural transformation and productive capacity development. We invite Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial and in-kind resources to the Technology Bank in order to enhance its capacity and effectiveness. We also decide to strengthen collaboration among Governments, the private sector and academia to advance science, technology and innovation research and development, build inclusive digital economies and bridge the digital divide, including by facilitating technology transfer on mutually agreed terms.

114. We express our appreciation to the host country, Turkey, for the full support given to the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries since its establishment in June 2018.

Promoting private sector engagement, digitalization and broadband connectivity

115. We aim to achieve sufficient levels of digital skills and literacy to ensure digital inclusion and enable digital development that supports both basic infrastructure development and human capital accumulation. We take note of the Secretary-General's Road Map for Digital Cooperation and acknowledge its vision of a more inclusive, equitable and safe digital future for all.

Targets

- By 2030, all people in least developed countries should have safe, affordable and meaningful digital connectivity.
- By 2025, broadband Internet user penetration should reach 35 per cent in least developed countries for both men and women.
- By 2031, double broadband Internet user penetration in least developed countries to reach 70 per cent mark for both men and women.
- Increase financing from all sources to least developed countries to support the development of domestic digital, data, and artificial intelligence infrastructure.

We commit to taking the following actions:

116. We commit to enhancing multi-stakeholder support to strengthen digital capacity-building for least developed countries to fully harness open, accessible and secure digital technologies, while encouraging Governments in particular to develop robust and effective regulatory frameworks and policies, including to promote cybersecurity, accessible digital infrastructure, products and services, and digital capacity-building.

117. We commit to promoting partnerships with the private sector to leverage in full their capacity for innovation and encourage greater investment in science, technology and innovation for development, including sustainable network infrastructure and practical digital capacity-building initiatives in least developed countries. We encourage and support the private sector, in particular major technology companies, to work closely with public, educational, research-focused and development agencies to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, leverage research and innovation that meets least developed countries' needs and build the necessary capacities and technical competencies of least developed countries.

118. We call upon development partners to enhance their support for least developed countries in building their broadband infrastructure, connectivity, access and use of digital technologies, incentivizing investors to invest in broadband infrastructure in least developed countries to meet their investment gaps, including through leveraging existing investment guarantee arrangements, such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and supporting capacity-building programmes for least developed countries to gain access to existing facilities.

119. We recognize the untapped potential of least developed countries' creative industries to create full and productive employment and decent work, support entrepreneurship and innovation, encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, promote social inclusion and eradicate poverty. We commit to protecting and promoting the status of the artists and cultural professionals through policies and measures, and encourage artists' inclusion in the digital ecosystem, including through appropriate intellectual property frameworks.

III. Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

120. The initiation of a sustained process of structural transformation remains a critical challenge for least developed countries. Their economies are largely undiversified, highly dependent on commodities and external assistance and at the bottom of regional and global value chains. High-productivity manufacturing and services make a miniscule contribution to GDP in least developed countries. Country-specific industrial policy is therefore necessary. While the agriculture sector employs more than half the population, it is characterized by subsistence practices, with low levels of value addition per worker, and inadequate access to both national, regional and global markets.

121. The services sector contributes directly to structural transformation. However, it contributes less than half of GDP in many least developed countries, the bulk of tertiary employment is concentrated in less knowledge-intensive services and participation in the global export of commercial services is negligible. We underline the importance of country-specific policies supported by an international enabling environment to promote, establish and enhance a domestic services sector.

122. For least developed countries to fully utilize their potential, we commit to promoting the achievement of inclusive and sustainable structural transformation capable of increasing productivity and growth, reducing their disaster risk, including exposure and vulnerabilities to existing and future external shocks. We will create decent full employment and decent jobs, eradicate poverty and ensure inclusive and sustainable development.

Key action areas

Productive capacity-building

123. Many least developed countries' economies feature limited productive capacities, which constrain their ability to produce efficiently and effectively, to diversify their economies and to create sustainable and productive employment. This challenge translates into binding supply constraints and, ultimately, into weak export and economic potential and limited productive employment generation and social development prospects. To build and enhance productive capacities at the country level, each least developed country, with the support of development partners, is encouraged to undertake national productive capacities gap assessments to analyse the key constraints in building productive capacities and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Targets

- Generate quality employment opportunities for all and increase labour productivity by 50 per cent by 2031, with particular attention given to the integration of women, young people and those in vulnerable situations.
- Substantially increase economic and export diversification with a view to reaching the level of other developing countries in export concentration by 2030.
- Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, double industry's share of employment and GDP in least developed countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

124. We commit to promoting and supporting the formulation of national strategies aimed at increasing decent employment, diversification, economic transformation, value addition, efficiency and competitiveness in the manufacturing, agriculture and services sectors, as well as life-cycle approaches, with a cross-cutting focus on sustainability, and call for enhancing financial and technical support and policy space from all sources to facilitate the implementation of these strategies.

125. Least developed countries commit to creating a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition, including strengthening efforts to accelerate capital accumulation, building institutional and human capacities and knowledge development. We support improved data collection to better understand productivity levels and trends and better inform policies to drive productivity shifts.

126. We encourage innovative solutions, entrepreneurship and the use of modern, sustainable, cost-effective and locally adapted technologies and practices, with an emphasis on the manufacturing, agriculture and services sectors, including tourism, information and communications and finance, and call for the sharing of scientific knowledge and innovative technologies on mutually agreed terms.

127. We note the call for enhancing support towards establishing or upgrading quality assurances and standards of products and services in least developed countries to meet international standards.

128. We call upon Member States to increase financial and technical support to least developed countries in promoting family farming and the development of small, medium and large agribusinesses and industries with sustainable value addition along the agricultural value chain. We commit to implementing science- and evidence-based and data-driven agricultural practices that increase resilience and sustainable productivity, help to maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, improve food security and reduce malnutrition in all its forms. We decide to improve access to agricultural research and sustainable innovation and practices, including agroecological and other innovative approaches and sustainable technologies, to support adaptation and, where possible, mitigation.

129. We commit to promoting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those run and owned by women entrepreneurs, by supporting full and equal access to financial services and products, strengthening the legal framework, especially for micro-enterprises, supporting them to enter into national, regional and global value chains, supporting them for digitalization and tapping the potential of e-commerce for enhanced competitiveness in the global digital economy. We intend to devise a rural agro-commodity-based value chain upgrade through affordable finance, with the participation of private enterprises, and thereby unleash entrepreneurship at the farm level.

130. We will promote increased market opportunities and full and equal access to financial services and products for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs from least developed countries in order to create sustainable growth and decent jobs, in particular for women and young people through their beneficial integration into national, regional and global value chains. Structural transformation of least developed countries requires a conducive business ecosystem with strong and well-equipped business support organizations and business-friendly policies, regulatory frameworks and export strategies to facilitate the access of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to markets. We will support and empower micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs in least developed countries with a view to bringing about inclusive growth and prosperity.

131. We reaffirm the importance of human capacity as a critical factor in the utilization of other productive capacities and call for increasing responsible public and private investment, including through international cooperation, in

human capacity development and skills development in order to increase productive capacities and the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for full and productive employment and decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Infrastructure development

132. Least developed countries continue to face huge quality infrastructure gaps, in particular regarding access to energy, transport and ICT, and lack the capacity to maintain existing infrastructure and address the gaps in full. The Group of 20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment promote enhanced efforts and support towards quality infrastructure development consistent with international standards, including through improved coordination between public and private investment, which is fundamental to close the infrastructure gap.

(a) Transport

133. Notwithstanding the efforts made, least developed countries continue to face inefficient and unreliable physical transport infrastructure owing to high costs, a lack of investment, poor maintenance, and a lack of institutional capacity and stable policy and regulatory environments. The establishment of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems, including rail transport, road transport, seaports, and air transport, and transport facilitation are critical for least developed countries to reduce transport costs, facilitate trade, link to regional and international markets and enhance competitiveness.

Target

- Significantly expand, upgrade and maintain and gain access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure and national and cross-boundary connectivity and ensure that all forms of transport infrastructure are maintained through closing the missing links and strengthening institutional capacities to manage transport services.

We commit to taking the following actions:

134. We commit to developing and implementing comprehensive national and local policies for safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure development and maintenance, encompassing all modes of transportation. We intend to ensure sustainable, climate-resilient transport infrastructure that can withstand the impacts of disasters, climate change and rising sea levels and intend to increase electrification and access to public transport. In this regard, we will be mobilizing domestic and international resources and share experiences on transport infrastructure development and financing, thereby building institutional capacities and strengthening transport services.

135. We call upon development partners, international organizations, regional development banks and the private sector, through public-private partnerships and direct investment, to provide financial and technical support to the efforts of least developed countries in transport infrastructure development and maintenance. In this regard, we stress the importance of developing the policies and regulatory frameworks necessary and strengthening enabling environments to promote private sector involvement in infrastructure development, including enhancing technical assistance and capacity-building. We also intend to leverage new and innovative financing sources and new funding mechanisms, including blended finance and green bonds.

(b) Energy

136. Notwithstanding the importance of access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy to achieve structural transformation, least developed countries face challenges at three levels, namely, the generation, transmission and utilization of energy. In addition, they lack the capacity to mobilize the large amounts of financing required to invest in major power generation projects. Only some 53 per cent of the population in least developed countries has access to energy, with rates of access in rural areas of approximately only 10 per cent in some countries. We recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic has underlined the importance of affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy access, from health services to the use of ICT. Resources deployed for COVID-19 responses and immediate health priorities have further constrained already limited fiscal capacity and increased the risk of energy insecurity in these countries.

137. The least developed countries committed to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in the context of resources being available to do so. The pathway to net zero emissions requires a substantial increase in the share of renewable energy and in clean energy technologies in all three main end-use categories: electricity, transport and heating/cooling. The immense potential of the renewable energy sector in least developed countries notwithstanding, these countries rarely benefit from larger financing schemes to the same extent as more prosperous developing countries. We are concerned that 15 least developed countries are among the top 20 access-deficit countries in the world and that, in 2019, the least developed countries attracted only 20 per cent of international commitments in support of clean energy to developing countries.

138. We welcome the call of parties⁴³ to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, as well as the adoption of policies, to make the transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy-efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasing down of unabated coal power and phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition.

139. Access to clean cooking also remains a major concern in least developed countries, although the number of households have access to clean cooking methods increased to 17 per cent in 2019, up from 11 per cent in 2010. The majority of the people in least developed countries live in rural areas, with access to clean fuel for cooking as low as 7 per cent, and several least developed countries have overall access to clean cooking equal to or less than 5 per cent.

Targets

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services.
- Double the generation of electricity per capita in least developed countries by 2030.
- Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix (target 7.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals).
- Double financing from all sources in support of clean and renewable energy and enhance capacities in energy production, trade and distribution in least developed countries, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7.
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all.
- Enhance technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to least developed countries to accelerate the transition to clean and renewable energy.
- By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to and promote investment in clean energy research and technology, as well as infrastructure, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 7.
- Fifty per cent of the annual financing flows to clean cooking and electricity access should be directed to the least developed countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

140. We encourage the doubling of international public finance and the mobilization of resources from all sources to meet the urgent need for investment in power generation and transmission, including grid reinforcement and the upgrading of technology, in order to provide affordable, modern, reliable and sustainable energy to all through improved generation, transmission and distribution facilities and enhanced energy efficiency in least developed countries. We also commit to promoting scaled-up and targeted support to least developed countries in the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, including the global plan of action for the Decade.

⁴³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and/or Paris Agreement.

141. We aim to provide financial and technical support to least developed countries on a priority basis to double the per capita generation of electricity in least developed countries by 2030 and increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.

142. We commit to strengthening cooperation at the regional level to promote innovation and facilitate financing, support regional cross-border power grid connectivity to advance economic integration and sustainable development, and share best practices, and in this regard we invite Governments to reinforce their energy interconnections, connecting regional energy markets and increasing energy security at the regional and global levels.

143. We commit to promoting women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership in the design and implementation of energy policies and programmes, mainstream a gender perspective into such policies and programmes, and ensure women's full and equal access to and use of sustainable energy to enhance their economic and social empowerment, including employment and other income-generating opportunities.

144. We commit to promoting public and private investment to ensure that households make the transition to cleaner, more efficient and sustainable cooking technologies and fuels, including through publicly supported technology innovation accelerators, with a focus on remote, poor and vulnerable households.

145. We commit to increasing the deployment of least-cost decentralized solutions, policy support, and new business models and the sharing of best practices, including mini- and micro-grids, stand-alone renewable energy systems, rooftop solar photovoltaic panels and storage, digitally enabled and fintech solutions and other technologies that can be directly linked to livelihood improvement and economic activities, especially in remote low-demand areas, and that can help to close the access gap and bridge the last mile.

146. We call upon least developed countries to create enabling environments, including appropriate regulatory frameworks and policy reforms, to facilitate private sector investment and promote attractive project pipelines. We also invite development partners, multilateral development banks and other international and regional organizations, including the International Renewable Energy Agency, the International Solar Alliance and other relevant stakeholders, to substantially increase their investment in least developed countries, through a simplified access process, in developing sustainable, reliable, modern, inclusive and equitable energy systems, including by strengthening energy systems through cross-border grid connections, as appropriate, and giving consideration to incorporating decentralized renewable energy solutions in energy planning, as appropriate, and recognizing that energy transition will take different paths in different parts of the world.

147. We commit to the development, dissemination, diffusion, transfer on mutually agreed terms, and application of environmentally sound technologies to address the energy access challenges of least developed countries by identifying the specific needs of each country through mobilizing technical and financial assistance and tools to deploy affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions. We emphasize in this context the urgent need to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, as well as improved infrastructure, for supplying affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

148. We commit to supporting the implementation of the Least Developed Countries Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative for Sustainable Development aimed at harnessing the potential of renewable energy across least developed countries and promoting energy efficiency. We call upon development partners to provide resource allocations for aligned efforts and activities regarding the Initiative across all least developed countries.

Connecting least developed countries to global and regional value chains and strengthening their services economy and trade

149. Least developed countries are faced with numerous challenges in their efforts to integrate into regional and global value chains, including limited industrial development, low levels of productivity and diversification, lack of technology and structural transformation, limited access to trade finance, rules of origin and non-tariff barriers such as quality standards.

Target

- Significantly increase the value added and manufactured component of the exports of least developed countries, with the objective of integrating least developed countries into the regional and global value chains.

We commit to taking the following actions:

150. We call for greater integration of least developed countries into the regional and global value chains to increase diversification and accelerate their structural economic transformation and sustainable development.

151. We commit to supporting least developed countries in significantly increasing their integration into the regional and global value chains, with a view to enhancing their competitiveness, leapfrogging their development process and driving their productivity growth. In this regard, we will support least developed countries in strengthening their productive capacity, export competitiveness, access to trade finance, skills transfer and connectivity, market access, trade facilitation and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms.

Support for private sector development

152. A dynamic, broad-based, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, access to goods and services, a source of tax revenue and sustainable structural transformation. Structural constraints, such as infrastructure bottlenecks, limited access to finance, high operating and trading costs, limited human capital, limited ICT capacities and institutional constraints, have limited the growth of the private sector in least developed countries.

Targets

- Create an enabling environment for private sector development, supporting its further alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Ensure full and equal access to financial services and products for micro-, small medium-sized enterprises, including insurance, especially for women, and improve financial and digital literacy.

We commit to taking the following actions:

153. We commit to promoting an enabling business environment conducive to growth and development, the absence of corruption, and a transparent and rules-based regulatory framework, simplifying business regulations and processes, reducing and streamlining administrative formalities, creating efficient national support mechanisms for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, improving supply chains, facilitating access to markets, reinforcing cooperation, building capacities to implement effective competition policies, and adopting open, transparent and clear regulatory frameworks for business and investment, with protection for property rights and land rights, as appropriate, and in accordance with national circumstances and consistent with international legal frameworks. Where appropriate, we aim to strengthen regulatory frameworks to better align private sector incentives with public goals, foster long-term quality investment and ensure that the private sector adopts sustainable practices.

154. We commit to fostering economic activity and the ease of doing business for private companies by promoting domestic market and capital formation, economic clusters or hubs/industry parks/export processing zones that remove obstacles to investment and infrastructure usage, enable the simplified facilitation of business operations and trade and support least developed countries in the implementation of such measures. We will also support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in entering into national, regional and global value chains by taking steps to close digital divides through financial support and access to appropriate digital tools and platforms connecting markets.

155. We commit to strengthening cooperation for the exchange of experiences and the dissemination of best practices that foster entrepreneurship, promote dialogue and contacts, and stimulate the transfer of skills and technology, on mutually agreed terms.

156. We support the provision of finance, including grants, technical assistance, seed funding and concessional financing, from donor countries, United Nations entities, the World Bank Group and IMF and the private sector, in order to leverage additional sources of finance for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to facilitate their growth and development. In this regard, we commit to promoting regular public-private sector dialogue.

IV. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

157. We recognize that least developed countries can derive significant benefit from a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under WTO. Notwithstanding the massive expansion of trade and investment in the past decades, least developed countries face considerable challenges in effective integration into global trading systems and in benefiting from the opportunities afforded by international trade and global value chains.

158. We are concerned that the least developed countries' share of global merchandise exports stagnated over the past decade, remaining at 1 per cent. The Sustainable Development Goal target of doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 from 2011 (2 per cent target) has not been met.

159. We are concerned that, owing to COVID-19, merchandise exports of least developed countries fell by a further 9.1 per cent compared with the global average decline of 7.7 per cent in 2020.⁴⁴ In 2020, the value of the global services trade was down 35 per cent year on year. Micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises have been adversely affected by the pandemic. Limited export diversification has heightened the vulnerability of least developed countries to the impact of the pandemic on global trade. The crisis has also highlighted the fundamental importance of trade in making essential goods and services available to countries and people in need.

160. We acknowledge that the share of total global exports of cultural goods from least developed countries accounted for only a 0.5 per cent share of total global exports, both in 2005 and 2014. The potential of the cultural and creative sector to enhance least developed countries' participation in and benefit from new opportunities for dynamic growth in world trade remains largely untapped.

161. We are concerned that rising protectionist tendencies are threatening to further weaken efforts regarding the expansion of international trade and emphasize that bilateral and regional trade agreements should complement but not substitute the role of WTO as the central governing body for global trade. Otherwise, the international trade landscape could become increasingly polarized and fragmented in the coming decades, which would be harmful for the least developed countries.

162. We call upon WTO members to fully and expeditiously implement all the decisions of its Ministerial Conferences taken in favour of least developed countries.

Key action areas

Duty-free and quota-free market access

163. We note that there have been progressive improvements since the adoption of the Istanbul Programme of Action on providing duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed countries. WTO members adopted a duty-free and quota-free market access decision at the Ninth Ministerial Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2013. Most of the developed country members grant either full or nearly full duty-free and quota-free market access, with gaps remaining in a limited number of markets and a few sectors. A number of developing country members have granted a significant degree of duty-free and quota-free market access to products from least developed countries and a number of them have reached nearly full duty-free and quota-free coverage. Least developed countries need to be provided with increasingly greater market access in preference-granting countries.

Targets

- Facilitate market access for products of least developed countries, including by developing simple and transparent rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries, in accordance with the guidelines adopted by WTO members at the Ministerial Conference held in Bali in 2013.
- Significantly increase the exports of least developed countries, in particular with a view to doubling⁴⁵ their share of global exports by 2031.

⁴⁴ World Trade Organization, "Market access for products and services of export interest to least developed countries" (WT/COMTD/LDC/W/69, para. 3.9).

⁴⁵ In accordance with the review undertaken by the Committee for Development Policy in 2021 (E/2021/33), 16 least developed countries are in different stages of graduation. Therefore, a considerable number of them are likely to graduate by 2031, which may lower the overall export figure of least developed countries. This should be taken into account in assessments against the target.

We commit to taking the following actions:

164. We call upon all developed country WTO members and developing country WTO members declaring themselves in a position to do so to timely implement duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from all least developed countries, consistent with WTO decisions, which would facilitate the integration of least developed country producers into regional and global value chains.

165. We reiterate our conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed. We welcome that the United Nations graduation process helps to ensure that no graduating country has its special and differential treatment measures and exemptions abruptly reduced. We invite development and trading partners to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status or reducing them in a phased manner in order to avoid their abrupt reduction. We note that the Group of Least Developed Countries put forward various proposals at WTO, pertaining to, among other things, trade-related challenges and those related to the smooth transition of the countries graduating from the least developed country category, and seek to further examine these issues.

166. We commit to fully meeting our transparency obligations on trade measures and meaningfully improving equitable access for all countries, especially least developed countries, to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, including through facilitating technology transfer within the framework of multilateral rules and applicable international obligations, so as to encourage research and innovation while at the same time supporting licensing agreements and any other arrangements on mutually agreed terms in the short and medium term, as well as any other long-term arrangements that help to scale up the manufacturing of vaccines and in a sustainable manner.

Preferential rules of origin

167. We note that considerable progress has been made towards ensuring that preferential rules of origin are simple and transparent and contribute to facilitating market access of imports from least developed countries. WTO members adopted two decisions on preferential rules of origin for least developed countries, at the Ministerial Conferences held in Bali in 2013 and in Nairobi in 2015. Almost all preference-granting members have submitted notifications of their preferential rules of origin requirements.

Target

- Ensure that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple and contribute to facilitating market access.

We commit to taking the following actions:

168. We call upon all developed country WTO members and developing country WTO members declaring themselves in a position to do so to facilitate market access for products of least developed countries, including by applying simple and transparent preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries, in accordance with the guidelines adopted by WTO members at the Ministerial Conference held in Bali in 2013 and the decisions taken at the Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi in 2015. We call upon preference-granting members that have not yet done so, to notify their least developed country-specific preferential rules of origin to enhance transparency.

169. We invite development partners to provide technical and financial assistance to least developed countries to further scale up their legal and technical capacity to comply with sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade provisions.

Least developed countries services waiver

170. We recognize that the agreements on trade in services enable the liberalization of services across all modes of supply and help to boost trade in services and attract investment, as well as enable safe, regular and orderly mobility, including by removing barriers to the temporary movement of natural persons to supply services abroad, or “mode 4” of trade in services. We note that efforts are being made to improve the participation of least developed countries in services trade. We note that 51 members (including individual European Union member States) have notified their preferences under the least developed countries services waiver. We note that multilateral commitments in this regard

have been limited and conditioned by measures such as economic needs tests, quotas or pre-employment requirements.

Target

- Increase least developed countries' exports of services by fully implementing the WTO ministerial decision on the operationalization of the waiver concerning preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least developed countries and encourage members that have not yet notified their preferences under the least developed countries services waiver, to also do the same.

We commit to taking the following actions:

171. We call upon the WTO members to take concrete measures, including meaningful preferences for least developed countries services and service suppliers, in accordance with the WTO ministerial decisions in 2011, 2013 and 2015 on the operationalization of the least developed countries services waiver and in response to the collective request of those countries. We also call for strengthening domestic service capacity in least developed countries through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building.

Technical assistance and capacity-building, including through Aid for Trade

172. We note that, between 2011 and 2019, more than \$100 billion was disbursed in Aid for Trade to support least developed countries in strengthening infrastructure, building productive capacity and enhancing trade policy and regulations. After reaching a peak of \$20 billion in 2018, Aid for Trade commitments to least developed countries fell by 19 per cent, to \$16.6 billion in 2019. Although Aid for Trade funding to least developed countries has grown 13 per cent annually since 2006, reaching \$13.5 billion in 2018, the COVID-19 pandemic threatens to slow or reverse this trend.

Target

- Significantly increase Aid for Trade support for least developed countries, which is expected to double by 2031 from 2018 levels⁴⁶.

We commit to taking the following actions:

173. We aim to increase the proportion of total Aid for Trade going to least developed countries, provided according to development cooperation effectiveness principles, which is expected to double by 2031 from 2018 levels. We also call for increased support from multilateral development banks and the private sector to meet trade financing needs. We urge private and public sector actors to work together to address trade finance gaps, by enabling a rapid transition to paperless trading and addressing regulatory constraints that hinder trade finance.

174. We, in acknowledging and building on achievements made to date, including by the Enhanced Integrated Framework and others providing support to least developed countries, commit to providing trade-related assistance and financial and technical support to enhance the institutional and productive capacity of the least developed countries, in line with the objective of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind.

175. We note that 35 of 46 least developed countries, or more than three quarter, are WTO members. Since 2011, six least developed countries have successfully completed the accession process and joined WTO. Currently, eight least developed countries are at different stages of the accession process.

Target

- Ensure accession to WTO of all least developed countries committed to do so by the end of the current decade.

⁴⁶ Aid for Trade funding to least developed countries has grown 13 per cent annually since 2006, reaching \$13.5 billion in 2018. See Helen Castell, "6 takeaways from WTO's Aid-for-Trade stocktaking even for least developed countries", Trade for Development News (20 April 2021).

We commit to taking the following actions:

176. We call upon WTO members to fully implement the 2002 accession guidelines for least developed countries and the 2012 General Council decision⁴⁷ as the accession instruments for least developed countries and refrain from seeking concessions and commitments beyond the benchmarks aimed at ensuring the accession of all least developed countries in WTO by the next decade. We commit to supporting acceding least developed countries in meeting existing requirements and those least developed countries committed to acceding and pushing through the domestic reforms necessary in that respect to strengthen their human, institutional and regulatory capacities in trade policy and trade negotiations, to ensure their accession.

177. We commit to providing appropriate support, such as financial and technical support, to least developed countries in order to support the negotiations for the accession of least developed countries to WTO.

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

178. We welcome the entry into force on 23 January 2017 of the TRIPS amendment aimed at facilitating access to medicines for countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities. We welcome that, pursuant to the decision on the implementation of article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, developed country members have provided annual reports on incentives and planned action under article 66.2. We also welcome that, in 2021, the duration of the general transition period under article 66.1 has been further extended until 1 July 2034. Similarly, in 2015, the specific transition to implement or apply sections 5 (patents) and 7 (protection of undisclosed information) of part II of the TRIPS Agreement with respect to pharmaceutical products was extended until 1 January 2033 for least developed countries.

Target

- Support least developed countries by providing incentives to enterprises and institutions in developed country member territories for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to least developed countries, in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base.

We commit to taking the following actions:

179. We reiterate the importance of article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement to provide incentives by developed country members to the enterprises and institutions in their territories for promoting technology transfer to enable least developed countries to create a sound and viable technological base and note the recent discussions on this article, in particular on the meaning of “incentives to enterprises and institutions”.

180. We acknowledge the importance of the TRIPS flexibilities available to least developed countries, including the extensions of the general transition period under article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement and of the transition period under article 66.1, which provides that least developed country members will not be obliged, with respect to pharmaceutical products, to implement or apply sections 5 (patents) and 7 (protection of undisclosed information) of part II of the TRIPS Agreement or to enforce rights provided for under these sections until 1 January 2033, or until such a date on which they cease to be a least developed country member, whichever date is earlier.

Agriculture and cotton

181. We note the progress made in reforming agricultural trade. We attach great importance to the ongoing discussions with a view to reducing trade-distorting support in agriculture, including cotton, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 commitments. We recognize the importance of food security and nutrition. We will engage constructively to continue negotiations, including on a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. We will work to advance the discussions on export restrictions, including on foodstuff purchased by the World Food Programme.

⁴⁷ General Council, World Trade Organization, “Accession of least developed countries”, addendum, 25 July 2012 (WT/L/508/Add.1).

Target

- Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural and cotton markets, including through the elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, consistent with the decision taken at the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi in 2015, with a view to achieving the long-term objective of substantial progressive reductions in support and protection of agricultural products.

We commit to taking the following actions:

182. We call for correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural and cotton markets, including through the elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect. We also call for better markets for small cotton farmers in developing and least developed countries and reaffirm the various commitments made on cotton, the last of which was at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of WTO, held in Nairobi in 2015.

World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation

183. We note that, while the current implementation rate of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation stands at 70.2 per cent for all WTO members, the implementation rate of least developed countries was only 36.8 per cent as at 10 June 2021. We also note that 80 per cent of least developed countries have already identified their technical assistance needs. We further note that there are several challenges for least developed countries in implementing the Agreement, owing primarily to financial, technical and regulatory capacity constraints.

Target

- Fully implement the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and provide assistance in and support for capacity-building of least developed countries in this regard, in accordance with development cooperation effectiveness principles.

We commit to taking the following actions:

184. We will implement the Agreement on Trade Facilitation to speed up customs procedures, make trade easier, faster and cheaper, provide clarity, efficiency and transparency, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and use technological advances.

185. We commit to supporting least developed countries in the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, including assistance in and support for capacity-building to least developed countries to enable implementation of the Agreement, consistent with the Agreement, especially implementation of category C provisions based on the technical assistance requirement as notified by least developed country members. We also commit to working together within WTO, including through the ongoing quadrennial reviews of the Agreement, to support implementation through coordination, the sharing of experiences and transparency.

E-commerce

186. We note that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of digital technologies as tools for continuing economic activity during the crisis. E-commerce can take the form of business-to-business or business-to-consumer transactions, combined with secure online mobile platforms and fintech solutions fundamentally, and can profoundly reduce the matching costs by which buyers and suppliers can meet, connect and create profits within the country and across borders and facilitate access to last-mile producers and markets. This can speed up economic adjustments to shocks such as COVID-19 and many other profound economic, environmental and geopolitical shocks that a country may face in the coming years. The huge potential notwithstanding, least developed countries have been unable to sufficiently benefit from the opportunities offered by e-commerce owing to a lack of necessary digital infrastructure, logistical facilities, digital literacy and skills, and fintech solutions, as well as regulatory and policy frameworks.

Target

- Increase the participation of least developed countries in e-commerce by strengthening ICT infrastructure and building their human and institutional capacities to better support the development of and integration into digital value chains.

We commit to taking the following actions:

187. We will contribute to strengthening e-commerce in least developed countries by building digital ecosystems and providing capacity-building support. We urge development partners to provide additional and substantial support to least developed countries in building and gaining access to required infrastructure in energy, electricity and digital infrastructure; promoting personal data protection; upgrading workforce skills; ensuring affordable and reliable access to broadband and mobile networks and Wi-Fi connectivity, including in the last mile; facilitating mobile banking with low- or no-fee digital payments; and strengthening productive capacity and structural transformation, along with transparent and fair regulations, for promoting e-commerce and the integration of least developed countries into the global economy. We note the efforts of participants in the ongoing WTO Joint Statement Initiative on Electronic Commerce towards ensuring a high standard and commercially meaningful outcome that works for all to promote data flow with trust.

188. We note the discussions held under the 1998 work programme on e-commerce and encourage all WTO members to reinvigorate the work programme in line with the spirit of its mandate and with a view to bridging the digital gaps among and within countries. We urge all development partners to enrich their support to address capacity constraints in e-commerce in the least developed countries, to enable them to participate in and benefit from the global trading system through e-commerce and the digital economy, which is much needed in the light of the current COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Special and differential treatment

189. We call for the full implementation of the provisions of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements. We welcome the establishment of the monitoring mechanism to analyse and review all aspects of the implementation of special and differential treatment provisions, as agreed at the Ministerial Conference held in Bali in 2013, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, as well as facilitating integration of developing and least developed WTO members into the multilateral trading system.

Regional integration

190. We underline that regional cooperation, including trade integration and transit cooperation, can facilitate the integration of least developed countries into the global trading system. We note that, as at 1 February 2021, 339 regional trade agreements were in force, of which 42 are in Africa. Among others, the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership present a major opportunity for participating least developed countries to boost trade, output in services, and the manufacturing and natural resources sectors. Positive experiences notwithstanding, regional and international cooperation still needs to rise to the challenges ahead.

We commit to taking the following actions:

191. We commit to promoting regional economic integration and enhancing regional connectivity to increase regional trade, including integration of least developed countries into regional value chains and services trade. We urge the international community, including international financial institutions and multilateral and regional development banks, to increase their support for capacity-building projects and programmes that foster regional and subregional integration, with special attention given to least developed countries, and that enhance the participation and integration of small-scale industrial and other enterprises into regional and global value chains and markets.

192. We commit to supporting least developed countries in the implementation of multi-country customs transit guarantee regimes through the implementation of either international transit agreements or functional regional agreements.

193. We commit to supporting least developed countries' efforts in promoting subregional and regional cooperation, including export promotion, and improving regional connectivity through trade-facilitating measures, such as joint projects on customs and border procedures and, insofar as possible, telecommunications facilities and energy.

194. We will provide assistance to landlocked and small island least developed countries aimed at addressing the challenges in their remoteness from international markets and lack of infrastructure.

V. Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk informed sustainable development

195. The least developed countries are especially vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and other disasters. Some countries have adopted good practices in addressing these effects, which include the installation and use of early warning systems; adaptation solutions in key sectors and systems such as agriculture and food security, water, health, infrastructure and ecosystems; forecast-based financing; integrating climate change, environmental and disaster risk considerations in development planning; development of risk indices to support various stakeholders; comprehensive risk management approaches; and sustainable management of natural resources.

196. We recognize that the outcomes from the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴⁸ held in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 31 October to 13 November 2021, related to loss and damage, including resolving to strengthen partnerships between developing and developed countries, funds, technical agencies, civil society and communities to enhance understanding of how approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage can be improved, and urge developed country parties to the Framework Conventions, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sector entities, to provide enhanced and additional support for activities that address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

197. The COVID-19 pandemic and its health, economic and social consequences, including increasing gender and other inequalities, have further underlined the need for multilateral cooperation, unity and solidarity to protect public health and to prepare for and respond to health emergencies, across all sectors, using holistic, all-hazard and One Health approaches, recognizing the interconnectedness among the health of humans, animals, plants and their shared environment, including through collaboration among the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health and the United Nations Environment Programme.

198. Among more than 120 countries reporting across all Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction targets for disaster losses in 2019, least developed countries accounted for 48 per cent of livelihood disruptions, 40 per cent of deaths, 17 per cent of economic losses and 14 per cent of infrastructure damage, although their combined GDP amounted to only 1 per cent of the total and their combined populations were only 18 per cent of the global population.

199. The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed, but also amplified least developed countries' high degree of vulnerability and the risks of cascading crises. We are concerned that a prolonged economic downturn following the pandemic risks adversely affecting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the ability of countries, especially least developed countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

200. We are deeply concerned that the limited fiscal space and resilience capacity in least developed countries pose serious constraints on their ability to address the COVID-19 pandemic and foster sustainable recovery. The investment in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in least developed countries has fallen considerably short of meeting needs. We are also concerned that climate change impacts are becoming more acute. Food insecurity and malnutrition, water stress, quality and scarcity, land degradation, biodiversity loss, melting of glaciers, ocean acidification, coastal erosion, sea level rise, damage to infrastructure and assets, pressures on pastures, displacement

⁴⁸ Including also the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

of populations, threats to cultural heritage, disruption of indigenous and traditional lifestyles, and threats to livelihoods are severely disrupting economic and social development. Changes in the access to and availability of water resources are disrupting hydroelectric generation and putting industrial production and basic services at increased risk, while sanitation and wastewater management remain a source of concern. We urge least developed countries, and will support them through strengthening partnerships, global coordination and cooperation, to adopt an all-hazard, multisectoral and coordinated approach in preparedness for health emergencies, recognizing the links between human, plant and animal health and their shared environment and the need for a One Health approach.

201. We are committed to reducing the vulnerability of the least developed countries to economic, environmental shocks and natural hazards, especially those related to climate change, and to enhancing their ability to meet these and other challenges through enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience. Building adaptive capacity and resilience, including at the individual and community level, lies at the core of the Doha Programme of Action, in line with the provisions contained in international agreements on climate change, disaster risk reduction and the environment.

Key action areas

Building sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 and resilience against future shocks

202. On average, it is projected that the least developed countries are expected to take three to five years or more to recover to their pre-COVID-19 crisis level of per capita GDP. The persistent challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation threaten to further impede recovery efforts.

Targets

- Support timely access to safe, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines.
- Provide necessary support to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant initiatives to vaccinate all eligible individuals against COVID-19 as early as possible and 70 per cent of the population in least developed countries by mid-2022, as recommended by the World Health Organization⁴⁹.
- Ensure equitable and affordable access for all to safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.
- Promote and encourage technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to increase production capacities of the entire supply chain of vaccines and any other health products in the regions of least developed countries.
- Support the supply and conservation environment, and the distribution and administration and surveillance of vaccines.
- Ensure adequate domestic and international support to strengthen inclusive social protection systems in the least developed countries, to address current poverty and vulnerability and future shocks.
- Support awareness-raising campaigns about the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination.
- Ensure widespread testing and tracing, maintenance and access to adequate stocks of therapeutics and personal protective equipment and ventilation equipment.
- Promote the building of strong health systems and regulatory authorities that ensure universal access to health care in the least developed countries to address current and future shocks.

We commit to taking the following actions:

203. We take note of the “Statement dated 28 April 2020 of the Group of Least Developed Countries on the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) burgeoning challenges and a global stimulus package for the least developed countries”⁵⁰ and commit to supporting its implementation, as appropriate.

⁴⁹ See World Health Organization, “Strategy to achieve global COVID-19 vaccination by mid-2022”, 6 October 2021.

⁵⁰ See [A/74/843](#).

204. We recognize the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health in preventing, containing and stopping transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, through safe, quality, efficacious, effective, accessible and affordable vaccines that are available, leaving no one behind. We support adequate and timely access to quality, safe and effective vaccines in order to vaccinate all eligible populations in least developed countries at an affordable price, on an equitable basis and as quickly as possible, including through the COVAX Facility.

205. We stress that vaccinations need to be supported with essential complementary measures to minimize the loss of lives and morbidity from the COVID-19 pandemic and urge development partners to provide to least developed countries, in a timely manner, access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable diagnoses, therapeutics, medicines, medical science-based treatment protocols, vaccines, and essential health technologies and their components, as well as equipment, for the COVID-19 response, including through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator. We reaffirm the TRIPS Agreement, as amended, and the 2001 Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and note the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products.

206. We support adequate and timely access to quality, safe and effective vaccines in order to vaccinate all eligible populations in least developed countries at an affordable price, on an equitable basis, and as quickly as possible, including through the COVAX Facility, adequate support to address liquidity and fiscal space constraints and debt relief, when appropriate, and international trade measures being put in place to support their recovery in a sustainable manner and that builds resilience against future shocks.

207. We commit to providing adequate domestic and international support to ensure equitable and affordable access for all to COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, and strengthening inclusive social protection systems in the least developed countries, to address current poverty and vulnerability and future shocks. In a spirit of global solidarity and international cooperation among Governments, as well as partnerships with international organizations, international financial institutions, civil society and the private sector, we call upon development partners to provide financial and in-kind support to least developed countries such as direct budgetary support or project-type interventions and to increase the resources of relevant regional and multilateral emergency financing facilities and ease the conditions of access to these facilities.

208. We commit to establishing and strengthening inclusive social protection mechanisms to protect the poorest and most vulnerable, including the provision of direct support in the form of cash or food or other essentials, as appropriate, to at least 350 million people living in extreme poverty in least developed countries. In this regard, we encourage Governments and development partners to provide funds for social protection, including to those living in extreme poverty in least developed countries.

209. We commit to ensuring that stimulus measures are aligned with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and contribute to fast recovery and “building back better”⁵¹ from the COVID-19 pandemic, and building resilience in least developed countries, including by conserving, sustainably using and restoring natural ecosystems and biodiversity, including through nature-based solutions, sustainable agriculture; sustainable, accessible, reliable and resilient infrastructure, and the built environment; catalytic concessional financing for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises; sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and Sustainable Development Goal bonds; and incentives for private investment in sustainable opportunities such as affordable renewable energies, sustainable waste management, shock-responsive supply chains, life-cycle approaches, and safe, smart and sustainable mobility.

210. We commit to enhancing cooperation at the national, regional and global levels to address antimicrobial resistance, using an integrated and systems-based One Health approach, including through health system strengthening, capacity-building, including for research and regulatory capacity, and technical support, and to ensure equitable access to affordable, safe, effective and quality existing and new antimicrobial medicines, vaccines and diagnostics, as well as effective stewardship.

⁵¹ In the context of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, which is aimed at enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Climate adaptation and building resilience, including sustainable management of natural resources

211. While least developed countries have made some progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, they often lack the resources and capacity to address critical needs. Adaptation and resilience in food systems, including in the sectors of agriculture, manufacturing, social protection services and livestock, are of prime importance for least developed countries and have major implications for food security, nutrition, livelihoods, especially of the most vulnerable in society, and employment. Water resources already face multiple pressures and are highly sensitive to climate change impacts such as the drying-up of sources, disruption in rainfall patterns and increased frequency of both extreme and slow-onset events, which reinforce already existing trends in land degradation and desertification. The rapid projected growth of urban populations presents challenges in the provision of services such as water and sanitation, which must develop and grow at a faster rate in order to keep pace. Localization of climate action, including support for local governments and building resilient communities, is extremely important because they understand local needs and are on the front line of climate change adaptation action, and disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. Critical infrastructure services, such as transport, water and electricity, remain highly unreliable and vulnerable to extreme climatic events. Measures to restore and improve the sustainable management of key natural resources such as water and land, as well as biodiversity, are urgently needed.

212. We note the high importance of building resilience in least developed countries through stepped-up capacity-building and finance for adaptation to climate change, including through comprehensive multi-stakeholder resilience-building measures for least developed countries, leveraging the Green Climate Fund and existing measures and initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and the United Nations Capital Development Fund's Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.

Targets

- Support the full formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, including integrated and strategic adaptation action at the national and local levels by all least developed countries, making use of the Green Climate Fund and existing initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.
- Develop and strengthen national and regional platforms and strategies for disaster risk reduction to take action to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Support and reinforce, as appropriate, the existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries.
- Continue to support the development and implementation of adaptation communications, strategies and plans, including those that may be included as components of nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies under the Paris Agreement.

We commit to taking the following actions:

213. We commit to continuing and striving for increased support, such as for capacity-building for adaptation planning and implementation in least developed countries, including through the least developed country work programme under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and additional and complementary means, in order to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs through the formulation of national adaptation plans and subsequent implementation of the policies, programmes and projects identified by them.

214. We commit to strengthening Action for Climate Empowerment in least developed countries through the development and implementation of training programmes focused on climate change education at all levels.

215. We commit to providing the technical assistance to least developed countries necessary to develop operational national risk information systems that support policymaking and decision-making by all stakeholders, including national and local governments, private sector business operations, cultural heritage managers and bearers, the real estate sector and land planning agencies, the insurance industry and local communities.

216. We decide to enhance support to least developed countries in strengthening their national statistical and planning offices and other relevant authorities for the systematic collection, analysis and validation of data on disaster loss and

other relevant disaster risk reduction targets, and in strengthening interinstitutional and inclusive coordination on disaster risk data, risk assessments and integrated analysis.

217. We underline the need for reinforcing the existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system and comprehensive multi-hazard crises mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as a key instrument to build resilience against and mitigate the impacts of various shocks, and are committed to making the best use of existing initiatives. We invite the Secretary-General to undertake, with least developed countries, a comprehensive study involving all relevant United Nations Development Systems and other relevant stakeholders on the existing arrangements, lessons learned and identified gaps and submit it to the General Assembly for further consideration.

218. We call for public and private, domestic and international investment, as well as bilateral and multilateral support, to be climate-resilient, risk-informed and aligned with national and local adaptation, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction strategies and efforts related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.

219. We commit to enhancing international cooperation and technical assistance and support to least developed countries so that they can take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats and land degradation and loss of territory, halt biodiversity loss and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Access to finance and technology to address climate change

220. We note with concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties and recognize the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance. We welcome that the parties⁵² urged developed country parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications. Many least developed countries face challenges in gaining direct access to international public finance owing to a lack of technical capacity. We support the provision of assistance to least developed countries in preparing bankable projects and creating enabling environments, and we encourage further efforts to enhance access to finance.

Targets

- Recognizing the outcomes of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding delivering on the goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion in climate finance per year, scale up support for developing countries, including least developed countries.
- The provision of scaled-up financial resources should be intended to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies.
- Increase climate finance provided for adaptation and resilience, in particular for vulnerable countries, including least developed countries.
- Continue to support the implementation of national adaptation plans and national adaptation programmes of action of least developed countries under the Green Climate Fund and other climate-relevant funds under the Global Environment Facility, including the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and the Adaptation Fund.
- Increase financing for nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches for climate mitigation and adaptation.

We commit to taking the following actions:

221. We recognize that limiting global warming to 1.5°Celsius requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including a reduction in global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative

⁵² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and/or Paris Agreement.

to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases. We urge the parties to the Paris Agreement that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible in advance of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. Recalling article 3 and paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement, we welcome the request of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties of the Paris Agreement for parties to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions, as necessary, to align with the Agreement's temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances. We further welcome the establishment of a work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, as well as the convening of an annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambitions, beginning at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

222. We welcome that the parties⁵³ urged developed country parties to deliver in full on the \$100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and emphasize the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges. We also welcome that they urged the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investment in climate action, and call for a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance.

