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Agenda item 18

Sustainable development

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-seventh session, the item entitled:

“Sustainable development:

- “(a) Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21;
- “(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- “(c) Disaster risk reduction;
- “(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
- “(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
- “(f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
- “(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- “(h) Harmony with Nature;

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 13 parts, under the symbols [A/77/443](#), [A/77/443/Add.1](#), [A/77/443/Add.2](#), [A/77/443/Add.3](#), [A/77/443/Add.4](#), [A/77/443/Add.5](#), [A/77/443/Add.6](#), [A/77/443/Add.7](#), [A/77/443/Add.8](#), [A/77/443/Add.9](#), [A/77/443/Add.10](#), [A/77/443/Add.11](#) and [A/77/443/Add.12](#).



- “(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- “(j) Combating sand and dust storms;
- “(k) Sustainable mountain development”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 10th, 11th and 13th meetings, on 10 and 11 October 2022, heard the introduction of draft proposals under the item at its 21st to 23rd and 25th meetings, on 10, 21, 22 and 23 November, and took action on the item at its 21st to 25th meetings, on 10, 21, 22 and 23 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 5th meetings, on 3 and 4 October.² An account of the Committee’s further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 18
Sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for sustainable development ([A/77/254](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores ([A/77/272](#))

Item 18 (a)
Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21

Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Towards the achievement of sustainable development: implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through sustainable consumption and production, building on Agenda 21” ([A/77/210](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028 ([A/77/249](#))

Item 18 (b)
Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations ([A/77/146](#))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for

¹ [A/C.2/77/SR.10](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.11](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.13](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.21](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.23](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.24](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).

² See [A/C.2/77/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.4](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.5](#).

the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ([A/77/218](#))

Item 18 (c)
Disaster risk reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 ([A/77/293](#))

Item 18 (d)
Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/77/215](#))

Item 18 (e)
Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/77/215](#))

Item 18 (f)
Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions ([A/77/215](#))

Item 18 (g)
Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session (Nairobi, 28 February to 2 March 2022) ([A/77/25](#))

Item 18 (h)
Harmony with Nature

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature ([A/77/244](#))

Item 18 (i)**Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all ([A/77/211](#))

Item 18 (j)**Combating sand and dust storms**

Report of the Secretary-General on combating sand and dust storms ([A/77/216](#))

Item 18 (k)**Sustainable mountain development**

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development ([A/77/217](#))

4. At its 10th meeting, on 10 October 2022, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 18 and sub-items (a), (b), (h), (i) and (k)), the Head of the Investment Research Branch and Officer-in-Charge of the Enterprise Branch of the Division on Investment and Enterprise of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under item 18), the Regional Adviser at the Regional Bureau for Arab States of the United Nations Development Programme (under item 18) (by video link), the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (under sub-item 18 (e) (by video link)), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (under sub-item 18 (c) (by pre-recorded message)), the Senior Director of Programmes Coordination of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (under sub-item 18 (d) (by pre-recorded message)), the Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (under sub-item 18 (f) (by pre-recorded message)), the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (under sub-item 18 (g)) and the Director of the Land and Water Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (under sub-item 18 (k)).

5. At the same meeting, the Director of the New York Liaison Office of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention) responded to questions posed by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire and Iraq.

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.³

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Guatemala made a statement regarding the draft resolutions entitled "International Year of Glaciers' preservation, 2025", "Harmony with Nature" and "Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development".³ Action on the draft resolutions was taken at the 22nd to 24th meetings, on 21 and 22 November.⁴

8. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement regarding the draft resolutions entitled "Entrepreneurship for sustainable development", "Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21" and "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern

³ See [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#).

⁴ See [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.23](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.24](#).

energy for all". Action on the draft resolutions was taken at the 22nd, 24th and 25th meetings, on 21, 22 and 23 November.⁵

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.20](#)

9. At the 21st meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" ([A/C.2/77/L.20](#)).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.20](#) had no programme budget implications.