223. We recall, as provided for in article 9.4 of the Paris Agreement, that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should be intended to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.

224. We welcome that the parties⁵⁴ urged developed country parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.

225. We welcome the decisions of the Board of the Green Climate Fund to aim for a 50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time on a grant-equivalent basis and to continue to provide at least 50 per cent and (in line with the Green Climate Fund's initial resource mobilization allocation floor) to aim to allocate 69 per cent⁵⁵ of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including least developed countries.

226. We commit to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of funding to climate-related multilateral funds such as the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, including the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, and other climate-relevant funds and to continue to improve access to all these funds by least developed countries. We also call upon relevant parties to simplify, as appropriate, the access procedures for climate finance for least developed countries and to support the least developed countries, including through the new task force on access to climate finance. We also call for greater efforts to improve access to climate finance for least developed countries and support least developed countries in developing technical capacity to ensure efficient access to financial resources.

227. We will continue to support the development of approaches in least developed countries for dealing with adaptation, including nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and adaptation in cities, which will include the most disproportionately affected people such as young people, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and girls; and the approaches will focus on the development of essential climate resilience programmes regarding food systems, water resources, health services, living spaces and settlements and critical infrastructure.

⁵³ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and/or Paris Agreement.

⁵⁴ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and/or Paris Agreement.

⁵⁵ Green Climate Fund, "Decisions of the Board – twenty-seventh meeting of the Board, 9–13 November 2020", decision B.27/06, paras. 33 (b) and (h) (ii). Available at www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b27-22.pdf.

228. We will continue to enhance regional cooperation and support for least developed countries in addressing the impacts of regional transboundary climate risks associated with supply and value chains.

229. We request relevant entities of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and development banks, as well as the private sector and foundations, to continue to support least developed countries in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and strategies, nationally determined contributions and national disaster risk reduction strategies to advance mitigation and adaptation. We also call upon these entities to apply the Principles for Responsible Investment and to commit to comprehensive and robust physical climate-related risk assessments and disclosures related to their activities in least developed countries.

230. We will continue to invest in gender-responsive prevention and risk reduction, including risk-informed and resilient infrastructure and public services and in the adoption of legislation, policies and standards that regulate and incentivize investors and companies to adopt a risk-informed approach and that enable monetary and regulatory authorities to incorporate the impact of disaster and climate risks into regulatory and policy frameworks, as recommended in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

231. We commit to providing significant support to existing climate and disaster risk finance and insurance and catastrophe-triggered financial instruments such as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, the African Risk Capacity Agency and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company, as well as developing and enhancing the capacity of existing instruments and derivatives that provide risk insurance and guarantees for where they are most needed, such as micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and low-income households with a gender-responsive approach. We note the risk pools by development partners within the framework of the InsuResilience Global Partnership.

232. We commit to providing financial and technical assistance and facilitating technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to least developed countries to develop and implement national strategies for the sustainable use, preservation, protection and restoration of the natural resources and the sustainable management of marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems based on the best scientific evidence available, in line with the 2030 Agenda.

233. We call for action by the private sector, including banks and institutional investors, to support environmental, social and corporate governance issues and to take climate change and biodiversity into consideration in their investment decisions in least developed countries.

VI. Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: a march towards sustainable graduation

234. We acknowledge that least developed countries are dependent in large part on public resources to finance sustainable development needs and ensure a smooth transition from the least developed country category. Available resources – domestic, external, public and private – have not been sufficient to meet growing investment and spending needs. The high reliance of least developed countries on external resources, including ODA, FDI, concessional lending and private flows, such as remittances and portfolio investment, persisted over the past decade. During the Istanbul Programme of Action implementation period, external debt has been rising and is, in some cases, exacerbated by large costs caused by disasters and structural vulnerabilities. The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic fallout have exacerbated financial vulnerabilities and debt risks in least developed countries, which have been building up over the past decade.

235. We welcome progress made over the past decade with respect to graduation and stress that continued support and incentives will be important to accelerate the number of least developed countries reaching the graduation thresholds and for ensuring sustainable and irreversible graduation with momentum.

236. We aim to support least developed countries and graduating countries in achieving at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum and growth in the disposable income of households in the bottom half of the income distribution.

Key action areas

Support for domestic resource mobilization and fight against illicit financial flows

237. We acknowledge that the low tax-to-GDP ratios of least developed countries can be explained in part by their economic structures, high poverty rates, weak tax administration and the nature of their tax systems. The median tax-to-GDP ratio in least developed countries increased very slowly, from 13.3 in 2011 to 16.2 per cent in 2018, with rates

lower than 10 per cent in several of them. Efforts to increase government revenue have been under way in many least developed countries, including through the broadening of the tax base and enhancing compliance and transparency, including through the digitalization of tax systems. Other challenges for least developed countries include illicit financial flows and resource-intensive tax administration, as well as inappropriate transfer pricing.

238. We recognize that continued development of the institutional capacity of least developed countries for efficient, effective and transparent public procurement practices is an important opportunity for expanding the resources that least developed countries can channel towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, including achieving its Sustainable Development Goals, combating climate change and biodiversity loss and recovering from COVID-19.

Target

- Increase tax revenue as a proportion of GDP to at least 15 per cent in all least developed countries to enable them to become self-sustainable.
- Enhance international cooperation for the recovery of stolen assets and their return to their countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- Enhance intergovernmental coordination to prevent illicit financial flows.

We commit to taking the following actions:

239. We call upon least developed countries to make substantial efforts to effectively mobilize domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure and capacities, and put in place appropriate regulatory measures and institutions; to continue to take measures to create conditions for attracting and sustaining investment and mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private; and to continue to undertake the fiscal reforms necessary, as appropriate, to build effective, transparent, fair and accountable national tax and financial management systems, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We call upon development partners and relevant institutions to enhance support for development and strengthen revenue digitization and call for enhanced financial and technical support to build the revenue collection capacity of least developed countries.

240. Recognizing the efforts of least developed countries to enhance domestic resource generation, we commit to supporting efforts by least developed countries towards progressive taxation, building capacity and strengthening tax administration, combating tax evasion, savings mobilization, digitalization of tax administration and financial inclusion, all of which should enable the delivery of sustainable, effective, transparent and efficient public service, including for the poorest and most vulnerable, with savings channelled to productive investment and to reducing inequalities. We stress the importance of conducive international regulatory frameworks and transparency and of support by national and regional financial institutions, including development banks, in this respect.

241. We commit to enhanced international tax cooperation and efforts to close international tax loopholes, all of which are aimed at avoiding base erosion and profit shifting, and welcome support through initiatives such as Tax Inspectors Without Borders and the Addis Tax Initiative. We commit to supporting least developed countries in taking advantage of increases in tax transparency and the exchange of information, such as by implementing the new international standard of automatic exchange of information.

242. We recommit to strengthening the capacities of revenue administration and the broadening of the taxpayer base, and supporting voluntary compliance, accountability and transparency, efficient revenue management and efficient risk management, including through digitalization and transformation of tax administration, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We acknowledge that any consideration of tax measures in response to the digital economy should include a careful analysis of the implications for least developed countries, taking into account their input and their unique needs and capacities.

243. We encourage the use of and improved access to innovative tools, such as mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments, as appropriate, including by women and micro-businesses, and we recognize the role that these can play in promoting financial inclusion, as well as reducing costs, increasing transparency, improving the speed and security of payments and opening up new markets.

244. We call for support by development partners and international and regional financial institutions to support the strengthening of the capacity of domestic financial institutions and the banking system to promote appropriate, affordable and stable financing for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises through the creation of credit lines

that encourage venture capital funds, facilitate access to public capital markets, targeting those enterprises, and to create, strengthen and widen lending markets that cater to the diversified needs of private enterprises, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and consumers, including women.

245. We commit to substantially reducing illicit financial flows in order to help least developed countries to mobilize resources, including through increased international cooperation, to stem corruption and money-laundering and identify, freeze and recover stolen assets and their return to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to developing their capacities to track financial transactions, administer taxation, facilitate customs services and investigate and prosecute offences to contribute to the success of efforts to reduce illicit financial flows derived from crimes.

246. We call upon all countries and relevant institutions to implement measures to enhance disclosure practices and promote transparency in financial information and enhance disclosure practices and transparency in both source and destination countries, and to cooperate in efforts to reduce illicit financial flows and corruption.

International public and external finance to contribute to sustainable development in least developed countries

247. We note with appreciation that ODA to least developed countries by Development Assistance Committee countries increased in real terms from 2011 to 2019 by some 4.6 per cent, but note with concern that the average share of gross national income provided as ODA to least developed countries from Development Assistance Committee countries declined from 0.10 to 0.08 per cent during that time period.⁵⁶ At the same time, we note that ODA remains crucial for financing investment for sustainable development in least developed countries, while innovative sources of finance, such as blended finance, remained limited in these countries. There is a clear need for more determined efforts by developed countries to fulfil and, where possible, enhance their relevant ODA commitments to least developed countries.

248. We underline that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation is vital to least developed countries, noting that South-South cooperation and commitments are not a substitute but a complement to North-South cooperation, in particular with regard to technical assistance, and the sharing of best practices in terms of their development, especially in areas of productive capacity-building, infrastructure, energy, science and technology, trade, investment and transit transport cooperation.

249. We recognize the rising significance of impact investing as a new public-private financing mechanism for the 2030 Agenda and underline the urgent need to develop mechanisms to channel public and private investment towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in least developed countries. We also encourage greater efforts in establishing impact investing funds, targeting agricommodities and associated smallholders and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in the least developed countries.

Target

- Ensure the fulfilment of respective ODA commitments to least developed countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

250. We commit to ensuring the fulfilment of all ODA commitments to least developed countries, ensuring the alignment of aid with least developed countries' national priorities and increasing the alignment of aid with least developed countries' national systems and procedures. We welcome the decision by the European Union by which it reaffirms its collective commitment to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for ODA within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda and undertakes to reach 0.20 per cent of gross national income for ODA to the least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda. We encourage ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of gross national income for ODA to the least developed countries. We are encouraged by those that are allocating at least 50 per cent of their ODA to the least developed countries.

⁵⁶ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.Stat, with figures for official development assistance to least developed countries derived from table DAC2a and the underlying gross national income figures derived from table DAC1.

251. We invite development partners to ensure that the allocation of global ODA resources takes into account the structural handicaps and constraints that are unique to least developed countries. We call upon development partners to ensure the right balance in the allocation of ODA fostering sustainable development in its three dimensions, namely, economic, social and environmental, and in various sectors, as well as for building resilience against various shocks and for the empowerment of women.

252. We call upon the countries of the global South to further strengthen their support to least developed countries in all these areas in a predictable manner along the lines of the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.

253. We urge development partners to ensure that multilateral, regional and national development banks facing capital constraints have a solid financial position to provide necessary and timely support, including concessional finance of multilateral development banks to least developed countries, through a simplified access process. We welcome the advancement of the International Development Association's twentieth replenishment and call for further initiatives by the international community.

254. We welcome continued efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation and other international efforts in public finance, including adherence to agreed development cooperation effectiveness principles. We will align activities with the national priorities of least developed countries, including by reducing fragmentation and accelerating the untying of aid. All parties to the Doha Programme of Action will promote country ownership and results orientation and strengthen country systems, use programme-based approaches, where appropriate, strengthen partnerships for development, reduce transaction costs and increase transparency and mutual accountability. We will make development more effective and predictable by providing least developed countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. Least developed countries will provide whole-of-society national sustainable development strategies and costed medium-term financing frameworks. Least developed countries will also improve transparency and accountability on external finance to all domestic constituencies.

255. We will hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of the ODA measurement and on the proposed measure of "total official support for sustainable development" and affirm that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made.

256. We encourage innovative finance, including blended finance in order to leverage additional, substantial and predictable finance disbursed in a manner that respects the priorities and special needs of least developed countries and does not unduly burden them. This could include expanding ODA allocations and other international public finance uses to include flexible financing that can be used as first-loss, concessional or de-risking capital to attract additional resources from the private sector to Sustainable Development Goal-aligned investment across the investment continuum that can scale to address the needs of least developed countries. We commit to significantly scaling up support in the form of concessional financing and equity for existing financing mechanisms that deliver catalytic investment capital, for example, for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and small investment projects in least developed countries and graduated countries, to mobilize sustainable private investment that advances the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and acts as a crisis facility.

257. We welcome the IMF special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of \$650 billion of 23 August 2021 to meet the long-term global need to supplement reserve assets, and encourage countries with strong external positions to seek options for the voluntary channelling of special drawing rights, in accordance with national laws and regulations, and to this end appreciate the efforts of IMF to seek further viable options for the voluntary channelling of special drawing rights to countries most in need, including least developed countries, such as the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and the new Resilience and Sustainability Trust, with a view to providing affordable long-term financing to developing countries in a manner that preserves their external debt sustainability, and encourage the consideration of viable options to voluntarily channel through multilateral development banks.

258. We call upon official creditors to make long-term sustainable financing available to least developed countries through grants and concessional funding and to offer more fixed-interest lending at low interest rates, emphasizing that this is part of a mix of financing approaches that also include grants.

Foreign direct investment

259. We note with concern that FDI flows to least developed countries had already been on a decline since 2015, reaching \$21 billion, or 1.4 per cent, of world FDI in 2019. COVID-19 accelerated the decline of FDI to least developed countries, which remains heavily concentrated in the extractive industries. Several least developed countries have undertaken steps to facilitate investment, such as the acceleration of approval procedures, the increased use of digital tools, a reduction in fees and automatic renewal of permits.

260. We note the establishment of the Investment Support Programme for Least Developed Countries, implemented by the International Development Law Organization, which is aimed at providing legal and technical support to least developed countries on investment-related matters. We commit to further strengthening the Programme, invite donors to continue to support it and encourage least developed countries to make wide use of the Programme's facilities.

Target

- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

We commit to taking the following actions:

261. We commit to implementing the decision contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries. We reiterate the decision⁵⁷ to provide financial and technical support for project preparation and contract negotiation, advisory support for investment-related dispute resolution, access to information on investment facilities, improving enabling environments, and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of establishing an international investment support centre for least developed countries in the form of a one-stop shop to mobilize support for implementation of the investment promotion regime for least developed countries and graduated countries, and to submit the study and recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-eighth session.

262. We will incentivize additional financing and investment, including grants, guarantees and blended finance, in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, and facilitate efforts to channel long-term sustainable investment to least developed countries. We commit to helping least developed countries to benefit from sustainable financing sources and strengthen their regulatory and policy environments, and to supporting existing initiatives to develop pipelines of investable projects and use risk-sharing mechanisms to incentivize private investment and mobilize international capital, where applicable.

Debt sustainability and debt cancellation initiative through improved and transparent debt architecture

263. We note with concern that the stock of debt and debt service payment obligations of least developed countries increased significantly over the past decade. Total debt service increased from an average of 5 per cent of exports of goods and services in 2011 to 13 per cent in 2019. As of February 2021, 4 least developed countries were classified as in debt distress, while the number of least developed countries at high risk of debt distress increased to 16. Over the past decade, the composition of debt of least developed countries changed considerably towards less concessional finance. We welcome the measures adopted in 2020 by the Group of 20 and the Paris Club, namely, the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, to facilitate higher COVID-19 pandemic-related spending and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative to facilitate timely and orderly debt treatment on a case-by-case basis with broad participation of all creditors, on comparable terms, including the private sector, in line with the comparability of treatment principle.

Target

- Address the debt distress of least developed countries by 2025 and provide coordinated and appropriate debt solutions in a timely manner to all least developed countries that face debt vulnerabilities or are in debt distress, in order to work towards sustainable debt levels in all least developed countries.

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex, para. 46.

We commit to taking the following actions:

264. We commit to assisting least developed countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability and coordinated policies aimed at fostering adequate debt financing, debt relief, when appropriate, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate, and ensuring that debt relief does not detract from ODA resources intended to be available for least developed countries.

265. We encourage IMF to conduct in-depth reviews of least developed countries' external debt, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on least developed countries' debt servicing capacity and possible policy options at the national and international levels to effectively address the external debt problem of least developed countries.

266. We commit to continuing to enhance efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity-building in least developed countries to enhance sustainable upstream and downstream debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including by promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems and negotiation and renegotiation capacities and by supporting legal advice in relation to addressing external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors, notably through the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained.

267. We invite official creditors, including international financial institutions, to consider exploring the inclusion of State-contingent clauses in public debt contracts to enable standstills in times of crisis and to provide an example for private markets, including through granting a suspension of debt service.

268. We invite creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of debt instruments, such as debt swap initiatives, for sustainable development and climate action.

Remittances

269. We note that remittances to least developed countries increased significantly over the past decade but declined in 2020 owing to COVID-19. At the same time, costs of remittances to least developed countries have remained disproportionately high.

Targets

- By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrants' remittances.
- Eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

We commit to taking the following actions:

270. We commit to working to improve access to and the use and quality of financial services to lower the cost of remittances to least developed countries and welcome international action, such as the Global Forum on Remittances and Development led by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, with the objective of improving the flow and reducing the cost of remittances.

271. We commit to providing accessible information on remittance transfer costs, including foreign exchange margins, by provider and channel, such as through comparison websites, in order to increase transparency and competition in the remittance transfer market and promote the financial literacy and inclusion of migrants and their families through education and training.

272. We decide to support incentive programmes to ensure that remittances are used for long-term investment in productive capacity-building in least developed countries, such as micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and ensure that women and men are engaged as equal partners and beneficiaries. We will also support efforts to more easily link remittances to other financial services such as savings, credit, insurance and pensions, all of which can expand financial health and strengthen resilience to shocks and setbacks for migrants and their families.

Extension of international support measures to graduating and graduated least developed countries to make graduation sustainable and irreversible

273. We note with appreciation that 4 countries have graduated since 2011, another 4 have been designated to graduate by 2024 and 12 others have met the graduation criteria at least once. However, most graduating least developed countries face a multitude of challenges, including poverty and inequalities, in particular gender inequality, inadequate structural transformation and productive capacity, and vulnerability to economic and climatic shocks. Furthermore, we are concerned by the simultaneous loss of least developed country-specific support measures compounded by the negative social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis.

274. We further note that the Committee for Development Policy has found 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, given that these 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 damages incurred as a result of the COVID-19 shock.

275. We encourage the Committee for Development Policy to continue to engage with graduating countries and countries recently graduated from the least developed country category 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 the pandemic.

276. We aim to ensure an incentive-based international support structure to graduating and graduated least developed countries, including support for their smooth transition from development and trading partners, as well as the United Nations system, to make graduation sustainable and ensure post-graduation development momentum and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Targets

- Enable 15 additional least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2031.
- Improve the scope, where necessary, and use of smooth transition measures and incentives for all graduating least developed countries.
- Provide specific support measures to recently graduated countries for making the graduation sustainable and irreversible.

We commit to taking the following actions:

277. We emphasize that a successful transition out of the least developed country category needs to be based on a national smooth transition strategy, formulated by each graduating country. We urge development and trading partners and the United Nations system to continue their support for the implementation of smooth transition strategies so as to avoid any abrupt reductions in either ODA, special and differential treatments, Aid for Trade or other technical and financial assistance. This includes the need for improved planning and coordination of transition finance by ODA providers during both the preparatory period and the post-graduation phase.

278. We reiterate our conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed. We welcome that the United Nations graduation process helps to ensure that no graduating country has its special and differential treatment measures and exemptions reduced abruptly. We invite development and trading partners to consider extending to the graduated country trade preferences previously made available as a result of least developed country status or reducing them in a phased manner in order to avoid their abrupt reduction. We note that the Group of Least Developed Countries put forward various proposals at WTO, pertaining to, among other things, trade-related challenges and those related to the smooth transition of the countries graduating from the least developed country category, and seek to further examine these issues. We call upon the development partners to continue to provide, as appropriate, special climate change-related finance and technological support to graduated countries to support action towards the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement and for a period consistent with their vulnerabilities, sustainable development needs and other national circumstances and emerging challenges.

279. We encourage the least developed countries and development partners to integrate graduation and smooth transition strategies into their national development and aid strategies, as appropriate, including capacity-building and technical assistance to diversify sources of financing, including blended finance and private finance.

280. We recognize that graduating countries face major challenges in addressing the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and of disasters and encourage the integration of disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries in order to promote the sustainability of development progress, including the impact assessment of the likely consequences of graduation and the vulnerability profiles.

281. We recognize the need for enhanced support to countries before and after graduation, through appropriate, predictable, additional and demand-driven incentives and support measures, including in the following areas:

(a) Technical assistance in preparing and implementing a smooth transition strategy, including capacity development and technical assistance in the analysis and identification of support needs;

(b) Legal assistance to negotiate market access after trade preferences that are granted on the basis of least developed countries status end;

(c) Availability of credit ratings and risk management measures, including through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency;

(d) Technical assistance to negotiate market access after trade preferences that are granted based on least developed countries status end;

(e) Technical assistance to build and strengthen intellectual property rights systems of least developed countries to enable them to comply with obligations related to intellectual property after graduation;

(f) Consider extending access to dedicated funds for addressing adverse impacts of climate change and vertical funds such as the Gavi Alliance, Aid for Trade and Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries for graduated countries for a fixed period and in a predictable manner.

282. We welcome the work of the inter-agency task force on least developed country graduation, led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to provide strengthened and coordinated United Nations system-wide support to the countries graduating from the least developed country category and invite the Office to advocate for appropriate predictable and additional incentives and support measures for graduating and recently graduated countries and to mobilize additional international support for the implementation of the smooth transition strategies. We invite all relevant United Nations entities to collaborate under the inter-agency task force and develop operational guidelines for their support to least developed countries, including assistance to graduating countries.

283. We welcome the establishment of a Sustainable Graduation Support Facility by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as Chair of the inter-agency task force on least developed country graduation, and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the secretariat for the Committee for Development Policy, as a concrete, country-led solution of dedicated capacity development support. We call upon Member States to support this initiative in order to further strengthen coordinated and coherent United Nations system support and bring together country-specific integrated graduation-related advisory and capacity-building services responding to the concerns of Member States regarding graduation and serving as a repository and clearinghouse of initiatives and projects pursued in support of these countries.

284. We call for a monitoring mechanism that is responsive to emerging crises and that better links monitoring to specific support, including possible extensions of the preparatory period. Enhanced monitoring by the Committee for Development Policy should include the following:

(a) Establishing a crisis response process within the monitoring mechanism to react to crises and emergencies occurring during the annual monitoring cycle;

(b) Mobilizing the existing crisis management expertise of the United Nations system and other international entities, utilizing the convening power of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, both in case of crisis and regular monitoring;

(c) Expanding coverage of annual monitoring reports and the preparation process.

285. We call upon the Committee for Development Policy to continue due consultations with least developed countries and countries recently graduated from the least developed country category 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 of least developed countries, and request the Committee to include in these consultations those least developed countries whose graduation may have been deferred.

Availability and use of data

286. We note with concern that many least developed countries lack quality data to measure and track progress in the goals and targets of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals. The average statistical capacity indicator score increased from 56.4 in 2011 to 58.0 in 2019 but remains below the world average of 64. The COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated vividly how crucial reliable data are for policymaking. Inclusive data are required to understand the differential impacts of the pandemic and address its economic and social effects, especially for people in vulnerable situations.

Target

- Significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data.

We commit to taking the following actions:

287. We commit to further strengthening traditional data sources, such as surveys and administrative records, complemented by new sources, and continuing to strengthen our efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data for improved monitoring and policymaking to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Doha Programme of Action.

288. We commit to providing financial support, equipment and infrastructure and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities and capabilities of national statistical offices, monitor policies of least developed countries and fill data gaps with responsible, open and inclusive data that take into account diversity in programming. In this regard, we recognize that modernizing population data systems, through improving civil registration and vital statistics systems and geospatial information sources, must be a priority to prepare for future disasters and make progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Implementation, follow-up and monitoring

289. Efficient follow-up and monitoring mechanisms adapted at the national, subregional, regional and global levels are crucial for the successful implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and are fully aligned with existing frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals. National, regional and global mechanisms should be mutually complementary and reinforcing. Necessary steps will be taken to ensure the mutual accountability of least developed countries and their development partners for delivering on their commitments undertaken under the Doha Programme of Action.

290. National-level arrangements are particularly important, given that the Doha Programme of Action is owned and led by the least developed countries themselves. At the national level, each least developed country Government should develop an ambitious national implementation strategy regarding the Doha Programme of Action and integrate the provisions of the Programme of Action into its national policies and development and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and conduct regular country-led and country-driven reviews, with the full involvement of all key stakeholders. Existing country-level review mechanisms and report dissemination, including those for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, nationally determined contributions, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and the existing consultative mechanisms, should be broadened to cover the review of the Doha Programme of Action and extended to all least developed countries. National parliaments and other institutions can also support these processes.

291. We call upon the entities of the United Nations development system to actively support the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnership with the World Bank Group and the international financial and development institutions, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes and reporting at all levels. We also

call upon the entities of the United Nations development system to support the resident coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the Doha Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner.

292. We invite resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, as well as country-level representatives of the World Bank Group, IMF and other multilateral institutions, to continue to collaborate with and provide support to national follow-up and monitoring.

293. In line with the principles of development cooperation effectiveness, development partners should support agreed objectives and policies designed by least developed countries on the basis of the Doha Programme of Action that are integrated into existing national development and cooperation frameworks. They should monitor the delivery of their commitments and consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any.

294. At the regional level, the relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies should undertake biennial reviews of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in close coordination and cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations. Inclusive regional processes will draw on national reviews and contribute to follow up and review at the global level. The relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies should continue to ensure that the needs and challenges of least developed countries are addressed as part of their ongoing work.

295. At the global level, the implementation and monitoring mechanisms established after the Istanbul Programme of Action should be strengthened and improved with a view to ensuring timely and effective follow-up of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, including through better stocktaking of policies and measures at the national, regional and sectoral levels; improved substantive support for the implementation of the Programme of Action at the global level; systematic monitoring of relevant developments in other intergovernmental processes and action by the United Nations system organizations and inter-agency processes; and structured support for follow-up from the least developed countries themselves. The General Assembly should continue to monitor the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action on an annual basis under the specific item on its agenda. Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences, processes and frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

296. We invite the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the high-level political forum on sustainable development, to devote adequate time to discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing the least developed countries in order to enhance engagement and implement commitments.

297. The Economic and Social Council is invited to continue to include periodically an agenda item during its annual substantive session on the review and coordination of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action. Periodic reviews of progress made and constraints confronted by least developed countries should be conducted by the Council to allow for focused interaction. The Development Cooperation Forum should continue to review trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, including for least developed countries and graduated countries. These will be supported by reviews by the Council's functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums.

298. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should conduct annual reviews of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action.

299. We invite the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and other multilateral organizations, including the World Bank Group, IMF and other international financial institutions, as well as WTO, to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and to integrate it into their work programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with their relevant mandates. These organizations are invited to participate fully in reviews of the Doha Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

300. The Secretary-General is requested to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. The coordination mechanisms available, such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and the United Nations Development Group, should be broadly utilized and the Inter-agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries should be kept active in this regard.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

301. We welcome the work of the Inter-agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries, led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, invite CEB and the High-level Committee on Programmes to support the coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action on a system-wide basis, and also invite the Secretary-General, in his capacity as CEB Chair, to include the implementation of the Programme of Action in the agenda of the Board. We invite all relevant United Nations entities to collaborate under the Inter-agency Consultative Group to develop operational guidelines for their support to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

302. We invite the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to prepare a comprehensive road map for the accelerated implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, identifying specific roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, with a view to ensuring that the commitments in favour of least developed countries lead to concrete deliverables that would facilitate implementation of the Programme of Action and help least developed countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

303. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States should strengthen its functions to undertake the following:

(a) Assist the Secretary-General in the systematic and effective follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system, including through the use of data, with a view to facilitating the coordinated implementation of and coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action at the country, regional and global levels aligned with the 2030 Agenda;

(b) Assist in mobilizing international support and resources for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for least developed countries;

(c) Strengthen its awareness-raising and advocacy work in favour of least developed countries, in partnership with the relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with parliaments, civil society, the media, academia and foundations;

(d) Undertake research and analytical works to provide substantive support to least developed countries in group consultations and in their participation in other intergovernmental meetings and conferences, in order to facilitate science- and evidence-based decisions in favour of least developed countries, taking into account new and emerging challenges and opportunities; to support the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and CEB as they relate to least developed countries; and to foster debate and innovative thinking, promote consensus on ways forward and coordinate efforts to achieve the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action.

304. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will continue to be responsible for coordinated substantive support to the global review of the Doha Programme of Action, including through the following:

(a) Following up on action taken at the national level based on input from Governments, United Nations system agencies, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders;

(b) Monitoring sectoral policy developments at the intergovernmental processes of relevant international and regional organizations;

(c) Maintaining substantive contact with United Nations system organizations and other relevant international and regional organizations, as well as resident coordinators in least developed countries;

(d) Assisting the Secretary-General in his efforts in support of least developed countries;

(e) Supporting follow-up by least developed countries at the global and sectoral levels.

305. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will continue to monitor international policy developments of relevance to least developed countries, including the outcomes of major global conferences, and carry out relevant advocacy efforts aimed at the effective and timely implementation of the Doha Programme of Action.

306. We note the network of national focal points of least developed countries established by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the convening of meetings of the national focal points on a regular basis. We also note that the national focal points designated by the least developed countries are heavily involved in the localization of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as their national implementation, monitoring, review and reporting of the Programme of Action. We invite the Office of the High Representative to further strengthen the network of national focal points of least developed countries and convene annual meetings of the focal points to share experiences and best practices on mainstreaming the Doha Programme of Action and Sustainable Development Goals into national development processes, as well as their implementation and follow-up; network among peers; and better understand existing means of implementation, including viable financing and business models.

307. With a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the functions of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and strengthening its capabilities and effectiveness to support the least developed countries, as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations system support provided to least developed countries, we request the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with Member States and the relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system, and to submit it with recommendations to the General Assembly for its consideration at its seventy-seventh session.

308. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue to address the challenges faced by least developed countries through the conduct of intergovernmental consensus-building, especially through the Trade and Development Board, and to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, including through its technical assistance to least developed countries. The institutional capacity of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the research and analysis of least developed country issues should be maintained to this end.

309. The General Assembly is invited to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in 2026. The Assembly, towards the end of the decade, is also invited to consider holding, in 2031, a sixth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in order to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of Programme of Action and to decide on subsequent action.

RESOLUTION 76/259

Adopted at the 67th plenary meeting, on 8 April 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.48](#) and [A/76/L.48/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen

76/259. 2022 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Qatar

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [75/18](#) of 1 December 2020, in which it reaffirmed that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognized the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and girls and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to physical and mental health, education and social inclusion objectives,

Taking note of the revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, as proclaimed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

thirty-eighth session, in November 2015,⁵⁸ as well as the Declaration of Berlin and the Kazan Action Plan adopted at the fifth and sixth International Conferences of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport, held, respectively, in Berlin in May 2013 and in Kazan, Russian Federation, in July 2017,

Recognizing that major international sport events should be organized in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, international cooperation, friendship and tolerance, and without discrimination of any kind, and that the unifying and conciliative nature of such events should be respected,

Recognizing also that sport events can provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached through conventional health delivery,

Noting that sport has an important role to play in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of sport in promoting education, sustainable development, peace, gender equality, cooperation, solidarity, fairness, social inclusion and health at the local, regional and international levels, and noting that, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵⁹ sports can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁰ which recognizes the right of the child to engage in play and recreational activities, and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled “A world fit for children”,⁶¹ which stresses the promotion of physical, mental and emotional health through play and sports,

Acknowledging the use of mass sports events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives,

Noting that sport is a potential tool for raising public awareness of climate change through high-profile events, athletes and teams,

Encouraging Member States involved in delivering mega sport events to respect applicable laws and international principles, including the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,⁶²

1. *Emphasizes* that sport has an important role to play in the promotion of peace and development, respect for human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, in particular football, given its universal popularity;

2. *Welcomes* the unique dimension of the 2022 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Qatar, which marks the first time that the World Cup will be held in the Middle East;

3. *Also welcomes* Qatar for the hosting of the 2022 World Cup;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to support sport and its use as a tool to promote peace and development, including through the continued contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals⁶³ and dialogue among civilizations;

5. *Supports* the launch of “Healthy 2022 World Cup – Creating Legacy for Sport and Health”, a multi-year collaboration among the International Federation of Association Football, the World Health Organization and Qatar, which aims to make the 2022 World Cup a beacon for the promotion of healthy lives, physical and mental health and psychosocial well-being;

6. *Encourages* the relevant authorities to exert every effort to ensure that the 2022 World Cup will leave a lasting legacy for peace and development in the Middle East;

⁵⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Session, Paris, 3–18 November 2015*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 43.

⁵⁹ Resolution 60/1.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶¹ Resolution S-27/2, annex.

⁶² A/HRC/17/31, annex.

⁶³ See resolution 70/1.

7. *Also encourages* the relevant authorities to ensure a sustainable legacy for the hosting communities, in particular with regard to financial cost, environmental and social impact, and post-event use of the infrastructure, as well as participation and engagement in sport and physical activity.

RESOLUTION 76/262

Adopted at the 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.52](#) and [A/76/L.52/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, State of Palestine

76/262. Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its authority under Article 10 of the Charter,

Recalling also Article 12 of the Charter,

Recalling further Article 24 (1) of the Charter, which provides that, in order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agreed that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf,

Recalling Article 27 of the Charter on voting in the Security Council,

Recalling also the provisions of the Charter relating to the powers and functions of the General Assembly in matters pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling further that the International Court of Justice has observed the competence of the General Assembly on questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Bearing in mind its decision 62/557 of 15 September 2008, and noting that the present resolution and its provisions are without prejudice to the intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform,

1. *Decides* that the President of the General Assembly shall convene a formal meeting of the General Assembly within 10 working days of the casting of a veto by one or more permanent members of the Security Council, to hold a debate on the situation as to which the veto was cast, provided that the Assembly does not meet in an emergency special session on the same situation;

2. *Also decides*, on an exceptional basis, to accord precedence in the list of speakers to the permanent member or permanent members of the Security Council having cast a veto;

3. *Invites* the Security Council, in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations, to submit a special report on the use of the veto in question to the General Assembly at least 72 hours before the relevant discussion in the Assembly;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session an item entitled “Use of the veto”, and that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly for consideration in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. *Also decides* that, should a veto be cast by one or more permanent members of the Security Council during the remainder of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly, the President of the General Assembly shall convene a formal meeting of the Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution, under the agenda item entitled “Strengthening of the United Nations system”.

RESOLUTION 76/264

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 23 May 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.55](#) and [A/76/L.55/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen

76/264. State of global food insecurity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [76/222](#) of 17 December 2021 on agriculture development, food security and nutrition, [76/166](#) of 16 December 2021 on the right to food, [70/259](#) of 1 April 2016, entitled “United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)”, [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017, entitled “United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028)”, and [76/124](#) of 10 December 2021 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, Commission on Population and Development resolution 2021/1 of 23 April 2021 on population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development⁶⁴ and Security Council resolution [2417 \(2018\)](#) of 24 May 2018,

Expressing deep concern over the current state of global food insecurity, with 811 million people affected by hunger in 2020, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world, especially in developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries,

Noting the unprecedented surge in international food commodity prices which, according to the Food Price Index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, reached their highest peak in March 2022 since its inception in 1990, in particular the rise in global prices of vegetable oil and grain, including wheat, further affecting people in vulnerable situations,

Noting also the rise in fertilizer prices and the shortages caused by supply chain disruptions, affecting crop yields and threatening future agricultural productivity and production, especially of wheat, maize, millet, rice, sunflower oil and essential food,

Expressing concern that the rise in food prices is reversing years of progress in reducing hunger and further undermining the efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2,⁶⁵ exacerbating inequalities, especially between rural and urban areas, and disproportionately affecting the poor, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons and children, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

Expressing its deep concern that, while women contribute more than 50 per cent of the food produced worldwide, they also account for 70 per cent of the world's hungry, that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition,

Noting the continued crisis in supply chains and the disruptions to transport and shipping, contributing to a surge in shipping and transport costs, particularly affecting developing countries,

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 5 (E/2021/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁶⁵ See resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Noting also the rise in energy and fuel prices, which is increasing food commodity prices, narrowing fiscal space at a time when the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing debt vulnerabilities and exposed fragilities in the global financial architecture, with many developing countries at high risk of or already in debt distress,

Deeply concerned, in this regard, that 60 per cent of least developed countries and other low-income countries are now assessed to be at high risk of or already in debt distress, while around a quarter of middle-income countries remain at high risk,

Noting with concern that droughts and other adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent and extreme weather events, are among the key factors contributing to a reversal in the long-term progress in fighting global hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, making the prospect of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030 more difficult,

Recognizing that armed conflict impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, livestock grazing areas and fishing grounds or destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems and markets, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power, or decreased access to supplies that are necessary for food preparation, including water and fuel,

Deeply concerned that food insecurity could aggravate social and civil unrest and instability,

Expressing deep concern about the impact of the food security crisis on the assistance provided by United Nations humanitarian agencies, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Welcoming the call for urgent coordinated action on food security made on 13 April 2022 by the heads of the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, the World Food Programme and the World Trade Organization,

Noting the outcomes of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit convened by the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger,

Determined to address the global food security crisis on the basis of unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, and recognizing the fundamental role of the United Nations system in catalysing and coordinating a comprehensive global response, under the leadership of the Secretary-General,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to urgently support countries affected by the food security crisis through coordinated actions, including the provision of emergency food supplies, food programmes, financial support, and increased and diversified agricultural production, and to promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization;

2. *Also calls upon* the international community, including the Group of Seven and the Group of 20, to place global food security at the top of their agendas and to support multilateral efforts in finding affordable solutions to the crisis;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative by the Secretary-General to establish a Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, with a Steering Committee chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, and takes note with appreciation of the analysis and recommendations contained in the first report of the Group on the three-dimensional crisis;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to keep food and agriculture supply chains functioning, including capacity for seeding, protecting standing crops, rearing livestock, infrastructure for processing food, and all logistical systems, ensure the continued trade in and movement of food and livestock, products and inputs essential for agricultural and food production to markets, minimize food loss and waste, support workers and farmers, including women farmers, in agriculture and food supply chains to continue their essential work, including cross-border, in a safe manner, mobilize and allocate adequate resources and enhance sustainable infrastructure and institutional capacities for an accelerated implementation of sustainable agriculture and food systems, provide continued access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food, and provide adequate social safety nets and assistance to minimize the negative effects of loss of livelihoods and increasing food prices on food insecurity and

malnutrition, and underlines that this is exacerbating existing high levels of acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs;

5. *Urges* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to cooperate in the area of science, research, technology and innovation, including traditional knowledge, to bring sustainable practices to everyone, including women, youth, the poor, people in vulnerable situations, smallholder family farmers and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises; leverage the role of digitization and artificial intelligence in supporting sustainable agriculture, which can help to improve the overall harvest quality and accuracy; and strengthen agroecological and other innovative approaches to sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to remain committed to keeping a strong focus on the sustainable transformation of the global agrifood system, aiming for a global system that can deliver sufficient, safe, affordable, nutritious food and healthy diets for all people and provide employment and income, particularly in rural areas, while at the same time fully respecting planetary boundaries in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁶ the Paris Agreement,⁶⁷ the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁶⁸ and the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁹ and its upcoming post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to support farmers, including small-scale and family farmers, with technical means and assistance that enable them to produce their crops and livestock sustainably to generate income, promote social equity and eradicate poverty, including rural poverty, and protect the environment;

8. *Urges* Member States and other relevant stakeholders to refrain from hoarding food and commodities, including but not limited to wheat, maize, millet, rice, sunflower oil and fertilizers;

9. *Stresses* the need to keep trade channels and markets open for the movement of food, fuel, fertilizer and other agricultural inputs and outputs, and notes the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism;

10. *Recognizes* the critical role of the private sector in support of sustainable food systems and the positive contribution and improved quality of multi-stakeholder partnerships as a means to engage all key actors, and stresses the need for further efforts to strengthen strategic partnerships with the private sector;

11. *Stresses* the need to keep fuel prices affordable to limit the volatility of essential food prices, and calls upon countries not to hoard energy commodities, which causes shortages and price increases, and notes the importance of increasing energy efficiency and upscaling renewable energy policies and practices;

12. *Calls upon* the international financial institutions to find urgent, affordable and timely solutions to support developing countries, in particular those highly indebted, in responding to the food security crisis, through, but not limited to, facilitating, as appropriate, access to debt relief, concessional finance and grants;

13. *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 other relevant stakeholders to contribute further to the Central Emergency Response Fund;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to heed the urgent United Nations humanitarian appeal to assist countries facing armed conflict, drought, starvation and famine with emergency aid and urgent funding;

15. *Encourages* Member States to support national pathways and action areas emanating from the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit convened by the Secretary-General to help to accelerate action to promote sustainable agriculture and food systems;

⁶⁶ Resolution 70/1.

⁶⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

16. *Calls for* ensuring affordable access to foodstuff purchased by United Nations agencies, in particular the World Food Programme;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report periodically to Member States on new developments in the global food security situation and to present further options for actions to be considered by the membership, at the national, regional and global levels, including through the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, to alleviate and reduce the growing levels of food insecurity, especially those affecting developing countries;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to brief the General Assembly on a regular basis on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 76/265

Adopted at the 74th plenary meeting, on 23 May 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.56](#) and [A/76/L.56/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Indonesia, Madagascar, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uganda

76/265. World Seagrass Day

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which supports and complements the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has as its goal the achievement of sustainable development in its three dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment and promoting social inclusion,

Reaffirming further its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, as well as paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Reaffirming the vital function of seagrasses in stabilizing the sea bottom, providing ecosystem support through food, shelter and essential nursery areas for commercial and recreational fish species, turtles, dugongs, manatees and a number of invertebrates living in seagrass communities, enhancing water quality and preventing coastal erosion,

Recalling the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, 2021–2030, and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030),

Recalling also the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 17 to 29 November 2018, and its decision 14/8 of 29 November 2018,⁷⁰ which suggests steps for enhancing and supporting the mainstreaming of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures across sectors, including, among others, to identify, map and prioritize areas important for essential ecosystem functions and services, including ecosystems that are important for food, for climate change mitigation and adaptation, for water availability, for poverty alleviation and for disaster risk reduction,

Welcoming the convening of the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in Kunming, China, from 11 to 15 October 2021, under the theme proposed by

⁷⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, document CBD/COP/14/14, sect. I.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

the host “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on earth”, and looking forward to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, which will convene in Kunming in 2022, to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework that is intended to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the urgent need to raise awareness at all levels and to promote and facilitate actions for the conservation of seagrasses in order to contribute to their health and development, bearing in mind that enhancing ecosystem services and functions is important for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Taking note of the 2020 report of the United Nations Environment Programme entitled *Out of the Blue: The Value of Seagrasses to the Environment and to People* and the recommendations for seagrass conservation contained therein,

Recognizing with concern that the adverse impacts of climate change are a threat to marine biodiversity and ecosystem health, and recognizing that the conservation of seagrasses positively contributes to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction while supporting food security, human well-being and livelihoods,

Recognizing the carbon sequestration and storage potential of seagrass ecosystems, as a critical component of marine ecosystems, and that adopting measures to protect them can help to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷¹ and the Paris Agreement,⁷²

Recognizing also that seagrasses, as a part of the marine ecosystem, provide powerful nature-based solutions to tackle climate change impacts and store up to 18 per cent of the world’s oceanic carbon,

Acknowledging that only 26 per cent of recorded seagrass meadows fall within marine protected areas,

Noting with concern that seagrasses have been declining globally since the 1930s, with the most recent census estimating that 7 per cent of this key marine habitat is being lost worldwide per year, which is equivalent to a football field of seagrass lost every 30 minutes,

Further noting with concern that 21 per cent of seagrass species are categorized as Near Threatened, Vulnerable and Endangered Species under the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species,

Noting that the combined pressures of coastal development, pollution, including land-based run-off, climate change, dredging and unregulated fishing and boating activities are key drivers of the degradation of seagrasses and their associated ecosystems,

Emphasizing the urgent need to address the key cumulative drivers of seagrass degradation through integrated policies and cross-sectoral management measures,

Recognizing that seagrass-associated small-scale fisheries and local sustainable fisheries contribute to the economic empowerment and financial inclusion of local communities, especially women living in coastal areas,

Taking into account the fact that seagrass ecosystems have a greater capacity to sequester carbon than terrestrial ecosystems,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 1 March as World Seagrass Day, to be observed annually;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations systems, other international and regional organizations and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, as well as academic institutions, the private sector, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to observe World Seagrass Day, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with global and national priorities, through education and activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of seagrasses as a core component of marine biodiversity, the threats that they face and their contribution to sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation;
3. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to give due consideration to enhancing international cooperation in support of the effort to conserve seagrasses, given their vital function in supporting and maintaining ecosystem services and functions;

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁷² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

4. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate the observance of World Seagrass Day, mindful of the provisions contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#);

5. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 76/266

Adopted at the 76th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.58](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/266. Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum

The General Assembly

Endorses the Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum, adopted by the Forum, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 17 to 20 May 2022 at the first International Migration Review Forum, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, determined to enhance cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions, to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,⁷³ including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷⁴ and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, have adopted the following Progress Declaration.

Introduction

2. We reaffirm the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration, and recall General Assembly resolution [73/195](#) of 19 December 2018, by which it endorsed the Global Compact, as well as General Assembly resolution [73/326](#) of 19 July 2019 on the format and organizational aspects of the international migration review forums.

3. We also reaffirm that the Global Compact is based on a set of cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles: people-centred, international cooperation, national sovereignty, rule of law and due process, sustainable development, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, whole-of-government approach and whole-of-society approach.

4. We are determined to fulfil the objectives and commitments outlined in the Global Compact, in line with its 360-degree vision, guiding principles and comprehensive approach, by facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration, promoting the contributions of migrants at all skills levels to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, and reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration.

5. We acknowledge our shared responsibilities to one another as Member States of the United Nations to respect each other's needs and concerns over migration, and we recognize that all migrants, regardless of their migration status, are human rights holders, and reaffirm the need to protect their safety and dignity, and the overarching obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their

⁷³ Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

⁷⁴ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

migration status, without any kind of discrimination, while promoting the security, well-being and prosperity of all our communities.

6. We reaffirm the importance of international cooperation to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, including through the implementation of planned and well-governed migration policies in line with international law.

7. We recognize the positive role and contributions of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, including by enriching societies through human, socioeconomic and cultural capacities.

8. We commend the positive role and contributions of millions of migrants in responding to and recovering from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including as essential workers, and remain deeply concerned that the pandemic has had a severe and disproportionate impact on migrants, including through increased COVID-19 exposure, discrimination, violence, job losses, wage theft, protracted family separation, and restricted or lack of access to health-care services and other basic services, including vaccines, social protection, education and child services, and being subjected to unsafe and undignified returns.

9. We recognize that as many as 281 million people were international migrants in 2020 globally, of whom 48 per cent were women and girls and 15 per cent were under the age of 20, and that remittances are a critical source of support for families and communities, with migrants having transferred over 751 billion United States dollars in remittances in 2021 to their countries of origin.

10. We recognize the value and dignity of the labour of all migrant workers in all sectors, emphasizing the importance of promoting fair labour conditions and decent work and upholding international labour standards, and, in this regard, we also recognize the work of women migrant workers, including in paid and unpaid care work, domestic work and the informal economy, and emphasize the need to ensure that they are legally protected against violence, harassment and exploitation.

11. We are concerned that a growing number of migrant children, including those who are unaccompanied or separated from their parents or primary caregivers, are particularly vulnerable along their migration journey, and reaffirm our commitment to protecting the rights of the child and upholding the principle of the best interests of the child.

12. We are concerned about the impact of financial and economic crises, poverty, health emergencies and food insecurity on international migration and migrants, as well as sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, floods, water scarcity and sea level rise, taking into account the potential implications for migration and migrants.

13. We recognize the importance of creating conducive political, economic, social and environmental conditions for people to lead peaceful, productive and sustainable lives in their own country and to fulfil their personal aspirations, and, in this regard, declare our profound solidarity with and support for migrants caught up in situations of crisis in countries of transit and destination.

14. We reaffirm our collective responsibility to preserve the lives of all migrants and take action to prevent loss of migrant lives and, in this context, remain deeply concerned that thousands of migrants continue to die or go missing each year along perilous routes on land and at sea, in transit and destination countries, with reports of more than 8,436 migrants having lost their lives and 5,534 migrants having gone missing in transit globally from 2019 to 2021.

15. We condemn acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and diasporas and the negative stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief.

16. We are concerned about the risks, including for migrants, associated with irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and crimes against migrants, which continue to pose significant threats to the lives and well-being of migrants, and which require a concerted international assessment and response and strengthened multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination.

17. We take note with appreciation of the regional reviews of the implementation of the Global Compact and the reviews of progress at the national level, including, on a voluntary basis, the elaboration and use of national implementation plans and the mainstreaming of the Global Compact in plans and legislation, drawing on contributions

from and the meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders, including migrants, as well as parliaments and local governments, in line with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

18. We recognize the work of the Global Compact Champion countries and the Friends of Migration group, including their initiative to share insights, lessons learned and promising practices in support of the implementation of the Global Compact, such as the Rabat Declaration adopted during the first ministerial meeting of the Champion countries on 25 March 2022.

19. We take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 27 December 2021 on the implementation of the Global Compact,⁷⁵ and its guidance for the deliberations during the Forum, including policy priorities for consideration by the Forum.

20. We recognize the work of the United Nations Network on Migration in support of the implementation of the Global Compact, including the establishment of the capacity-building mechanism, which comprises the migration multi-partner trust fund and the Migration Network Hub.

Progress, challenges and gaps in the implementation of the Global Compact

21. We recognize the many efforts and the progress made and the good practices that have emerged in implementing the Global Compact and in realizing our collective goal of advancing safe, orderly and regular migration, and in the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, by national and local governments, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, migrants, diasporas, civil society, local communities, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media, humanitarian actors, volunteers and other relevant stakeholders.

22. We are concerned that progress achieved in facilitating and harnessing the benefits of safe, orderly and regular migration is slow and uneven in many areas and that the COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped many aspects of international migration and negatively impacted progress, and created new, and exacerbated existing situations of vulnerability for migrants. Greater efforts are needed by Member States to develop ambitious national responses for the implementation of the Global Compact. We recognize that challenges and gaps in the implementation of the Global Compact exist and may be due, in part, to limited resources and national capacities, as well as insufficient coordination within and between Governments, and with relevant stakeholders.

23. We recall that in General Assembly resolution [73/326](#), Member States decided to cover all 23 objectives of the Global Compact in four round tables during the Forum.

Round table 1 (objectives 2, 5, 6, 12 and 18)⁷⁶

24. Progress has been made in mainstreaming international migration into development plans and sectoral policies at the local, national, regional and global levels, as well as in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and policies. Progress has also been achieved in the conclusion of bilateral and regional labour migration agreements, efforts to simplify administrative procedures related to migration and actions to prevent and reduce situations of vulnerability faced by migrants, in particular those in an irregular situation, including by facilitating their access to regular status, the formal economy, the labour market and basic services in line with national legislation. However, the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration remains limited in many cases.

25. Progress has been made by Member States, the private sector and other stakeholders in promoting fair and ethical recruitment and decent work for migrant workers, international labour standards, ensuring respect for and protection and fulfilment of human rights, and reducing or banning recruitment fees and strengthening labour inspection capacities. The use of digital technologies during the pandemic has increased, which contributed to the effectiveness and transparency of migration procedures, while also raising concerns about the digital divide for many migrants as well as challenges related to upholding migrants' right to privacy and the protection of personal data.

⁷⁵ [A/76/642](#).

⁷⁶ Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin; objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration; objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work; objective 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral; objective 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences.

26. Progress has been achieved in facilitating recognition of academic and vocational qualifications and skills of migrant workers and returning migrants.

27. The adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters are among the drivers of migration, which are influenced by economic, social, political and demographic contexts. Efforts to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change have been insufficient, including in climate finance, as acknowledged by the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and as part of the Glasgow Climate Pact. The responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and the negative impact of climate change and systemic shocks have laid bare the gaps that remain in anticipating, preparing for and responding to events that might trigger large movements of migrants.

28. The lack of mutual recognition of skills and qualifications of migrants limits their potential, the benefits they can gain from their labour as well as their contributions to sustainable development, and leaves migrants vulnerable to exploitation. Many migrant workers, especially women migrant workers, continue to face precarious working conditions, wage theft, labour exploitation, reduced wages, discriminatory dismissals, withholding of benefits, forced unpaid leave and protracted separation from their families, which have been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. In many cases, migration procedures lack predictability and allow for high levels of undue discretionary action, undermining the rule of law and due process.

29. The lack of access to quality education and economic opportunities, and inadequate investment as well as underdevelopment are among the key drivers that compel young people to leave their countries of origin in search of better opportunities. Therefore, it remains crucial to promote sustainable development, generate employment, bridge the digital divides and empower youth to fully participate in their societies.

Round table 2 (objectives 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 21)⁷⁷

30. Stakeholders have developed guidance for the development of transnational search mechanisms, promoting cross-border operational cooperation and information-sharing, and the establishment of other internationally coordinated efforts on missing migrants. Observatories have been established to collect migration data, and progress has been achieved in curbing the incidence of smuggling of migrants and in improving the capacity of Member States to identify networks of migrant smugglers and their organizers, and in identifying and responding to the needs of migrants in this regard.

31. There are increasing efforts by Member States to foster cross-border collaboration for the prevention of trafficking in persons, the investigation and prosecution of human traffickers, and to provide assistance and safe access to services to victims of trafficking in persons. Efforts are being made to modernize border-crossing points, including by simplifying procedures and upgrading infrastructure and equipment, to reduce immigration detention, including by implementing non-custodial alternatives to detention in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some Member States have taken steps to end child immigration detention, advancing efforts to protect and respect the best interests of the child. In response to the challenges posed by the pandemic, some Member States temporarily suspended forced returns and expanded assistance to returning migrants. Some Member States have supported reintegration and recognized the opportunity to leverage the skills and knowledge acquired by returning nationals. Nevertheless, challenges remain in all of these areas.

32. Progress has been made in issuing migrants, including unaccompanied and separated children, with adequate documentation and civil registry documents. However, challenges remain regarding international cooperation on identification of nationals and issuance of travel documents, as many Member States still lack robust civil registration systems or the capacity to issue identity and travel documents. Migrants continue to face risks throughout the migration journey, owing to a lack of proof of legal identity, insufficient access to information or lack of predictability in migration procedures. Some policies, practices and conditions associated with immigration detention, including

⁷⁷ Objective 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation; objective 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants; objective 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants; objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration; objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner; objective 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives; objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration.

arbitrary deprivation of liberty, overcrowding and poor access to basic services have affected the physical and mental health and well-being of migrants, as well as child development.

33. Migrants continue to struggle to access and receive humanitarian assistance, including search and rescue efforts and medical care, which creates and exacerbates situations of vulnerability. Limited progress has been made in distinguishing the activities of smuggling networks from the provision of assistance of an exclusively humanitarian nature for migrants along perilous routes and in other situations where their life or safety is in danger. In many cases, the provision of such assistance has been considered unlawful.

34. Travel restrictions imposed by countries of origin, transit and destination as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic have created and exacerbated situations of vulnerability faced by migrants, and challenges for return and readmission, in many cases, including through insufficient efforts to manage national borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner that respects obligations under international law. In some cases, Member States have forcibly returned migrants with insufficient regard for health risks or due process and procedural safeguards, including the best interests of the child. Travel and other restrictions, including border closures and lockdowns, as well as capacity limitations, constrained the return and readmission of migrants who wished to return.

35. Safe and dignified return, readmission and sustainable reintegration in full compliance with international human rights law have proven to be difficult and complex in many cases. Conditions for more predictable travel have deteriorated during the COVID-19 pandemic. Limited progress has been made in enhancing bilateral and international cooperation to determine clear and mutually agreed procedures that uphold procedural safeguards and guarantee individual assessments and legal certainty.

36. Poverty, inequalities, economic exclusion and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, which have increased during the pandemic, are among the key risk factors of trafficking in persons, especially for women, children and young people. The COVID-19 pandemic has complicated access to, and the provision of, support to victims of trafficking in persons. In some instances, public health considerations were used to justify detention or unlawful deportation. Member States also faced practical challenges in ensuring alternatives to detention with full respect for human rights, particularly with regard to providing adequate living conditions and access to gender-responsive and people-centred services for migrants.

Round table 3 (objectives 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22)⁷⁸

37. In some cases, consular support has been strengthened through “one-stop-shop” virtual mechanisms, regional and subregional coordination and consular cooperation. The COVID-19 pandemic has also given rise to strengthened consular cooperation between States to protect their nationals and to assist them, including in the safe, voluntary and dignified return of migrants. Efforts have also been made in building the capacity of consular services. Several consular services implemented virtual service delivery to improve accessibility in the context of reduced in-person service.

38. Efforts to provide equal and safe access to affordable basic services, including access to health-care services and vaccines, to all migrants, regardless of their migration status, as well as efforts to provide all migrants with access to unemployment benefits and adequate social protection, without risk of arrest, detention and deportation in the context of international migration, have been essential in the effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular at the local level.

39. Progress was also made in promoting inclusion and social cohesion, including through language training and improved access to professional training, employment, education, and social inclusion and protection measures, as well as through community awareness campaigns, based on equality, non-discrimination and ways to promote mutual respect for the cultures, traditions and customs of communities of destination and of migrants, including acceptance of diversity.

⁷⁸ Objective 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle; objective 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants; objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion; objective 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries; objective 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants; objective 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits.

40. Progress was achieved in the provision of health-care services, including mental health services, and psychosocial support and assistance to those impacted by the pandemic, including through efforts of diaspora networks and communities that set up humanitarian initiatives and digital platforms. Progress was also made in the recognition of the human, cultural, social and economic capital that diasporas bring, as well as their engagement and remittances in national development strategies, and in programmes to improve the financial inclusion and literacy of migrant workers and their families.

41. At the same time, many migrants and their families struggle to gain safe access to basic services, such as health-care services, despite being disproportionately exposed to COVID-19 owing to their living conditions and their employment in essential jobs. Migrants were often not systematically covered by COVID-19 testing, treatment and vaccination policies and programmes as well as pandemic-related socioeconomic support and recovery measures, despite their loss of jobs and income. Safe access to basic services, social protection or recovery assistance often remained limited to migrants with a regular status, while migrants with irregular status remained in a situation of vulnerability.

42. Many countries declared remittances to be essential services and eased regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic, facilitated greater digitalization, offered incentives and abolished or waived transaction fees. However, the cost of transferring remittances remained at 6.3 per cent during the third quarter of 2021.

43. In addition to remittances remaining resilient, the pandemic has offered lessons to improve the remittance market, including by expanding the use of digital channels, promoting innovation, competition and transparency, reducing transaction costs and increasing digital and financial inclusion. However, there is an uneven distribution across Member States of digital remittance channels, which depend on sound infrastructure and on digital and financial inclusion. Many migrants, in particular migrant women, lack access to financial services and mobile-enabled data, even though they often rely on receiving remittances to support themselves and their families.

44. Despite the fact that some Member States concluded and implemented bilateral and multilateral agreements to foster the portability of social security entitlements, coverage and portability of such entitlements remain limited owing to exclusion, barriers to eligibility, lack of implementation of existing frameworks and limited cross-border cooperation.

Round table 4 (objectives 1, 3, 7, 17 and 23)⁷⁹

45. Progress has been made in improving the collection and use of disaggregated migration data, including through the establishment of migration data and knowledge centres and observatories, such as the African Migration Observatory,⁸⁰ as well as the promotion of bilateral and regional exchanges and initiatives on migration data.

46. During the pandemic, many Member States, including local governments, as well as civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders launched awareness-raising initiatives and translated COVID-19-related information into multiple languages to help to improve migrants' access to information and health-care services.

47. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, some Member States have taken action to reduce situations of vulnerability for migrants, including by providing them, regardless of their migration status, with access to COVID-19-related and other health-care services and vaccinations, by extending visa and residence permits to avoid migrants falling into an irregular status, by halting forced returns and by establishing cross-border coordination mechanisms. Many Member States and relevant stakeholders, including diaspora communities, have taken steps to combat discrimination, racism, violence, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants by sharing examples of migrants and communities working together to make the places where they live and work more inclusive. Many Member States and stakeholders cooperated in relation to implementing the Global Compact, including by developing and strengthening bilateral, subregional, regional, interregional and global dialogues and initiatives, such as bilateral labour migration agreements and regional migration observatories.

⁷⁹ Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies; objective 3: Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration; objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration; objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration; objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

⁸⁰ The African Migration Observatory is an organ of the African Union established pursuant to decision Assembly/AU/Dec.695 (XXXI) of the Assembly of the African Union.

48. Gaps in data collection and analysis persist, in many cases, owing to outdated, incompatible or inadequate sources and systems for high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable data collection and disaggregation by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, as well as limited digital capacity. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated challenges in data collection, in particular with regard to the 2020 round of population censuses, which are a key source of migration data.

49. Systematic instances of intolerance, xenophobia, racism and all other multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as well as instances of racial, ethnic and religious profiling of migrants, misinformation and stigma against migrants, especially Asians and people of Asian descent, as well as Africans and people of African descent, and persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities remain widespread, including misleading narratives that generate negative perceptions of migrants, falsely associate migrants and diasporas with disease or criminal activities, heighten anti-immigrant sentiments and promote violence against migrants.

50. The funding of the migration multi-partner trust fund has been insufficient to meet the strong demand from Member States and stakeholders to support the implementation of the Global Compact.

Recommended actions to accelerate the implementation of the Global Compact and to strengthen international cooperation on international migration

51. We commit to building on promising practices to harness the benefits of safe, orderly and regular migration, including those that emerged in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to providing all migrants with safe access to basic services, regardless of their migration status, as well as continuity of care, COVID-19 vaccinations, testing and treatment in line with universal health coverage, to ensure that no one is left behind in achieving the 2030 Agenda. In this context, we commit to promoting the meaningful participation of migrants in policy discussions on issues affecting them, including in the COVID-19 response and recovery.

52. Building on the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic and realizing that there is a need to prepare for future health emergencies, we aim to integrate promising practices, consistent with the Global Compact and its guiding principles, into migration policies. In this regard, we commit to accelerating efforts, at all levels, to integrate public health considerations into migration policies and incorporating the health needs of migrants in national and local health-care services, policies and plans, in ways which are transparent, equitable, non-discriminatory, people-centred, gender-responsive, child-sensitive and disability-responsive, and which leave no one behind.

53. Recognizing that migrants are integral to our societies, we commit to promoting their meaningful contribution to policy development, delivery and reviews, and recommit to fostering inclusive and cohesive societies, by strengthening the provision of information, support and services, which contribute to migrants' integration.

54. We commit to eliminating all forms of discrimination, including racism, systemic racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, hate crimes targeting migrants and diasporas as well as negative stereotyping and misleading narratives that generate negative perceptions on migration and migrants, including by reviewing, developing and implementing relevant legislation, policies and practices and promoting evidence-based public discourse, inter alia in partnership with local authorities, migrants, diaspora communities and the media, bearing in mind the role of migrants as agents of sustainable development and as rights holders. We also commit to protecting freedom of expression in accordance with international law, recognizing that an open and free debate contributes to a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of migration.

55. We commit to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including those of women and children, regardless of their migration status, and to addressing international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and ensuring that their legislation and migration policies and practices are non-discriminatory and consistent with their applicable international human rights obligations, in order to avoid approaches that might create or aggravate situations of vulnerability for migrants.

56. We commit to developing national gender-responsive and child-sensitive migration policies and legislation in line with relevant obligations under international law to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrant women and children, in particular girls, regardless of their migration status. In this regard, we stress the importance of ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the formulation and implementation of migration policies, while recognizing their independence, agency and leadership.

57. We commit to respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of all migrant children, regardless of their migration status, including unaccompanied or separated migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions concerning children in our legislation, policies and practices, including those related to integration, return and family reunification. We will consider, through appropriate mechanisms, progress and challenges in working to end the practice of child detention in the context of international migration.

58. We will enhance international cooperation, especially by actions that accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, with the aim of eliminating the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods and fulfilling their personal aspirations, and so compel them to leave their country of origin.

59. We will strengthen our efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, including in response to demographic and labour market realities, and for migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as those affected by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, including by working coherently across all relevant multilateral forums, concluding labour mobility agreements, optimizing education opportunities, facilitating access to procedures for family reunification through appropriate measures that promote the realization of the right to family life and the best interests of the child, and regularizing migrants in an irregular situation, in line with national laws. In this regard, we commit to providing migrants with access to information pertaining to their rights and obligations during all stages of migration, including information on fair and ethical recruitment, skills, qualifications, entry and exit requirements, living and working conditions, wages and benefits, and access to justice and services, among others.

60. We commit to strengthening our efforts to take legislative or other measures to prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons, including forced labour, in the context of international migration, including by intensifying bilateral, regional and international cooperation to investigate, prosecute and penalize trafficking in persons. We further commit to ensuring the effective identification, protection of and assistance to migrants who have become victims of trafficking in persons, not conditional upon cooperation with the authorities against suspected traffickers, including by providing access to gender-responsive and child-sensitive measures for their physical, psychological and social recovery and reintegration, facilitating access to justice, and avoiding the criminalization of migrants who are victims of trafficking in persons for trafficking-related offences.

61. We commit to intensifying joint efforts, including through international cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, in full respect for human rights, by protecting the lives and human rights of migrants, ensuring safe and effective access to justice for migrant victims of crime and ensuring that migrants do not become liable to criminal prosecution for the fact of having been the object of smuggling, notwithstanding potential prosecution for other violations of national law, as well as by combating the criminal activity and ending the impunity of smuggling networks, which put the lives of migrants at risk, and by enhancing pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration.

62. We commit to strengthening our efforts to cooperate for safe and dignified return and to guaranteeing due process, individual assessment and effective remedy, including by upholding the prohibition of collective expulsion in accordance with our obligations under international human rights law, and to ensuring that our nationals are duly received and readmitted, in full respect for the human right to return to one's own country and the obligation of States to readmit their own nationals, and we will accelerate our efforts so that returning migrants are assisted in their sustainable reintegration process through effective partnerships.

63. We commit to enhancing cooperation to address violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harassment against women migrant workers in line with our obligations under international law and relevant labour standards, and to eliminate situations of vulnerability for women migrant workers by promoting decent work, such as minimum wage policies, by facilitating safe and effective access to justice, and by protecting and supporting victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including harassment.

64. Recognizing the foundational role of proof of legal identity in fulfilling the objectives of the Global Compact, such as enhancing access to regular pathways, preventing and reducing statelessness and facilitating safe and dignified return, as well as sustainable reintegration, we commit to accelerating efforts to ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation and that our nationals have non-discriminatory access to proof of nationality and other relevant documents, including by strengthening identification procedures and documentation

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

systems, including through digitalization efforts, as well as consular capacities and cooperation, including through technical assistance and bilateral or regional agreements.

65. We aim to develop and implement transparent, safe and predictable arrival procedures on land and at sea for all migrants, including procedures for rescued people, promoting responsibility-sharing in providing a place of safety, in accordance with international law obligations at borders and along migratory routes, and to develop and implement procedures and agreements on search and rescue of migrants, with the primary objective of protecting migrants' right to life, that uphold the prohibition of collective expulsion, guarantee due process and individual assessments, enhance reception and assistance capacities, and ensure that the provision of assistance of an exclusively humanitarian nature for migrants is not considered unlawful.

66. We commit to continuing our efforts to facilitate the mutual recognition of formally and informally acquired skills and competencies acquired by migrants, including by issuing documents to this effect as appropriate, supporting the skilling and reskilling of migrants and returning migrants, promoting decent work opportunities, enhancing international cooperation to allow for the recovery of earned wages, benefits and entitlements of returning migrants, and promoting the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants by providing them with equal access to social protection and services.

67. We commit to redoubling our efforts to reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances from 6.3 per cent of the amount transferred during the third quarter of 2021 to less than 3 per cent by 2030, including by adopting digital solutions for faster, safer and cheaper remittances, promoting digital and financial inclusion and accelerating access to transaction accounts for migrants.

68. We invite relevant subregional, regional and cross-regional processes, platforms, dialogues, forums and organizations, including the United Nations regional economic commissions and regional consultative processes on migration, in reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the Global Compact at all levels, to consider ways to enhance cooperation related to its full implementation, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and in line with a 360-degree vision.

69. We will integrate migration as a cross-cutting issue in national development plans, development cooperation and other relevant frameworks, and through the voluntary elaboration of ambitious and inclusive national implementation plans, in line with a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and expand international cooperation and partnerships to implement the vision of the Global Compact, including through financial and technical assistance to developing countries, especially to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries.

70. We request the Secretary-General, in his next biennial report, to propose, for the consideration of Member States, a limited set of indicators, drawing on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda as contained in General Assembly resolution [71/313](#) of 6 July 2017 and other relevant frameworks, to assist Member States, upon their request, in conducting inclusive reviews of progress related to the implementation of the Global Compact, as well as to include a comprehensive strategy for improving disaggregated migration data at the local, national, regional and global levels.

71. We commit to continuing to strengthen national capacities, including for data collection, and international partnerships to realize the vision laid out in the Global Compact, including through the capacity-building mechanism, and we encourage Member States and stakeholders to submit good practices, lessons learned and challenges to the Migration Network Hub Repository of Practices, and to consider making financial contributions to the migration multi-partner trust fund.

72. We take note with appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Network on Migration in strengthening enhanced system-wide coherence and guidance in support of the implementation of the Global Compact and the realization of our collective goal of safe, orderly and regular migration and call upon the Network to cooperate with Member States and relevant stakeholders to strengthen collaboration, peer learning, engagement and linkages at the global, regional, national and local levels.

73. Building on the pledging initiative of the Network, we welcome pledges made by Member States and relevant stakeholders in the lead-up to the Forum and encourage further pledges. We also request the Network to provide support to Member States and relevant stakeholders in their implementation of their pledges, upon their request. We further encourage States to include these pledges and their implementation in their submissions of voluntary national reports.

74. We commit to further aligning the implementation of relevant commitments and objectives from the Global Compact with those under the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁸¹ the Paris Agreement⁸² and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁸³ and relevant internationally agreed instruments and other existing frameworks, as appropriate.

75. We commit to strengthening the linkages between the Global Compact, the 2030 Agenda and their review forums and to giving due consideration to the progress, challenges and gaps in implementing the Global Compact in the elaboration of our voluntary national reviews of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as appropriate. We encourage the President of the Economic and Social Council to invite the Coordinator of the United Nations Network on Migration to report on the linkages between the implementation of the Global Compact and the 2030 Agenda during the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and encourage relevant subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with their respective mandates, to contribute to the review of the implementation of the Global Compact.

76. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of the Network and other relevant actors, to include actionable recommendations on strengthening cooperation on missing migrants and providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in distress, including by collaborating with humanitarian actors, in his next biennial report, with the aim of preventing loss of life in transit.

77. We request the President of the General Assembly to hold a plenary meeting of the General Assembly in the second half of 2024 in order to consider the next biennial report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Compact, as well as the outcomes of the regional reviews, presented by the Coordinator of the Network, and for Member States and stakeholders to present, on a voluntary basis, progress in implementing the pledges they have made in the context of the Forum.

RESOLUTION 76/267

Adopted at the 78th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, by a recorded vote of 95 to 12, with 56 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.62](#) and [A/76/L.62/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

Against: Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen

⁸¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

⁸² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁸³ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

76/267. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions [62/153](#) of 18 December 2007, [62/249](#) of 15 May 2008, [63/307](#) of 9 September 2009, [64/162](#) of 18 December 2009, [64/296](#) of 7 September 2010, [65/287](#) of 29 June 2011, [66/165](#) of 19 December 2011, [66/283](#) of 3 July 2012, [67/268](#) of 13 June 2013, [68/180](#) of 18 December 2013, [68/274](#) of 5 June 2014, [69/286](#) of 3 June 2015, [70/165](#) of 17 December 2015, [70/265](#) of 7 June 2016, [71/290](#) of 1 June 2017, [72/182](#) of 19 December 2017, [72/280](#) of 12 June 2018, [73/298](#) of 4 June 2019, [74/160](#) of 18 December 2019, [74/300](#) of 3 September 2020, [75/285](#) of 16 June 2021 and [76/167](#) of 16 December 2021,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement⁸⁴ as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution [75/285](#),⁸⁵

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;
2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;
3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;
4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;
5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;
6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;
8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development”.

⁸⁴ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

⁸⁵ [A/76/828](#).

RESOLUTION 76/268

Adopted at the 81st plenary meeting, on 10 June 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.57](#) and [A/76/L.57/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu

76/268. Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that multilingualism is an enabler of multilateral diplomacy and that it contributes to the promotion of the values of the United Nations, as well as the faith of our peoples in the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter,

Recognizing that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally, as well as of improving the efficiency, performance and transparency of the Organization,

Recognizing also, in this regard, that multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, tolerance and dialogue, and recognizing the importance of the capacity to communicate to the peoples of the world in their own languages, including in formats accessible to persons with disabilities, by contributing to the ownership and sustainability of the actions of the United Nations,

Stressing the need for strict observance of the resolutions and rules establishing language arrangements for the different bodies and organs of the United Nations,

Recalling that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are both the official and the working languages of the General Assembly, including its committees and subcommittees,⁸⁶ and of the Security Council,⁸⁷ that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the official languages and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Economic and Social Council⁸⁸ and that English and French are the working languages of the Secretariat,⁸⁹

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations to use non-official languages, in addition to the six official languages, where appropriate, for communications with specific local target audiences,

Emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations,

Recognizing the contribution of multilingualism in promoting international peace and security, development and human rights, through the work of the United Nations departments and offices,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and reaffirming its unwavering commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and utilizing it to transform our world for the better by 2030,

Recalling its resolution [47/135](#) of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, and the International Covenant on Civil

⁸⁶ Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

⁸⁷ Rule 41 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

⁸⁸ Rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

⁸⁹ See resolution [2 \(I\)](#), annex.

and Political Rights,⁹⁰ in particular article 27 thereof, concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Recalling also its resolution [71/178](#) of 19 December 2016, in which it established 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, and taking note of its resolution [74/135](#) of 18 December 2019 proclaiming 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (IDIL) as mentioned in the Los Pinos Declaration of 27–28 February 2020 in Mexico City, to draw attention to the critical loss of indigenous languages and the urgent need for their preservation, revitalization and promotion,

Recalling further the decision taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 November 1999 that 21 February should be proclaimed International Mother Language Day,

Recalling its resolutions [2 \(I\)](#) of 1 February 1946, [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#) of 21 December 1968, [42/207 C](#) of 11 December 1987 and [50/11](#) of 2 November 1995 and other subsequent resolutions relating to multilingualism, including resolutions [56/262](#) of 15 February 2002, [71/288](#) of 24 May 2017, [71/328](#) of 11 September 2017, [72/90 A](#) and [B](#) of 7 December 2017, [72/161](#) of 19 December 2017, [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018, [72/313](#) of 17 September 2018, [73/102 A](#) and [B](#) of 7 December 2018, [73/270](#) of 22 December 2018, [73/341](#) of 12 September 2019, [74/252](#) of 27 December 2019, [74/303](#) of 4 September 2020, [75/101 A](#) and [B](#) of 10 December 2020, [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021, [76/84 A](#) and [B](#) of 9 December 2021 and [76/237](#) of 24 December 2021,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁹¹

I

Multilingualism in general and the role of the Secretariat

2. *Notes with appreciation* the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on multilingualism;⁹²
3. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;
4. *Underlines* the need for the full implementation of all resolutions establishing language arrangements for the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat;
5. *Also underlines* the responsibility of the Secretariat in integrating multilingualism into its activities, on an equitable basis;
6. *Notes* that the availability of United Nations documents in relevant official languages is limited in some areas of Secretariat activity, and therefore invites the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to implement, within existing resources, current multilingualism policies, in compliance with relevant rules and regulations;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that multilingualism, as a core value of the United Nations, is not undermined by the measures taken in response to the liquidity situation and the coronavirus disease, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to ensure that multilingualism is upheld in future such contexts, and encourages the Secretary-General to seek cost-effective ways to respond to future such risks if necessary;
8. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to provide procedural notes, statements and remarks for the Presidents of the main organs, the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, the Chairs of their subsidiary bodies and for representatives of the Secretariat, in the United Nations official language spoken by the presiding officer of the meeting;
9. *Notes* that a high proportion of calls for bids are published in English, and therefore encourages the Secretariat, where appropriate, to make use of existing multilingualism policies to facilitate the participation of local vendors in the United Nations procurement bidding process;

⁹⁰ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁹¹ [A/75/798](#).

⁹² [JIU/REP/2020/6](#), [JIU/REP/2011/4](#) and [JIU/REP/2002/11](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

10. *Notes* that the Procurement Manual has been published and updated on 30 June 2020 in three official languages, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the updated version of the Procurement Manual is available in all official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the updates are reflected in all the six official language versions in an appropriate time frame;

11. *Recalls* that the Secretary-General retains the authority to appoint a senior Secretariat official as the future Coordinator for Multilingualism, as first requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [54/64](#) of 6 December 1999;

12. *Recalls with appreciation* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Coordinator for Multilingualism, who is responsible for the overall implementation of multilingualism Secretariat-wide, calls upon all departments and offices within the Secretariat to fully support the work of the Coordinator in the implementation of the relevant mandates on multilingualism, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report on multilingualism;

13. *Recalls* its endorsement of the terms of reference for the Coordinator for Multilingualism, as proposed in report [A/71/757](#) of the Secretary-General on multilingualism;

14. *Welcomes* the designation of the Coordinator for Multilingualism as lead entity on multilingualism at the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination level, as well as the joint efforts of the Coordinator and the secretariat of the Chief Executives Board towards a more coordinated approach to multilingualism across member organizations of the Board, with a view to sharing information on innovative solutions to common challenges;

15. *Also welcomes* the ongoing development of the network of focal points that supports the Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout all Secretariat entities and the United Nations system, and invites the Secretary-General to consider the establishment of objectives for each focal point with a view to establishing an operational action plan in favour of multilingualism;

16. *Regrets* the delays in the development of a Secretariat-wide coherent policy framework on multilingualism to support a comprehensive and coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations contained in the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on multilingualism, and requests the Secretary-General to expedite such efforts and to report on progress made at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

17. *Notes* the difficulties reported by Secretariat entities in compiling accurate and comprehensive data for the report of the Secretary-General, owing, inter alia, to the lack of disaggregated data by language, and welcomes efforts by the Coordinator for Multilingualism to address the problem among Secretariat entities;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Coordinator for Multilingualism to encourage all Secretariat entities to promote the celebration of a day dedicated to each of the official languages of the United Nations, in order to inform and raise awareness of their history, culture and use, encourages the Secretary-General to provide communication about each language day in the six official languages and further strengthen this approach, if needed through the participation of partner organizations, including Member States and institutions such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and also encourages the Secretary-General to consider extending this important initiative to other non-official languages spoken throughout the world, in a cost-neutral manner;

19. *Welcomes with appreciation* the inclusion, in 2018, of a new category of the United Nations Secretary-General Awards aimed at honouring a staff member or team for their best practices and innovative approaches to fostering multilingualism at the United Nations;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by international organizations based on a shared language to increase their cooperation with the United Nations regarding multilingualism;

21. *Calls upon* Member States and the Secretariat to promote the preservation and protection of all languages used by peoples of the world, including by observing International Mother Language Day on 21 February with due solemnity;

22. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Member States, entities of the United Nations system, other international organizations and all other participating bodies aimed

at fostering respect for and the promotion and protection of all languages, in particular endangered ones, linguistic diversity and multilingualism;

23. *Reaffirms* that linguistic diversity is an important element of cultural diversity, stresses the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,⁹³ which entered into force on 18 March 2007, and recalls the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace of 15 October 2003;⁹⁴

24. *Recalls* paragraph 9 of its resolution 76/242 of 24 December 2021, and welcomes with appreciation the continued measures taken by the Secretary-General to implement multilingualism within the system of administration of justice;

II

Role of the Department of Global Communications in multilingualism

25. *Reaffirms* that the primary mission of the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat is to provide, through its outreach activities, accurate, impartial, comprehensive, balanced, timely, relevant and multilingual information to the public on the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization with the greatest transparency;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure the full implementation of existing mandates in the area of multilingualism as they relate to information and communication, and in this regard requests the Secretariat to explore the opportunities offered by the new information and communications technologies and report thereon in the context of his next report on multilingualism;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any decisions made by the Department of Global Communications, including those justified by budget limitations or reductions, do not undermine the principles of multilingualism;

28. *Recalls* paragraphs 51 and 52 of its resolution 76/237, and regrets the delays in the elimination of the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages in the archiving of official meetings webcasts by the Department of Global Communications;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations, ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of the Department of Global Communications, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, and in this regard reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General ensure that the Department has the necessary staffing capacity in all the official languages to undertake all its activities;

30. *Also emphasizes* the role of the Department of Global Communications in building support for international peace and security, development and human rights for all and the contribution of multilingualism in achieving these goals;

31. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Global Communications to enhance multilingualism in all its activities, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the texts of all new public United Nations documents in all official languages, information materials and all older United Nations documents are made available through the United Nations websites and are accessible to Member States without delay;

32. *Encourages* the Department of Global Communications to continue to use other languages in addition to the official languages, when appropriate, according to the targeted audience, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

33. *Welcomes* the work done by the network of United Nations information centres, including the United Nations Regional Information Centre, in favour of the publication of United Nations information materials and the translation of important documents into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations, encourages

⁹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2440, No. 43977.

⁹⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September–17 October 2003*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 41, annex.

the information centres to continue their important multilingual activities in the interactive and proactive aspects of their work and to develop web pages in local languages, and the Department of Global Communications to provide the necessary resources and technical facilities, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization, and encourages the continuation of efforts in this regard;

34. *Emphasizes* the importance of the network of United Nations information centres in enhancing the public image of the United Nations, in disseminating messages on the United Nations to local populations, especially in developing countries, bearing in mind that information in local languages has the strongest impact on local populations, and in mobilizing support for the work of the United Nations at the local level;

35. *Welcomes* the sustained effort to disseminate information globally by the use of official and non-official languages and traditional means of communication, and in this regard expresses its particular appreciation for the work currently being carried out by United Nations Radio in the six official languages, as well as in non-official languages;

36. *Recalls* paragraph 96 of its resolution 76/84 B, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support those efforts;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that, in view of their income-generating nature, guided tours at United Nations Headquarters are consistently available in all six official languages of the United Nations;

38. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to also offer guided tours at United Nations Headquarters in non-official languages;

39. *Notes with interest* the cost-neutral initiatives of the Secretariat to produce publications in official and non-official languages, to increase the volume of translated publications and to encourage a multilingual acquisition policy for the libraries of the United Nations, and requests the Secretariat to continue those initiatives;

40. *Welcomes* the creation of the United Nations digital library, which provides multilingual content, and encourages the United Nations libraries to continue to take into consideration the importance of multilingualism in their activities;

41. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Department of Global Communications to work at the local level with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to enhance the coordination of their communications activities, and urges the Department to encourage the United Nations Communications Group to promote multilingualism in its work;

42. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the Department of Global Communications in highlighting some recent important communications and messages of the Secretary-General in non-official languages, such as Portuguese, Hindi, Kiswahili, Persian, Bangla and Urdu, in addition to official languages, in order to promote multilingualism, and encourages the Department to disseminate them in all six official languages, as well as in non-official languages whenever appropriate, within existing resources;

43. *Recalls* paragraph 92 of its resolution 75/101 B, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to prioritize the development of collaborative arrangements for the digitization of the audiovisual archives of the United Nations while preserving their multilingual character;

44. *Welcomes* the Department of Global Communications partnerships with universities for translation services on a pro bono basis, and requests the Secretary-General to grow the number of such partnerships;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to exert all efforts to ensure that publications and other information services of the Secretariat, including the United Nations website, social media platforms and the United Nations News Service, contain comprehensive, balanced, objective and equitable information in all official languages about the issues before the Organization and that they maintain editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy and full consistency with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

III

Websites, social media and other web-based communication tools

46. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations website and social media are an essential tool for Member States, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public, particularly in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic;

47. *Also reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, welcomes in this regard the renewed efforts of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, including content discrepancies among the official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism to achieve full parity among the six official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of the review to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

48. *Welcomes* the renewed efforts of the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, presenting the status of content in non-official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism to reinforce the broader multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations websites, as appropriate, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of this review to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

49. *Recalls* paragraph 42 of its resolution [73/346](#), notes with concern the disparity between the English and the non-English languages on the websites maintained by the Secretariat, urges the Secretary-General to lead the efforts of all offices and departments of the Secretariat to take concrete action to address such uneven development, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders, including the Department of Global Communications, content-providing Secretariat entities and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, to continue their collaboration, within their respective mandates, so as to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites developed and maintained by all Secretariat entities, in full conformance with the principles of multilingualism and in compliance with the relevant resolutions addressing multilingualism and accessibility for persons with disabilities, by making every effort to translate materials currently available only in English and by providing offices and departments with technological solutions that comply with the principle of parity;

50. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to develop, maintain and update multilingual United Nations websites and the web page of the Secretary-General in all the official languages of the United Nations, on an equitable basis;

51. *Reaffirms its request* that the Secretary-General ensure, while maintaining an up-to-date and accurate website and social media, the equitable distribution of financial and human resources within the Department of Global Communications allocated to the United Nations website and social media among all six official languages, to ensure engagement, with full respect for the needs and specificities of all six languages;

52. *Encourages* the continuation of the live webcasts of public meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their respective subsidiary bodies, as well as of the public meetings of the Security Council, with interpretation services, and requests the Secretariat to make every effort to provide full access to archived videos in all official languages of all past open formal United Nations meetings with interpretation services, in strict observance of the principle of full parity of the six official languages of the United Nations, in order to promote transparency and accountability within the Organization, and in that regard requests the Department of Global Communications, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to collaborate to explore cost-efficient technological options to ensure equal availability, searchability, completeness and user-friendly presentation of webcast archives in all official languages on the United Nations website, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the results of this collaboration in the next report on multilingualism, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session;

53. *Notes with concern* that the multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations website and social media accounts in certain official languages has improved at a much slower rate than expected, and in this regard requests the Department of Global Communications, in coordination with content-providing offices, to advance actions to achieve full parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website, in particular by expediting the filling of vacant posts in some sections;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

54. *Takes note* of section III.A of the report of the Secretary-General [A/75/798](#), requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and urges all content-providing offices in the Secretariat to strengthen their efforts to translate into all official languages all English-language materials and databases posted on the United Nations website in the most practical, efficient and cost-effective manner, from within existing resources;

55. *Requests* the Department of Global Communications, in cooperation with the Office of Information and Communications Technology, to continue its efforts to ensure that technological infrastructures and supportive applications fully support Latin, non-Latin and bidirectional scripts in order to enhance the equality of all official languages on the United Nations website;

56. *Recognizes* the language landing page of the domain [un.org](#) as one solution to enabling multilingualism in United Nations websites, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to explore innovative solutions to enhance multilingual capabilities for Secretariat websites;

57. *Emphasizes* the importance for the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Global Communications guidelines on minimum standards for multilingualism, which serve as a guide for website developers and managers, ensure the full and equitable use of all the official languages of the United Nations in websites regardless of the domain;

58. *Welcomes* the mention of the language skills of the members of the senior leadership in some of the appointment notices issued by the Secretary-General under [un.org](#), and encourages the Secretary-General to include them in those notices, when requested by the appointee;

59. *Also welcomes* the cooperative arrangements undertaken by the Department of Global Communications with academic institutions to increase the number of web pages available in official and non-official languages, and requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with content-providing offices, to extend such cooperative arrangements to all the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind the necessity of adherence to United Nations standards and guidelines;

60. *Underlines* the importance, in the implementation of new communication tools, such as social networks, of taking into account the linguistic dimension in order to assure full parity among the official languages of the Organization;

61. *Acknowledges* the increasing importance of social media in order to reach the widest possible audience, and as such welcomes the growing popularity of the United Nations official social media accounts across all languages, and encourages the Department of Global Communications to continue to expand its multilingual presence across platforms, including on those showing a trend in growth, by providing timely updates on the work and priorities of the Organization in the six United Nations official languages, as well as additional non-official languages whenever appropriate;

62. *Urges* the Secretariat to keep iSeek up to date in the two working languages of the Secretariat, to continue its efforts to implement iSeek at all duty stations and to develop and implement cost-neutral measures to provide Member States with secure access to the information currently accessible only on the Intranet of the Secretariat;

IV

Documentation and conference services

63. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents to the United Nations website in all six official languages on a priority basis so that those archives are also made available to Member States through that medium;

64. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure, through the provision of documentation services and meetings and publishing services under conference management, including high-quality translation and interpretation, effective multilingual communication equally in all the official languages of the United Nations among representatives of Member States in intergovernmental organs and among members of United Nations expert bodies;

65. *Encourages* the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, upon request, to document policy guidance regarding translation outsourcing and quality standards for use by relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat;

66. *Notes* the use of innovative online language tools and translation technologies, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as eLUNA that assist in making human translation more efficient and consistent, and the United Nations Terminology Database (UNTERM), and encourages the Secretariat to explore additional technologies for use by United Nations entities with appropriate quality controls;

67. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on leveraging technology, where applicable, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving and enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue these efforts as a practical contribution to the achievement of the goals of multilingualism;

68. *Reiterates with concern its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that the rules concerning the simultaneous distribution of documents in all six official languages are strictly respected as regards both the distribution of printed copies and the posting of parliamentary documentation on the Official Document System and the United Nations website, in accordance with section III, paragraph 5, of its resolution [55/222](#) of 23 December 2000;

69. *Reiterates* the need to fully implement and observe rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which provides that, during the sessions of the Assembly, the *Journal of the United Nations* shall be published in the languages of the Assembly, from within existing resources;

70. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on the evolution of the working methods, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving or enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat;

V

Human resources management and staff training

71. *Recalls* its resolution [71/263](#) of 23 December 2016, in particular paragraph 10 thereof, in which it reaffirmed the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, reaffirmed the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to ensure that job openings specified the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post required a specific working language;

72. *Notes* the significant disparities across official languages observed in language requirements in the job openings published on Inspira, encourages the development and the implementation of the guidelines on setting language requirements in future job openings, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

73. *Notes with satisfaction* the willingness of the Secretariat to encourage staff members, in meetings with interpretation services, to use any of the six official languages of which they have a command;

74. *Encourages* United Nations staff members to continue to actively use existing training facilities to acquire and enhance their proficiency in one or more of the official languages of the United Nations;

75. *Welcomes* the invitation of the Secretary-General to all the entities of the Secretariat to build an inventory of staff language skills, while making the best use of existing language databases, as underlined in its resolutions [71/328](#) and [73/346](#), welcomes the development of the pilot project but notes that the inventory has not yet been deployed, and encourages the Office of Human Resources of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Human Resources Services Division of the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, to intensify these efforts, in collaboration with the Coordinator for Multilingualism, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the results at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

76. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all staff;

77. *Recalls* paragraph 11 of its resolution [71/263](#), in which it acknowledged that the interaction of the United Nations with the local population in the field was essential and that language skills constituted an important element of the selection and training processes and therefore affirmed that a good command of the official language(s) spoken in the country of residence should be taken into account as an additional asset during those processes;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

78. *Welcomes* the inclusion by the Secretary-General of a managerial indicator related to multilingualism in all his compacts with senior managers, including senior managers in the field, requiring that all workplans and, where applicable, mission plans and budgets integrate multilingualism and/or language considerations and that all parliamentary documentation be submitted by authoring entities for multilingual processing on time and within the established word limit, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

79. *Stresses* that the employment of staff shall continue to be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

80. *Notes with concern* that a number of recruitment handbooks developed by the Office of Human Resources are available only in English, and encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that upcoming reviews and updates, in particular those of the applicant's manual, are published simultaneously in the working languages;

81. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the requirement for United Nations staff to have the ability to use one of the working languages of the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to further the implementation of resolution [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#);

82. *Stresses* that the promotion of staff in the Professional and higher categories shall be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and in line with the provisions of resolution [2480 B \(XXIII\)](#) and the relevant provisions of resolution [55/258](#) of 14 June 2001;

83. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Coordinator for Multilingualism to support the Office of Human Resources of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Human Resources Services Division of the Department of Operational Support in reviewing how language skills are assessed in staff selection, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in this regard during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

84. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to consider the linguistic specificities mentioned in job openings during the composition of interview panels for the employment of United Nations staff, notes the difficulty of constituting panels whose members are proficient in the additional language, and in that regard invites the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of addressing this issue in the medium term;

85. *Welcomes* the ongoing harmonization exercise that aims to produce a United Nations Language Framework ensuring greater consistency in language learning, teaching and assessment (a) across the entire Secretariat and (b) across all six United Nations official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to apply it accordingly and to report on progress made in this regard during the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

86. *Recognizes* the key contribution of the Language and Communications Training Unit to promoting multilingualism within the United Nations, supporting the language needs of the Organization at Headquarters and in the field, in collaboration with other Secretariat entities, requests the Secretary-General to ensure full implementation of the existing mandate on linguistic training to continue the delivery of an offer adapted to the need of the United Nations, and also requests the Secretary-General to provide further information in this regard at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly;

VI

Language services staff

87. *Recalls* its resolution [66/233](#) of 24 December 2011, in particular paragraph 7 of section III thereof, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving maximum quality of services, with full respect for the specificities of the six official languages, and in that regard recalls section D, paragraph 11, of its resolution [54/248](#) of 23 December 1999;

88. *Acknowledges* the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolutions, to address the issue of the replacement of retiring staff in the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and to intensify those efforts, including through the strengthening of cooperation with institutions that train language specialists to meet the needs in the six official languages of the United Nations;

VII

Multilingualism across the three pillars of the United Nations

89. *Acknowledges* the contribution of multilingualism to the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, development and human rights;

90. *Notes* the work of the Secretary-General in making available multilingual information, technical assistance and training materials related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁹⁵ and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

91. *Stresses* the importance of proposing United Nations information, technical assistance and training materials, whenever possible, in the local languages of the beneficiary countries, including through locally based United Nations websites;

92. *Takes note* of the recommendations related to multilingualism contained in the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,⁹⁶ the subsequent report of the Secretary-General⁹⁷ and the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture;⁹⁸

93. *Recalls* its resolution [75/281](#) of 24 May 2021, in which it endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;⁹⁹

94. *Takes note* of the ongoing initiatives outlined in the report of the Secretary-General related to field operations, requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and recalls its resolution [66/297](#) of 17 September 2012 without prejudice to Article 101 of the Charter;

95. *Urges* the Secretariat to translate all peacekeeping training documents into the six official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources, to enable and facilitate their use by all Member States, troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, in particular, and by other involved institutions;

96. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism;

97. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled “Multilingualism”.

RESOLUTION 76/269

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 20 June 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.66](#) and [A/76/L.66/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand,

⁹⁵ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁹⁶ See [A/70/95-S/2015/446](#).

⁹⁷ [A/70/357-S/2015/682](#).

⁹⁸ See [A/69/968-S/2015/490](#).

⁹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/75/19)*, chap. V.

Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine

76/269. International Day of Women in Diplomacy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial,

Recognizing the important contributions that women make to diplomacy,

Noting the underrepresentation of women in diplomacy,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations system to advance gender parity,

Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace, democracy and diplomacy,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 24 June of each year the International Day of Women in Diplomacy;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, associations of women diplomats where they exist and other relevant stakeholders to observe the International Day of Women in Diplomacy annually in a manner that each considers most appropriate, including through education and public awareness-raising activities, in order to promote the full and equal participation of women at all levels of diplomacy;
3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance of the International Day of Women in Diplomacy.

RESOLUTION 76/270

Adopted at the 85th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.63](#) and [A/76/L.63/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

76/270. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁰⁰ in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the work of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution [57/32](#) of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, and recalling further its resolution [72/278](#) of 22 May 2018, in which the Assembly, inter alia, decided to strengthen the modalities of the cooperation between United Nations entities and the global parliamentary community,

Taking into consideration the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,¹⁰¹ which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations, and recalling the revised Cooperation Agreement of 2016,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as well as the many activities undertaken by that organization in support of the United Nations,

Noting the outcomes of the World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament held in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015, and in 2021 (preceded by a virtual segment in 2020), which affirm the commitment of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to support the work of the United Nations, strengthen multilateralism and continue efforts to bridge the democracy gap in international relations,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continues to require a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation that is people-centred, and acknowledging the important role of the United Nations system and the key leadership role of the World Health Organization in this regard, as well as the role of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Welcoming the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations to correspond to major United Nations conferences and events,

Recognizing the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in mobilizing parliamentary action towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰² the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁰³ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁰⁴ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰⁵ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰⁶

Recognizing also the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs to provide a platform for regular interaction between parliamentarians and United Nations officials, including on the 2030 Agenda, review implementation of international commitments and facilitate closer ties between the United Nations country teams and national parliaments,

Recognizing further the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the areas of democracy and the rule of law, human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, youth empowerment, peace and security, disarmament, non-proliferation, humanitarian assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, climate change, health, and interfaith and

¹⁰⁰ Resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁰¹ [A/51/402](#), annex.

¹⁰² Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁰³ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁰⁴ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁰⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁰⁶ *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.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

inter-ethnic dialogue, as well as countering and preventing terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism,

Deeply concerned about all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, in political and in public life, including in digital contexts, as well as in parliaments and in leadership positions, and recognizing the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in combating such violence,

Highlighting the importance of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in parliaments, including in leadership positions and in decision-making at all levels, and the importance for parliaments to mainstream a gender perspective in their work,

Recognizing multi-stakeholder efforts towards the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the realization of their human rights, noting all relevant international, regional and national initiatives in this regard, and recognizing the participation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in such initiatives,

Recognizing and affirming that the global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and all their abhorrent and contemporary forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community, and recalling the launch of the United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech in June 2019,

Inviting, in this regard, the Inter-Parliamentary Union to observe, in collaboration with other relevant organizations, the international days aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination, addressing and countering hate speech and promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue and the values of living together in peace,

Reaffirming the collective commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, calling for a reinvigorated multilateralism, and recognizing the outcome of the fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, which expresses support for a reinvigorated United Nations system and for effective multilateral solutions to current global challenges,

Mindful that rapid technological change includes new and powerful tools that can help to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda, and that the spread of information and communications technologies and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human development and bridge all digital divides, among and within countries, including the gender digital divide, and recognizing that national parliaments, among others, play an important role in addressing the impact, opportunities and challenges of rapid technological change,

Recognizing the efforts and the potential of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in helping those countries to implement the 2030 Agenda through strengthening their science, technology and innovation capacity, and acknowledging the important role of parliaments in developing strategies in these areas as well as overseeing their implementation,

Noting the work carried out upon the request of Member States by agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, in support of national parliaments around the world,

Acknowledging the role and responsibility of national parliaments in regard to national plans and strategies, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both the national and the global levels,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to pursue a more systematic and meaningful engagement with the United Nations, and encourages both organizations to enhance their cooperation in meeting their common objectives;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely in various fields, including the three dimensions of sustainable development – the economic, social and environmental – peacebuilding and sustaining peace, countering and preventing terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, international law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, youth empowerment, democracy and good governance, poverty eradication, information and communications technologies, health, international migration, climate change, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, capacity-building and financing for development;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

3. *Also encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen cooperation by engaging parliamentarians in efforts to maintain support for the implementation of relevant United Nations agreements and resolutions;

4. *Encourages* the continued active involvement of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in promoting the enhanced contribution of parliaments at the national, regional and global levels, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, in support of the accelerated implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;

5. *Invites* parliaments and Governments to support the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in its efforts towards bridging digital divides, and encourages the Inter-Parliamentary Union to facilitate inter-parliamentary dialogue on the role of science and technology in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, including their national parliaments, supported upon their request by the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and other relevant stakeholders to further enhance coordination, as appropriate, so that their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic are people-centred and provide equal access, without discrimination of any kind, to safe, effective, affordable and quality essential medicines, vaccines, testing and diagnostics, personal protective equipment and medical equipment as may be required to effectively address COVID-19, ensuring that women and girls are not disproportionately affected;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to work with national parliaments to further accelerate climate action, as noted most recently in the Nusa Dua Declaration of 24 March 2022 entitled “Getting to zero: mobilizing parliaments to act on climate change”, and encourages the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to engage closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this area, as appropriate;

8. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to promote universal health coverage and to address public health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and invites the World Health Organization, as the United Nations specialized agency for health, and other relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to enhance cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in this regard;

9. *Notes* the contribution of the fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in close cooperation with the United Nations, entitled “Parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet”, to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in September 2020;

10. *Welcomes* the practice of including parliamentarians as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner, and with due consideration given to achieving gender balance within such delegations;

11. *Invites* Member States to further consider ways to work regularly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in facilitating a parliamentary component to major United Nations conferences so as to help to inform such deliberations from a parliamentary perspective;

12. *Encourages* Member States to further extend the practice of holding parliamentary meetings in conjunction with major United Nations conferences and processes, with a view to including the outcome of these parliamentary meetings as a formal contribution to the respective United Nations processes;

13. *Welcomes* the enhanced contribution of parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies, and encourages parliaments to strengthen their role in the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to translating international commitments into national policies and laws;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work closely with national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in accordance with their respective mandates and, upon request, in such areas as gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in conflict prevention and peace processes, institutional gender mainstreaming, support to parliaments in promoting gender-sensitive legislation, increasing the representation and

full, equal and meaningful participation of women in parliaments, combating violence against women, including women in politics, and implementing relevant United Nations resolutions;

15. *Welcomes* the contributions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the high-level political forum on sustainable development through the participation of parliamentarians, in convening a parliamentary event on the work of parliaments to institutionalize the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as through its efforts to encourage parliaments to engage in the voluntary national reviews of participating countries;

16. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to continue and enhance their cooperation in supporting Governments in facilitating the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies, and recalls the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the follow-up process for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;¹⁰⁷

17. *Welcomes* the joint activities carried out by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of Counter-Terrorism aimed at mobilizing parliamentary action to combat terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, develop relevant good practices and counter-terrorism legislation, and support the victims of terrorism, in accordance with national context and International law;

18. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop closer cooperation with parliaments at the national and regional levels, including in terms of strengthening parliamentary capacities, inter alia, in regard to the allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as appropriate, in reinforcing the rule of law and helping to align national legislation with international commitments, and to facilitate, within existing resources, greater South-South and triangular cooperation between parliaments and parliamentarians;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations to work with Member States, upon their request, to strengthen the institutional capacity of national parliaments through technical support, legal analysis, specific advice, training, monitoring and evaluation in all relevant areas;

20. *Recognizes* that the contributions of young people are important for the full and successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and urges Member States and United Nations entities, in consultation with youth, youth-led and youth-focused and young women's organizations, to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the full, effective, structured, increased and sustainable participation of young people, youth-led and young women's organizations in relevant decision-making processes and monitoring, in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, including in designing and implementing policies, programmes and initiatives, in particular when implementing the 2030 Agenda;

21. *Takes note* of the Common Principles for Support to Parliaments pioneered by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Development Programme and endorsed by 143 national parliaments, 8 parliamentary assemblies and 20 partner organizations with a view to further strengthening the capacity of parliaments to perform their functions;

22. *Calls upon* United Nations country teams to develop, within their mandates and at the request of national authorities, a more structured and integrated manner of working with national parliaments, through appropriate mechanisms, inter alia, by involving parliaments in consultations on national development strategies and on development aid effectiveness, where applicable;

23. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in transition to democracy;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to include members of parliament, particularly from the developing countries, in multi-stakeholder high-level advisory groups as well as in mediation teams and other such exercises where a multiplicity of perspectives can help to ensure fair and lasting solutions to specific challenges;

¹⁰⁷ Resolution 73/195, annex.

25. *Calls for* regular annual exchanges and meetings at both the political and the operational levels between senior officials of the United Nations and of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence in the work of the two organizations and helping to forge a more robust strategic partnership between them;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations system to reflect more systematically the role and contribution of parliaments in its reports and draft strategic plans;

27. *Recalls* the decision to observe 30 June of each year as the International Day of Parliamentarism, and invites all Member States, national parliaments, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and all other relevant stakeholders to observe the Day and to promote awareness of it, while stressing that the cost of all activities that may arise from the observance of the Day by the United Nations should be met from voluntary contributions;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁸ and requests that he submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report under the item entitled “Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union” with a special focus on the implementation of the shared global objectives of United Nations entities and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, including best practices and contributions of Member States, national parliaments, the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to increase the representation and participation of women in parliaments.

RESOLUTION 76/294

Adopted at the 90th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.70](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/294. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety

The General Assembly

Adopts the political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety

The 2030 horizon for road safety: securing a decade of action and delivery

We, ministers and other representatives of States and Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 30 June and 1 July 2022, for a high-level meeting with a dedicated focus on improving global road safety:

Recognize that road safety is an urgent development priority, a major public health problem and a social equity issue, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where over 90 per cent of road traffic deaths and injuries occur, inter alia, a result of increasing traffic, rapid infrastructure expansion and heterogeneous traffic mix, and that road safety is both an enabler and a part of our common goal for the achievement of sustainable development, having cross-cutting implications requiring collaborative cross-sectoral actions, and stressing in this regard the importance of strengthening international cooperation in raising awareness and addressing road safety issues;

Recall General Assembly resolutions on improving global road safety, acknowledge the importance of the past three Global Ministerial Conferences on Road Safety and their outcome documents, and welcome the proclamation of the first Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020, and the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030;

Reaffirm further the importance of timely implementation, in this decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰⁹ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the

¹⁰⁸ [A/76/780](#).

¹⁰⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹¹⁰ and reaffirm the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹¹¹ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention;¹¹²

Reaffirm the decision by the General Assembly to invite the World Health Organization, working in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, to act as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system; recall resolution 57.10 of 22 May 2004 adopted by the World Health Assembly,¹¹³ in which it accepted the invitation of the General Assembly; and also recall the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety and the establishment of the United Nations Road Safety Fund;

Reaffirm also the importance of continued action through 2030 on all road safety-related targets of the 2030 Agenda, such as targets 3.6 and 11.2; and recognize their importance in enabling the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 11 and in catalysing action on other Goals, including on poverty eradication, gender equality, climate change, decent jobs, innovation and transport;

Recognize the tremendous global burden that road traffic crashes continue to place on society in terms of both human suffering, with nearly 1.3 million preventable deaths and an estimated 50 million injuries each year, and average costs to countries of 3 to 5 per cent of their annual gross domestic product, which makes road safety an urgent public health and development priority;

Reaffirm the right of every human being, without distinction of any kind, to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

Recognize the impact of road traffic crashes on children and youth and emphasize the importance of taking into account their needs and those of road users who are in vulnerable situations, including older persons and persons with disabilities;

Recognize also that addressing road safety is primarily a responsibility of Governments, while also recognizing the shared responsibility among relevant stakeholders such as public and private sectors, academia, professional organizations, non-governmental organizations, citizens and the media to move towards a world free from road traffic fatalities and serious injuries;

Acknowledge the need to promote road safety and sustainable transport to ensure the resilience and efficient functioning of global supply chain connectivity, including for medical supplies, as well as facilitating travel for a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;

Welcome the elaboration of the Global Plan for the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030, which provides a set of options and strategies for use by Governments and other relevant stakeholders while recognizing that implementation of dedicated actions at the national and international levels should be supported through commitment, leadership and partnerships, long-term sustained financing, including public and private, appropriate legislation, strengthened institutions, enabling environments at all levels, education and training, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and advocacy, and should be guided by technology and innovation, data, evidence and best practices;

Acknowledge that there is no one-size-fits-all formula and that the global level of ambition necessitates considering the specific situation of each country with its needs, different national realities, capacities, policies and priorities, and encourage the strengthening of efforts, including through the sharing of best practices and effective implementation mechanisms and the provision of relevant technical support to support and promote the accelerated achievement of all road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals;

Commit to scaling up our efforts and undertaking the following actions:

1. Drive the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030, which describes key suggested actions to achieve the reduction in road traffic deaths of at least 50 per cent by 2030 and calls for setting national targets to reduce fatalities and serious injuries for all road users with special attention given to the

¹¹⁰ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹¹² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹¹³ See World Health Organization, document WHA57/2004/REC/1.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

safety needs of those road users who are the most vulnerable to road-related crashes, including pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and users of public transport, taking into account national circumstances, policies and strategies;

2. Develop and implement regional, national and subnational plans that may include road safety targets or other evidence-based indicators where they have been set, and put in place evidence-based implementation processes by adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach and designating national focal points for road safety with the establishment of their networks in order to facilitate cooperation with the World Health Organization to track progress towards the implementation of the Second Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021–2030;

3. Promote systematic engagement with relevant stakeholders, including from transport, health, education, finance, environmental and infrastructure areas, and encourage Member States to consider becoming contracting parties to the United Nations legal instruments¹¹⁴ on road safety and, beyond accession, applying, implementing and promoting their provisions or safety regulations;

4. Implement a Safe System approach through policies that foster safe urban and rural road infrastructure design and engineering; set safe adequate speed limits supported by appropriate speed management measures; enable multimodal transport and active mobility; establish, where possible, an optimal mix of motorized and non-motorized transport, with particular emphasis on public transport, walking and cycling, including bike-sharing services, safe pedestrian infrastructure and level crossings, especially in urban areas;

5. Adopt evidence- and/or science-based good practices for addressing key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, medical conditions and medicines that affect safe driving, driving under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs and psychotropic and psychoactive substances, inappropriate use of mobile phones and other electronic devices, including texting while driving, speeding, driving in low visibility conditions, driver fatigue, as well as the lack of appropriate infrastructure; and for enforcement efforts, including road policing, coupled with awareness and education initiatives, supported by infrastructure designs that are intuitive and favour compliance with legislation and a robust emergency response and post-crash care system;

6. Ensure that road infrastructure improvements and investments are guided by an integrated road safety approach that, inter alia, takes into account the connections between road safety and eradication of poverty in all its dimensions, physical health, including visual impairment and mental health issues, the achievement of universal health coverage, economic growth, quality education, reducing inequalities within and among countries, gender equality and women's empowerment, decent work, sustainable cities, environment and climate change, as well as the broader social determinants of road safety and the interdependence between Sustainable Development Goals and targets that are integrated, interlinked and indivisible, and assures minimum safety performance standards for all road users;

7. Ensure appropriate road user insurance schemes and enhance support for all victims of road traffic crashes and their families; strengthen pre-hospital care and post-crash response; and encourage access for persons with injuries and disabilities to appropriate services for early rehabilitation and social reintegration;

8. Improve the working conditions of professional drivers, particularly commercial vehicle drivers, including by pursuing the implementation of high standards on safety and health at work, road safety and adequate road and vehicle conditions, and invite Member States to implement professional driver qualification frameworks established on the basis of recognized standards for training, certification, licensing, fitness and driving assessment;

9. Integrate a gender perspective into all policymaking and implementation of transport policies that provide for safe, secure, inclusive, accessible, reliable and sustainable mobility, and non-discriminatory participation in transport; and ensure that policies cater to road users who might be in vulnerable situations, in particular children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities;

10. Deliver evidence-based road safety knowledge and awareness programmes to promote a culture of safety among all road users and to address high-risk behaviours, especially among youth, and the broader road-using

¹¹⁴ References to United Nations legal instruments relating to regulations or standards do not imply that regulations developed under these agreements are “international standards” within the meaning of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and relevant decisions of the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade of the Organization.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

community through advocacy, training and education and encourage private sector participation in supplementing national efforts in promoting greater road safety awareness as part of corporate social responsibility;

11. Strengthen international cooperation on road safety through sharing of good practices, successful implementation mechanisms, and technical standards; ensuring that used vehicles comply with relevant national safety and emissions standards, striving to ensure that all vehicles produced and sold for every market by 2030 are equipped with appropriate levels of safety performance, and that incentives are provided, where possible, for use of vehicles with enhanced safety performance; encouraging the provision of consumer information on vehicle safety through new car assessment programmes that are independent from vehicle manufacturers and encouraging the sharing of such consumer information with the World Health Organization and other countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries; and harmonization of practices, where appropriate, pertaining to training, driving hours and working conditions, vehicle registration, certification and licensing;

12. Acknowledge the importance of adequate, predictable, sustainable and timely international financing without conditionalities in complementing the efforts of countries in mobilizing resources domestically, especially in low- and middle-income countries; support the demands of financing in developing countries by leveraging the United Nations Road Safety Fund and other dedicated mechanisms, as appropriate, for promoting safe road transport infrastructure and for supporting the implementation of measures required to meet the voluntary global performance targets, including by supporting the voluntary replenishment of all United Nations system road safety funds and mechanisms;

13. Promote capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, technical support and technology transfer programmes and initiatives on mutually agreed terms in the area of road safety, especially in developing countries, which confront unique challenges and, where possible, the integration of such programmes and initiatives into sustainable development assistance programmes through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation formats, as well as public-private collaboration;

14. Promote the development, knowledge-sharing and deployment of vehicle automation and new technologies in traffic management using both intelligent transport systems and cooperative intelligent transport systems, in line with national requirements, to improve accessibility and all aspects of road safety while also monitoring, assessing, managing and mitigating challenges associated with rapid technological change and increasing connectivity;

15. Contribute to international and national road safety by encouraging research and improving and harmonizing disaggregated data collection on road safety, including data on road traffic crashes, resulting deaths and injuries, and road infrastructure, including those gathered from regional road safety observatories, to better inform policies and actions; strengthen road safety data capacity, including in low- and middle-income countries, and improve the quality of systematic and consolidated data collection and comparability at the international level for effective and evidence-based policymaking and implementation while taking into account privacy and national security considerations; and request the World Health Organization to continue to monitor and report on progress towards the achievement of the goals of the decade of action;

16. Leverage the full potential of the multilateral system, in particular the World Health Organization, the good offices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, the United Nations regional commissions and relevant United Nations entities, as well as other stakeholders, including the Global Road Safety Partnership, to support Member States with dedicated technical assistance and, upon their request, in applying voluntary global performance targets for road safety when appropriate;

17. Request the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with the World Health Organization and other relevant agencies, a progress report during the seventy-eighth and eightieth sessions of the General Assembly, including recommendations on the implementation of the present declaration towards improving global road safety, which will serve to inform the high-level meeting to be convened in 2026;

18. Decide to convene a high-level meeting on improving global road safety in 2026 in New York, to undertake a comprehensive midterm review of the implementation of the present declaration to identify gaps and solutions to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goal targets by 2030, the scope and modalities of which shall be decided no later than at the eightieth session of the General Assembly, taking into account the revitalization of the work of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION 76/295

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 11 July 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.68](#) and [A/76/L.68/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

76/295. Strengthening connectivity between Central and South Asia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 the commitment to accelerating collective economic, social and environmental solutions for a better recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the decade of action,

Welcoming the international conference on the theme “Central and South Asia: regional connectivity – challenges and opportunities”, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in July 2021, and taking note of the joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Central and South Asian States adopted at that conference,¹¹⁵

Stressing the importance of strengthening cooperation for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,¹¹⁶ which are based on the establishment of new, stronger partnerships between these countries and transit countries and their development partners at all levels,

Recalling the first United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, in November 2016, and the second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference, held in Beijing, China, in October 2021,

Recognizing that quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient connectivity based on stability plays a key role in trade, economic growth and sustainable development and enhances regional and international cooperation,

Emphasizing the importance of transport and transit corridors for accelerating economic growth, increasing the efficiency of trade and economic ties between the countries of Central and South Asia, and realizing their unique transport, transit and investment potential,

Stressing the importance of the comprehensive and progressive development of ties between Central and South Asia in areas of mutual interest, on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, in promoting infrastructure connectivity and sustainable transport, as well as regional and interregional economic integration and cooperation,

Acknowledging the important role of regional organizations in enhancing interregional and intraregional connectivity, and in this regard noting the proclamation by the Economic Cooperation Organization of 2022 as the Year of Strengthening Connectivity,

¹¹⁵ [A/75/948](#), annex.

¹¹⁶ Resolution [69/137](#), annexes I and II.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Recognizing the importance of cooperation between Central and South Asia in finding ways to enhance poverty alleviation and food security, among others, including through agricultural technologies and digitalization that can increase food security by improving the sustainability of storage, transport, trade, processing, transformation, retail, waste reduction and recycling, as well as interactions among these processes,

1. *Reaffirms* that regional cooperation is an effective form of multilateralism and international cooperation contributing to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation in establishing safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport networks supported by inclusive and sustainable industrialization and information technologies with a view to achieving transport connectivity across Central and South Asia that is economically, socially and environmentally viable and financially sustainable, and is resilient to unexpected emergencies;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of effective border management in promoting connectivity among the countries and the role of international cooperation in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the continuation and advancement of cooperation between Central and South Asia by expanding transport and information and communications technologies infrastructure and creating new international transport corridors that open convenient, sustainable, commercially viable, affordable, accessible, inclusive and safe routes to seaports;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of Afghanistan's potential role in connecting Central and South Asia, as well as its economic development and integration into interregional economic processes for lasting peace and stability;

6. *Also recognizes* the importance of multimodal transport for connectivity of Central and South Asia, and in this context encourages the development of interoperability of infrastructure to enhance air, land and sea connectivity among countries;

7. *Stresses* the need to promote cooperation between civil aviation authorities in the regions for enhancing regional connectivity and economic cooperation;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map for digital cooperation",¹¹⁷ which calls for every person to have safe and affordable access to the Internet by 2030, including meaningful use of digitally enabled services, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard recognizes the importance of coordination among the countries of Central and South Asia on the widespread introduction of digital economy, connectivity infrastructure and platforms through information and communications technologies;

9. *Notes* the contribution of mutual exchange and learning through experience between Central and South Asia in the study, preservation and strengthening of their tangible and intangible cultural heritage for the popularization of the richness of historical and cultural contacts between the two regions;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing potential tourist routes covering the historical and cultural centres of the Central and South Asian States;

11. *Supports* the efforts of Central and South Asia to further strengthen relationships between the regions and their people, including in the fields of education, science and technology, innovation, tourism, culture, art and sports;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of energy connectivity between Central and South Asia;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the exchange of experience on voluntary and mutually agreed terms between Central and South Asia in promoting sustainable development, including through access to clean energy technology and disaster risk reduction strategies, and enhancing cooperation, including through initiatives that address environmental challenges and contribute to the protection of the environment and ecosystems, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

14. *Commits* to enhancing the role of sustainable transport in job creation, mobility facilitation and improvement of the efficiency of logistics chains in connecting people and communities, particularly people in vulnerable situations, thus providing all with equal opportunities and leaving no one behind;

¹¹⁷ [A/74/821](#).

15. *Recognizes* the significant potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development, commits to strengthening regional cooperation and regional trade agreements, reaffirms the importance of strengthening coherence and consistency among bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements and ensuring that they are compatible with World Trade Organization rules, and encourages multilateral development banks, including regional banks, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address gaps in trade, transport and transit-related regional infrastructure, including completing missing links connecting landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States within regional networks to ensure quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient connectivity;

16. *Reaffirms* the interests of Central and South Asia to continue to work on the development of regional connectivity to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹¹⁸

17. *Invites* Member States to consolidate their efforts in the fight against common challenges and threats to stability and security in Central and South Asia.

RESOLUTION 76/296

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.72](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/296. Our ocean, our future, our responsibility

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [73/292](#) of 9 May 2019 and its decision 75/578 of 9 September 2021, in which it decided that the high-level 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development would be held in in Lisbon, from 27 June to 1 July 2022,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Governments of Kenya and Portugal for discharging their co-hosting responsibilities by assuming the costs of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory process and for providing all necessary support;

2. *Endorses* the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the Conference, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Our ocean, our future, our responsibility

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives meeting in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022 at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the overarching theme, “Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions”, with the participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, reaffirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources. Greater ambition is required at all levels to address the dire state of the ocean. As leaders and representatives of our Governments, we are determined to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystems.

2. We reaffirm the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held from 5 to 9 June 2017.

3. We recognize that the ocean is fundamental to life on our planet and to our future. The ocean is an important source of the planet’s biodiversity and plays a vital role in the climate system and water cycle. The ocean provides a range of ecosystem services, supplies us with oxygen to breathe, contributes to food security, nutrition and decent jobs

¹¹⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

and livelihoods, acts as a sink and reservoir of greenhouse gases and protects biodiversity, provides a means for maritime transportation, including for global trade, forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage and plays an essential role in sustainable development, a sustainable ocean-based economy and poverty eradication. We underline the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Sustainable Development Goals and recognize that the implementation of Goal 14 can contribute significantly to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, which is integrated and indivisible in its nature.

4. We are therefore deeply alarmed by the global emergency facing the ocean. Sea levels are rising, coastal erosion is worsening and the ocean is warmer and more acidic. Marine pollution is increasing at an alarming rate, a third of fish stocks are overexploited, marine biodiversity continues to decrease and approximately half of all living coral has been lost, while alien invasive species pose a significant threat to marine ecosystems and resources. While progress has been made towards the achievement of some of the targets of Goal 14, action is not advancing at the speed or scale required to meet our goals. We deeply regret our collective failure to achieve targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.5 and 14.6 that matured in 2020, and we renew our commitment to taking urgent action and to cooperating at the global, regional and subregional levels to achieve all targets as soon as possible without undue delay.

5. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we are deeply alarmed by the adverse effects of climate change on the ocean and marine life, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, deoxygenation, sea level rise, the decrease in polar ice coverage, shifts in the abundance and distribution of marine species, including fish, the decrease in marine biodiversity, as well as coastal erosion and extreme weather events and related impacts on island and coastal communities, as highlighted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its special report entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and its successive reports.

6. We emphasize the particular importance of implementing the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the goal to limit the temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change and help to ensure the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and thus our future. We recall that article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement states that it will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. We also emphasize the need to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the Glasgow Climate Pact on mitigation, adaptation and the provision and mobilization of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries, including small island developing States. We welcome the decision by the parties to the Framework Convention to recognize the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems, including marine ecosystems, to deliver crucial services, including acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and supporting sustainable livelihoods, including for indigenous peoples and local communities. We further welcome the invitation to relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the Framework Convention to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in relevant mandates and workplans and the invitation to the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to hold an annual dialogue to strengthen ocean-based action.

7. We are deeply concerned by the findings about cumulative human impacts on the ocean, including ecosystem degradation and species extinctions, as highlighted in the second *World Ocean Assessment* and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, as well as on food safety and human health as recognized in the One Health approach. We recognize the need for transformative change and are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health of the ocean's ecosystems and biodiversity and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We call for an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective, robust and transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework for adoption at the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. We take note of the voluntary commitments by more than 100 Member States to conserve or protect at least 30 per cent of the global ocean within marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. We emphasize that strong governance and adequate financing for developing countries, in particular small island developing States, is essential to effectively implement and maintain such areas and measures. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) and its call to support and scale up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide.

8. We welcome the decision by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme at its resumed fifth session, in resolution 5/14 of 2 March 2022, to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary approaches, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities.

9. We recognize the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the ocean-based economy and in particular the ocean-based economies of small island developing States, which have been disproportionately adversely affected by the pandemic, given their dependence on the ocean-based economy, as well as on seafarers and the fishing community. We also recognize the threat to ocean health caused by the COVID-19 pandemic due to improper waste management, including of plastic waste, such as personal protective equipment, which has exacerbated the problem of marine plastic litter and microplastics in the ocean. We affirm that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and the advancement of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches play a critical role in ensuring a sustainable, inclusive and environmentally resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

10. We emphasize that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms or entities. We affirm the need to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”. We note that 2022 marks the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention.

11. We recognize the importance of the work being undertaken by the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and call upon participating delegations to reach an ambitious agreement without delay.

12. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) and its vision to achieve the science we need for the ocean we want. We support the Decade’s mission to generate and use knowledge for the transformational action needed to achieve a healthy, safe and resilient ocean for sustainable development by 2030 and beyond. We fully support the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementing the Decade and commit to supporting these efforts.

13. We stress that science-based and innovative actions and international cooperation and partnerships based in science, technology and innovation, in line with the precautionary approach and ecosystem-based approaches, can contribute to the solutions necessary to overcome challenges in achieving Goal 14 in the following ways:

(a) Informing integrated ocean management, planning and decision-making, through improving our understanding of the impact of cumulative human activities on the ocean and anticipating the impacts of planned activities and eliminating or minimizing their negative effects, as well as the effectiveness of adopted measures;

(b) Restoring and maintaining fish stocks at levels that produce at least maximum sustainable yield in the shortest time feasible, including by implementing science-based management plans, and minimizing waste, unwanted by-catch and discards, as well as combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including through technological tools for monitoring, control and surveillance, and ending harmful subsidies in line with target 14.6, as well as through the use of an ecosystem approach to fisheries that protects essential habitats and promotes collaborative processes for decision-making that include all stakeholders, including small-scale and artisanal fisheries, recognizing their role in poverty eradication and ending food insecurity, and the importance of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture;

(c) Mobilizing actions for sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for sufficient, safe and nutritious food, recognizing the central role of healthy oceans in resilient food systems and for achieving the 2030 Agenda;

(d) Preventing, reducing and controlling marine pollution of all kinds, from both land- and sea-based sources, including nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, emissions from the maritime sector, including shipping, pollution from shipwrecks and anthropogenic underwater noise, through

improving our understanding of their sources, pathways and impacts on marine ecosystems, and through contributing to comprehensive life-cycle and source-to-sea approaches that include improved waste management;

(e) Preventing, reducing and eliminating marine plastic litter, including single-use plastics and microplastics, including through contributing to comprehensive life-cycle approaches, encouraging resource efficiency and recycling, as well as environmentally sound waste management, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, developing viable alternatives for consumer and industrial uses, taking into account the full environmental impacts, innovation in product design and environmentally sound remediation of marine plastic litter that is already in marine environments, and recognizing the establishment by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its resumed fifth session of an intergovernmental negotiating committee towards an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution;

(f) Effectively planning and implementing area-based management tools, including effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected marine protected areas, and other effective area-based conservation measures, integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning, through, inter alia, assessing their multiple ecological, socioeconomic and cultural value and applying the precautionary and ecosystem-based approach, in accordance with national legislation and international law;

(g) Developing and implementing measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and avert, minimize and address loss and damage, reducing disaster risk and enhancing resilience, including through increasing the use of renewable energy technologies, especially ocean-based technologies, reducing the risk of and preparing for ocean-related extreme weather events, including the development of multi-hazard early warning systems and integrating ecosystem-based approaches for disaster risk reduction at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and the impacts of sea level rise, reducing emissions from maritime transportation, including shipping, and implementing nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches for, inter alia, carbon sequestration and the prevention of coastal erosion.

14. We commit to taking the following science-based and innovative actions on an urgent basis, recognizing that developing countries, in particular small island developing States and the least developed countries, face capacity challenges that need to be addressed:

(a) Strengthen international, regional, subregional and national scientific and systematic observation and data collection efforts, including of environmental and socioeconomic data, especially in developing countries, and improve the timely sharing and dissemination of data and knowledge, including by making data widely accessible through open access databases, investing in national statistical systems, standardizing data, ensuring interoperability between databases, and synthesizing data into information for policymakers and decision makers, and support capacity-building in developing countries to improve data collection and analysis;

(b) Recognize the important role of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the role of social science in planning, decision-making and implementation;

(c) Enhance cooperation at the global, regional, subregional, national and local levels in order to strengthen mechanisms for collaboration, knowledge-sharing and exchange of best practices within marine scientific research, including through South-South and triangular cooperation and to support developing countries in addressing their constraints in access to technology, including through strengthening science, technology and innovation infrastructure, domestic innovation capabilities, absorptive capacities and the capacity of national statistical systems, in particular in the most vulnerable countries, which face the greatest challenges in collecting, analysing and using reliable data and statistics;

(d) Establish effective partnerships, including multi-stakeholder, public-private, cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary and scientific partnerships, including by incentivizing the sharing of good practices, giving visibility to well-performing partnerships and creating space for meaningful interaction and networking and capacity-building;

(e) Explore, develop and promote innovative financing solutions to drive the transformation to sustainable ocean-based economies, and the scaling up of nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches to support the resilience, restoration and conservation of coastal ecosystems, including through public-private sector partnerships and capital market instruments, provide technical assistance to enhance the bankability and feasibility of projects, as well as mainstream the values of marine natural capital into decision-making and address barriers to accessing

financing, recognizing that further support is needed from developed countries, especially regarding capacity-building, financing and technology transfer;

(f) Empower women and girls, as their full, equal and meaningful participation is key in progressing towards a sustainable ocean-based economy and to achieving Goal 14, and mainstream a gender perspective in our work to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources;

(g) Ensure that people, especially children and youth, are empowered with relevant knowledge and skills that enable them to understand the importance of and the need to contribute to the health of the ocean, including in decision-making, through promoting and supporting quality education and lifelong learning for ocean literacy;

(h) Strengthen the science-policy interface for implementing Goal 14 and its targets, to ensure that policy is informed by the best-available science and relevant indigenous, traditional and local knowledge, and to highlight policies and actions that may be scalable, through processes such as the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects;

(i) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from international maritime transportation, especially shipping, as soon as possible, acknowledging the leadership role of the International Maritime Organization, taking into account its initial strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships, looking forward to its upcoming review and noting the need to strengthen its ambitions in order to meet the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, while setting clear interim goals, ensuring that investments in research and development and in new infrastructure such as ports and ships increase resilience in the face of climate impacts and leave no one behind, and noting that the impacts on Member States of a measure should be assessed and taken into account as appropriate before adoption of the measure, and particular attention should be paid to the needs of developing countries, especially small island developing States and the least developed countries.

15. We commit to implementing our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference and urge those who have made voluntary commitments at the 2017 Conference to ensure appropriate review and follow-up of their progress.

16. We strongly call upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing inter-agency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, through the work of UN-Oceans.

17. We know that restoring harmony with nature through a healthy, productive, sustainable and resilient ocean is critical for our planet, our lives and our future. We call upon all stakeholders to urgently take ambitious and concerted action to accelerate implementation to achieve Goal 14 as soon as possible without undue delay.

RESOLUTION 76/297

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.59/Rev.1](#) and [A/76/L.59/Rev.1/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Russian Federation, Türkiye

76/297. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [57/2](#) of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution [57/7](#) of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and all its subsequent resolutions, including resolution [75/322](#) of 9 September 2021, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support" and Economic and Social Council resolution [2021/9](#) of 8 June 2021 on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and

transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 its 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, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, and recalling also that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development in Africa and the importance of fulfilling all commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development,

Recognizing the adoption of Agenda 2063 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, as the African Union long-term political strategy for Africa's development and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key flagship projects and programmes to be fast-tracked during the decade, and recognizing the commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted on 22 September 2008,¹¹⁹

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement¹²⁰ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹²¹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Noting the need for all parties to submit enhanced nationally determined contributions well ahead of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change, in line with the best available science, and to protect people in vulnerable situations, especially in Africa,

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the Paris Agreement and other relevant major intergovernmental outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields,

Noting with great concern the multidimensional impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on African countries, including significant impacts on poverty, food security, unemployment, trade, disrupted supply chains, tourism and financial flows, as well as its social impacts, including violence against women and girls, causing more challenges for African countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and recognizing the great efforts made by African countries in combating the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives and achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery,

Recalling its resolution 76/196 of 17 December 2021 on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development,

Underlining the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and reaffirming that good governance, the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, equal access to fair justice systems and global collaboration and mutual accountability measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to our efforts,

Recalling its resolution 71/254 of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and its resolution 66/293 of 17 September 2012, by which it established a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made

¹¹⁹ Resolution 63/1.

¹²⁰ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

towards Africa's development, and looking forward to the fifth biennial report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the commitments made towards Africa's development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session,

Welcoming the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2022 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme "Build resilience in nutrition: accelerate Africa's human capital and socioeconomic development", in close partnership with the African Union Commission and other United Nations system and African organizations,

Emphasizing economic development, including inclusive industrial development, and policies which seek to enhance productive capacities in Africa, bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic, social and environmental development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized,

Welcoming the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to Agenda 2063, the African Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa,

Noting that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates the inequalities caused by digital divides, especially in African countries, since the poorest and the most vulnerable, who are the hardest hit, are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies,

Reaffirming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,¹²²

Reaffirming also the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019,¹²³

Taking note with appreciation of the transformation of the New Partnership Planning and Coordinating Agency into the African Union Development Agency in conformity with the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to rename the African Union Development Agency as the African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹²⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: nineteenth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support",¹²⁵

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹²⁶ and in this regard reaffirms the essential role played by the New Partnership Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee, welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership and underscores the importance of coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹²⁷ while acknowledging that much needs to be done to overcome the challenges in its implementation;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, to continue their efforts towards implementing the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional infrastructure, while recognizing the importance of quality infrastructure investment, through both foreign and domestic investment, and

¹²² Resolution [73/195](#), annex.

¹²³ Resolution [73/291](#), annex.

¹²⁴ See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 November 2018.

¹²⁵ [A/76/888](#).

¹²⁶ [A/57/304](#), annex.

¹²⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard recognizes the need for Africa's development partners to align their efforts towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa;

5. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and of achieving substantial and universal coverage of the poor and the vulnerable;

6. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security and nutrition in Africa through healthy diets and sustainable food systems with the support of Africa's development partners, and welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021;

7. *Calls for* effective measures and targeted investments to strengthen national health systems and to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including the Ebola virus disease and coronavirus disease (COVID-19), recognizes, in this regard, that human, animal, plant and ecosystem health are interdependent, invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, to expand, strengthen and maintain surveillance systems in the health sector, in order to implement and comply with the International Health Regulations (2005),¹²⁸ and to eliminate diseases, and in this context calls upon development partners to support the implementation of the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the transition towards universal health coverage in Africa;

8. *Recalls* the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the fight against tuberculosis, as reflected in its resolution 73/3 of 10 October 2018, the political declaration on HIV and AIDS, as reflected in its resolution 75/284 of 8 June 2021, the political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, as reflected in its resolution 73/2 of 10 October 2018, as well as the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,¹²⁹ and calls upon developed countries, international health funds and other development partners to continue their support, including financial and technical support, to African countries to scale up their national efforts to fully implement, as appropriate, the actions committed to by the Heads of State and Government and their representatives;

9. *Notes* the unprecedented threat that COVID-19 presents to the continent's hard-won development and economic gains; welcomes efforts of African leaders in mitigating the impact of the pandemic on their countries and citizens; expresses its highest appreciation to all partners and international organizations that have supported the continent in mitigating the effects of COVID-19; notes that there is a need for additional support to reduce the effects of the pandemic on the continent's achievement of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and to support the implementation of the Adapted Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19 Pandemic and enhance the capacity of the African Medicines Agency for manufacturing vaccines against COVID-19; and in this regard calls for global solidarity, particularly with regard to equitable access to vaccines in Africa, and urges Member States and the international community to enable global equitable, affordable and timely access to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and health-care services, including as supported through the World Health Organization and the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant initiatives, such as the African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team initiative, accelerating post-COVID economic and social development;

10. *Encourages* African countries to continue their efforts in enhancing education and vocational training and stresses in this regard the importance of creating a conducive environment for technological innovation, taking advantage of frontier technologies and investing in digitalization to strengthen connectivity, and urges all relevant stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of developing countries, especially African countries;

11. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the mandate of the New Partnership and of Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan in close cooperation with the African Union, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

¹²⁸ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

¹²⁹ See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

12. *Reiterates* the need to support African countries in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data;

13. *Recognizes* that Africa is one of the regions that contribute the least to climate change, yet is extremely vulnerable and exposed to its adverse impacts, expresses deep concern about the increasing challenges posed by drought, land degradation, desertification, the loss of biodiversity and floods, and their negative consequences on the fight against poverty, famine and hunger, and in this regard calls upon the international community, including developed countries, to continue to support Africa to address its adaptation needs through, inter alia, the development, voluntary transfer and deployment of technology on mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable resources, in line with existing commitments, and highlights the need for full implementation by their respective parties of the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹³⁰ as well as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹³¹ including its 2018–2030 strategic framework,¹³² looks forward to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, urges developed countries to meet their commitment to a goal of mobilizing jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 and through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, for climate action, particularly for climate adaptation, in accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

14. *Reiterates its deep concern* about the growing illicit financial flows, internationally and domestically, including those derived from crimes, welcomes the political declaration adopted on 2 June 2021 at the thirty-second special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”,¹³³ reiterates the commitment to redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and international cooperation in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹³⁴ and its implementation, acknowledges the need to strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery, and emphasizes that illicit financial flows reduce the availability of valuable resources, including for financing for development;

15. *Notes* the establishment of the High-level Panel on International Financial Accountability, Transparency and Integrity for Achieving the 2030 Agenda;

16. *Reaffirms* that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, reiterates the need for gender mainstreaming, including targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies, and recommits to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment at all levels, to ensure women’s equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy and to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and discrimination in all its forms;

17. *Welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 42 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 24 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process by 2023, as envisaged in the first 10 year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, takes note of the decision on its institutional reform,¹³⁵ and emphasizes African ownership of the process, and invites the international community to

¹³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹³² ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1, decision 7/COP.13, annex.

¹³³ Resolution S-32/1, annex.

¹³⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

¹³⁵ See decision Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XI), sect. XI.

support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action;

18. *Expresses deep concern* at the increased debt burden of many African countries, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, underlines the importance of debt sustainability, transparency and liquidity, debt crisis prevention and prudent debt management in Africa, welcomes the final extension of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative for six months, until the end of December 2021, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including under the Common Framework for Debt Treatment beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, including debt cancellation, debt restructuring and any other mechanism, such as debt swap initiatives for sustainable development and climate action where appropriate, in order to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries;

19. *Calls upon* African countries to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, especially those owned by women, promoting the formalization of informal sector activities in Africa and attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, and invites Africa's development partners to promote investment by their private sector in Africa and to facilitate the development and transfer of technology to African countries, on mutually agreed terms;

20. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, that it has a critical role in achieving inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, including through the promotion of job creation and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and that it contributes to the active participation of the African economies in the global economy and facilitates regional economic cooperation and integration, and in this regard calls upon, as appropriate, developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment through, inter alia, the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

21. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring the free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes the start of trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area on 1 January 2021, and underscores the importance of strengthening efforts to achieve the objective of doubling intra-African trade;

22. *Notes with concern* Africa's disproportionately low share of the volume of international trade, reiterates the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the multilateral trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as Aid for Trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis and the profound socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of making progress on the accession of developing countries to the World Trade Organization, recognizing the contribution that their accession would make to the full integration of those countries into the multilateral trading system, urges in this regard the facilitation of the accession process on a technical and legal basis and in a transparent manner for African countries that are in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization, and reaffirms the importance of that organization's decision on accession by the least developed countries;¹³⁶

24. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, and emphasizes the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts,

¹³⁶ Decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012.

particularly the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

26. *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;

27. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of official development assistance measurement and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development”, while reaffirming that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made;

28. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of Agenda 2063, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;¹³⁷

29. *Invites* Member States and all relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and all relevant international and regional organizations, to continue to contribute to the effectiveness and reliability of the United Nations monitoring mechanism process by cooperating in the collection of data and the evaluation of performance, and requests the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an interactive multi stakeholder dialogue to discuss the main findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of commitments made toward Africa’s development during the resumed seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly;

30. *Decides* to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and to include the item entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support” in the provisional agenda for consideration and decision during the main part of its seventy-seventh session and subsequent annual sessions.

RESOLUTION 76/298

Adopted at the 96th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.60](#), sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China)

76/298. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,¹³⁸ its resolution [53/92](#) of 7 December 1998 and all subsequent annual resolutions, including resolution [75/327](#) of 13 September 2021, as well as all its resolutions on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,¹³⁹ and all resolutions and decisions regarding the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, in particular the comprehensive strategic partnership between the two organizations,

¹³⁷ In conformity with the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development signed by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on 27 January 2018.

¹³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/56/45).*

¹³⁹ [A/57/304](#), annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming all other previous resolutions and outcome documents adopted by consensus relating to the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, including the Security Council resolutions on peace and security in Africa, on women and peace and security, on youth, peace and security, on children and armed conflict, on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, and on threats to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, 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 further its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015, entitled “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)”, which helps to contextualize the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with concrete policies and actions and to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴⁰ through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution [60/265](#) of 30 June 2006,

Recognizing, in particular, the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the root causes of conflict in Africa, while recognizing the need for the provision of support by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the Organization in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities for peacebuilding,

Recalling its resolution [66/293](#) of 17 September 2012, by which it established a monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa’s development,

Reaffirming the importance of aligning international support with Africa’s own priorities, aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063, including but not limited to industrialization, equal access to work opportunities, youth employment, access to quality education and high-quality and resilient infrastructure, the eradication of poverty, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, and the reduction of inequalities,

Underscoring the importance of continuing the efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to prevent and settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa, while continuing to develop African capacities, including those required for the realization of sustainable development, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment to ensure that there will be no tolerance for impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity or for violations of international humanitarian law and gross violations of human rights law, and that such violations will be properly investigated and appropriately prosecuted and sanctioned, through national judicial mechanisms and institutions or, where appropriate, regional or international judicial mechanisms, and for that purpose encouraging Member States to strengthen national judicial systems and institutions,

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing all its root causes, including by strengthening the rule of law, good governance, democracy, accountability, gender equality and respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as addressing economic and social disparities, corruption, structural inequalities, illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, and the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, underlining the importance of sustainable and inclusive socioeconomic development for

¹⁴⁰ Resolution [60/1](#).

sustaining peace in Africa through economic development, including but not limited to transnational and transregional infrastructure development, industrialization, poverty eradication, job creation, agricultural modernization and promotion of entrepreneurship, and expressing the need for continued support to African countries, based on their national priorities and needs,

Acknowledging the particular challenges that infectious disease outbreaks, especially the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, pose in conflict-affected areas and their effect on health emergency and crisis management, as health systems in areas of conflict are often compromised and ill-equipped to deal with the threat posed by infectious disease outbreaks, and strongly condemning violent attacks and threats directed against medical personnel and facilities, which have long-term consequences for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned, as well as for the neighbouring regions, and have a negative impact on sustainable development,

Reiterating the need to enable equitable access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and vaccines for all, including the most vulnerable, in addition to support for strengthening health systems to ensure effective delivery, particularly in conflict-affected areas, and inviting continued, increased and accelerated provision of safe and effective vaccine doses from developed economies and all those in a position to do so to African countries in need, particularly through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility and other relevant supplies and assistance as appropriate, and commends the efforts of Member States in this regard, while emphasizing the role of immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health,

Welcoming the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and its convening role in mobilizing attention and commitment to bringing a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in country-specific, regional and thematic meetings, including the country-specific configurations of the Commission,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution [2558 \(2020\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [75/201](#) of 21 December 2020 on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, which stressed the importance of continued implementation of the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, with emphasis on the impact made at the field level,

Welcoming the second edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, held virtually in March 2021 under the theme “Shaping Africa’s new normal: recovering stronger, rebuilding better”, at which the need to prioritize institution-building in conflict-affected countries was emphasized, particularly in view of the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and also recognizing that any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism, as well as to prevent violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, including those related to international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Encouraging the United Nations system, the African Union and subregional organizations to enhance their interaction with civil society, including women’s and youth organizations, academia and research institutions, on issues relevant to the promotion of peace, security and sustainable development in Africa, and taking note with appreciation of the ongoing efforts in this regard, including by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa as well as by the Peacebuilding Commission,

Welcoming the high-level events organized by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa during the 2022 Africa Dialogue Series on the theme “Build resilience in nutrition: accelerate Africa’s human capital and socioeconomic development”, in close partnership with the African Union Commission and other United Nations system and African organizations,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa;¹⁴¹
2. *Also takes note* of the advice submitted for the first time in 2021 by the Peacebuilding Commission on the item on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as contained in the letter from the Chair of the Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly, and further encourages the Commission to continue that good practice with a view to enhancing cooperation and synergies in support of addressing root causes of conflict in Africa;
3. *Recalls* the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023), which outlines key African flagship projects, fast-track programmes, priority areas, specific targets and African strategies and policy measures at all levels, and urges further efforts to support the implementation of the plan;
4. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, calls for intensified efforts, support and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and relevant partners in addressing those challenges, with a view to achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa, and in this regard recognizes the important role played by civil society organizations, including women's organizations;
5. *Reiterates* that we are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, including through international cooperation and partnership on the basis of mutual trust and the full benefit of all, in a spirit of global solidarity, and for the common future of present and coming generations, focusing on the needs of African countries and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
6. *Recognizes* the need for African countries to make continued efforts to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development;
7. *Urges* continued support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, decent job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, domestic resource mobilization, debt relief, improved market access, regional integration and intra-African trade, including through the African Continental Free Trade Area, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;
8. *Urges* Member States to commit to enhancing public health cooperation with Africa, supporting Africa in strengthening and improving health systems, namely, through capacity-building;
9. *Recognizes* the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the sustainable development of African Member States, including through drought, desertification, biodiversity loss, land degradation, flooding and food insecurity, emphasizes the importance of sustainable use of natural resources and the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, highlights the importance of supporting efforts to strengthen the implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing resilience in Africa, in particular the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other initiatives launched under the leadership of the African Union Commission such as the Great Green Wall and the Land Policy Initiative and the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan, as well as initiatives launched by African countries such as the Adaptation of African Agriculture and the Security, Stability and Sustainability initiatives, and welcomes the efforts and initiatives of the African Union on addressing climate change on the continent;
10. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, calls for respect for the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified,

¹⁴¹ [A/76/889](#).

safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and also calls for respect for the principle of non-refoulement of refugees in Africa;

11. *Also reaffirms* the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalls that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration;¹⁴²

12. *Notes* the opportunities and challenges presented by Africa's demographic structure, and stresses the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, reaffirms the important and positive contribution of youth to the efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the role young people play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including through the promotion of narratives of peace, and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, and further notes with concern the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the unlawful recruitment and use of children by parties to armed conflicts, sexual violence as well as other violations and abuses committed against children;

13. *Expresses grave concern* about the growing threat posed by terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism to the peace, security and social and economic development of Africa, and calls upon the Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to support the efforts on the establishment of the African Union Special Fund on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa;

14. *Calls upon* the Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, within their existing mandates, to intensify cooperation, assistance and capacity-building, for African Member States, the African Union and African subregional organizations, while ensuring compliance with international law, upon their request, in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, through the implementation of relevant international and regional treaties and protocols, and in this regard welcomes in particular African initiatives, namely the African Union Plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, based in Algiers, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Centre of Excellence in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Horn of Africa, based in Djibouti, as well as the Community of Sahel-Saharan States Counter-Terrorism Centre, based in Cairo;

15. *Takes note* of the establishment of regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism in Africa, in Rabat, Morocco, and Nairobi, Kenya, and welcomes their efforts in this regard, further takes note that the offices have been established to prevent and counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism and enhance counter-terrorism training and capacity-building support to Member States of the region, upon request and with the consent of the relevant Member States and in coordination with them, for delivery of programmes closer to the beneficiaries, and invites the Office of Counter-Terrorism to work in close coordination with relevant local, subregional and regional institutions working to counter terrorism as well as with relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, and further invites relevant institutions dealing with counter-terrorism to coordinate, with the regional programme offices of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in order to ensure updated and tailored training materials and programmes, while underlining the need for upholding the principle of consent of the host countries in the context of all such United Nations field engagements, in line with respective mandates, and in cooperation with the respective host countries;

16. *Recalls* the decision taken at the fourteenth extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, within the context of the African Union Agenda 2063, to extend the implementation of the African Union Master Road Map of Practical Steps for Silencing the Guns in Africa for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), with periodic reviews every two years, and to extend the commemoration and conduct of Africa Amnesty Month during September of each year for a period of 10 years (2021–2030), and calls upon Member States and the United Nations system, as appropriate, to intensify their support and cooperation with African countries,

¹⁴² Resolution 73/195, annex.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

the African Union and the African regional economic communities and relevant regional mechanisms towards the timely realization of this goal;

17. *Emphasizes* that the illicit flow of arms, particularly small arms and light weapons, to rebel armed groups, terrorists and criminals contributes significantly to insecurity and violence in various parts of Africa and undermines social cohesion, public security, socioeconomic development and the normal functioning of State institutions, underlines the importance of promoting the implementation of relevant international instruments and strengthening law enforcement mechanisms, and in this regard urges Member States to take effective measures to holistically address all root causes of conflicts and redouble efforts to effectively curb the illicit flow of conventional weapons into and within Africa, including by taking the necessary steps at the national level to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,¹⁴³

18. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, including early action to address rising conflict risk and emerging violent conflict and, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, the prevention and combating of illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources and high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of national Governments, the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

19. *Notes* that in some armed conflict situations, the illicit exploitation, trafficking and trade in natural resources has contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of such conflicts, and calls for the implementation of resolutions adopted on this issue to support the prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources;

20. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their capacity in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and in this regard takes note of the Cairo Road Map on Enhancing Peacekeeping Operations: From Mandate to Exit that was endorsed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union as an African contribution to advance United Nations peacekeeping reform efforts related to the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative, and further welcomes language from the communiqué as well as the ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, strengthen the readiness of the African Standby Force and enhance mediation capacity and preventive diplomacy, including through the Panel of the Wise;

21. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries under consideration is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the countries under consideration, welcomes the bridging role of the Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring together all the relevant actors in the United Nations system as well as international and financial institutions, representatives of national Governments, representatives of civil society and regional and subregional organizations consistent with its mandate to promote a strategic approach and coherence in international peacebuilding efforts, calls upon the Peacebuilding Commission to further enhance its relationship with regional and subregional organizations in Africa, welcomes the Peacebuilding Fund's engagement, as a timely, catalytic and risk-tolerant instrument for enhancing the impact and coherence of United Nations peacebuilding support, including with respect to cross-border initiatives that recognize the complex dynamics and regional impacts of conflicts in areas such as the Sahel, and calls upon the entirety of the United Nations system to develop cross-border initiatives that are coherent with one another (including funding from international financial institutions) and address underlying causes of regional tensions and conflict;

22. *Recalls*, in this regard, decision Assembly/AU/Dec.729(XXXII) of 11 February 2019 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union on revitalizing and operationalizing the African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, while aligning it with the evolving international discourse on peacebuilding and sustaining peace and the actual needs of countries emerging from conflict in Africa, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the African Peace and Security Architecture, the African Governance Architecture, the African Union

¹⁴³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, in order to fully contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking initiatives, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction;

23. *Notes with concern* that sexual violence in conflict continues and may increase even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to victims of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, including more systematic monitoring and reporting, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, including Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#) of 23 April 2019, and encourages the entities that compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the implementation of her mandate, including in Africa;

24. *Reiterates* the calls for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding, consistent with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security, recalls the ongoing efforts of African countries and the African Union, including the work of the African Union Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security, to ensure the protection of the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, also recalls the adoption and entry into force of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, as well as all other relevant instruments for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict on the continent, and further recalls in this regard the adoption of national action plans on women, peace and security by several African countries and the various initiatives of the African Union, and urges the provision of adequate international support for the implementation of these plans;

25. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the African Peer Review Mechanism since its inception in improving governance and supporting socioeconomic development in African countries, takes note of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2017 on the revitalization of the African Peer Review Mechanism, expanding the monitoring and evaluation mandate of the Mechanism, and invites the United Nations system and Member States to provide voluntary substantial financial and capacity-building support to the revitalization of the Mechanism and to advance its activities;

26. *Urges* all stakeholders to consider ensuring appropriate financing of digital development and adequate means of implementation, including strengthened capacity-building of African developing countries in support of increasing domestic resource allocation;

27. *Recalls* the adoption of its resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016 on the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, predictable support for full, effective and efficient implementation of the Framework;

28. *Also recalls* the commitment of the African leaders to Africa's political, social and economic integration agenda and to the ideal of pan-Africanism and African renaissance, as well as their effort to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa as affirmed in the solemn declaration adopted on 26 May 2013 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, expresses its readiness to contribute, and calls upon all, in particular relevant United Nations entities, to help to achieve this goal;

29. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners and new partners to deliver expeditiously on their commitments and to support the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,¹⁴⁴ as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Union Agenda 2063;

30. *Welcomes* the convening of the fifth United Nations-African Union annual conference at the level of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission at United Nations Headquarters on 1 December 2021, and reaffirms the commitment to continue to deepen the strategic partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in addressing peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and implementing Agenda 2063 in Africa;

¹⁴⁴ Resolution [63/1](#).

31. *Decides* to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and to include the sub-item entitled “Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa” of the item entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support” in the provisional agenda for consideration and decision during the main part of its seventy-seventh session and subsequent annual sessions.

RESOLUTION 76/299

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.74](#) and [A/76/L.74/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

76/299. Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations in developing friendly relations among nations,

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage measures for regional cooperation to advance the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Charter and its purposes and principles, and especially the commitment to settle disputes through peaceful means and the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Acknowledging that the approach of multilateralism and diplomacy could reinforce the advancement of the three pillars of the United Nations, namely, sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights, which are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, while observing respective mandates and the Charter,

Recalling its resolution [73/338](#) of 12 September 2019, by which it declared 2021 the International Year of Peace and Trust,

Considering that the promotion of peace is the main objective of the United Nations, noting in this regard the proclamation every five years of the United Nations International Year of Peace and Trust in order to focus the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States, with a view to promoting the ideals of peace and trust and demonstrating by all possible means their commitment to peace and trust,

Stressing that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution, in which it recommends proclaiming every five years the United Nations International Year of Peace and Trust, should be met from voluntary contributions,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace,¹⁴⁵ which serve as a universal mandate for the international community, particularly for the United Nations system, for the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recognizing also the important role of the Central Asian countries¹⁴⁶ in ensuring peace, stability and sustainable development in the region, as well as in promoting regional and international cooperation,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the States of the Central Asian region to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop their relations in peace and liberty,

Convinced of the importance of promoting peace, trust and cooperation in Central Asia, including, in particular, for the benefit of the peoples of the region,

Reaffirming that the questions of maintenance of international peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among States, in particular those of the region, for peace

¹⁴⁵ Resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

¹⁴⁶ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

and development is essential for the promotion of the objectives of the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia,

Welcoming the efforts of the Governments of the Central Asian countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁷ and the Sustainable Development Goals contained therein at the national level,

Noting with satisfaction the regional support for the initiative to convene regular consultative meetings of the Heads of State of Central Asian countries,

Welcoming the Central Asian Women Leaders' Caucus committed to strengthening the role of all women in promoting sustainable development and maintaining peace and security in the region, established with the participation of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and the United Nations Development Programme, and convinced that women's active involvement in policymaking and support for their participation in the socioeconomic life of States will contribute to the speedier and more successful resolution of the problems that they face,

Recognizing the importance of preventive diplomacy, and noting in this context the role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia,¹⁴⁸

Noting the importance of declaring a zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia as a basis for promoting cooperation among the States of the region,

Recalling the great potential of Central Asia for socioeconomic development and the strengthening of cooperation among the States of the region in such areas as science and technology, education, capacity-building, the environment, the strengthening of national institutions, trade, sports, tourism, economy, communications, transport, culture and political dialogue,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the Central Asian States to the achievement of peace, trust and cooperation in the region,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace, trust and cooperation in Central Asia would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. *Declares* the region of Central Asia a zone of peace, trust and cooperation;
2. *Notes with satisfaction* the significant practical contribution of the Central Asian States in strengthening regional peace, trust and cooperation in achieving sustainable development, as well as their efforts in this regard;
3. *Reaffirms* that threats to stability and sustainable development in the region require closer and more coordinated cooperation between the States of Central Asia, as well as between them and international and regional organizations, and also reaffirms the importance of regional cooperation involving regional and international organizations in addressing these threats;
4. *Calls upon* the countries of the Central Asian region to make effective use of the platform of regular consultative meetings of Heads of State and other forums to promote cooperation within the region and beyond in ensuring peace, trust and cooperation;
5. *Calls upon* all States of the Central Asian region to promote further regional cooperation, inter alia, for economic and social development, the protection of the environment and the conservation of living resources;
6. *Encourages* all States of the region and all other regions to cooperate in efforts towards sustaining peace in the Central Asian zone, and to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all States of the region, strictly observing the Charter of the United Nations;
7. *Encourages* the convening of meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central Asian States on a regular basis, as well as their annual meetings on the sidelines of the General Assembly by prior agreement;

¹⁴⁷ Resolution 70/1.

¹⁴⁸ See resolution 75/272.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

8. *Supports* the further strengthening of good-neighbourly and friendly relations among the Central Asian States through deepening relations in the fields of enlightenment, science, education, technology, innovation, tourism, culture, the arts and sports, and for continued mutual assistance in emergency situations;

9. *Encourages* the efforts of the partners of the Central Asian States and the international community as a whole to strengthen and expand cooperation with the countries of the region in the fields of regional security and sustainable development;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session an item entitled “Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia”.

RESOLUTION 76/300

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2022, by a recorded vote of 161 to none, with 8 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.75](#) and [A/76/L.75/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

* *In favour:* Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belarus, Cambodia, China, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic

76/300. The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴⁹ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,¹⁵⁰ recalling the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹⁵¹ the Declaration of the United Nations Conference

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁵⁰ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

¹⁵¹ Resolution 41/128, annex.

on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration),¹⁵² the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁵³ and relevant international human rights treaties, and noting other relevant regional human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Reaffirming further its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030 ensuring that no one is left behind, 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, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recalling States’ obligations and commitments under multilateral environmental instruments and agreements, including on climate change, and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, and its outcome document entitled “The future we want”,¹⁵⁴ which reaffirmed the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 48/13 of 8 October 2021, entitled “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”,¹⁵⁵

Recalling further all Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and the environment, including resolutions 44/7 of 16 July 2020,¹⁵⁶ 45/17 of 6 October 2020,¹⁵⁷ 45/30 of 7 October 2020¹⁵⁸ and 46/7 of 23 March 2021,¹⁵⁹ and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that sustainable development, in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental), and the protection of the environment, including ecosystems, contribute to and promote human well-being and the full enjoyment of all human rights, for present and future generations,

Recognizing also that, conversely, the impact of climate change, the unsustainable management and use of natural resources, the pollution of air, land and water, the unsound management of chemicals and waste, the resulting loss of biodiversity and the decline in services provided by ecosystems interfere with the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and that environmental damage has negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming 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, as well as the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity,

Recognizing that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by women and girls and those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations, including indigenous peoples, children, older persons and persons with disabilities,

Recognizing also the importance of gender equality, gender-responsive action to address climate change and environmental degradation, the empowerment, leadership, decision-making and full, equal and meaningful

¹⁵² *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I.

¹⁵³ *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.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁵⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/76/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53A (A/75/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, *Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

participation of women and girls, and the role that women play as managers, leaders and defenders of natural resources and agents of change in safeguarding the environment,

Recognizing further that environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to effectively enjoy all human rights,

Recognizing that the exercise of human rights, including the rights to seek, receive and impart information, to participate effectively in the conduct of government and public affairs and to an effective remedy, is vital to the protection of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

Reaffirming that States have the obligation to respect, protect and promote human rights, including in all actions undertaken to address environmental challenges, and to take measures to protect the human rights of all, as recognized in different international instruments, and that additional measures should be taken for those who are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation, noting the framework principles on human rights and the environment,¹⁶⁰

Recalling the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,¹⁶¹ which underscore the responsibility of all business enterprises to respect human rights,

Affirming the importance of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for the enjoyment of all human rights,

Taking note of all the reports of the Special Rapporteur (formerly the Independent Expert) on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment,¹⁶²

Noting “The highest aspiration: a call to action for human rights”, which the Secretary-General presented to the Human Rights Council on 24 February 2020,

Noting also that a vast majority of States have recognized some form of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment through international agreements, their national constitutions, legislation, laws or policies,

1. *Recognizes* the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right;
2. *Notes* that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is related to other rights and existing international law;
3. *Affirms* that the promotion of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment requires the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements under the principles of international environmental law;
4. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, business enterprises and other relevant stakeholders to adopt policies, to enhance international cooperation, strengthen capacity-building and continue to share good practices in order to scale up efforts to ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.

RESOLUTION 76/301

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.76](#) and [A/76/L.76/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia,

¹⁶⁰ [A/HRC/37/59](#), annex.

¹⁶¹ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

¹⁶² [A/73/188](#), [A/74/161](#), [A/75/161](#), [A/76/179](#), [A/HRC/22/43](#), [A/HRC/25/53](#), [A/HRC/28/61](#), [A/HRC/31/52](#), [A/HRC/31/53](#), [A/HRC/34/49](#), [A/HRC/37/58](#), [A/HRC/37/59](#), [A/HRC/40/55](#), [A/HRC/43/53](#), [A/HRC/43/54](#), [A/HRC/46/28](#) and [A/HRC/49/53](#).

South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

76/301. High-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [75/27](#) of 7 December 2020 on the International Day of Epidemic Preparedness and [76/257](#) of 29 March 2022 on elevating pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to the highest level of political leadership,

Recalling also World Health Assembly resolution 73.1 of 19 May 2020 on the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response,

Recalling further World Health Assembly decision 74(16) of 31 May 2021 on a special session of the World Health Assembly to consider developing a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic preparedness and response,

Taking note of World Health Assembly report A75/17 of 23 May 2022 on strengthening World Health Organization preparedness for and response to health emergencies, which, inter alia, launched an intergovernmental process led by the World Health Organization for targeted amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005),

Taking note also of the report of the Review Committee on the Functioning of the International Health Regulations (2005) during the COVID-19 Response, as well as the reports of the Independent Oversight and Advisory Committee for the World Health Organization Health Emergencies Programme and the report of the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response entitled *COVID-19: Make It the Last Pandemic*, of 12 May 2021, and its most recent subsequent report, entitled *Transforming or Tinkering? Inaction Lays the Groundwork for Another Pandemic*, of 18 May 2022,

Noting with concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed serious shortcomings at the country, regional and global levels in preparedness for, timely and effective prevention and detection of, and response to potential health emergencies, including in the capacity and resilience of health systems, indicating the need to better prepare for future health emergencies,

Recognizing that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – of sustainable development and that, despite progress made, challenges in global health, including major inequities and vulnerabilities within and among countries, regions and populations, still remain and demand persistent and urgent attention,

Recognizing also that the 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 health and the loss of life, mental health and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, 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 the environment, 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 Development¹⁶³ and all its Goals and targets,

Recognizing further the potential of future outbreaks of diseases or other global health threats with equally, or more devastating consequences than those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and that preventing and preparing for future health threats is therefore of utmost importance and will support efforts towards attaining universal health coverage,

Acknowledging that preventing future global health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic calls for continued leadership, multilateral commitment and collaboration among Member States and with relevant United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations, to implement robust global, regional, national and local responses, underscoring that the pandemic has shown the critical importance of a whole-of-society response to fully

¹⁶³ Resolution [70/1](#).

address its direct and indirect consequences, and recognizing the leadership and centrality of the World Health Organization on global health matters within the broader United Nations response,

Emphasizing the urgent need for initiatives that focus on preventing threats from emerging pandemics and on building an effective global defence against outbreaks of deadly infectious diseases should such threats emerge,

Recognizing the need to strengthen epidemic prevention by sharing experience and best practices, and to raise the level of preparedness, including early warning systems, in order to have the earliest and most adequate response to any epidemic that may arise, and recognizing also the value of an integrated One Health approach that fosters cooperation between the human health, animal health and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors,

1. *Decides* to hold a one-day high-level meeting, to be convened by the President of the General Assembly in collaboration with the World Health Organization, and at the level of Heads of State and Government, by no later than the last day of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, to adopt a succinct political declaration aimed at, inter alia, mobilizing political will at the national, regional and international levels for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response;

2. *Recommends* that the President of the General Assembly appoint two co-facilitators to present options and modalities for the high-level meeting, as well as the political declaration.

RESOLUTION 76/302

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.77](#) and [A/76/L.77/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe

76/302. International Day for Interventional Cardiology

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and its aspirational and global targets, which include achieving the target of universal health coverage by 2030, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all,

Recalling its resolution [71/159](#) of 15 December 2016 entitled “Global health and foreign policy: health employment and economic growth”, in which it underlined the primary responsibility of Member States to accelerate their transition towards achieving universal health coverage and recognized that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution [66/115](#) of 12 December 2011 on global health and foreign policy and all resolutions on the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health adopted by the General Assembly,

Noting that non-communicable diseases, including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are collectively responsible for almost 70 per cent of all deaths worldwide,

Concerned that the increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases constitutes a heavy burden on society, with serious social and economic consequences, and aware that there is a need to respond to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, which represent a leading threat to human health and development,

Noting that interventional cardio-angiography improves health, increases life expectancy and improves the quality of life, and that angioplasty has been the procedure that has saved the most grams of myocardium at risk worldwide,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Reaffirming the leadership role of the World Health Organization in promoting global action against non-communicable diseases, and the need for that organization to continue to cooperate with regional and international organizations in order to reduce effectively the impact of non-communicable diseases,

Welcoming the progress that the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases makes through joint 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,

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2011,¹⁶⁴ and reaffirming the political will to effectively implement the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”, of 2019,¹⁶⁵ which called for the further strengthening of efforts to address non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, as part of universal health coverage, and underlining the fundamental importance of universal health coverage, with a particular focus on access to primary health care and essential public health functions, and the urgency of having strong and resilient health systems, reaching those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations,

Reaffirming its resolutions [53/199](#) of 15 December 1998 and [61/185](#) of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#) of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in particular paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for the proclamation of international years, and paragraphs 13 and 14, in which it is stated that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Taking note that, on 16 September 1977, the first coronary angioplasty was performed by Dr. Andreas Grüntzig,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 16 September as International Day for Interventional Cardiology;
2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other global, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia and individuals, to observe annually the International Day for Interventional Cardiology in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of cardiovascular diseases and procedures, related complications, as well as prevention and care, including through education and the mass media;
3. *Invites* the World Health Organization to facilitate the implementation of the International Day;
4. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met through voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia, for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 76/303

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.78](#) and [A/76/L.78/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay

¹⁶⁴ Resolution [66/2](#), annex.

¹⁶⁵ Resolution [74/2](#).

76/303. United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling also its resolutions [71/278](#) of 10 March 2017, [72/312](#) of 13 September 2018, [73/302](#) of 20 June 2019 and [75/321](#) of 2 September 2021 on United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse, resolutions [72/304](#) of 13 July 2018, [73/293](#) of 20 May 2019, [74/277](#) of 18 June 2020, [75/281](#) of 24 May 2021 and [76/263](#) of 10 May 2022 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, resolution [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 and section IV of resolution [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022 on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and resolutions [72/112](#) of 7 December 2017, [73/196](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/181](#) of 18 December 2019, [75/132](#) of 15 December 2020 and [76/106](#) of 9 December 2021 on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, and taking note of Security Council resolutions [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015 and [2272 \(2016\)](#) of 11 March 2016,

Strongly condemning, and expressing deep concern about, sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel throughout the system, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council, and underscoring the commitment of Member States to strengthening measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse,

Acknowledging the work of all United Nations personnel throughout the United Nations system, including peacekeepers, who serve the purposes and principles of the Charter, and stressing that the actions of a few will not be allowed to tarnish the achievements of all,

Noting with concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is exacerbating risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and affecting the capacity to address and investigate allegations and provide victims with assistance, and further stressing that everyone should remain safe from sexual exploitation and abuse, including while receiving any kind of aid, assistance, protection or services from the United Nations system and its implementing partners, and noting the importance of ensuring that confidential reporting channels and support services are expeditious and accessible,

Welcoming the commitment by the United Nations to eradicate sexual exploitation and abuse despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic,

1. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶⁶

2. *Notes with concern* that the COVID-19 pandemic exposed those in vulnerable situations to increased risks of sexual exploitation and abuse and limited the capacity of the Organization to provide victims and relevant Member States with assistance and to investigate allegations, urges the Secretary-General to continue to prioritize preventative action across the United Nations system, in particular throughout the COVID-19 pandemic response, and calls upon the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged and, in collaboration with Member States, to scale up efforts to create a harmonized approach to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including by enhancing the alignment of the policies and practices of the Organization;

3. *Reaffirms* that all categories of United Nations personnel must be held to the same standard of conduct so as to keep people safe from harm, while also preserving the credibility, impartiality, integrity and reputation of the United Nations, and remains committed to further consideration of ways of ensuring managerial, command and individual accountability;

4. *Stresses* the importance of Member States holding accountable those responsible for sexual exploitation and abuse, in a timely and appropriate manner, and that prevention and accountability are critical for the United Nations and its Member States to demonstrate their collective commitment to the zero-tolerance policy and for maintaining the trust of the international community and providing justice for victims, in this regard emphasizes that

¹⁶⁶ [A/76/702](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

accountability rests on the cooperation of the Member States, and also emphasizes the need to enhance international cooperation in this regard;

5. *Reaffirms its support* to the United Nations for its efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy, in particular to strengthen the Organization's prevention, reporting, enforcement and remedial actions in order to promote greater accountability, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to work in close consultation with Member States for the effective implementation of the policy;

6. *Stresses* that enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels, including at the senior leadership level, both at Headquarters and in the field, contribute positively to combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

7. *Recognizes* that a culture of impunity could result in an increase in sexual exploitation and abuse, and in this regard underlines the necessity of immediate, safe and appropriate measures, including through investigations and prosecution where appropriate, and of reporting to the United Nations promptly on action taken;

8. *Underscores* that predeployment and in-mission training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse plays an effective role in raising awareness about the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on such acts, and encourages relevant stakeholders, including Member States and the Secretariat, in accordance with their different responsibilities, to continue to collaborate to ensure that mandatory, effective, monitored and targeted training on sexual exploitation and abuse is implemented;

9. *Also underscores* that troop-contributing countries bear the responsibility for investigating, and troop- and police-contributing countries bear the responsibility for holding their personnel accountable for perpetrating, acts of sexual exploitation and abuse in accordance with their national laws, in this regard takes note of Security Council resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#), and requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States, as appropriate, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding the implementation of the Operational Guidance for the Implementation of Security Council Resolution [2272 \(2016\)](#);

10. *Stresses* the importance of further improving the collaboration between the Secretary-General, United Nations system entities and Member States, including troop- and police-contributing countries, regarding preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse to improve accountability and transparency and support for victims, and emphasizes the need to maintain a frequent exchange of information on all aspects related to sexual exploitation and abuse;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant entities to continue to immediately inform the Member States concerned about allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel system-wide, as well as by non-United Nations personnel serving under a Security Council mandate, of which United Nations entities may become aware, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Member States concerned receive all available information to allow for appropriate follow-up by their national authorities;

12. *Pays tribute* to all peacekeepers who risk their lives while serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations, underscores that acts of sexual exploitation and abuse damage the credibility, effectiveness and reputation of the United Nations, in this regard commends the troop- and police-contributing countries that have taken effective steps to prevent and investigate acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, and combat impunity and hold accountable those individuals responsible for such acts, and highlights the importance of establishing best practices within the United Nations system;

13. *Calls upon* Member States deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and to hold perpetrators accountable, and urges all non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take adequate measures to prevent, and combat impunity for, sexual exploitation and abuse by their personnel;

14. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to them and welcomes voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to safely access immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and also encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate and immediate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

15. *Takes note* of the pilot mapping of victims' services, capacities and approaches completed in May 2020 by the Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate, through which it was noted in particular that there was no cohesive system-wide tool to track services and assistance received by victims, and requests the Secretary-General to analyse shortcomings that were identified through the mapping exercise and present possible solutions to support and track victims' access to and utilization of services;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled "Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy", and requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports, pursuant to resolution [57/306](#) of 15 April 2003, on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including on progress made in implementing a zero-tolerance policy within the United Nations system and information on the impact of COVID-19, as well as on emerging best practices and lessons learned, for consideration by the General Assembly under the aforementioned item, in line with existing mandates and procedures.

RESOLUTION 76/304

Adopted at the 99th plenary meeting, on 2 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.80](#) and [A/76/L.80/Add.1](#), sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu

76/304. International cooperation for access to justice, remedies and assistance for survivors of sexual violence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [60/147](#) of 16 December 2005, its resolutions [61/143](#) of 19 December 2006, [62/133](#) of 18 December 2007, [63/155](#) of 18 December 2008, [64/137](#) of 18 December 2009, [65/187](#) of 21 December 2010 and [67/144](#) of 20 December 2012 and all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, as well as its resolutions [69/147](#) of 18 December 2014, [71/170](#) of 19 December 2016, [73/148](#) of 17 December 2018 and [75/161](#) of 16 December 2020 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and all other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁶⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁶⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁷⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,¹⁷¹ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹⁷² the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,¹⁷³ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁷⁴ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol

¹⁶⁷ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁶⁸ See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, vols. 1249 and 2131, No. 20378.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, vols. 1577, 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

thereto¹⁷⁵ and other relevant international human rights instruments, and the obligation of all States to promote, protect and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming also the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,¹⁷⁶ the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,¹⁷⁷ the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,¹⁷⁸ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁷⁹ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁸⁰ the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,¹⁸¹ and the outcomes of their review conferences, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹⁸²

Recalling all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, relevant resolutions of the Security Council, especially those on women and peace and security following its establishment of that agenda in its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, on youth, peace and security and on children and armed conflict, relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, of the Human Rights Council and of the Commission on the Status of Women, all previous agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission, and relevant resolutions and processes of specialized agencies of the United Nations system on the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, and taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General requested in these resolutions,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸³ to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence, where there can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development, and to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, envisaging a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination, of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity, and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity, and underscoring the particular significance of the 2030 Agenda for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, in the public and private spheres, online and offline, including trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse as well as sexual harassment, in need of protection, redress and empowerment,

Welcoming efforts on the empowerment of all women and girls, and noting all international, regional and national initiatives in this regard, including those aimed at safeguarding the rights and promoting the participation of all women and girls and those convened in cooperation with United Nations entities, in partnership with civil society,

Noting that sexual and gender-based violence disproportionately affects women and girls, while recognizing that men and boys can also be subjected to such violence, and recognizing that, notwithstanding women’s and girls’ vital role as agents of change, their poverty and lack of empowerment, as well as their marginalization resulting from their exclusion from social, environmental and economic policies and from the benefits of quality education and sustainable development, can place them at increased risk of such violence, and that such violence impedes social and economic progress and therefore the sustainable development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing the particular risk of sexual and gender-based violence faced by all those who suffer multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

Recalling the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁸⁴ noting in this regard the undertakings of its Chief Prosecutor to strengthen efforts to

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., vols. 2515 and 2518, No. 44910.

¹⁷⁶ Resolution [40/34](#), annex.

¹⁷⁷ Resolution [48/104](#).

¹⁷⁸ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

¹⁷⁹ *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.

¹⁸⁰ *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.

¹⁸¹ Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹⁸² Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

¹⁸³ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁸⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

combat impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, and recalling the recognition by the ad hoc international criminal tribunals that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide or torture,

Stressing the contribution of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court to ending impunity by ensuring accountability,

Recognizing that sexual violence in conflict occurs on a continuum of interrelated and recurring forms of violence against women and girls, and that conflict also exacerbates the frequency and brutality of other forms of gender-based violence,

Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post-conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

Commending the continuing efforts of Member States to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing the perpetrators of sexual and gender-based crimes under national and international law, and stressing the need for the perpetrators of those crimes to be held accountable by national justice systems or, where applicable, international justice,

Deeply concerned about sexual and gender-based violence in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, which is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, owing to social stigma and inadequate reporting and response services, as well as 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 sexual and gender-based violence, in all regions of the world, and emphasizing that such violence violates, and impairs the full enjoyment of, all human rights of victims and survivors,

Gravely concerned that domestic violence, including intimate partner violence, remains the most prevalent and least visible form of violence against women of all social strata across the world, and emphasizing that such violence is a violation, abuse or impairment of the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and, as such, is unacceptable,

Deeply concerned that, despite repeated condemnation of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in vulnerable situations, such as in conflict and post-conflict situations, humanitarian settings, as well as during and in the aftermath of disaster, pandemic and epidemic situations, including the process of recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, such acts of violence in all its forms, with increased use of technology-facilitated violence and extending to stalking and threats of violence, including verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature, continue to occur and can even increase, and reiterating the need to ensure full access to non-discriminatory, confidential and comprehensive specialized services, including psychosocial health, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, legal and livelihood support and services to victims and survivors, as well as to justice, redress and just and effective remedies and assistance for the victims and survivors of all forms of such violence,

Stressing that States have the obligation, at all levels, to promote, protect and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including all women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and hold to account the perpetrators of all forms of violence, eliminate impunity and provide for effective access to appropriate remedies and reparations on a national basis for victims and survivors, and should ensure the protection of victims and survivors, including adequate enforcement of civil remedies, orders of protection and criminal sanctions, and the provision of shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, health services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, and other types of support services, in order to avoid revictimization, to promote an empowering environment, and that to do so contributes to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all victims and survivors of such violence,

Emphasizing that advancing gender equality and women's political, social and economic empowerment is critical to the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations,

and that the safety and empowerment of all women and girls are important for their full, equal and meaningful participation in peace processes, preventing conflicts and rebuilding societies, and that, therefore, women's protection and participation are inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing, as reflected in relevant resolutions on women and peace and security,

Recognizing that the disproportionate impact of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations on women and girls is exacerbated by discrimination against women and girls and by the underrepresentation of women in decision-making and leadership roles, the impact of discriminatory laws, the gender-biased enforcement and application of existing laws, harmful social norms and practices, structural inequalities, discriminatory views on women or gender roles in society, and lack of availability of services for victims and survivors, and affirming the importance of promoting gender equality by addressing these and other root causes of sexual violence against all women and girls as part of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

Deeply concerned about the cases in which the victims and survivors do not have adequate and consistent access to justice remedies, including relief and reparations, and assistance programmes, and recognizing the ongoing need for a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace,

Recognizing the need to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the development and evaluation of policies, regulations and legislation designed to provide access to justice, remedies and assistance for them,

Recognizing also the major contributions of civil society organizations, especially women's, young women's, girls', youth-led, grass-roots and community-based organizations, rural, indigenous and feminist groups, women human rights defenders, women journalists and media professionals and trade unions, as well as the importance of having an open, inclusive and transparent engagement with civil society in supporting the implementation of measures to provide access to justice, remedies and assistance for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence,

1. *Condemns* all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and urges Member States to provide victims and survivors of sexual violence with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies, reparations and assistance for the harm that they have suffered and inform them of their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms, as well as to consider measures to enable secure reporting and alleviate burdens while in pursuit of justice, remedies, reparations and assistance;

2. *Urges* States to take effective action, through their national legal systems and in line with international law, to provide access to justice, remedies and assistance for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including by:

(a) Providing relevant, comprehensive, gender-responsive legal protection, in full respect of human rights and centred on such victims and survivors, to support and assist all victims and survivors of such violence, including victim and witness protection from reprisals for bringing complaints or giving evidence, paying particular attention to women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

(b) Ensuring for all victims and survivors timely and unimpeded access to justice and to effective legal assistance so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings, providing procedural accommodation for those with disabilities, so that all cases of violence are brought to justice, including the cases related to victims and survivors, and also ensuring that all victims and survivors have access to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered, including through the adoption of national legislation where necessary;

(c) Improving legal infrastructure and mainstreaming age- and gender-responsive and disability-inclusive training into justice systems to ensure equality before the law and equal protection of all victims and survivors with disabilities by the law;

(d) Establishing comprehensive, timely, coordinated, interdisciplinary, accessible and sustained multisectoral services, programmes and responses centred on victims and survivors that respect all human rights and take into account gender perspectives for all victims and survivors of such violence, that are adequately resourced, that are, when possible, in a language that they understand and in which they can communicate and that include effective and coordinated action by, as appropriate, relevant stakeholders, such as the police and the justice sector, as well as providers of legal aid services, health services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, shelters,

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

medical and psychological assistance, counselling services and protection, and, in cases of child victims and survivors, ensuring that such services, programmes and responses take into account the best interests of the child;

(e) Responding to all forms of violence, through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of such violence and end impunity, and to provide protection and equal access to appropriate remedies and redress and to comprehensive social, health and legal services for all victims and survivors to support their full recovery and reintegration into society, including by providing access to psychosocial support and rehabilitation as well as affordable housing and employment;

(f) Establishing and/or strengthening, including by investing in capacity-building, court, judicial system, law enforcement, health and social workers' and counsellors' and other practitioners' response protocols and procedures to ensure that all appropriate actions are coordinated and taken to protect and respond to the needs of all victims and survivors of such violence, to identify acts of violence and to prevent their recurrence or further acts of violence and physical and psychological harm, ensuring that services are gender-responsive and centred on the needs of victims and survivors, including by providing access to appropriate health-care providers, for both physical and psychological support, police officers and counsellors if requested, and ensuring and maintaining the privacy of victims and survivors and the confidentiality of their reporting;

(g) Developing targeted and effective awareness to prevent impunity regarding all forms of such violence and avoid marginalization and stigmatization of survivors, children born of sexual violence and their families, and providing victims and survivors with information on access to justice, remedies, reparations and assistance, including through building relevant institutions and capacities as well as promoting partnerships with civil society organizations;

(h) Enhancing the resilience of individuals and communities to provide a safe environment for the victims and survivors of such violence and, in particular, those in vulnerable situations, such as in conflict and post-conflict situations, in humanitarian settings, as well as in post-disaster, post-pandemic and post-epidemic situations, including in the process of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

(i) Addressing the structural and underlying causes of such violence through enhanced prevention measures, capacity-building of relevant authorities, research and strengthened coordination, monitoring and evaluation conducted with victims and survivors by, inter alia, encouraging awareness-raising activities, including through designing and implementing appropriate domestic policies that are aimed at transforming discriminatory social attitudes and social and cultural patterns of conduct that condone such violence with a view to preventing and eliminating, in all public and private spheres, including online spaces, discrimination, gender stereotypes, negative social norms, attitudes and behaviours, and unequal power relations, as well as publicizing the societal and economic costs of violence, and working with local communities;

(j) Implementing response plans, policies and initiatives, with civil society organizations as relevant, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and facilitate reporting thereon, and to ensure that all persons can lead lives free from violence, coercion, stigma and discrimination, including through the use of digital technologies, media, helplines or the mobilization of grocery stores, pharmacies, hotels and other service providers to help victims and survivors to find safe spaces and seek support;

(k) Ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of victims and survivors, including children as appropriate, taking into account their diverse situations and conditions, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and other initiatives in the justice sector and aimed at preventing and responding to such violence, including in decision-making processes;

(l) Ensuring full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of all women and youth in decision-making in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government and the public sector in the development, implementation and evaluation of all policies, regulations and legislation designed to ensure access to justice, remedies and reparations for victims and survivors of such violence;

(m) Acknowledging the need for public-private partnerships to prevent and detect trafficking in persons, recognizing the important role played by financial institutions;

(n) Enhancing international cooperation in the field of criminal justice, including by affording one another the widest measure of assistance in the investigation and prosecution of crimes of sexual violence through, inter alia, mutual legal assistance, in line with Member States' obligation under international law;

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

(o) Providing adequate resources for access to justice, remedies and assistance for victims and survivors of such violence;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and encourages civil society organizations to support the efforts of the Member States:

(a) To promote access to justice, remedies, reparations and assistance for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian settings caused by ongoing conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as during and in the aftermath of disaster, pandemic and epidemic situations, including the process of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, in line with applicable international law, focusing on the most vulnerable, including refugees, internally displaced persons and those affected by conflicts;

(b) To build institutions and capacities to provide access to justice, remedies, reparations and assistance for all victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including in the law enforcement sector to collect, preserve and use forensic and digital evidence, in collaboration with medical personnel;

(c) To promote gender equality, tackle hate speech, misogyny and victim blaming, both online and offline, including through education and the implementation of accurate, evidence-based prevention programmes at all levels of society, both in and out of school, to protect the dignity and human rights of victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence so that they are able to access assistance without hesitation or threats;

(d) To strengthen policies that offer access to justice, remedies and assistance to male victims and survivors and that challenge cultural assumptions about male invulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence in order to ensure the protection of all men and boys who are victims and survivors of such violence;

4. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and encourages civil society organizations:

(a) To enhance international and regional cooperation with a view to supporting the development of strategies for combating sexual and gender-based violence and exchanging experiences and best practices, as well as financing programmes relating to the rights of victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence;

(b) To raise awareness of the rights of victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence;

(c) To promote an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach with civil society organizations, the private sector and all relevant stakeholders in addressing the rights and needs of survivors of sexual violence, including with the lessons learned from successful initiatives;

5. *Stresses* that adequate resources should be assigned to the United Nations system for the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women and the human rights of women and girls and to efforts throughout the United Nations system to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, calls upon the United Nations system to make the necessary support and resources available, and takes note with appreciation in this regard of the contribution of Member States;

6. *Urges* States to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all women and their sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including through the development and enforcement of policies and legal frameworks and the strengthening of health systems that make universally accessible and available quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services, commodities, information and education, including safe and effective methods of modern contraception, emergency contraception, prevention programmes for adolescent pregnancy, maternal health care such as skilled birth attendance and emergency obstetric care, which will reduce obstetric fistula and other complications of pregnancy and delivery, safe abortion where such services are permitted by national law, and prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and reproductive cancers, recognizing that human rights include the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution by Member States and the United Nations system to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session within existing resources;

8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of access to justice, remedies and assistance for victims and survivors of sexual violence at its seventy-ninth session under the item entitled “International cooperation on access to justice for survivors of sexual violence”.

RESOLUTION 76/305

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.86](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/305. Financing for peacebuilding

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005 and General Assembly and Security Council resolutions [60/180](#) and [1645 \(2005\)](#) of 20 December 2005, [70/262](#) and [2282 \(2016\)](#) of 27 April 2016, [72/276](#) and [2413 \(2018\)](#) of 26 April 2018 and [75/201](#) and [2558 \(2020\)](#) of 21 December 2020,

Recognizing that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict, and further recognizing that peacebuilding encompasses a wide range of political, development and human rights programmes and mechanisms,

Recognizing the need for peacebuilding efforts to have adequate, predictable and sustained financing in order to effectively assist countries to build and sustain peace,

Recognizing also that financing for peacebuilding remains a critical challenge and that additional resources are required to address the existing financing gaps and meet increasing requests for peacebuilding and sustaining peace support from Member States, including conflict-affected countries and regions, and recognizing further the benefits of peacebuilding for the countries concerned,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of national Governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, and in this regard emphasizing that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account,

Reaffirming also that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, and recognizing that an integrated, coordinated and coherent approach within the United Nations and strategic partnerships with regional and subregional organizations are critical in supporting national efforts to build and sustain peace,

Recognizing the need to enhance financing to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in peacebuilding,

Welcoming the valuable work undertaken by the Peacebuilding Fund as a catalytic, rapid-response and flexible pre-positioned pooled fund providing financing to activities to sustain peace in conflict-affected countries, and in advancing strategic alignment within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and the international financial institutions,

Welcoming also the important role of other relevant United Nations funds in contributing to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, including global and country-level multi-donor funds dedicated to peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

Recognizing the contributions of the United Nations development system to peacebuilding, and affirming the importance of financing and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁸⁵ which also contributes to comprehensive peacebuilding and sustaining peace,

¹⁸⁵ See resolution [70/1](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding and sustaining peace of 28 January 2022,¹⁸⁶ noting the recommendations on financing for peacebuilding presented by the Secretary-General in his reports on peacebuilding and sustaining peace in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and noting also the submission of the report of the Secretary-General on investing in prevention and peacebuilding of 1 March 2022,¹⁸⁷

Welcoming the valuable inputs of the Peacebuilding Commission contained in the letter dated 21 April 2022 from the Chair of the Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the discussions and commitments made by Member States at the high-level meeting on financing for peacebuilding, held on 27 and 29 April 2022,

Recalling its decision 76/548 C of 29 June 2022,

1. *Notes* the progress made in financing for peacebuilding by the entire United Nations system, while recognizing that financing for peacebuilding remains a critical challenge, and affirms its commitment to consider all options for adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding, including through voluntary, innovative and assessed funding and other means of resource mobilization, and notes the significance non-monetary contributions can play in peacebuilding efforts;

2. *Calls upon* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to strengthen the delivery of its advisory, bridging and convening mandate in support of resource mobilization for nationally owned peacebuilding priorities in the countries and regions under its consideration, and to continue to strengthen its working methods to enhance its efficiency and impact in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in synergy with the Peacebuilding Fund;

3. *Encourages* all Member States and other partners to consider increasing their contributions to peacebuilding and sustaining peace activities in conflict-affected countries and regions, and stresses the importance of multi-year, flexible and risk-tolerant funding commitments, including pooled funding;

4. *Underlines* the critical contribution of peacekeeping operations and special political missions to peacebuilding activities, where and as mandated, underscores the importance of transition finance plans established at an early stage, and stresses the importance of sufficient funding to support peacebuilding activities during transitions and throughout the life cycle of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, especially in the period immediately after their departure or reconfiguration;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to elaborate options for adequate resourcing of the peacebuilding activities of United Nations country teams, including those carried out through the Peacebuilding Fund, and the mandated peacebuilding activities of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, for the consideration of Member States;

6. *Urges* efforts to fund initiatives that integrate women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the planning, implementation and reporting of peacebuilding and sustaining peace at all levels, including at the local level, welcomes the progress made by the Peacebuilding Fund in meeting and exceeding the Secretary-General's targets for investments in support of inclusive and gender-responsive peacebuilding, and encourages other United Nations and non-United Nations funding mechanisms to increase the percentage of peacebuilding funding dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

7. *Also urges* efforts to address existing financing gaps for youth-led initiatives and youth organizations to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of youth in the design, monitoring and implementation of peacebuilding efforts at all levels, and encourages all financing stakeholders to increase coordination and collaboration with youth on financing national priorities;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of taking into account the local context in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and stresses that civil society can play an important role in advancing efforts in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and in this regard urges longer-term and more flexible funding mechanisms for strengthening capacities of local communities in tandem with national peacebuilding efforts;

¹⁸⁶ [A/76/668-S/2022/66](#) and [A/76/668-S/2022/66/Corr.1](#).

¹⁸⁷ [A/76/732](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

9. *Notes* the launch of the Secretary-General's peacebuilding funding dashboard and its contribution to enhancing transparency and coordination of the utilization of funds, encourages its further development to strengthen accessibility that enhances information-sharing for the planning and coordination of financing, and calls upon the Secretary-General to finalize the dashboard to catalogue all existing instruments and funding streams supporting United Nations peacebuilding, including pooled funds within the United Nations system at the global, regional and national levels;

10. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders in the field of financing for peacebuilding to increase their strategic and operational collaboration at the regional and country levels, including in peacebuilding, development and humanitarian efforts, with a view to promoting coordinated and context-specific approaches;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to develop a strategy for resource mobilization from the private sector in support of financing for peacebuilding, and further encourages Member States and the private sector to take practical steps to strengthen partnerships in support of peacebuilding efforts;

12. *Encourages* all Member States to enhance efforts to explore and pilot innovative and flexible mechanisms to mobilize additional public and private financing for peacebuilding that can be further contextualized, implemented and scaled up in conflict-affected countries and regions, building on existing best practices;

13. *Encourages* Member States to foster cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation for peacebuilding, and also encourages strengthened South-South cooperation with the Peacebuilding Fund in mobilizing resources for the joint implementation of peacebuilding activities, and reaffirms that such cooperation is an important element of multilateral cooperation;

14. *Recognizes* the important role of international and regional financial institutions in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and encourages the implementation of the strategies adopted by the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as the relevant strategies adopted or being developed by other regional and international financial institutions focusing on operating in peacebuilding settings and conflict-affected countries and regions, including addressing drivers of conflict, and further encourages continued efforts towards strengthened partnership and strategic cooperation between the United Nations and international financial institutions at headquarters and field levels and consideration of joint initiative and analysis, where applicable, and shared priority-setting towards collective outcomes, complementarity and coordination in implementation, in line with national priorities;

15. *Welcomes* the funding compact, noting its voluntary nature, encourages Member States and entities of the United Nations system to contribute to its full and effective implementation, affirms the importance of voluntary contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund, and stresses the need to broaden and diversify the donor base, and in this regard encourages Member States and stakeholders to make and increase voluntary, multi-year and flexible contributions to the Fund;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding, notes that the amount of voluntary contributions has not been sufficient to meet increasing demands for the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, and affirms that other sources of funding, including assessed contributions, could be used to finance the Fund through modalities determined by the General Assembly as a means of achieving this objective, and stresses that assessed funding is not meant to be a substitute for voluntary contributions and innovative funding;

17. *Notes* that the provision of assessed contributions to financing for peacebuilding would represent a shared commitment of Member States to peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

18. *Encourages* the Fifth Committee to continue and conclude its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on investing in prevention and peacebuilding including considerations related to increased transparency, accountability and oversight of the Peacebuilding Fund including by requesting the Secretary-General to review the terms of reference of the Fund in close consultation with Member States including ensuring a geographically representative Advisory Group of the Fund, while ensuring the continued flexibility and agility of the Fund during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present proposals to standardize the reporting procedures of the existing financing for peacebuilding mechanisms of the United Nations in consideration of the diversity of the implementing partners;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his regular reports on peacebuilding and sustaining peace an update on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as recommendations to further advance efforts to ensure adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding.

RESOLUTION 76/306

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.85](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/306. Establishment of the United Nations Youth Office

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁸⁸ and the importance of the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸⁹ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁹⁰ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁹¹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁹² and reiterating the commitment to provide youth with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities and helping our countries to reap the demographic dividend,

Reaffirming further the World Programme of Action for Youth, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions [50/81](#) of 14 December 1995 and [62/126](#) of 18 December 2007,

Recalling the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, adopted on 21 September 2020,¹⁹³ and reiterating the commitments of Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world in the declaration, in particular those related to listening to and working with youth,

Recalling also its resolution [76/6](#) of 15 November 2021 on the follow-up to the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,¹⁹⁴ and acknowledging the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish a dedicated United Nations Youth Office in the Secretariat to ensure that the voices of youth are more systematically integrated across the United Nations system,

Underlining the important role of youth in the promotion of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights and the importance of the full, effective, constructive and inclusive participation of youth in decision-making,

Reaffirming the importance of involving youth and youth-led and youth-focused organizations in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional and international levels, including in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the importance of a balanced composition of the United Nations workforce from an age perspective and the need to ensure youth representation with due regard to geographical distribution and gender balance,

Recognizing also the work of the Envoys of the Secretary-General on Youth in addressing the needs of and placing young people as a cross-cutting priority of the United Nations, ensuring that their perspectives are reflected across the United Nations work, as well as, inter alia, as a harmonizer with different United Nations entities, Governments and their youth delegates, civil society, youth organizations, academia and media towards enhancing, empowering and strengthening young people within and outside the United Nations system,

¹⁸⁸ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁸⁹ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁹⁰ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁹¹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁹² Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁹³ Resolution [75/1](#).

¹⁹⁴ [A/75/982](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Youth Office as a dedicated office for youth affairs in the Secretariat, integrating the Office of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, following a submission of a detailed proposal on the operational functions, structure, resources and staffing of the new Youth Office, based on a thorough analysis of the resource needs of the Office and funding from the regular budget of the United Nations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit this proposal to the General Assembly, through its Fifth Committee, during the seventy-seventh session;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring that the United Nations Youth Office is provided with sufficient financial and human resources, and decides that the Office shall be led by a suitably qualified person, preferably under the age of 35 years, with a demonstrated commitment to youth issues, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General at a senior-level position, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, with due regard to gender balance and geographical representation;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Youth Office will:

(a) Lead engagement and advocacy for the advancement of youth issues across the United Nations, in the areas of peace and security, sustainable development and human rights;

(b) Promote meaningful, inclusive and effective engagement of youth and youth-led and youth-focused organizations in the work of the United Nations, working in close collaboration across the United Nations system;

(c) Encourage greater United Nations system-wide collaboration, coordination and accountability on the advancement of youth issues, including United Nations support to Member States, as appropriate and upon their request, in promoting the effective and meaningful engagement, participation and empowerment of youth;

(d) Encourage the identification of focal points on youth, within existing resources, across the United Nations system and in United Nations country teams;

(e) Engage with youth-focused envoys, representatives and offices of regional organizations on advancing youth issues;

(f) Propose innovative approaches to advance multi-stakeholder initiatives on the engagement and empowerment of youth, for the consideration of Member States;

(g) Promote and facilitate intergenerational and intercultural dialogue, collaboration and solidarity;

(h) Support efforts to enhance youth representation at the United Nations, including through increasing and improving the conditions of internships and employment opportunities for youth, especially for youth from developing countries and with due regard to gender balance;

(i) Support ongoing efforts towards the mobilization of financial and technical support and investment to promote and upscale quality and inclusive education and training, skills development, capacity-building and bridging the digital divide, in tandem with job creation, for youth and creating an enabling environment for harnessing their talents and abilities to contribute to their societies;

(j) Conduct outreach to youth and youth-led and youth-focused organizations, through innovative means, including the use of social media;

4. *Invites* the President of the Economic and Social Council, with the support of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to collaborate with the United Nations Youth Office in the preparations for the youth forum of the Council, in particular in ensuring that the forum represents a platform for youth from across all regions to continue to share their ideas and engage in dialogue with Member States;

5. *Decides* to include in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session, and of subsequent sessions, an item entitled "Report of the United Nations Youth Office", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the activities of the Office for its consideration under this agenda item in plenary meeting;

6. *Requests* that the United Nations Youth Office share the report with youth representatives and representatives of youth-led and youth-focused organizations.

RESOLUTION 76/307

Adopted at the 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution [A/76/L.87](#), submitted by the President of the General Assembly

76/307. Modalities for the Summit of the Future

The General Assembly,

Recalling our declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,¹⁹⁵ in which we recognized that our challenges are interconnected and can only be addressed through stronger international cooperation and reinvigorated multilateralism with the United Nations at the centre of our efforts, in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also our pledge to strengthen global governance for the sake of present and future generations and our request to the Secretary-General to report back with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges,

Welcoming the submission of the rich and substantive report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”¹⁹⁶ as a basis for further consideration by Member States,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030,

Reaffirming also its 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, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing, including its international architecture, and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing that the collective well-being, safety, security and prosperity of our nations and peoples are deeply intertwined, which requires us to work urgently and together in accordance with the Charter to address global risks and challenges, find viable solutions and accelerate the implementation of agreed frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁹⁷ and its Paris Agreement,¹⁹⁸

Recognizing also that several recommendations from the report entitled “Our Common Agenda” can contribute to and accelerate the timely implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Reaffirming the request to the Secretary-General¹⁹⁹ to inform Member States and to engage in broad and inclusive consultations with them, all parts of the United Nations system and other relevant partners on his proposals in the report as they relate to the Summit of the Future, including through providing concise, action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of Member States as an input into the intergovernmental preparations for the Summit,

Taking note of the summaries of the informal thematic consultations held under the auspices of the President of the General Assembly in connection with the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,

Affirming the importance of the modalities of the Summit of the Future being developed by Member States,

¹⁹⁵ Resolution [75/1](#).

¹⁹⁶ [A/75/982](#).

¹⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁹⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁹⁹ See resolution [76/6](#).

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

1. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future has an important role to play in reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, reinvigorating multilateralism, boosting implementation of existing commitments, agreeing on concrete solutions to challenges and restoring trust among Member States;
2. *Also decides* that the theme of the Summit shall be “Summit of the Future: multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow”;
3. *Further decides* that the Summit will be held on 22 and 23 September 2024, in New York, preceded by a preparatory ministerial meeting to be held on 18 September 2023;
4. *Decides* that the Summit will adopt a concise, action-oriented outcome document entitled “A Pact for the Future”, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations;
5. *Also decides* that the Summit will consist of:
 - (a) Plenary meetings from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.;
 - (b) Interactive dialogues from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings;
6. *Further decides* that the Summit will have:
 - (a) An opening segment on the first day, which will include the adoption of the outcome document followed by statements from the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and youth representatives to be selected by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;
 - (b) A closing segment on the second day from 8.30 to 9.00 p.m., which will feature a statement from the President of the General Assembly;
7. *Encourages* Member States and members of United Nations specialized agencies to be represented at the level of Head of State or Government, or at the highest possible level, and to make statements in plenary of up to five minutes;
8. *Invites* entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly to participate in the Summit;
9. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the Summit;
10. *Invites* representatives of non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate in the Summit in accordance with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly;
11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the high-level Summit of the Future, taking into account the principles of transparency and equitable geographical representation, with due regard for gender parity, to submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis²⁰⁰ and to bring the list to the attention of the Assembly for a final decision by the Assembly on participation in the Summit;
12. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, time permitting, to make statements in plenary of up to three minutes;
13. *Invites* representatives listed in paragraphs 7 to 11 above to participate in the interactive dialogues;
14. *Encourages* all Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

²⁰⁰ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.

I. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

15. *Encourages* all representatives invited in paragraphs 8 to 11 above to facilitate the participation of youth in the Summit;

16. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint co-facilitators no later than 31 October 2022, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive intergovernmental consultations on the preparatory process of the Summit, and decides that the intergovernmental preparatory process of the Summit shall consist of:

(a) Consultations to determine the scope of the Summit, topics and organization of the interactive dialogues and the process of negotiations to conclude the outcome document;

(b) Negotiations to conclude the outcome document with adequate time for the negotiating sessions;

17. *Encourages* major groups and other stakeholders to participate and engage in the preparatory process of the Summit;

18. *Decides* that the Summit of the Future should be well coordinated with, and complementary to, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit (the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the General Assembly), and requests the President of the General Assembly to ensure that the two Summits are well coordinated;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate support within existing resources to the organization of and preparations for the Summit of the Future;

20. *Encourages* States and international donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

21. *Decides* that the Summit shall be webcast, and encourages the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give the highest visibility to the Summit, including during its preparation, through all relevant media platforms and information and communications technologies.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Contents

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
76/263.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	152

RESOLUTION 76/263

Adopted at the 71st plenary meeting, on 10 May 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/418/Add.1, para. 6)¹

76/263. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 75/281 of 24 May 2021,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;²
2. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or that participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;
3. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;
4. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Special Committee at its 2023 session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects”.

¹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/76/19).*

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

Contents

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
76/235.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors	155
	Resolution B	155
76/244.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.....	156
	Resolution B	156
76/246.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2022.....	157
	Resolution B	157
76/260.	Progress on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters.....	159
76/261.	Joint Inspection Unit.....	159
76/271.	Addressing racism and promoting dignity for all in the United Nations Secretariat	161
76/272.	Improving the financial situation of the United Nations	162
76/273.	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system	163
76/274.	Cross-cutting issues	164
76/275.	Post-traumatic stress disorder framework	174
76/276.	Rates of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries	175
76/277.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.....	176
76/278.	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda.....	177
76/279.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	178
76/280.	Closed peacekeeping missions	180
76/281.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	181
76/282.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	184
76/283.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	186
76/284.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	189
76/285.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	191
76/286.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti	192
76/287.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.....	193
76/288.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	196
76/289.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	198

* Unless otherwise stated, the draft resolutions recommended in the reports were submitted by the Chair or another officer of the Bureau of the Committee.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

76/290.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	200
76/291.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.....	204
76/292.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.....	206
76/293.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009).....	209

RESOLUTION 76/235 B

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/617/Add.1, para. 6)

76/235. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B¹

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 75/242 B of 30 June 2021 and 76/235 of 24 December 2021,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,² the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2021³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴

1. *Takes note* of the audit opinions and findings, and endorses the recommendations, contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
3. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;
4. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors may make observations with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of the Organization, and recognizes that the recommendations of the Board are provided to the Secretary-General in the Board's capacity as independent auditor, and that acceptance of recommendations by the Secretary-General does not negate existing prerogatives and legislative responsibilities of the General Assembly;
5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2021;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;
7. *Emphasizes* that unhindered communication and cooperation between the Board and the Administration in the conduct of audits and during the preparation of their respective reports is indispensable to informed decision-making by the General Assembly;
8. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to promulgate a human resources downsizing policy for drawdown and liquidation;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and measures taken in that regard;
10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken.

¹ Resolution 76/235, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 76/235 A.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-Sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/76/5 (Vol. II)).

³ A/76/723.

⁴ A/76/735 and A/76/735/Corr.1.

RESOLUTION 76/244 B

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/619/Add.1, para. 6)

76/244. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

B⁵

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Operation as of 31 December 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 76/244 of 24 December 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 146.7 million United States dollars, representing some 0.9 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 85 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination with the host country, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan and the United Nations country team;

⁵ Resolution 76/244, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 76/244 A.

⁶ A/76/688.

⁷ A/76/807.

6. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary General to implement lessons learned with a view to improved coordination with the United Nations country team, to ensure a timely, efficient transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

8. *Also takes note* of the amount of 18,953,000 dollars comprising the unencumbered balance of 7,344,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 and other revenue in the amount of 11,608,700 dollars in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Operation;

9. *Further takes note* of the amount of 2,947,100 dollars representing the decrease in estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Operation;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur”.

RESOLUTION 76/246 B

Adopted at the 68th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/633/Add.1, para. 14)

76/246. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2022

B⁸

The General Assembly,

I

Organizational resilience management system

Recalling section II of its resolution 64/260 of 29 March 2010, section I of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011, sections II and IV of its resolution 67/254 A of 12 April 2013, section III of its resolution 68/247 B of 9 April 2014, section II of its resolution 70/248 B of 1 April 2016 and section I of its resolution 73/279 B of 15 April 2019,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the organizational resilience management system⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Welcomes* the positive impact of the implementation by the Secretary-General of the organizational resilience management system and the progress achieved in this regard over the years, which has contributed to an effective response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to continuously improve the organizational resilience management system;

⁸ Resolution 76/246, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. I, becomes resolution 76/246 A.

⁹ A/76/607.

¹⁰ A/76/7/Add.37.

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of an agile and resilient workforce, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to continue to intensify his efforts to improve the safety, security and well-being, including physical and mental health, of all United Nations personnel in all duty stations, including but not limited to Headquarters, regional commissions and field missions, through the implementation of the organizational resilience management system;

5. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive list of all coordination mechanisms on the organizational resilience management system in which the Secretariat participates in the context of the next progress report on the implementation of the organizational resilience management system;

6. *Also recalls* paragraphs 14 and 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a progress report on the implementation of the organizational resilience management system, including comprehensive information on the organizational response to the COVID-19 pandemic as an annex to the progress report, for consideration no later than at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session;

II

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council: special political missions – thematic cluster III (regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions) – United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Recalling its resolution [76/245](#), section X of its resolution [76/246](#), and its resolutions [76/247](#) A to C, of 24 December 2021,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish the following positions: 1 Senior Administrative Officer (P-5), 1 Engineering Officer (P-4), 1 Procurement Officer (P-4), 4 Close Protection Officer (Field Service), 3 Field Security Assistant (Local level), 3 Security Radio Operator (Local level) and 1 Security Officer – Premises (Field Service);

4. *Decides* to establish one position of Security Operations Assistant (Local level);

5. *Underscores* the important work of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism and the need for adequate security and operational support, and encourages the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures accordingly;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 29 of the report of the Advisory Committee, regrets the high number of long-vacant posts, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and also requests the Secretary-General to review the posts and positions that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

7. *Takes note* of paragraph 31 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to reduce operational costs by 2,292,300 United States dollars without prejudice to construction and renovation projects;

8. *Also takes note* of paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in an amount not to exceed 17,945,500 dollars starting from 1 January 2023 for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya for the period from 1 April to 31 December 2022, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the use of the commitment authority during the consideration by the General Assembly of the proposed programme budget for 2023

¹¹ [A/76/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.8](#).

¹² [A/76/7/Add.38](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

and to report on the final expenditures of the commitment authority during the main part of the seventy-eighth session, in the context of the financial performance report on the programme budget for 2022;

III

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third special session

Recalling its resolution [76/245](#), section IX of its resolution [76/246](#), and its resolutions [76/247](#) A to C,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the related conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee;
3. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 2,232,600 dollars, comprising 34,800 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and 2,197,800 dollars under section 24, Human rights, of the programme budget for 2022, representing a charge against the contingency fund;
4. *Also appropriates* an amount of 166,100 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for 2022.

RESOLUTION 76/260

Adopted at the 68th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/779](#), para. 6)

76/260. Progress on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters

The General Assembly,

Recalling section V of its resolution [67/246](#) of 24 December 2012, section III of its resolution [67/254](#) A of 12 April 2013, section IV of its resolution [68/247](#) B of 9 April 2014, section VII of its resolution [69/274](#) A of 2 April 2015, section XVI of its resolution [71/272](#) A of 23 December 2016, section XI of its resolution [72/262](#) A of 24 December 2017, section VI of its resolution [73/279](#) A of 22 December 2018, section IX of its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019, section XIII of its resolution [75/253](#) A of 31 December 2020 and section II of its resolution [75/253](#) C of 30 June 2021,

Having considered the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters¹⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

RESOLUTION 76/261

Adopted at the 68th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/778](#), para. 6)

¹³ [A/76/524/Add.1](#).

¹⁴ [A/76/7/Add.36](#).

¹⁵ [A/76/669](#).

¹⁶ [A/76/746](#).

76/261. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions [31/192](#) of 22 December 1976, [50/233](#) of 7 June 1996, [54/16](#) of 29 October 1999, [56/245](#) of 24 December 2001, [57/284](#) A and B of 20 December 2002, [58/286](#) of 8 April 2004, [59/267](#) of 23 December 2004, [60/258](#) of 8 May 2006, [61/238](#) of 22 December 2006, [61/260](#) of 4 April 2007, [62/226](#) of 22 December 2007, [62/246](#) of 3 April 2008, [63/272](#) of 7 April 2009, [64/262](#) of 29 March 2010, [65/270](#) of 4 April 2011, [66/259](#) of 9 April 2012, [67/256](#) of 12 April 2013, [68/266](#) of 9 April 2014, [69/275](#) of 2 April 2015, [70/257](#) of 1 April 2016, [71/281](#) of 6 April 2017, [72/269](#) of 4 April 2018, [73/287](#) of 15 April 2018 and [75/270](#) of 16 April 2021,

Reaffirming the statute of the Unit¹⁷ and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2021 and programme of work for 2022¹⁸ and the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2021,¹⁹

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2021 and programme of work for 2022;
2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Unit for 2021;
3. *Stresses* the importance of the oversight functions of the Unit in identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions within the participating organizations and providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations to improve and strengthen the governance of the United Nations as a whole;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Unit to ensure efficient and effective mandate delivery, and encourages the Unit to continue its efforts towards enhancing accountability, oversight and governance of the United Nations;
5. *Recognizes* that the effectiveness of the Unit system-wide is a shared responsibility of the Unit, the Member States and the secretariats of the participating organizations;
6. *Also recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the impact of the Unit on the management efficiency and transparency of the participating organizations within the United Nations system;
7. *Welcomes* the coordination of the Unit with the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and encourages those bodies to continue to share experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned with other United Nations audit and oversight bodies, as well as with the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, with a view to avoiding overlap or duplication and achieving further synergy, cooperation, effectiveness and efficiency, without prejudice to the respective mandates of the audit and oversight bodies;
8. *Invites* the legislative bodies of participating organizations to effectively use the reports of the Unit, and to give timely and due consideration to its recommendations, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Unit, and requests the Secretary-General, as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to continue to encourage participating organizations within the United Nations system to regularly review the status of acceptance and implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, especially those related to system-wide coordination and coherence, and to consider reporting explanations for non-acceptance and non-implementation to the Unit;
9. *Commends* the Unit on conducting an internal self-assessment of its work and operations, and looks forward to an update in the context of the next report of the Unit;
10. *Welcomes* the implementation of the strategic framework for the period 2020–2029 of the Joint Inspection Unit, stresses the need to continuously update and improve the strategic framework, taking into account the dynamics

¹⁷ Resolution [31/192](#), annex.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/76/34).*

¹⁹ [A/76/603](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

and challenges, including those related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and ongoing reform efforts, and requests the Unit to report on its outreach strategy to familiarize the leadership of participating organizations with the strategic framework and to exchange information on the work of participating organizations in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁰ as well as emerging challenges;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the performance plan established to monitor and assess the implementation of the strategic framework, as well as the intention of the Unit to make a comprehensive midpoint assessment in 2024, and encourages it to report on the progress of the strategic framework, including these targets, annually and to consider improving the individual performance measures;

12. *Also notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Unit to improve the quality of its reports, including their readability and timeliness, and encourages the Unit to seek feedback regularly from participating organizations regarding the quality and utility of its products and to utilize it for enhancing the efficiency of its work;

13. *Requests* the Unit to continue to provide the Secretariat with its reports in a timely manner in order to ensure their simultaneous translation in all the official languages of the United Nations, well in advance of meetings of the legislative organs of participating organizations so that the reports can be thoroughly and effectively utilized in their deliberations;

14. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;

16. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Unit to further strengthen its outreach and enhance its engagement with the senior management of its participating organizations and the Member States, and requests the Unit to continue such efforts with a view to improving acceptance of recommendations, including further engagement with the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

RESOLUTION 76/271

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/633/Add.2, para. 6)

76/271. Addressing racism and promoting dignity for all in the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Approves* the establishment of eight new general temporary assistance positions for 18 months, as detailed in the table below:

²⁰ Resolution 70/1.

²¹ A/76/771.

²² A/76/7/Add.39.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS (PL)	GS (OL)	Total
Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	1	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	7
Department of Operational Support	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Total	1	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	8

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

4. *Appropriates* an additional amount of 1,194,200 United States dollars, comprising 861,400 dollars under section 29A, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, and 332,800 dollars under section 29B, Department of Operational Support, of the programme budget for 2022;

5. *Also appropriates* an amount of 55,700 dollars under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for 2022.

RESOLUTION 76/272

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/873](#), para. 6)

76/272. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [73/307](#) of 3 July 2019,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁴

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Urges* all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;
4. *Notes* the exceptional amount of unspent funds from the 2021 regular budget to be credited to Member States, and decides to use 100 million United States dollars of these unspent funds to increase, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, the Working Capital Fund;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the credits in the Working Capital Fund and report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
6. *Notes* the surplus in closed international tribunals accounts and the possibility of using it as a last resort to cover temporary liquidity shortfalls of the regular budget, in full compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,²⁵ also notes this is not an established mechanism, emphasizes that this practice cannot be sustainable, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a report on international tribunals surplus to be considered by the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
7. *Welcomes* the continued management of the cash resources of the active peacekeeping missions as a pool, notes the positive impact that it has had on the timeliness of settlement of payments to troop- and police-contributing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to continue this practice on a trial period for another five years;

²³ [A/76/429](#).

²⁴ [A/76/7/Add.29](#).

²⁵ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#) and [ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1](#).

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the impact of the present resolution and any further measures to improve the financial situation of the United Nations at its eightieth session.

RESOLUTION 76/273

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/778/Add.1](#), para. 6)

76/273. Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [74/253](#) of 27 December 2019,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,²⁶ which it adopted on 13 December 2006 and which entered into force on 3 May 2008, a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights and a development instrument,

Noting with appreciation the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy launched by the Secretary-General on 11 June 2019,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General²⁷ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Appreciates* the progress made at the United Nations to enhance accessibility for persons with disabilities, notes the revised Procurement Manual, and expects the implementation plan of the accessibility of Headquarters premises and facilities to be completed no later than December 2023;
4. *Reaffirms* paragraph 5 of section II of its resolution [69/274](#) of 2 April 2015, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to promote and facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities through the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, with a view to enhancing accessibility;
5. *Reiterates* the importance of implementing all 10 recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit²⁹ in all United Nations facilities, conferences and meetings, as appropriate, in a timely manner, and invites the executive heads and the legislative bodies of the United Nations system organizations to address the relevant recommendations in their organizations, without prejudice to the measures taken in the framework of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy;
6. *Encourages* a coherent and coordinated system-wide approach to enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system, while bearing in mind specific location requirements, as appropriate;
7. *Recognizes* the importance of and the need to include the views of persons with disabilities in the process of making the United Nations more accessible, and requests the Secretary-General to incorporate into his future reports on accessibility, including in his consolidated report, feedback received from persons with disabilities, including delegates with disabilities, who use the premises and facilities;
8. *Notes with appreciation* that the disability inclusion training course was developed and rolled out, and requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

²⁷ [A/76/694](#).

²⁸ [A/76/787](#).

²⁹ [JIU/REP/2018/6](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Coordination, to encourage that executive heads of the United Nations system organizations make the training course mandatory for all staff members, to strengthen their capacity in disability inclusion, and to contribute to a working environment system-wide that is inclusive of and welcoming to persons with disabilities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apply the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit to all United Nations renovation and construction projects, as appropriate, and to ensure accessibility in line with best practices, international standards and lessons learned from previous experiences;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a wheelchair lift for access to the rostrum in the General Assembly Hall is constructed within existing resources, as part of the implementation plan of the accessibility of Headquarters premises and facilities, no later than 2023;

11. *Recalls* paragraphs 20 and 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at the main part of its seventy-eighth session a consolidated report, produced within existing resources, on system-wide efforts to enhance accessibility for persons with disabilities including an update on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and options on the designation of a global focal point to enhance coordination.

RESOLUTION 76/274

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/874, para. 21)

76/274. Cross-cutting issues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B of 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/315 of 1 July 2004, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 and 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016, 71/278 of 10 March 2017, 71/297 of 30 June 2017 and 75/321 of 2 September 2021,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and budget for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023,³⁰ the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023³¹ and the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,³² as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³³

Having also considered the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021³⁴ and on the thematic evaluation of political affairs in peacekeeping missions,³⁵

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Stressing the fact that it is essential to provide peacekeeping operations with the financial resources necessary to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and reiterating that all Member States should fulfil their financial obligations in full, on time and without conditions,

³⁰ A/76/717.

³¹ A/C.5/76/25.

³² A/76/702.

³³ A/76/760 and A/76/774.

³⁴ A/76/281 (Part II).

³⁵ A/76/697.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions [57/290 B](#), [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#) and [70/286](#), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;
2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;
3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and budget for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;
4. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 and on the thematic evaluation of political affairs in peacekeeping missions;
5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
6. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;
7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure full payment of their assessed contributions to peacekeeping operations, to the active, closing and closed peacekeeping missions;
8. *Recognizes* the important role of the peacekeeping missions in the protection of civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the relevant components with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the protection of civilians objectives of the missions;
9. *Reaffirms* the protection of civilians, including the protection of children and women, as a priority mandated objective of many United Nations peacekeeping operations and a central element of peacekeeping operations, and stresses the importance of providing adequate resources to fully and effectively implement the protection of civilians mandate of peacekeeping missions in an integrated and comprehensive manner;
10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;
11. *Notes with concern* the ongoing and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further report in his next overview report on the impact of COVID-19 on budgets of peacekeeping operations, detailing the recorded budget variances and flexible working arrangements, and to factor in lessons learned from the working methods of peacekeeping operations as appropriate, without prejudice to the work of intergovernmental bodies;

I

Budget presentation and financial management

13. *Underlines* the importance of budgetary discipline, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies to assist missions in formulating realistic, consistent and reliable budgets that strictly abide by legislative mandates, including by exploring ways to anticipate and mitigate the impact of external factors such as

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

decisions of the International Civil Service Commission or the evolution of fuel prices on the execution of the budgets, and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

14. *Stresses* the importance of coordinated and integrated strategic, operational and tactical planning at Headquarters and in missions at all levels, including civilian, military and police components, and the need for adequate resources to support integrated planning with a view to ensuring the improvement of the impact of missions on the ground;

15. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency, and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to better facilitate mandate implementation and to foster a culture of accountability in the Organization, and to report thereon in his next report;

16. *Recognizes* the need to ensure coherence between the mandates provided by the Security Council and the human, material and financial resources available for the relevant peacekeeping operations, and stresses that all peacekeeping missions should be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient implementation of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve comprehensive oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions and implement the recommendations of relevant oversight bodies in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses, with the aim of ensuring full compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;³⁶

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to further enhance budget transparency by including, in his next budget reports, information about substantial justifications for all post changes and increased operational costs, as well as a breakdown between the resources requested for National Professional Officers and National General Service staff;

19. *Expresses concern* at the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive, and requests the Secretary-General to make stronger efforts to further enhance the rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive across all travel categories, taking into account the patterns and nature of official travel and the reasons for non-compliance by each department, office and field mission;

20. *Recalls* that the decentralization of decision-making to field missions is a central feature of the Secretary-General's 2019 management reform, and requests the Secretary-General to define and codify the delegation of authority for administrative decisions regarding the management of resources, for all drawdown and liquidation activities after the Security Council mandate of a mission has ended;

21. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to closely analyse the level of personnel required to successfully drawdown and liquidate a closing mission, drawing on lessons learned during the recent liquidation of peacekeeping operations, and identify ways, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,³⁷ that facilitate the retention of expertise, as appropriate, from already onboarded staff, including national staff, until the end of the liquidation period;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 76 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³⁸ and requests the Secretary-General to improve asset disposal in the liquidation process of closing missions, consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules to enhance accountability in this regard, and make every effort to dispose of future assets at a minimal loss for

³⁶ ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

³⁷ ST/SGB/2018/1/Rev.2.

³⁸ A/76/760.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

the Organization by transferring to other missions, where appropriate, or in other ways, and to include disaggregated information for assets over 300,000 United States dollars disposed of in the pre-liquidation and liquidation periods in the performance reports of closing missions;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit in his next overview report an analysis of trends related to the application of deductions to reimbursements for non-functional equipment;

25. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment, in accordance with the existing rules, in order to improve the performance of peacekeeping missions;

26. *Notes* the increasing importance of efficient fuel management, given rising fuel prices globally and the deficiencies in missions' fuel management systems found by the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General to implement measures for more efficient fuel management in missions, including through the proper and consistent monitoring of fuel consumption across missions and strengthened monitoring of risks;

II

Personnel issues

27. *Requests* that future budget proposals demonstrate the scalability of mission support components, including their staffing and operational costs, be proportionate in relation to the changing level of other mission components and include standard indicators;

28. *Recalls* paragraph 23 of its resolution [66/264](#) and paragraph 82 of the report of the Advisory Committee,³⁹ emphasizes the importance of efficient and agile staffing structures to support missions in the delivery of their mandates and to ensure the effectiveness of workforce planning, oversight and accountability, and encourages the Secretary-General to assure the continuous adaptation and optimization of the structures, including through civilian and security staffing reviews, with United Nations Headquarters participation, at least on a quadrennial basis;

29. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding all caveats which have a detrimental impact on mandate implementation and performance, and further requests all Member States to redouble all efforts to identify and clearly communicate any caveats or change in the status of caveats, urges the Secretary-General to finalize, in consultation with Member States, without delay, a clear, comprehensive and transparent procedure on caveats, and encourages the Secretary-General to note caveats which have a detrimental impact on mandate implementation and performance when selecting contingents;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that troop- and police-contributing countries are consulted and provided with comprehensive and factual information when planning for any mission transition process, consistent with the mandate and the terms of the corresponding memorandums of understanding;

31. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include justifications for temporary assignments of staff receiving special post allowances for more than one year, including the length of those assignments and the recruitment status of the related posts, in the context of all future budget proposals;

32. *Decides* to raise, from 1 July 2022, the recreational leave allowance payable directly to contingent personnel in field missions from 10.5 to 11.5 dollars per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make such payments from the accounts of the qualifying mission;

33. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements where applicable;

³⁹ Ibid.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

35. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to strengthen awareness of roster-based recruitment, including among candidates from troop- and police-contributing countries;

36. *Stresses* the importance of payments due to all staff members at the time of separation from service during the transitional period, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their timely treatment;

37. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim, and requests the Secretary-General to provide clear justification when this three-month period is not complied with and to ensure that the mortal remains of peacekeepers are repatriated at the earliest time possible;

38. *Recalls* its resolutions [51/218 E](#) and [52/177](#) of 18 December 1997 and decides to continue the present system of budgeting and financing for death and disability compensation and to keep its functioning and use under review, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

40. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

41. *Recognizes* the significant role of women in United Nations peacekeeping, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women across all mission activities and at all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting, and to recruit and retain women in all areas of peacekeeping operations at all levels, particularly in Professional and senior posts on as wide a geographic basis as possible in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

42. *Urges* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries, where appropriate, to identify and address challenges and obstacles to women's representation and their full, equal and meaningful participation in all areas of peacekeeping missions, including through flexible deployments, appropriate uniforms, supplies, housing and facilities;

43. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the missions can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when considering applicants for vacancies, to give equal treatment to internal and external candidates;

45. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that all types of misconduct, in particular fraud, corruption, discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority, are not tolerated, in accordance with the zero-tolerance approach to misconduct;

46. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

III

Operational requirements

47. *Acknowledges* that effective performance management contributes to more effective mandate delivery, notes the implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework, where relevant, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure assessment of whole-of-mission performance against delivery of the mandate;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next overview report an execution plan for and analysis of the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and the lessons learned, including examples of how it is being used to inform mission planning; impact-based indicators for mandated tasks that show whether and how mission activities contribute to advancing mandate implementation; the reporting and accountability systems in place; and how Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System data are used to increase performance and effectiveness, as well as to inform budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

49. *Notes* the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next report information on how the impact-based performance indicators assess the performance by the missions of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

50. *Underlines* that peacekeeping performance assessment should be based on a comprehensive approach that gives due consideration to political, operational, and mandating and resourcing aspects of performance, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that such an approach is integrated into performance assessment tools, including the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that adequate and safe accommodations that meet the relevant United Nations standards are provided, as required, by the United Nations or troop- and police-contributing countries, for uniformed and civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and to present to the General Assembly, at its seventy-seventh session, a comprehensive review involving all relevant departments and units and in consultation with Member States on (a) United Nations-provided accommodations to troop- and police-contributing countries and (b) the use of temporary operating bases in all field missions, incorporating the following elements:

(a) Analysis of the challenges of ensuring that United Nations accommodations and temporary operating bases meet United Nations standards, including any policy, legal, administrative and financial aspects and consideration of implications for contingent-owned equipment and memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries;

(b) Analysis of mandate-related requirements, relevant operational conditions and requirements for the individual peacekeeping operation, including mission footprint, and clarifying the respective responsibilities of the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries;

(c) Recommendations for addressing any deficiencies in United Nations accommodations and temporary operating bases where they do not meet these standards, including a proposed implementation plan for improvements with related timeframes, milestones and estimated resource needs;

52. *Requests* missions to take measures to ensure that temporary operating bases, when in use for more than 30 days, meet the relevant standards, with specific consideration to ensuring the welfare, safety, security and effectiveness of personnel, with due regard to efficient resource management, and consistent with the operational requirement;

53. *Recognizes* the contribution of unmanned aerial systems to mandate delivery, including situational awareness and the enhanced safety and security of peacekeepers, and stresses the need to address challenges facing the deployment and utilization of such systems in individual peacekeeping missions;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to build on lessons learned to improve the reliability, adaptability and cost-effectiveness of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

55. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping mission staff have the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

56. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals, to ensure that the procurement of unmanned aerial systems from commercial providers complies with the United Nations Procurement Manual and that reimbursement of such systems provided by troop-contributing countries is consistent with the

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

framework set out in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, and requests the Secretary-General to report on measures taken in this regard in his next overview report;

57. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the security of information and communications in missions, including those gathered from the use of unmanned aerial systems and aircraft systems technologies, as a matter of priority;

58. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop key performance indicators which reflect the efficient and cost-effective use of commercial and military aircraft, including unmanned aerial systems;

59. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his future budget proposals for each mission, as appropriate, information regarding the mission's utilization trend of the services provided by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and to provide in his reports an update on services provided to peacekeeping operations, including in aviation, stock deployment and procurement and any other services, as well as an update on efficiencies, improved outcomes and cost savings which have resulted from the provision of these services;

60. *Stresses* that best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition; and the interest of the United Nations remain the four general principles of United Nations procurement, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those principles are adhered to in all United Nations procurement activities;

61. *Welcomes* the progress made towards a more agile, responsive, efficient and effective client-oriented supply chain management, including procurement, and the resilience of the United Nations supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic, and encourages the Secretary-General to further increase cooperation and harmonization system-wide in the supply chain, in particular with regard to procurement matters, to improve effectiveness and efficiency while ensuring that the four general procurement principles of financial regulation 5.12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations are applied;

62. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to provide more information on procurement activities online, including statistical data;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a fair, transparent, independent and impartial review of complaints submitted by vendors for the consideration of the Award Review Board;

64. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore innovative and effective ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster;

65. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual;

66. *Notes* that the United Nations Procurement Manual was updated in June 2020, including with specific guidance on when each solicitation method, including formal methods such as invitations to bid and requests for proposal, should be used, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the corresponding framework and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the Procurement Manual accordingly;

67. *Notes with appreciation* that additional information about contract awards and purchase orders made by Secretariat entities was placed online in August 2021, and requests the Secretary-General to take additional measures aimed at ensuring that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, including the request for proposals and invitation to bid methods, and to continue to update the United Nations Procurement Manual and the brochure entitled "Doing business with the United Nations Secretariat" accordingly;

68. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective monitoring over contractual performance and to report thereon in the next report on supply chain activities;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

69. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that debriefings for unsuccessful vendors are aimed at clarifying, inter alia, questions regarding the assessment process, and include an explanation of the basis for the award of a contract resulting from a competitive procurement process, while remaining in compliance with the relevant regulations and rules, with a view to improving competition in future tenders;

70. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that partnerships and agreements with implementing partners are cost-effective and efficient in delivering the mandate according to the best practices and that the related arrangements are transparent;

71. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

72. *Expresses grave concern* over the spike in fatalities from malicious attacks against peacekeepers in 2021 compared with previous years, most of it due to improvised explosive devices, welcomes the independent strategic review of the responses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices, and recommends that the Secretary-General analyse its findings and proposals and consult with Member States on the required measures and actions to be taken to mitigate threats from improvised explosive devices;

73. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of its resolution [74/290](#) of 30 June 2020, in which it recognized the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, notes with concern the increase in the level of peacekeeper fatalities, stresses the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel in the context of challenging security situations, reaffirms its commitment to the improvement of the safety and security of mission personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to further strengthen the measures to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of his next overview report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

74. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of its resolution [75/302](#) of 30 June 2021, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of uniformed and civilian personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, stresses that the Secretary-General and host Governments should fulfil their responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, emphasizes the need for the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries, as appropriate, to take effective action and ensure adequate resources to further improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, including for camp surveillance, and perimeter intrusion detection systems, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report;

75. *Notes* that the deployment of innovative technology solutions that address the requirements and challenges of peacekeeping operations is critical to supporting mandate implementation, highlights the importance of better integration of the use of new technologies for the purposes of enhancing safety and security, field support and protection of civilians tasks of Security Council mandates, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the responsible use of technologies in peacekeeping operations, recalling the commitment of the Organization to privacy, confidentiality, transparency and respect for State sovereignty, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the contribution of technology to the safety and security of peacekeepers;

76. *Reiterates* that missions should be given the appropriate resources to handle medical emergencies and to provide timely and quality medical care, consistent with relevant United Nations standards and memorandums of understanding and to ensure appropriate capabilities of the rescue chain for peacekeeping missions, and urges the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to enhance the overall medical capacity of United Nations peacekeeping missions consistent with relevant requirements, and to explore possibilities, within existing resources, for supporting missions to enable early detection of health risks and provide rapid and quality medical care for peacekeepers;

77. *Recognizes* the demands and challenges of the high-risk and volatile work environment faced in peacekeeping operations and the continued emphasis of the United Nations on improving medical readiness and responsiveness, acknowledges that medical support needs to be continuously adapted to new realities and challenges

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

facing peacekeeping operations, notes that timely and reliable medical evacuation and casualty evacuation is crucial for the safety and security of United Nations personnel, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General and Member States, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen and build capacities with regard to the 10-1-2 casualty response, including training, to continue to improve, develop and implement medical standards and care in the field and throughout the United Nations system, including through the development and implementation of United Nations medical standards for basic first aid, field medics, casualty evacuation and health care quality and patient safety standards in all the United Nations level I, II and III hospitals, and to update on the progress made in this regard as well as on progress in the implementation of the measures set out in the action plan to improve the security of peacekeepers, with particular emphasis on casualty evacuation, in the context of the next overview report;

78. *Notes* the ongoing development of a mental health strategy for uniformed personnel, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to increase knowledge of mental health issues in uniformed personnel, in order to better understand the prevention and mitigation of mental health issues in peace operation settings;

79. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of its resolution [75/298](#) of 30 June 2021, reiterates the concerns about the management of mine action activities in missions, emphasizes the importance of the independent review on the use of the services of the United Nations Office for Project Services and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his next overview report consolidated data on mine action activities and related resources, including details on the planning, budget, adequate staffing structures and performance, as well as more information on the full range of services provided by the Office in demining and in other areas;

80. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of these five missions;

81. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable;

82. *Recalls* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution [61/276](#), recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in establishing and building confidence in missions, further recognizes the importance of conducting assessments of the quick-impact projects regularly, on their needs and impact as required in resolution [61/276](#), requests the Secretary-General to include the conducted assessments in his next reports, and also requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact;

83. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate energy and waste management in order to minimize risk to people, societies and ecosystems, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify the efforts aimed at reducing the overall environmental footprint of missions, including through the implementation of environmentally responsible waste management and power generation systems, also working towards a potential positive legacy for host communities, in full compliance with the relevant regulations and rules;

84. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with Member States, a way forward to ensure continuity in his efforts after the ending of the strategy in 2023, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

85. *Emphasizes* the importance of strategic communications to the implementation of mission mandates in a rapidly changing communications landscape, and recognizes that the efficient use of strategic communications and the distribution of accurate content by peacekeeping missions helps to build trust with local communities, manage expectations among relevant stakeholders and contribute to countering disinformation and misinformation that might impede the ability of the missions to implement their mandates;

86. *Notes with concern* the increasing amount of misinformation and disinformation directed against United Nations peacekeeping missions, that it can have a negative impact on mandate implementation, imperil the safety and security of mission personnel and erode public trust in United Nations peacekeeping operations, emphasizes the critical importance of strategic communications and the prioritization of countering disinformation and misinformation and the distribution of accurate content to the performance of peacekeeping operations, requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, to establish a framework to address this problem, and requests the Secretary-General, in implementing mission strategic communication objectives, to take all appropriate steps to track sources of disinformation and misinformation, to analyse trends and to mitigate any negative impacts on mission mandate or personnel, and to report on progress in his next overview report;

IV

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

87. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁴⁰ and decides that the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse will remain during the second part of the resumed session of the General Assembly;

88. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes;

89. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to advance the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, peacekeeping missions and non-United Nations forces authorized by the Security Council;

90. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, including through ensuring that adequate awareness, prevention and response mechanisms are in place, and to continue to report thereon;

91. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in the context of the next report on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse an analytical approach to the nature and causes of the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse across the Secretariat rather than the number of allegations alone, in order to ensure a tailored approach to peacekeeping missions and an evidence-based measurement of the progress on combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

92. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to victims, and welcomes voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to safely access immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate and immediate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

93. *Requests* the Secretary-General to fill gaps in the provision of services to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by continuing to strengthen misconduct risk management tools and to conduct risk management across missions;

⁴⁰ [A/76/774](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

94. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to harmonize the system-wide approach to addressing sexual exploitation and abuse, including through the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in order to further enhance consistency and coherence and avoid duplication, while ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to support such efforts;

95. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;

96. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁴¹ and invites the Secretary-General to encourage the adoption of the Clear Check database by United Nations system entities and to explore whether the Clear Check database and the Misconduct Disclosure Scheme of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response can complement each other, and to report thereon in his next report;

97. *Stresses* that enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels, particularly at the senior leadership level, both at Headquarters and in the field, contribute positively to combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

98. *Calls upon* Member States, including those deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate, to take appropriate and timely steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to hold perpetrators accountable and to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

99. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further analyse all risk factors, including addressing the completion rate of mandatory training on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to take immediate steps, as appropriate, aimed at mitigating those risks;

100. *Notes with concern* a continuous increase in reported allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse related to United Nations implementing partners, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake and evaluate the effectiveness of relevant measures to combat sexual exploitation and abuse by implementing partners and to report thereon in his next report;

V

Other issues

101. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to further efforts to maximize timely completion rates for mandatory training among all staff, and requests the Secretary-General to provide information, for all active peacekeeping missions, on completion rates for all mandatory trainings, and to report thereon in the peacekeeping oversight report.

RESOLUTION 76/275

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/275. Post-traumatic stress disorder framework

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a post-traumatic stress disorder framework for uniformed personnel⁴² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² [A/76/662](#).

⁴³ [A/76/782](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

3. *Pays tribute* to all United Nations peacekeepers who have developed post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of enduring hardship and danger in the cause of peace;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all United Nations personnel performing functions related to peacekeeping, in particular those serving in hardship duty stations under some of the most difficult conditions;

5. *Recognizes* the increasing number of outstanding post-traumatic stress disorder claims, stresses the urgent need to address the situation, and requests the Secretary-General to take concrete measures to expedite the settlement of all death and disability claims, including post-traumatic stress disorder claims;

6. *Decides* to adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to compensation for outstanding and future death and disability claims, including post-traumatic stress disorder claims, that have been adjudicated as eligible for compensation as well as death and other disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions and closed non-peacekeeping missions in the context of the budgets of the support account for peacekeeping missions and the regular budget, respectively, and authorizes the Secretary-General to settle the claims as soon as they are adjudicated.

RESOLUTION 76/276

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/276. Rates of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [67/261](#) of 10 May 2013, [68/281](#) of 30 June 2014 and [72/285](#) of 5 July 2018 as well as its decision 72/558 of 5 July 2018,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the survey to support the review of the standard rate of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries⁴⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the sample countries for their active participation in the revised survey, to the Secretary-General for conducting the quadrennial review of the common and essential additional personnel costs incurred by troop- and police-contributing countries in deploying their forces to United Nations peacekeeping missions in full compliance with the methodology approved in its resolution [67/261](#), and to the troop- and police-contributing countries for their continuing contributions to peacekeeping;

4. *Recalls* that the vast majority of peacekeeping personnel in the field are performing with diligence and professionalism, enduring hardship and danger in the cause of peace;

5. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations to provide fair and equitable compensation to troop- and police-contributing countries while also supporting the common objective of more effective United Nations peacekeeping operations and optimum use of resources;

6. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretariat in expediting reimbursements to troop-contributing countries;

7. *Recalls* the prerogative of the General Assembly to consider whether to adjust the rate of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries after reviewing the results obtained by the methodology approved in its resolution [67/261](#);

⁴⁴ [A/76/676](#).

⁴⁵ [A/76/757](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Also recalls* that predeployment training, vaccination and health care, as provided for by the reimbursement framework and operational readiness, remain the responsibility of contributing countries, and stresses the importance of all troop- and police-contributing countries completing these requirements before deployment;

9. *Decides* to establish a single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of 1,448 United States dollars per person per month as from 1 July 2022;

10. *Also decides* to establish a temporary reimbursement rate to apply during the period starting 1 July 2022 and ending 30 June 2026, to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of 4.9 dollars per person per month for common and essential additional costs related to mandatory predeployment coronavirus disease (COVID-19) testing, for as long as this remains a mandatory United Nations requirement.

RESOLUTION 76/277

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/277. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XIV of its resolution [49/233](#) A of 23 December 1994 and its resolution [62/231](#) of 22 December 2007,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/295](#) of 30 June 2021,

Recalling further its resolution [56/292](#) of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution [75/295](#),

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base⁴⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁷

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility in Valencia, Spain;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021,⁴⁸

⁴⁶ [A/76/566](#) (relevant parts) and [A/76/730](#) (relevant parts).

⁴⁷ [A/76/760/Add.5](#).

⁴⁸ [A/76/566](#) (relevant parts).

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

5. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 65,958,600 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

6. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 277,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(b) The balance of 65,681,100 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(c) The estimated staff assessment income of 7,632,300 dollars, comprising the amount of 6,890,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the increase of 741,900 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

7. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-seventh session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base.

RESOLUTION 76/278

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/278. Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015 concerning the financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/294](#) of 30 June 2021,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Regional Service Centre⁴⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁰

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions [57/290](#) B of 18 June 2003, [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#), [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Acknowledges* the support of the Government of Uganda in facilitating the work of the United Nations at the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

⁴⁹ [A/76/548](#) and [A/76/685](#).

⁵⁰ [A/76/760/Add.6](#).

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁵¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

6. *Approves* the amount of 43,122,200 United States dollars for the maintenance of the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

Financing of the budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

7. *Decides* that the requirements for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 1,302,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(b) The amount of 39,679,000 dollars, to be prorated among the budgets of the active client peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(c) The amount of 2,141,100 dollars, with respect to the share of client special political missions, to be funded under section 3, Political affairs, as may be approved by the General Assembly in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2023;

(d) The estimated staff assessment income of 4,423,000 dollars, comprising the amount of 4,242,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the increase of 180,200 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active client peacekeeping operations;

8. *Also decides* to consider at its seventy-seventh session the question of the financing of the Regional Service Centre.

RESOLUTION 76/279

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/279. Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [45/258](#) of 3 May 1991, [47/218](#) A of 23 December 1992, [48/226](#) A of 23 December 1993, [48/226](#) C of 29 July 1994, [49/250](#) of 20 July 1995, [50/221](#) B of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution [55/238](#) of 23 December 2000, its resolutions [55/271](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/241](#) of 24 December 2001, [56/293](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/318](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/298](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/301](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/268](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/279](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/250](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/287](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/271](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/290](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/265](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/287](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/283](#) of 30 June 2014, [69/308](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/287](#) of 17 June 2016, [71/295](#) of 30 June 2017, [72/288](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/308](#) of 3 July 2019, [74/280](#) of 30 June 2020, [75/293](#) of 30 June 2021 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994, 50/473 of 23 December 1995, 72/558 of 5 July 2018, 73/555 of 3 July 2019 and 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021⁵² and on the budget for the support account

⁵¹ [A/76/548](#).

⁵² [A/76/596](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023,⁵³ the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023⁵⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁵

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon the adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within 30 days for traditional peacekeeping operations and 90 days for complex peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing also the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

Mindful that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resources requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Further reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022 and its other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution [50/221](#) B;

⁵³ [A/76/725](#).

⁵⁴ [A/76/720](#).

⁵⁵ [A/76/808](#).

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

12. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 371,787,000 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of the amount of 17,196,900 dollars for the enterprise resource planning project, 868,500 dollars for the global service delivery model project, 3,881,600 dollars for peacekeeping capability readiness and 18,588,600 dollars for Umoja maintenance and support costs, including 1,354 continuing posts and 8 new temporary posts, as well as the abolishment, redeployment, reassignment and reclassification of posts, 55 continuing and 16 new general temporary assistance positions and 51.5 person-months, as well as related post and non-post requirements;

Financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial periods from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

13. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 shall be financed as follows:

(a) The unencumbered balance in the amount of 201,300 dollars, in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(b) The total amount of 2,113,400 dollars, comprising investment revenue of 536,200 dollars, other miscellaneous revenue of 52,200 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 1,525,000 dollars, in respect of the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(c) The amount of 4,201,000 dollars, representing the peacekeeping share of the unused balance of the resources provided for the enterprise resource planning project in the amount of 4,201,000 dollars, in accordance with its resolution [74/263](#) of 27 December 2019, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(d) The amount of 459,300 dollars, representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(e) The balance of 364,812,000 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023;

(f) The net estimated staff assessment income of 29,429,900 dollars, comprising the amount of 28,631,400 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the increase of 798,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, to be offset against the balance referred to in subparagraph (e) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

RESOLUTION 76/280

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/874](#), para. 21)

76/280. Closed peacekeeping missions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [75/296](#) of 30 June 2021,

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2021⁵⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁷

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;
3. *Urges* all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations on time, in full and without conditions;
4. *Notes* that the use of unreturned balances to cover temporary liquidity needs of the Organization is not an established mechanism, and emphasizes that this practice is not sustainable;
5. *Decides* to return cash assets in closed peacekeeping missions to Member States, subject to sufficient and concomitant action being taken regarding the financial situation of the Organization, as follows:
 - (a) To return by 31 March 2023 all cash assets as of 31 December 2022 in missions with cash surpluses, excluding only cash necessary to cover claims of troop- and police-contributing countries in those missions, to Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full to the closed peacekeeping missions as of 31 December 2022, based on the scale applicable to each mission's last assessment;
 - (b) To cross-borrow the remaining cash available in all closed missions to pay by 31 March 2023 all outstanding claims of troop- and police-contributing countries in closed peacekeeping missions, prioritizing the claims by countries without arrears in closed peacekeeping missions.

RESOLUTION 76/281

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/875](#), para. 6)

76/281. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei⁵⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁹

Recalling Security Council resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2630 \(2022\)](#) of 12 May 2022, by which the Council extended until 15 November 2022 the mandate of the Force as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and the mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) of 14 December 2011 and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#) of 16 November 2012,

Recalling also its resolution [66/241 A](#) of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/297](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

⁵⁶ [A/76/553](#).

⁵⁷ [A/76/738](#).

⁵⁸ [A/76/545](#) and [A/76/699](#).

⁵⁹ [A/76/760/Add.8](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 78,542,862 United States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 77 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a Management and Programme Analyst (P-4) post;

10. *Also takes note* of paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a Procurement Assistant (Field Service) post;

11. *Decides* to approve the establishment under Mine Action of a general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer (P-4);

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁶⁰

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 280,323,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 259,663,200 dollars for

⁶⁰ [A/76/545](#).

the maintenance of the Force, 15,862,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 2,856,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 1,941,000 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 105,121,163 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,060,476 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,374,975 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 479,888 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 124,463 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 81,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 175,201,937 dollars for the period from 16 November 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 23,360,258 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,434,124 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,291,625 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 799,812 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 207,437 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 135,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,819,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,819,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the increase of 37,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 2,819,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei”.

RESOLUTION 76/282

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/876](#), para. 6)

76/282. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic⁶¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶²

Recalling Security Council resolution [2149 \(2014\)](#) of 10 April 2014, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as from 10 April 2014 for an initial period until 30 April 2015, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2605 \(2021\)](#) of 12 November 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 November 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [68/299](#) of 30 June 2014 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/298](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 339.7 million United States dollars, representing some 4.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 81 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

⁶¹ [A/76/572](#) and [A/76/708](#).

⁶² [A/76/760/Add.10](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Takes note* of paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to reassign the post of Translator (P-4) to a post of Special Assistant in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;
10. *Decides* that the post of Waste Management Officer (P-3) shall be established as a National Professional Officer;
11. *Also decides* to abolish one post of Chief of Unit, Supply (P-4) in the Centralized Warehouse Section that has been vacant for 24 months or longer;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁶³

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic the amount of 1,159,870,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 1,074,387,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 65,634,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,816,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 8,031,000 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 434,951,300 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 November 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;
17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,859,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,023,600 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,985,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 514,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 335,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;
18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 724,918,800 dollars for the period from 16 November 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 96,655,840 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;
19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,766,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,039,300 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,309,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 858,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for

⁶³ [A/76/572](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 559,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 21,564,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 21,564,700 dollars, in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the increase of 846,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 21,564,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic”.

RESOLUTION 76/283

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/877](#), para. 6)

76/283. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus⁶⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁵

Recalling Security Council resolution [186 \(1964\)](#) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2618 \(2022\)](#) of 27 January 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 July 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [47/236](#) of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/299](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to

⁶⁴ [A/76/549](#) and [A/76/696](#).

⁶⁵ [A/76/760/Add.11](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,⁶⁶

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 19 million United States dollars, representing some 2.6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 77 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish a Mission Planning Officer (P-4) post;

10. *Also takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one temporary position of Programme Management Officer (P-4);

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁶⁷

⁶⁶ [S/1994/647](#).

⁶⁷ [A/76/549](#).

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 57,912,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 54,018,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,300,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 594,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,289,700 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 2,760,250 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 253,633 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 225,700 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 22,183 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 5,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,362,750 dollars for the period from 1 August 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 2,760,250 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,789,967 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,482,700 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 244,017 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 63,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 462,670 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

21. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 462,670 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides* that the increase of 119,400 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 462,670 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2021, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 284,333 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

24. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2021, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 105,997 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

25. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

26. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

27. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus”.

RESOLUTION 76/284

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/878](#), para. 6)

76/284. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo⁶⁸ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶⁹

Having also considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the outcome evaluation of United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo support provided to the rule of law and security institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,⁷⁰

Recalling Security Council resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would bear the title “United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”, and recalling also the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2612 \(2021\)](#) of 20 December 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 20 December 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [54/260 A](#) of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/300](#) of 30 June 2021,

Recalling further its resolution [58/315](#) of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006,

⁶⁸ [A/76/563](#) and [A/76/718](#).

⁶⁹ [A/76/760/Add.4](#).

⁷⁰ [A/76/707](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 415,480,551 United States dollars, representing some 1.7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 80 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to abolish one post of Associate Security Officer (P-2) in the Security and Safety Section that has been vacant for 24 months or longer;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307, 70/286 and 76/274;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁷¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,112,242,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 1,030,269,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 62,939,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 11,331,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 7,701,200 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 522,874,730 dollars for the period from 1 July to 20 December 2022 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

⁷¹ A/76/563.

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 16,208,313 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 12,798,803 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,386,930 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 619,039 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 403,541 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 589,367,470 dollars for the period from 21 December 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 92,686,850 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 18,269,487 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 14,426,397 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,690,470 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 697,761 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 454,859 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 96,320,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 96,320,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 516,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 96,320,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo”.

RESOLUTION 76/285

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/886](#), para. 6)

76/285. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti⁷² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷³

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 2.3 million United States dollars, representing some 0.03 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 181 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;
2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance and financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti;
4. *Also takes note* of the net cash available in the special account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti in the amount of 9,285,000 dollars as at 30 April 2022, and decides to defer action thereon until consideration of the final performance report of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti by the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;
5. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti”.

RESOLUTION 76/286

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/887](#), para. 6)

76/286. Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti⁷⁴ and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁷⁵

Recalling Security Council resolution [2350 \(2017\)](#) of 13 April 2017, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, as a follow-on peacekeeping mission in Haiti, for an initial period of six months from 16 October 2017 until 15 April 2018, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2466 \(2019\)](#) of 12 April 2019, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period of six months, until 15 October 2019,

Recalling also its resolution [72/260 A](#) of 24 December 2017 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [74/260 B](#) of 30 June 2020, as well as its decision 74/571 of 3 September 2020,

⁷² [A/75/604](#).

⁷³ [A/75/850](#).

⁷⁴ [A/75/752](#) and [A/76/747](#).

⁷⁵ [A/75/848](#) and [A/76/801](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 19.6 million United States dollars, representing some 7.4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 158 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;⁷⁶

5. *Also takes note* of the amount of 16,632,600 dollars comprising the unencumbered balance of 10,428,500 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, as well as the other revenue and adjustments in the amount of 6,204,100 dollars in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

6. *Further takes note* of the amount of 244,200 dollars representing the increase in estimated staff assessment revenue in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020, and decides to defer action thereon until it considers the final performance report of the Mission;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti;⁷⁷

8. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁷⁸ and encourages the Secretary-General to update and apply the lessons learned from the disposition of assets in the Mission;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti”.

RESOLUTION 76/287

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/879](#), para. 6)

⁷⁶ [A/75/752](#).

⁷⁷ [A/76/747](#).

⁷⁸ [A/76/801](#).

76/287. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo⁷⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁰

Recalling Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution [53/241](#) of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/301](#) of 30 June 2021,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Mindful also of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 39,993,425 United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 87 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

⁷⁹ [A/76/525](#) and [A/76/674](#).

⁸⁰ [A/76/760/Add.3](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

9. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides not to reassign and convert the post of Associate Legal Officer (P-2) in the Justice and Corrections Section of the Office of Rule of Law to an Associate Programme Management Officer (National Professional Officer) post;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁸¹

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 44,971,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 41,947,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,562,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 461,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 44,971,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,464,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,203,800 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 206,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 53,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 271,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 271,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Also decides* that the increase of 115,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 271,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

20. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

⁸¹ [A/76/525](#).

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo”.

RESOLUTION 76/288

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/880](#), para. 6)

76/288. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali⁸² and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸³

Having also considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the outcome evaluation of the contribution of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali to the rule of law and the fight against impunity in Mali,⁸⁴

Recalling Security Council resolution [2100 \(2013\)](#) of 25 April 2013, by which the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as from 25 April 2013 and decided that authority would be transferred from the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of 12 months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2584 \(2021\)](#) of 29 June 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 June 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [67/286](#) of 28 June 2013 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/302](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 412.0 million United States dollars, representing some 4.4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 82 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

⁸² [A/76/564](#) and [A/76/721](#).

⁸³ [A/76/760/Add.9](#).

⁸⁴ [A/76/698](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 27 and 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee;
10. *Decides* to establish the following as national posts: one Health and Safety Officer (P-3) in Gao, one Coordination Officer (P-4), one Conduct and Discipline Officer (P-3), one Supply Officer (Field Service), one Supply Assistant (Field Service) in Mopti, one Movement Control Assistant (Field Service) in Mopti, one Child Protection Officer (P-3) in Gao, and one Supply Assistant (Field Service) in Bamako;
11. *Also decides* to abolish two posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer: one Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5), and one Receiving and Inspection Assistant (General Service);
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁸⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali the amount of 1,344,105,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 1,245,045,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 76,060,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 13,693,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 9,306,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,344,105,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 112,008,800 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;
17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 29,314,000 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 20,549,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 6,136,000 dollars of the estimated staff

⁸⁵ [A/76/564](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 1,591,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 1,037,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 128,798,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

19. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 128,798,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Also decides* that the increase of 1,110,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 128,798,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali”.

RESOLUTION 76/289

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/881](#), para. 6)

76/289. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force⁸⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁸⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution [350 \(1974\)](#) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2613 \(2021\)](#) of 21 December 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 30 June 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [3211 B \(XXIX\)](#) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/303](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

⁸⁶ [A/76/547](#) and [A/76/679](#).

⁸⁷ [A/76/760/Add.2](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 27.0 million United States dollars, representing some 1.2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 85 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁸⁸

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 69,197,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 64,544,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 3,943,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 709,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 34,598,700 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2022, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking

⁸⁸ [A/76/547](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 963,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 763,100 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 159,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 41,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 34,598,700 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 5,766,450 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution 76/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 963,400 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 763,100 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 159,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 41,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 3,294,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 3,294,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the decrease of 47,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be set off against the credits in the amount of 3,294,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Disengagement Observer Force”.

RESOLUTION 76/290

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, by a recorded vote of 135 to 3, with 2 abstentions,* on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/885, para. 12)⁸⁹

* *In favour*: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei

⁸⁹ The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Malawi, Papua New Guinea

76/290. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon⁹⁰ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹¹

Recalling Security Council resolution [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution [2591 \(2021\)](#) of 30 August 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [S-8/2](#) of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/250 B](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming its resolutions [51/233](#) of 13 June 1997, [52/237](#) of 26 June 1998, [53/227](#) of 8 June 1999, [54/267](#) of 15 June 2000, [55/180 A](#) of 19 December 2000, [55/180 B](#) of 14 June 2001, [56/214 A](#) of 21 December 2001, [56/214 B](#) of 27 June 2002, [57/325](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/307](#) of 18 June 2004, [59/307](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/278](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/250 A](#) of 22 December 2006, [61/250 B](#) of 2 April 2007, [61/250 C](#) of 29 June 2007, [62/265](#) of 20 June 2008, [63/298](#) of 30 June 2009, [64/282](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/303](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/277](#) of 21 June 2012, [67/279](#) of 28 June 2013, [68/292](#) of 30 June 2014, [69/302](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/280](#) of 15 July 2016, [71/307](#) of 30 June 2017, [72/299](#) of 5 July 2018, [73/322](#) of 3 July 2019, [75/250 A](#) of 31 December 2020 and [75/250 B](#),

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 185.7 million United States dollars, representing some 1.7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 82 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

⁹⁰ [A/76/562](#) and [A/76/700](#).

⁹¹ [A/76/760/Add.1](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;
4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions [51/233](#), [52/237](#), [53/227](#), [54/267](#), [55/180 A](#), [55/180 B](#), [56/214 A](#), [56/214 B](#), [57/325](#), [58/307](#), [59/307](#), [60/278](#), [61/250 A](#), [61/250 B](#), [61/250 C](#), [62/265](#), [63/298](#), [64/282](#), [65/303](#), [66/277](#), [67/279](#), [68/292](#), [69/302](#), [70/280](#), [71/307](#), [72/299](#), [73/322](#), [75/250 A](#) and [75/250 B](#);
5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions [51/233](#), [52/237](#), [53/227](#), [54/267](#), [55/180 A](#), [55/180 B](#), [56/214 A](#), [56/214 B](#), [57/325](#), [58/307](#), [59/307](#), [60/278](#), [61/250 A](#), [61/250 B](#), [61/250 C](#), [62/265](#), [63/298](#), [64/282](#), [65/303](#), [66/277](#), [67/279](#), [68/292](#), [69/302](#), [70/280](#), [71/307](#), [72/299](#), [73/322](#), [75/250 A](#) and [75/250 B](#);
6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;
7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;
8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
11. *Takes note* of paragraph 21 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to approve the establishment of one post of Senior Coordination Officer (P-5) in the Office of the Principal Coordinator;
12. *Also takes note* of paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and approves the establishment of one temporary position of Programme Management Officer (P-4);
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;
15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution [51/233](#), paragraph 5 of resolution [52/237](#), paragraph 11 of resolution [53/227](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [54/267](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [55/180 A](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [55/180 B](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 A](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [56/214 B](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [57/325](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [58/307](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [59/307](#), paragraph 17 of resolution [60/278](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [61/250 A](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 B](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [61/250 C](#), paragraph 21 of resolution [62/265](#), paragraph 19 of resolution [63/298](#), paragraph 18 of resolution [64/282](#), paragraph 15 of resolution [65/303](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [66/277](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [67/279](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [68/292](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [69/302](#), paragraph 13 of resolution [70/280](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [71/307](#), paragraph 14 of resolution [72/299](#), paragraph 16 of resolution [73/322](#), paragraph 3 of resolution [75/250 A](#) and paragraph 39 of resolution [75/250 B](#), stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁹²

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

17. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 539,175,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 502,920,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 30,723,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 5,531,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 89,862,600 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2022 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,980,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,460,100 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 413,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 107,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 449,312,900 dollars for the period from 1 September 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 44,931,290 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

21. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 14,901,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 12,300,500 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 2,065,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 535,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 18 and 20 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 15,826,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

23. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the total amount of 15,826,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 22 above;

24. *Decides* that the increase of 355,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 15,826,500 dollars referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

⁹² [A/76/562](#).

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon”.

RESOLUTION 76/291

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/882](#), para. 6)

76/291. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan⁹³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁴

Recalling Security Council resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established, as from 9 July 2011, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#) of 15 March 2022, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2023,

Recalling also its resolution [66/243 A](#) of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/304](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 450,807,441 United States dollars, representing some 3.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 64 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

⁹³ [A/76/565](#) and [A/76/704](#).

⁹⁴ [A/76/760/Add.7](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;
8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
9. *Decides* to establish two P-4 posts in the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political);
10. *Takes note* of paragraph 20 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee, decides to establish one post of Political Affairs Officer (P-3), and also decides that the Political Affairs Officer (United Nations Volunteer) shall be established as a national United Nations Volunteer position;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);
12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁹⁵

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 1,205,450,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 1,116,609,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 68,213,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 12,281,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 8,346,600 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 852,240,753 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 15 March 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;
16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 24,889,415 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 19,332,197 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,890,491 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 1,008,944 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 657,783 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;
17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 353,210,047 dollars for the period from 16 March to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 100,454,233 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;
18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,315,385 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,012,203 dollars

⁹⁵ [A/76/565](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,612,409 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 418,156 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 272,617 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 33,737,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 33,737,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 1,274,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 33,737,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution [1502 \(2003\)](#) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan”.

RESOLUTION 76/292

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee ([A/76/883](#), para. 6)

76/292. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara⁹⁶ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁹⁷

Recalling Security Council resolution [690 \(1991\)](#) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution [2602 \(2021\)](#) of 29 October 2021, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 October 2022,

Recalling also its resolution [45/266](#) of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution [75/305](#) of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions [1874 \(S-IV\)](#) of 27 June 1963, [3101 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 11 December 1973 and [55/235](#) of 23 December 2000,

⁹⁶ [A/76/529](#) and [A/76/692](#).

⁹⁷ [A/76/760/Add.13](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016 and [76/274](#) of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 56,489,466 United States dollars, representing some 3.8 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 82 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one post of Medical Officer (P-4);

10. *Also takes note* of paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and decides to establish one temporary position of Programme Management Officer (P-4);

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions [59/296](#), [60/266](#), [61/276](#), [64/269](#), [65/289](#), [66/264](#), [69/307](#), [70/286](#) and [76/274](#);

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;⁹⁸

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 65,413,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 60,592,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 3,701,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping

⁹⁸ [A/76/529](#).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

operations, 666,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 452,900 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 21,804,534 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2022 in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239 of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022, as set out in its resolution 76/238 of 24 December 2021;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,056,499 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 914,333 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 99,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 25,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 16,833 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

17. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 43,609,066 dollars for the period from 1 November 2022 to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 5,451,133 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 76/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution 76/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,113,001 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,828,667 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 199,067 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 51,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 33,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

19. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,559,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 73/272 of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 2,559,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the increase of 126,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 2,559,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

RESOLUTION 76/293

Adopted at the 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/76/884, para. 6)

76/293. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia⁹⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁰⁰

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also the subsequent resolutions of the Security Council by which the logistical support package for the Mission was extended, the latest of which was resolution 2628 (2022) of 31 March 2022, by which the Council extended the logistical support package until 31 March 2023,

Recalling further its resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 75/306 of 30 June 2021,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations trust fund in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office in Somalia as at 30 April 2022, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 258.8 million United States dollars, representing some 4.1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 60 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Decides* to abolish two posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer: one Finance and Budget Assistant (national General Service) and one Administrative Assistant in the Centralized Warehousing Section (national General Service);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011, 66/264 of 21 June 2012, 69/307 of 25 June 2015, 70/286 of 17 June 2016 and 76/274 of 29 June 2022, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Support Office for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ A/76/552 and A/76/711.

¹⁰⁰ A/76/760/Add.12.

¹⁰¹ A/76/552.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the special account for the United Nations Support Office in Somalia the amount of 563,205,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, inclusive of 521,696,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Support Office, 31,870,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations, 5,738,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and 3,899,700 dollars for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

7. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 422,403,750 dollars for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#) of 24 December 2021, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2022 and 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#) of 24 December 2021;

8. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 8,770,875 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 6,016,500 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 1,928,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 500,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 326,025 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

9. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 140,801,250 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2023, at a monthly rate of 46,933,750 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [76/239](#), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2023, as set out in its resolution [76/238](#), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Support Office;

10. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution [973 \(X\)](#), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,923,625 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,005,500 dollars approved for the Support Office, the prorated share of 642,750 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, the prorated share of 166,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base and the prorated share of 108,675 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Regional Service Centre;

11. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 9 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 41,851,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution [73/272](#) of 22 December 2018, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2021, as set out in its resolution [73/271](#) of 22 December 2018;

12. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Support Office, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other revenue in the amount of 41,851,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Decides* that the increase of 503,700 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 41,851,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12 above;

14. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled “Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#)”.

IV. Decisions

Contents

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. Elections and appointments		
76/402.	Election of members of the Human Rights Council.....	214
	Decision B.....	214
76/404.	Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	214
	Decision B.....	214
76/407.	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.....	215
	Decision B.....	215
76/413.	Election of members of the Economic and Social Council	215
	Decision B.....	215
76/414.	Election of members of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent	216
	Decision B.....	216
76/415.	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	216
76/416.	Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	216
	Decision A	216
	Decision B.....	217
76/417.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	217
76/418.	Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns	218
	Decision A	218
	Decision B.....	218
76/419.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session	218
76/420.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session	218
76/421.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session.....	219
76/422.	Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council	219
76/423.	Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	219

B. Other decisions

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

76/506.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items.....	220
	Decision B.....	220
76/550.	Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal	221
76/551.	Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	222

IV. Decisions

76/552.	Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes.....	222
76/553.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.....	222
	Decision A	222
	Decision B.....	223
76/554.	Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	223
76/555.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity" and its preparatory meeting	228
76/556.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	229
76/557.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.....	229
76/558.	Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	229
76/559.	Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.....	229
	Decision A	229
	Decision B.....	230
76/560.	Informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples	230
76/561.	Open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours.....	230
76/562.	International meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	230
76/563.	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.....	231
76/564.	Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction	231
76/565.	Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on improving global road safety	231
76/566.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.....	233
76/567.	Report of the Security Council	233
76/568.	Convening of the second and third sessions of the open-ended working group to elaborate a set of political commitments as a new global framework that will address existing gaps in through-life ammunition management	233
76/569.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict	233

IV. Decisions

76/570.	High-level meeting on improving global road safety.....	233
	Decision A	233
	Decision B.....	233
76/571.	The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity.....	234
76/572.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council.....	234
76/573.	United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities	234
76/574.	High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests	235
76/575.	Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia.....	235
76/576.	2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa	235
76/577.	Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution	235
76/578.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.....	235
76/579.	The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine	235
76/580.	Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965	235
76/581.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.....	236
76/582.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	236
76/583.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.....	236

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

76/548.	Questions deferred for future consideration	237
	Decision B.....	237
	Decision C.....	238

A. Elections and appointments

76/402. Election of members of the Human Rights Council

B¹

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 10 May 2022, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and 65/281 of 17 June 2011, elected CZECHIA for the remainder of the term of office of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION beginning on 10 May 2022 and ending on 31 December 2023.

As a result, as of 10 May 2022, the Human Rights Council is composed of the following 47 Member States:² ARGENTINA,*** ARMENIA,* BENIN,*** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),** BRAZIL,* CAMEROON,*** CHINA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,** CZECHIA,** ERITREA,*** FINLAND,*** FRANCE,** GABON,** GAMBIA,*** GERMANY,* HONDURAS,*** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,* JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,*** LIBYA,* LITHUANIA,*** LUXEMBOURG,*** MALAYSIA,*** MALAWI,** MARSHALL ISLANDS,* MAURITANIA,* MEXICO,** MONTENEGRO,*** NAMIBIA,* NEPAL,** NETHERLANDS,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,*** POLAND,* QATAR,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* SENEGAL,** SOMALIA,*** SUDAN,* UKRAINE,** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** UZBEKISTAN** and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

76/404. Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

B³

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected BELGIUM 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 2024.

As a result, as of 13 April 2022, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following 34 Member States: ARMENIA,** BELARUS,** BELGIUM,*** BOTSWANA,*** BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,** CHILE,*** CHINA,* COMOROS,* COSTA RICA,** CUBA,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** ERITREA,** ESWATINI,** FRANCE,*** GERMANY,** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ITALY,** JAPAN,** KENYA,*** LIBERIA,* MALI,** MALTA,** MAURITANIA,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,*** PHILIPPINES,* POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and URUGUAY.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

¹ Decision 76/402, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/402 A.

² Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia and Ukraine are serving their second consecutive term.

³ Decision 76/404, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/404 A.

76/407. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B⁴

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 23 May 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵ appointed Evgeny Kalugin as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 21 August 2022 and ending on 31 December 2023.

As a result, as of 21 August 2022, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Yves Éric AHOUSOUBEMEY (Benin),*** Amjad Qaid AL KUMAIM (Yemen),*** Makiese Kinkela AUGUSTO (Angola),*** Abdallah BACHAR BONG (Chad),** Feliksas BAKANAUSKAS (Lithuania),** Sharon BRENNEN-HAYLOCK (Bahamas),*** Donna-Marie CHIURAZZI-MAXFIELD (United States of America),** Patrick A. CHUASOTO (Philippines),* Jakub CHMIELEWSKI (Poland),*** Udo Klaus FENCHEL (Germany),* Olivio FERMÍN (Dominican Republic),* Marcel JULLIER (Switzerland),* Nabil KALKOUL (Algeria),** Evgeny KALUGIN (Russian Federation),** Julia A. MACIEL (Paraguay),** Vidisha MAITRA (India),** Caroline NALWANGA (Uganda),** Juliana Gaspar RUAS (Brazil),** SUZUKI Yoriko (Japan),* Cihan TERZI (Türkiye)** and YE Xuenong (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

76/413. Election of members of the Economic and Social Council

B⁶

At its 81st plenary meeting, on 10 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 140 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected LIECHTENSTEIN as a member of the Economic and Social Council for the remainder of the term of office of AUSTRIA beginning on 1 January 2023.⁷

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution 68/307 of 10 September 2014, elected BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, CABO VERDE, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GREECE, the LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, NEW ZEALAND, QATAR, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA and SWEDEN as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BANGLADESH, BENIN, BOTSWANA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, DENMARK, FINLAND, GABON, GREECE, LATVIA, MONTENEGRO, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and THAILAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN,** ARGENTINA,* BELGIUM,** BELIZE,** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),* BOTSWANA,*** BRAZIL,*** BULGARIA,* CABO VERDE,*** CAMEROON,*** CANADA,** CHILE,** CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,*** COSTA RICA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CROATIA,** CZECHIA,** DENMARK,*** EQUATORIAL GUINEA,*** ESWATINI,** FRANCE,* GREECE,*** GUATEMALA,* INDONESIA,* INDIA,** ISRAEL,* ITALY,** JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,** LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,*** LIBERIA,* LIBYA,* LIECHTENSTEIN,* MADAGASCAR,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* NEW ZEALAND,*** NIGERIA,* OMAN,** PERU,** QATAR,*** PORTUGAL,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** SLOVAKIA,*** SLOVENIA,*** SOLOMON ISLANDS,* SWEDEN,*** TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF

⁴ Decision 76/407, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/407 A.

⁵ [A/76/516/Add.1](#), para. 5.

⁶ Decision 76/413, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/413 A.

⁷ See [A/76/852](#).

IV. Decisions

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

76/414. Election of members of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent

B⁸

On 8 March 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [75/314](#) of 2 August 2021, announced the appointment of the following persons as members of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent for a three-year term of office effective immediately: Gaynel Diana Curry, Huang Hongjiang, Michael McEchrane, Pastor Elías Murillo Martínez and Alice Angèle Nkom.⁹

As a result, as of 8 March 2022, the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent is composed as follows: Epsy CAMPBELL BARR (*Costa Rica*),* Gaynel Diana CURRY (*Bahamas*),* Justin HANSFORD (*United States of America*),* HUANG Hongjiang (*China*),* Martin KIMANI (*Kenya*),* Michael MCECHRANE (*Sweden*),* Pastor Elías MURILLO MARTÍNEZ (*Colombia*),* Alice Angèle NKOM (*Cameroon*),* Mona OMAR (*Egypt*)* and June SOOMER (*Saint Lucia*).*

* Term of office expires on 7 March 2025.

76/415. Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,¹⁰ re-elected Maimunah Mohd SHARIF (Malaysia) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a term of office beginning on 20 January 2022 and ending on 19 January 2024.

76/416. Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

A

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution [2205 \(XXI\)](#) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution [3108 \(XXVIII\)](#) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution [31/99](#) of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolutions [57/20](#) of 19 November 2002 and [76/109](#) of 9 December 2021, elected AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECHIA, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, KENYA, KUWAIT, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, PANAMA, POLAND, SAUDI ARABIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, THAILAND, TURKEY,¹¹ TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) as members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for a six-year term of office beginning on 27 June 2022, to fill the

⁸ Decision 76/414, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/414 A.

⁹ See [A/76/952](#).

¹⁰ [A/76/638](#).

¹¹ On 31 May 2022, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that “Türkiye” was to be used as the short form of the country name.

vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECHIA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, ITALY, KENYA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MAURITIUS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TURKEY, UGANDA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) and 5 of the 10 additional seats stipulated in resolution 76/109.

B

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (b) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolutions 57/20 of 19 November 2002 and 76/109 of 9 December 2021, elected GREECE as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for a term of office beginning on 29 June 2022 and expiring on the last day prior to the beginning of the sixty-first session of the Commission in 2028.

As a result, as of 29 June 2022, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following 65 Member States:¹² AFGHANISTAN,** ALGERIA,* ARGENTINA,** ARMENIA,** AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,** BELARUS,** BELGIUM,* BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CROATIA,* CZECHIA,** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ECUADOR,* FINLAND,* FRANCE,* GERMANY,* GHANA,* GREECE,** HONDURAS,* HUNGARY,* INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** IRAQ,** ISRAEL,** ITALY,** JAPAN,* KENYA,** KUWAIT,** MALAWI,** MALAYSIA,* MALI,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,** NIGERIA,** PANAMA,** PERU,* POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,** SINGAPORE,* SOMALIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SPAIN,** SWITZERLAND,* THAILAND,** TÜRKIYE,** TURKMENISTAN,** UGANDA,** UKRAINE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF),** VIET NAM* AND ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission in 2025.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the sixty-first session of the Commission in 2028.

76/417. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mohanad Ali Omran Al-Musawi, Pavel Chernikov, Gaeimelwe Goitsemanang and Conrod Hunte as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2027.¹³

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mohanad Ali Omran AL-MUSAWI (*Iraq*),**** Pavel Chernikov (*Russian Federation*),**** Eileen CRONIN (*United States of America*),*** Carolina María FERNÁNDEZ OPAZO (*Mexico*),*** Gaeimelwe GOITSEMANG (*Botswana*),**** Conrod HUNTE (*Antigua and Barbuda*),**** KAMIOKA Keiko (*Japan*),* Jesús MIRANDA HITA (Spain),** Victor MORARU (*Republic of Moldova*),** Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*)** and Tesfaalem SEYOUM (*Eritrea*).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

¹² In accordance with resolution 76/109, the remaining five additional members will be elected during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly.

¹³ See A/76/637.

76/418. Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

A

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, the General Assembly decided that the two-year term of office of the members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns shall begin on 15 March 2022, the date of their appointment, taking into account resolution 69/214 of 19 December 2014.

B

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions 67/203 of 21 December 2012 and 69/214 of 19 December 2014 and decision 76/418 A of 15 March 2022, decided to appoint COSTA RICA, CROATIA, KUWAIT, MAURITIUS, SENEGAL, SWEDEN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for a term of office beginning on 15 March 2022 and ending on 14 March 2024.

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 18 March 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions 67/203 and 69/214 and decision 76/418 A, decided to appoint PAKISTAN as a member of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for a term of office beginning on 18 March 2022 and ending on 14 March 2024.

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 10 May 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with resolutions 67/203 and 69/214 and decision 76/418 A, decided to appoint BRAZIL as a member of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns for a term of office beginning on 10 May 2022 and ending on 14 March 2024.

As a result, as of 10 May 2022, the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is composed of the following nine Member States:¹⁴ BRAZIL,* COSTA RICA,* CROATIA,* KUWAIT,* MAURITIUS,* PAKISTAN,* SENEGAL,* SWEDEN* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 14 March 2024.

76/419. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session¹⁵

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected Csaba KÖRÖSI of Hungary as President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session.

76/420. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the following 21 Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session: AUSTRALIA, BENIN, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MAURITANIA, NEPAL, NIGER, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM and ZIMBABWE.

¹⁴ Mauritius is serving its second consecutive term. One vacancy for a member from Eastern European States remains to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and ending on 14 March 2024.

¹⁵ In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

76/421. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session

On 7 June 2022, the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (a) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the First, Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth), Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly at its seventy-seventh session:

<i>First Committee:</i>	Magzhan ILYASSOV (Kazakhstan)
<i>Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):</i>	Mohamed AL HASSAN (Oman)
<i>Second Committee:</i>	Lachezara STOEVA (Bulgaria)
<i>Third Committee:</i>	José Alfonso BLANCO CONDE (Dominican Republic)
<i>Fifth Committee:</i>	Philippe KRIDELKA (Belgium)
<i>Sixth Committee:</i>	Pedro Comissário AFONSO (Mozambique)

76/422. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2022, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 17 of Assembly resolution [68/307](#) of 10 September 2014, elected ECUADOR, JAPAN, MALTA, MOZAMBIQUE and SWITZERLAND as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of INDIA, IRELAND, KENYA, MEXICO and NORWAY.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Security Council is composed of the following 15 Member States: ALBANIA,* BRAZIL,* CHINA, ECUADOR,** FRANCE, GABON,* GHANA,* JAPAN,** MALTA,** MOZAMBIQUE,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND,** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,* 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.

76/423. Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General¹⁶ of Volker TÜRK (Austria) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the term of office of Mr. TÜRK would be from 12 October 2022 to 11 October 2026.¹⁷

¹⁶ See [A/76/939](#).

¹⁷ See [A/76/939/Add.1](#).

B. Other decisions

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

76/506. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B¹⁸

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (a) entitled “Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries” of agenda item 23 entitled “Groups of countries in special situations”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.¹⁹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 109 entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision,²⁰ a proposed amendment thereto²¹ and a proposed amendment to that draft amendment.²²

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 15 March 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 29 entitled “Advancement of women”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²³

At its 67th plenary meeting, on 8 April 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 12 entitled “Sport for development and peace: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²⁴

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 71 entitled “Rights of indigenous peoples”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.²⁵

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (d) entitled “Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours” of agenda item 98 entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”, under heading G (Disarmament), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.²⁶

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 10 May 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (d) entitled “Election of members of the Human Rights Council” of agenda item 116 entitled “Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other

¹⁸ Decision 76/506, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/506 A.

¹⁹ [A/76/L.32](#).

²⁰ [A/76/L.31](#).

²¹ [A/76/L.33/Rev.1](#).

²² [A/76/L.34/Rev.1](#).

²³ [A/76/L.40](#).

²⁴ [A/76/L.48](#).

²⁵ [A/76/L.51](#).

²⁶ [A/76/L.50](#).

matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the election to fill a vacancy resulting from the withdrawal of a member of the Council.

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 23 May 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 26 entitled “Agriculture development, food security and nutrition”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²⁷

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (a) entitled “Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions” of agenda item 117 entitled “Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments”, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.²⁸

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 20 June 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 29 entitled “Advancement of women”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.²⁹

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (u) entitled “Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus” of agenda item 100 entitled “General and complete disarmament”, under heading G (Disarmament), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.³⁰

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 11 July 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of agenda item 74 entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.³¹

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 25 entitled “Operational activities for development”, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), to consider it directly in plenary meeting and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.³²

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2022, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (b) entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of agenda item 74 entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, under heading D (Promotion of human rights), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft resolution.³³

76/550. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.³⁴

²⁷ [A/76/L.55](#).

²⁸ [A/76/516/Add.1](#).

²⁹ [A/76/L.66](#).

³⁰ [A/76/L.65](#).

³¹ [A/76/L.69](#).

³² [A/76/L.73](#).

³³ [A/76/L.75](#).

³⁴ [A/76/648](#).

76/551. Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,³⁵ recalling its resolutions [73/242](#) of 20 December 2018 and [74/232 A](#) of 19 December 2019 and its decision to convene the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, recalling also its resolution [74/232 B](#) of 11 August 2020, in which it had decided to reschedule the Conference and to hold it in Doha from 23 to 27 January 2022, and noting with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its unprecedented impacts, decided to further postpone the Conference to a date to be decided at the earliest possible time.

76/552. Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes

At its 55th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2022, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 92 to 18, with 41 abstentions,³⁶ on the proposal of Nicaragua and the Russian Federation,³⁷ as amended,³⁸ recalling its resolution [74/247](#) of 27 December 2019 and its resolution [75/282](#) of 26 May 2021, in which it had decided that the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes shall convene at least six sessions, of 10 days each, to commence in January 2022, and conclude its work in order to provide a draft convention to the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, and that the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold the first, third and sixth negotiating sessions in New York and the second, fourth and fifth sessions in Vienna, and noting with concern the ongoing situation regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the current logistical limitations to safely holding in-person meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York in January 2022, decided:

- (a) To postpone the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee, scheduled to be held in New York from 17 to 28 January 2022;
- (b) That the Ad Hoc Committee shall convene at least six sessions of 10 days each, held no less than 11 weeks apart;
- (c) That the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold a one-day meeting in New York as soon as possible, preferably before 28 February 2022, for the purpose of addressing organizational matters;
- (d) That the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold its first negotiating session in New York no later than 18 April 2022, health conditions and space permitting;
- (e) That, if health conditions and space did not permit a meeting in New York by April 2022, the Ad Hoc Committee shall hold its first negotiating session in May 2022 and the sequencing of the meetings shall then be as follows: the first, third and fourth sessions in Vienna and the second, fifth and sixth sessions in New York, with a concluding session taking place in New York.

76/553. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

A

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 21 January 2022, the General Assembly decided that, after the departure of the Secretary-General, his seat at the podium might be occupied by his representative.

³⁵ [A/76/L.32](#).

³⁶ See [A/76/PV.55](#).

³⁷ [A/76/L.31](#) and [A/76/L.31/Add.1](#).

³⁸ [A/76/L.33/Rev.1](#) and [A/76/L.33/Rev.1/Add.1](#).

B

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 24 January 2022, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.³⁹

76/554. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 28 February 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁰ recalling paragraph 24 of its resolution [75/326](#) of 10 September 2021, as well as paragraph 15 of annex II thereto, decided to approve the participation of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations, as listed in the annex to the present decision, as observers in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity" and its preparatory meeting.

Annex

ABB AB
AbibiNsroma Foundation
Advocacy Network Against Irregular Migration
Afeka Tel Aviv Academic College of Engineering
AFRICA INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY
AFRICA TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVES
African Smart Cities Innovation Foundation (ASCIF)
African Youth Initiative on Climate Change – Zimbabwe
Afrikagruppna
Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities
AlphaZULU Advocates
Amazon Watch Sverige
American Football For African Mission
Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition
Arab Youth Climate Movement Qatar LLC (G)
ARTPORT_making waves
ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights
Asian Peoples Movement on Debt and Development
Asociación Argentina de Justicia Constitucional
Associação Civil Alternativa Terrazul
Association des Volontaires pour l'Environnement Sain
Association for Solidarity through Humanitarian Imperative Action (ASHIA) International
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE VILLES ET PORTS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS CITIES AND PORTS (AIVP – IACP)
Avandis Consulting
Axfoundation
Basic Education and Employable Skill Training Pakistan
Blue Green Future, LLC
Bluvest Enterprise Limited
Cambridge Zero, University of Cambridge
Care About Climate
Centre For Social Development
Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)

³⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/76/1).*

⁴⁰ [A/76/L.37](#).

Chalmers University of Technology (Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development (GMV))
Change For Planet
Cherish Aid KSK Foundation
Círculo Médico de Morón Hurlingham e Ituzaingó
Citizens' Climate International
Cleantech21 Foundation
Climate Action Network South Asia
Climate Leadership Coalition
ClimateView Ab
Close The Gap Initiative
Club de Madrid
Collectif des Leaders pour le Développement durable de l'Afrique
College of Diplomatic Studies and International Relations
Community Action Against Plastic Waste (CAPWs)
Community Jameel
CONCITO – Denmark's Green Think Tank
CONCORD Sweden
Congolese Alliance for Sustainable Development
Conseil des Architectes d'Europe (Architects Council of Europe)
Conservation Strategy Fund
Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
Cornell University
Corporación Motum
Corporación Serraniagua
Council on Energy, Environment and Water
Curating Tomorrow
Danmission
Development Impact Pathfinders Initiative
Disaster Reduction and Environment Protection Forum (DRAEPF)
Disaster Reduction Nepal (DRN)
Doconomy
D-OLF HYDROMETRIC NIGERIA LIMITED
Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi)
Earth Advocacy Youth
Earth Day Network India
Earth Regenerative Project Sierra Leone
Earth System Governance Foundation
Eco friendly Volunteers (ECO-V)
Eco Warriors Movement
Ecolotrip
Eduactive Soc Coop
Einride
Eko-svest
Elolo Permaculture Initiative
ENACT EARTH FOUNDATION
End Ecocide Sverige
Engineering Association for Development & Environment – EADE
Entreprise Forward
Environment and Social Development Organization – ESDO
Environmental Peacebuilding Association
Equity Nepal
Equmeniakyrkan
Esam AB
Everland LLC
Faculty of Law Lund University

Färnebo folkhögskola
FAUTAPO
Forbrugerrådet Tænk (The Danish Consumer Council)
Föreningen Klimatriksdagen
Föreningen Svenska Ekomodernister
Forum jeunes et ODD
Fossil Free Media
Foundations for Tomorrow
Framtidsjorden
Fridays for Future Brasil
Fridays For Future Sierra Leone
Fundación Amigos de la Naturaleza
Global Choices
Global Climate and Health Alliance, a project of the Social Good Fund
Global Goals Consulting
Global Governance Forum
Global Shapers Stockholm
Global Strategic Institute for Sustainable Development – GSISD
Global Youth Parliament Tanzania
GreenFaith
GREENING MUA ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVE (GMEI)
GREENWAY INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
GreenX Telemechanics Limited
Grona Kvinnor
H & M Hennes & Mauritz GBC AB
Hack for Earth Foundation
Haga Initiative
Håll Sverige Rent (Keep Sweden Tidy)
Hand in Hand Eastern Africa
Hand in Hand Sweden
Handelsbanken
Handelsbanken Liv Försäkringsaktiebolag
Heimdall technologies Corp and GBM Project
HELPING HAND INTERNATIONAL
Hloov India
Hot or Cool Institute
Human Development and Natural Environment Conservation Centre
Humanitarian Organization for Poverty Eradication (HOPE WORLDWIDE – PAKISTAN)
IM Swedish Development Partner
Impact Pointe Consultancy Limited
Indigenous Climate Action
Ingka Holding
Innovea Development Foundation
Institute for Degrowth Studies
Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM)/Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Instituto Clima e Sociedade
Intelisense Multi-Solutions Limited
Inter IKEA Services
Inter-American Institute on Justice and Sustainability (IIJS, LLC)
INTERNATIONAL FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION (IFRA)
International Young Leaders Organization (IYLO)
International Youth Society Internet of Planet AB (Exponential Roadmap Initiative)
ISET Policy Institute
ISHAKA 2250
it is about us

IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute
Jamma Children Foundation
Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs
Just Associates
Just Atonement Inc.
Kamali Development Service
Karolinska Institutet
Kayirabwa Chimpanzee Conservancy Association
Kijane Pamoja
Kikandwa Environmental Association
KIYITA FOUNDATION
Klimataktion
KTH Royal Institute of Technology
KUDUMBAM
Laboratório do Observatorio do Clima
Laudato Si' Movement
Leadership Development Association International
LEHO – Ladakh Environment And Health Organisation
LSU – Sveriges Ungdomsorganisationer
Luleå stift
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON
Minamata Convention Promotion Network (MICO net)
Mistra Center for Sustainable Markets (Misum) at Stockholm School of Economics
Mojo Design Studios
Mother Earth Project
Muhammad Akram & Sons Trading & Investment
National Religious Partnership for the Environment
Natura &Co
Natural Capitalism Solutions
Nature Conservation Advocates for Climate Initiative
Nature Protection Nepal
Nepal Grassroots Development Forum (NGDF)
Nepal Sustainable Development Foundation
Nigerian Youth Biodiversity Network
Normative (Meta Mind AB)
ODE.systems GmbH
Olof Palme International Center
Open Society European Policy Institute (OSEPI; part of the Open Society Foundations)
Our Future First
Pamoja RDC
Parents For Future Austria
Parents For Future Deutschland e.V.
Parlement des Jeunes Leaders de la Société Civile Guinéenne
Peace Without Limits (PWL) International Organization
PeaceNexus Foundation
PEFC International
Plataforma CIPÓ
PMU
Polestar
Protection International
Psychologist for sustainable development
Psychologists/Psychotherapists for Future
Publish What You Pay
PUSH Sweden
Ragn-Sells

Rainforest Foundation Norway
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
Réseau panafricain des jeunes pour la culture de la paix
Ride In 971
RIGHT TRACK
Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors
Roma Active Albania
Scania CV AB
SECMOL
Simul Systems Limited
Skanska AB
Skift
Smart Youth Network Initiative
Social Good Peru
Social Venture Network
Solar Impulse Foundation
Somali Greenpeace Association
SOPKÖKET
SSAB
Stand
Stichting Chloride Free Foundation
Stichting World's Youth for Climate Justice
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Stockholm University
Stora Enso
Student Platform for Engineering Education Development (SPEED)
Success Capital Organisation
Sustainable Campaign Nepal
Sustainable Development Sweden AB
Sustainable Energy and Enterprise Development for Communities (SEED4Com)
Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget SCA
Sveriges Blåbandsungdom
Sveriges Konsumenter
SWECO AB
Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation
Swedish Institute for Standards
Swedish Red Cross
SYSTEMIQ
Team Environment Kenya
TechSverige
Tetra Pak
The Australia Institute
The B Team
The Beijer Institute at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
The ChariTree Foundation
The Danish Family Planning Association
The Indegenous
The Intelligent Indian
The Natural Resource Governance Institute
The Natural Step International
The New Division
The Polly Foundation
The Real Group Academy (The Real Group Inspiration AB)
The Sustainability Collaborative
The Swedish Climate Policy Council

IV. Decisions

The Swedish Institute of International Affairs
The Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (Svenska Freds- och Skiljedomsföreningen) – SPAS
The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation (TUNADO)
TMG Research GmbH
Together To Palestine
Tree Aid
Trias Uganda
Umeå University
Union to Union
United Nations Association of Tanzania
United Nations Association of Uganda
UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (APUNA) Andhra Pradesh United Nations association
United Young Farmers Forum
United Youth Initiative Africa
Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles
University of Bristol
University of Oulu
University of Pennsylvania
Veritas Global
Vi Agroforestry (Vi-skogen)
VIDEA – a BC based International Development Education Association
Voices of Nuclear
Volvo Car Group
Volvo Group
Wadleigh Productions Ltd
Walkbright Charity Organization
We Are Forces of Nature
We Effect
We Mean Business Coalition
Wellbeing Economy Alliance (WEAll)
Wikimedia Sverige
WILD Foundation
Women Empowerment Against Poverty of Nepal (WEAPoN)
Womenite
WONDER CARGO PVT LTD
World Benchmarking Alliance
World Climate Foundation
Youth Climate Lab
Youth for Peace and Reconciliation
ZERO – Association for the Sustainability of the Earth System
ZeroMission AB

76/555. Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity” and its preparatory meeting

At its 60th plenary meeting, on 28 February 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴¹ recalling its resolution [75/326](#) of 10 September 2021, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁴² decided to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of

⁴¹ [A/76/L.38](#).

⁴² [A/76/713](#).

all – our responsibility, our opportunity” and its preparatory meeting, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 13 of annex II to its resolution [75/326](#).

76/556. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 18 March 2022, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Michelle Bachelet Jeria, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, E. Tendayi Achiume, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Verene Shepherd, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and Leyner Palacios, Commissioner for the Colombian Truth Commission, to make statements at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

76/557. Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 March 2022, the General Assembly decided, without setting a precedent, to invite Nikole Hannah-Jones, of *The New York Times Magazine* and creator of the 1619 Project, to make a keynote statement at the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

76/558. Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 March 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴³ recalling its resolution [75/326](#) of 10 September 2021, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁴⁴ decided to accredit the organization identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite it to participate as an intergovernmental organization in the work of the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity,” with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 13 of annex II to its resolution [75/326](#).

76/559. Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

A

At its 63rd plenary meeting, on 29 March 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁵ recalling its resolution [73/292](#) of 9 May 2019, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁴⁶ decided to accredit the organization identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite it to participate as an intergovernmental organization in the work of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 14 of annex II to Assembly resolution [73/292](#).

⁴³ [A/76/L.45](#).

⁴⁴ [A/76/768](#).

⁴⁵ [A/76/L.44](#).

⁴⁶ [A/76/767](#).

B

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁷ recalling its resolution [73/292](#) of 9 May 2019, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,⁴⁸ decided to accredit the organization identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite it to participate as an intergovernmental organization in the work of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 14 of annex II to Assembly resolution [73/292](#).

76/560. Informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁴⁹ recalling its resolution [71/321](#) of 8 September 2017, in which it had requested the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an informal interactive hearing and to prepare a summary of the hearing, during its seventy-fourth session, on the margins of the session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, with indigenous peoples, ensuring, to the extent possible, balanced regional representation, recalling also its decisions 74/565 of 12 August 2020 and 75/561 of 16 April 2021, by which it had postponed to its seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sessions, respectively, the organization of an informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples, and noting with concern the ongoing situation arising out of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), decided to postpone to its seventy-seventh session the request to the President of the General Assembly to organize and preside over an informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples and to prepare a summary of the hearing.

76/561. Open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours

At its 69th plenary meeting, on 26 April 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Chile,⁵⁰ recalling its resolution [76/231](#) of 24 December 2021, in which it had decided to convene, beginning in 2022, an open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours, noted that the open-ended working group had held its organizational session on 7 and 9 February 2022, and decided that the working group shall hold its first session of five days from 9 to 13 May 2022, its second session of five days from 12 to 16 September 2022, its third session of five days from 30 January to 3 February 2023 and its fourth session of five days from 7 to 11 August 2023, unless the working group decided otherwise.

76/562. International meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”

At its 71st plenary meeting, on 10 May 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵¹ recalling its resolutions [75/280](#) of 24 May 2021 and [75/326](#) of 10 September 2021 pertaining to the international meeting entitled “Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity”, to be held in Stockholm on 2 and 3 June 2022, decided, without setting a precedent for future international meetings, that States and the European Union⁵² speaking at the plenary meetings might each submit a pre-recorded statement of their Head of State or Government, which would be played during the general debate of the international meeting, following its introduction by the presiding officer.

⁴⁷ [A/76/L.67](#).

⁴⁸ [A/76/866](#).

⁴⁹ [A/76/L.51](#).

⁵⁰ [A/76/L.50](#).

⁵¹ [A/76/L.53](#).

⁵² In the case of the European Union, the pre-recorded statement shall be made by the President of the European Council or the President of the European Commission.

76/563. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

At its 72nd plenary meeting, on 11 May 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Cuba,⁵³ decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba”, as well as the report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁴ and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/564. Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 23 May 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Singapore,⁵⁵ recalling its resolution [72/249](#) of 24 December 2017, decided to convene a fifth session of the intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction for 10 working days in August 2022, with full conference services, including documentation, provision for parallel meetings and overtime, webcast, and press and meeting coverage, as required, for the 10-day duration of the session.

76/565. Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on improving global road safety

At its 76th plenary meeting, on 7 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁵⁶ recalling paragraph 11 of its resolution [75/308](#) of 21 July 2021, decided to approve the participation of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector, as listed in the annex to the present decision, in the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on improving global road safety, including its panel discussions.

Annex

A Better Cameroon
AB InBev Foundation
ADVANCED ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LIMITED
Advocacy Unified Network
Amend
ANCAP Safety
Asociación Madres del Dolor
Association for Safe International Road Travel (ASIRT)
Association for Solidarity through Humanitarian Imperative Action (ASHIA International)
Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine (AAAM)
Australasian College of Road Safety
Autoliv
Avoid Accident
Center of Consultancy for Road Victims – CCVR Romania
Céntrico Rep. Safe Mobility Coalition
China Automotive Technology & Research Center
Christian Care Foundation Pakistan
Dr. Yusuf John Suberu Foundation
Driveschool Enterprises Pty Ltd
Earth Regenerative Project Sierra Leone

⁵³ [A/76/L.54](#).

⁵⁴ [A/76/405](#).

⁵⁵ [A/76/L.46](#).

⁵⁶ [A/76/L.61](#).

IV. Decisions

Eastern Alliance for Safe & Sustainable Transport
Ethiopian Society of emergency and critical care professionals
Falconi
Foundation for Environmental Safety (FES)
Fundacion Gonzalo Rodriguez
Gateway Associates (UK) Ltd
Georgia Alliance for Safe Roads
Global New Car Assessment Programme
Global Road Safety Partnership
GreenLight Initiative
Humanity For The World (HFTW)
Improve Your Society Organization (IYSO)
Indian Alliance of NGOs For Road Safety
INSTITUT DE DIPLOMATIE PUBLIQUE/INSTITUTO DE DIPLOMACIA PUBLICA
Institut Safer Africa (INSA)
International Road Victims Partnership – IRVP
ISHAKA 2250
Jimma University
Johnson & Johnson
Keep Fighting Foundation
Kwapda'as Road Safety Demand (KRSD) Trust Fund
les amis de la route association de prevention routiere
Liga Contra La Violencia Vial
Madan Bhandari Foundation
NASA Foundation Nepal
Needs for Orphans Foundation
Nepal Automobiles' Association (NASA Nepal)
Network of Employers for Traffic Safety (NETS)
Odisha Calling Foundation
OHANA 503
Orienting ONGD
P(A)T – PREVENCIÓN ACCIDENTES TRÁFICO
Pirelli
Public Association “Road Safety”
Road Accident Prevention Network Center
Road safety Alert Foundation
Road Safety Association
Road Safety Council of Pakistan
Road Safety Pioneers (RSP)
Road Users Development Network of Nigeria
SAFE India (Social Association For Everyone)
Safe Kids Malaysia Universiti Putra Malaysia
Safer Australian Roads and Highways
SAFETY EXPERTS TECHNOLOGIES MOROCCO
SANKALP JYOTI
SECURROUTE
SIZHE GLOBAL NIGERIA LIMITED
SOS ROAD CRIMES PANHELLENIC ROAD VICTIMS ASSOCIATION, GR
South Africans Against Drunk Driving – SADD
Sustainable Development Council
Swatantrata Abhiyan Nepal
Tariq essalama Béjaïa
TRAX SPORTS SOCIETY
Uniao de Ciclistas do Brasil
World Organization for Peace and Hope for Man and homelands

Youth Compassion for Humanity Uganda
Youth of India Foundation
Zambia Road Safety Trust
INKAD Association for Development and Social Welfare

76/566. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2022, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.⁵⁷

76/567. Report of the Security Council

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 9 June 2022, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.⁵⁸

76/568. Convening of the second and third sessions of the open-ended working group to elaborate a set of political commitments as a new global framework that will address existing gaps in through-life ammunition management

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Germany,⁵⁹ recalling its resolution [76/233](#) of 24 December 2021, in which it had decided that the open-ended working group to elaborate a set of political commitments as a new global framework that will address existing gaps in through-life ammunition management would have convened for two 5-day sessions in New York in 2022 and for one 5-day session in Geneva in 2023, decided to convene the second five-day session in 2022 in Geneva and the third five-day session in New York.

76/569. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, the Russian Federation and Zimbabwe,⁶⁰ decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict” and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/570. High-level meeting on improving global road safety

A

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided that the opening segment of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety, held pursuant to its resolution [75/308](#) of 21 July 2021, would feature a statement by the Assistant Director General of the World Health Organization and the Director General’s Special Representative for United Nations Reform, Stewart Simonson, on behalf of the Director General of the World Health Organization.

B

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 1 July 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided that the Director of the Department for Social Determinants of Health at the World Health Organization, Etienne Krug, would present the summary of multi-stakeholder panels 1, 2 and 3.

⁵⁷ [A/76/300](#).

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/76/2)*.

⁵⁹ [A/76/L.65](#).

⁶⁰ [A/76/L.64](#) and [A/76/L.64/Add.1](#).

76/571. The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 11 July 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, France, Greece and Tunisia,⁶¹ recalling paragraph 24 of its resolution 76/173 of 16 December 2021, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session and to transmit the report to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fifth session.

76/572. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 12 July 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President:

(a) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council and the commitment of Heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world to instil new life in the discussions on the reform of the Security Council;

(b) Decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 of 15 September 2008, 63/565 B of 14 September 2009, 64/568 of 13 September 2010, 65/554 of 12 September 2011, 66/566 of 13 September 2012, 67/561 of 29 August 2013, 68/557 of 8 September 2014, 69/560 of 14 September 2015, 70/559 of 27 July 2016, 71/553 of 19 July 2017, 72/557 of 29 June 2018, 73/554 of 25 June 2019, 74/569 of 31 August 2020 and 75/569 of 22 June 2021, building on the informal meetings held during its seventy-sixth session, as reflected in the letter dated 16 May 2022 from the Co-Chairs, and on the document entitled “Co-Chairs’ Revised Elements Paper on Convergences and Divergences on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters”, circulated on 19 May 2022, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, reflected in the text and its annex circulated on 31 July 2015, to help to inform its future work;

(c) Welcomed the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, and noted with appreciation the active role and concrete efforts of the Co-Chairs undertaken in a consultative manner with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Security Council;

(d) Decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council during the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(e) Also decided to include in the agenda of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly the item entitled “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council”.

76/573. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

At its 96th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁶² recalled its decision 75/511 B of 9 September 2021, by which it had decided to adjust the scope of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to hold the Conference on an annual basis shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council session, and, taking into account the letter dated 28 June 2022 from the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed to the President of the General Assembly, decided to convene the first Pledging Conference for Development Activities in its adjusted format in the first half of 2023, shortly after the operational activities for development segment of the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council.

⁶¹ A/76/L.69.

⁶² A/76/L.73.

76/574. High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 7 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Robert Floyd, the Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency Liaison Office in New York, Vivian Okeke, on behalf of the Director General of the Agency, Rafael Mariano Grossi, and the Director of the Marshallese Educational Initiative, Benetick Kabua Maddison, to make statements at the high-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

76/575. Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Brazil,⁶³ recalling its resolution 73/71 of 13 December 2018, in which it had decided to convene the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia as a one-day conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 April 2020, recalling also its decision 74/549 of 13 April 2020, in which, owing to the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), it had decided to postpone the Conference to a period in 2021 to be decided by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, and recalling further its decision 75/575 of 29 July 2021, in which it had decided to further postpone the Conference to a later date to be decided by the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session, decided not to convene the fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia until otherwise decided by the General Assembly.

76/576. 2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/577. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled “Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution” of the item entitled “Prevention of armed conflict” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/578. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte” in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/579. The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/580. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

⁶³ [A/76/L.79](#).

IV. Decisions

76/581. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled “Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations” in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/582. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

76/583. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2022, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor” and to include it in the draft agenda of its seventy-seventh session.

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

76/548. Questions deferred for future consideration

B⁶⁴

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶⁵

Section A

Decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-sixth session consideration of the following documents:

Item 140

Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on improving the financial situation of the United Nations⁶⁶

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁷

Section B

Decided to defer until the first part of its resumed seventy-seventh session consideration of the following documents:

Item 136

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Supply chain activities in the United Nations Secretariat

Report of the Secretary-General on supply chain activities in the United Nations Secretariat⁶⁸

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁶⁹

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of implementation of post-employment restrictions for staff involved in the procurement process⁷⁰

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of demand and source planning for peace operations⁷¹

Item 144

Joint Inspection Unit

Note by the Secretary-General drawing attention to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of contemporary practices in the external outsourcing of services to commercial service providers by United Nations system organizations”⁷²

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled “Review of contemporary

⁶⁴ Decision 76/548, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/76/49)*, vol. II, becomes decision 76/548 A.

⁶⁵ [A/76/634/Add.1](#), para. 6.

⁶⁶ [A/76/429](#).

⁶⁷ [A/76/7/Add.29](#).

⁶⁸ [A/76/613](#).

⁶⁹ [A/76/722](#).

⁷⁰ [A/76/139](#).

⁷¹ [A/76/595](#).

⁷² [A/75/551](#).

IV. Decisions

practices in the external outsourcing of services to commercial service providers by United Nations system organizations”⁷³

C

At its 89th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁷⁴

Section A

Decided to defer until the main part of its seventy-seventh session consideration of the following documents:

Item 136

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Investing in prevention and peacebuilding

Report of the Secretary-General on investing in prevention and peacebuilding⁷⁵

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁶

Section B

Decided to defer until the second part of its resumed seventy-seventh session consideration of the following documents:

Item 153

Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire⁷⁷

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁸

Item 160

Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia⁷⁹

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁸⁰

⁷³ [A/75/551/Add.1](#).

⁷⁴ [A/76/634/Add.2](#), para. 7.

⁷⁵ [A/76/732](#).

⁷⁶ [A/76/821](#).

⁷⁷ [A/74/711](#).

⁷⁸ [A/74/785](#).

⁷⁹ [A/75/684](#).

⁸⁰ [A/75/823](#).

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items^a

1. The following items and sub-item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):^b

23. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

25. Operational activities for development.

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition.

2. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):^b

29. Advancement of women.

3. The following item and sub-item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading D (Promotion of human rights):^b

71. Rights of indigenous peoples.

74. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. The following sub-items, which had been allocated to the First Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading G (Disarmament):^b

98. Prevention of an arms race in outer space:

(d) Reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours.

100. General and complete disarmament:

(u) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus.

5. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations):^b

109. Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes.

5. The following sub-item, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed seventy-sixth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):^b

117. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

^a Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

^b See decision 76/506 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
76/235.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	135	89th	29 June 2022	155
76/244.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur				
	Resolution B	165	89th	29 June 2022	156
76/246.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for 2022				
	Resolution B	138	68th	13 April 2022	157
76/250.	Holocaust denial	16	55th	20 January 2022	3
76/251.	Further modalities of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	23 (a)	60th	28 February 2022	5
76/252.	Addressing the situation of widows	29	61st	15 March 2022	6
76/253.	International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, 2026	15	61st	15 March 2022	10
76/254.	International Day to Combat Islamophobia	16	61st	15 March 2022	12
76/255.	Integration of mainstream bicycling into public transportation systems for sustainable development	20 (i)	61st	15 March 2022	13
76/256.	International Day of Plant Health	15	63rd	29 March 2022	15
76/257.	Elevating pandemic prevention, preparedness and response to the highest level of political leadership	129	64th	29 March 2022	16
76/258.	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries	23 (a)	66th	1 April 2022	21
76/259.	2022 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in Qatar	12	67th	8 April 2022	70
76/260.	Progress on the implementation of a flexible workplace at United Nations Headquarters	137	68th	13 April 2022	159
76/261.	Joint Inspection Unit	144	68th	13 April 2022	159
76/262.	Standing mandate for a General Assembly debate when a veto is cast in the Security Council	124	69th	26 April 2022	72
76/263.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	56	71st	10 May 2022	152
76/264.	State of global food insecurity	26	74th	23 May 2022	73
76/265.	World Seagrass Day	15	74th	23 May 2022	76
76/266.	Progress Declaration of the International Migration Review Forum	15 and 119	76th	7 June 2022	78

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

76/267.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	36	78th	8 June 2022	87
76/268.	Multilingualism	126	81st	10 June 2022	89
76/269.	International Day of Women in Diplomacy	29	84th	20 June 2022	98
76/270.	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union	128	85th	21 June 2022	99
76/271.	Addressing racism and promoting dignity for all in the United Nations Secretariat	138	89th	29 June 2022	161
76/272.	Improving the financial situation of the United Nations	140	89th	29 June 2022	162
76/273.	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system	144	89th	29 June 2022	163
76/274.	Cross-cutting issues	150	89th	29 June 2022	164
76/275.	Post-traumatic stress disorder framework	150	89th	29 June 2022	174
76/276.	Rates of reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries	150	89th	29 June 2022	175
76/277.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	150	89th	29 June 2022	176
76/278.	Financing of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda	150	89th	29 June 2022	177
76/279.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	150	89th	29 June 2022	178
76/280.	Closed peacekeeping missions	150	89th	29 June 2022	180
76/281.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	151	89th	29 June 2022	181
76/282.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	152	89th	29 June 2022	184
76/283.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	154	89th	29 June 2022	186
76/284.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	155	89th	29 June 2022	189
76/285.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	157	89th	29 June 2022	191
76/286.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti	158	89th	29 June 2022	192
76/287.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	159	89th	29 June 2022	193
76/288.	Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	161	89th	29 June 2022	196
76/289.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	162 (a)	89th	29 June 2022	198
76/290.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	162 (b)	89th	29 June 2022	200
76/291.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan	163	89th	29 June 2022	204
76/292.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	164	89th	29 June 2022	206
76/293.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	166	89th	29 June 2022	209

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

76/294.	Political declaration of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety	13	90th	30 June 2022	104
76/295.	Strengthening connectivity between Central and South Asia	20	93rd	11 July 2022	108
76/296.	Our ocean, our future, our responsibility	20 and 78 (a)	96th	21 July 2022	110
76/297.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	68 (a)	96th	21 July 2022	114
76/298.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	68 (b)	96th	21 July 2022	120
76/299.	Zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia	66	97th	28 July 2022	127
76/300.	The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	74 (b)	97th	28 July 2022	129
76/301.	High-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response	129	98th	2 September 2022	131
76/302.	International Day for Interventional Cardiology	129	98th	2 September 2022	133
76/303.	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse	132	99th	2 September 2022	134
76/304.	International cooperation for access to justice, remedies and assistance for survivors of sexual violence	133	99th	2 September 2022	137
76/305.	Financing for peacebuilding	66	102nd	8 September 2022	143
76/306.	Establishment of the United Nations Youth Office	124	102nd	8 September 2022	146
76/307.	Modalities for the Summit of the Future	124	102nd	8 September 2022	148

Decisions

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
76/402.	Election of members of the Human Rights Council				
	Decision B	116 (d)	71st	10 May 2022	214
76/404.	Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination				
	Decision B	116 (a)	68th	13 April 2022	214
76/407.	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions				
	Decision B	117 (a)	74th	23 May 2022	215
76/413.	Election of members of the Economic and Social Council				
	Decision B	115 (b)	81st	10 June 2022	215
76/414.	Election of members of the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent				
	Decision B	116 (g)		8 March 2022	216
76/415.	Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	116 (b)	55th	20 January 2022	216

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

76/416.	Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law				
	Decision A	116 (e)	61st	15 March 2022	216
	Decision B	116 (e)	89th	29 June 2022	217
76/417.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	117 (g)	61st	15 March 2022	217
76/418.	Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns				
	Decision A	117 (h)	61st	15 March 2022	218
	Decision B	117 (h)	61st 62nd 71st	15 March 2022 18 March 2022 10 May 2022	218
76/419.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session	4	75th	7 June 2022	218
76/420.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session	6	75th	7 June 2022	218
76/421.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session	5	77th	8 June 2022	219
76/422.	Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council	115 (a)	79th	9 June 2022	219
76/423.	Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	117 (i)	102nd	8 September 2022	219
76/506.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items				
	Decision B	7	55th 61st 67th 69th 71st 74th 84th 85th 93rd 96th 97th	20 January 2022 15 March 2022 8 April 2022 26 April 2022 10 May 2022 23 May 2022 20 June 2022 21 June 2022 11 July 2022 21 July 2022 28 July 2022	220
76/548.	Questions deferred for future consideration				
	Decision B	136	68th	13 April 2022	237
	Decision C	136	89th	29 June 2022	238
76/550.	Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal	12	55th	20 January 2022	221
76/551.	Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	23 (a)	55th	20 January 2022	222
76/552.	Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes	109	55th	20 January 2022	222

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

76/553.	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization				
	Decision A	112	56th	21 January 2022	222
	Decision B	112	57th	24 January 2022	223
76/554.	Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	20	60th	28 February 2022	223
76/555.	Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity" and its preparatory meeting	20	60th	28 February 2022	228
76/556.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	72	62nd	18 March 2022	229
76/557.	Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade	120	63rd	29 March 2022	229
76/558.	Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the international meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	20	63rd	29 March 2022	229
76/559.	Accreditation and participation of an intergovernmental organization in the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
	Decision A	20 and 78 (a)	63rd	29 March 2022	229
	Decision B	20 and 78 (a)	85th	21 June 2022	230
76/560.	Informal interactive hearing with indigenous peoples	71	69th	26 April 2022	230
76/561.	Open-ended working group on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviours	98 (d)	69th	26 April 2022	230
76/562.	International meeting entitled "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity"	20	71st	10 May 2022	230
76/563.	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	42	72nd	11 May 2022	231
76/564.	Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction	78 (a)	74th	23 May 2022	231
76/565.	Participation of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the high-level meeting on improving global road safety	13	76th	7 June 2022	231

Annex II – Checklist of resolutions and decisions

76/566.	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	114	79th	9 June 2022	233
76/567.	Report of the Security Council	31	79th	9 June 2022	233
76/568.	Convening of the second and third sessions of the open-ended working group to elaborate a set of political commitments as a new global framework that will address existing gaps in through-life ammunition management	100 (u)	85th	21 June 2022	233
76/569.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict	34	85th	21 June 2022	233
76/570.	High-level meeting on improving global road safety				
	Decision A	13	90th	30 June 2022	233
	Decision B	13	92nd	1 July 2022	233
76/571.	The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity	74 (b)	93rd	11 July 2022	234
76/572.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council	123	94th	12 July 2022	234
76/573.	United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities	25	96th	21 July 2022	234
76/574.	High-level meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests	100	100th	7 September 2022	235
76/575.	Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia	100	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/576.	2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa	14	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/577.	Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution	35 (b)	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/578.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	41	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/579.	The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine	67	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/580.	Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965	89	102nd	8 September 2022	235
76/581.	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations	121	102nd	8 September 2022	236
76/582.	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries	127	102nd	8 September 2022	236
76/583.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor	156	102nd	8 September 2022	236