11. Also at the same meeting, before the vote, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote.

12. Also at the 21st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.20](#) by a recorded vote of 150 to 8, with 5 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:⁶

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America.

⁵ See [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.23](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.24](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).

⁶ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegations of Algeria, Barbados, Belarus, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Fiji, Kazakhstan and Kenya that they had intended to vote in favour.

Abstaining:

Burundi, Cameroon, Guatemala, Rwanda, South Sudan.

13. Also at the 21st meeting, after the vote, the representative of Israel made a statement in explanation of vote.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Lebanon.

B. Draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.17/Rev.1](#)

15. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Tajikistan introduced a draft resolution entitled “International Year of Glaciers’ Preservation, 2025” ([A/C.2/77/L.17/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zambia. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Czechia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.17/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.17/Rev.1](#) (see para. 32, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.18/Rev.1](#)

19. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November 2022, the representative of Uzbekistan introduced a draft resolution entitled “Enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals” ([A/C.2/77/L.18/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of

Korea, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Spain, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Andorra, Belarus, Chad, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.18/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

21. Also at the same meeting, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted [A/C.2/77/L.18/Rev.1](#) (see para. 32, draft resolution III).

23. Also at the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of El Salvador and Belarus.

D. Draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.16/Rev.1](#)

24. At the 25th meeting, on 23 November 2022, the representative of Israel introduced a draft resolution entitled “Entrepreneurship for sustainable development” ([A/C.2/77/L.16/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

25. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.16/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.

26. Also at the same meeting, Cabo Verde, Congo, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea and Malawi joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. Also at the 25th meeting, before the vote, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Bahrain, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, made statements in explanation of vote.

28. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.16/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 145 to 26, with 6 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:⁷

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, 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, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Abstaining:

Angola, China, Maldives, Nicaragua, South Africa, Sri Lanka.

29. Also at the 25th meeting, after the vote, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Monaco, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Nigeria and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote.

30. Also at the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Israel.

31. Also at the 25th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic.

⁷ Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of South Sudan that it had intended to vote in favour.

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

32. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I **Oil slick on Lebanese shores**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [61/194](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/188](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/211](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/195](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/147](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/192](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/201](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/206](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/212](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/194](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/218](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/209](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/224](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/208](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/209](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/199](#) of 17 December 2021 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,¹ in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,² especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,³

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁴ recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁵ which highlights the importance of improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, supported by strengthened modalities of international cooperation, and recalling also its resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, acknowledging that, in implementing the New Urban Agenda, particular attention should be given to addressing the unique and emerging urban development challenges facing, inter alia, countries affected by natural and human-made disasters,

Welcoming the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, which underlines the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the importance of halting and reversing the decline in the health of the ocean’s ecosystems and biodiversity and of protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity,

¹ See *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.

² *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.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Jiyah electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General Assembly in its resolutions [61/194](#), [62/188](#), [63/211](#), [64/195](#), [65/147](#), [66/192](#), [67/201](#), [68/206](#), [69/212](#), [70/194](#), [71/218](#), [72/209](#), [73/224](#), [74/208](#), [75/209](#) and [76/199](#),

Noting that the Secretary-General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution [76/199](#), it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the General Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Acknowledging also the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,⁶

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration trust fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the trust fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Reiterates*, for the seventeenth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese Jiyah electric power plant for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;
3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;
4. *Acknowledges* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General, in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to 856.4 million United States dollars in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within

⁶ [A/77/272](#).

existing resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,⁷ with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;

5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean oil spill restoration trust fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly and adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at the Jiyah electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to intensify their support for Lebanon in this matter, particularly for recovery and rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the trust fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance in order to ensure that the trust fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

⁷ A/62/343.

Draft resolution II International Year of Glaciers' Preservation, 2025

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 day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

Noting that glaciers are a critical component of the hydrological cycle and that the current accelerated melting and retreat of glaciers have severe impacts on the climate, the environment, the maintenance of human well-being and health and sustainable development,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C* and *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement¹ and its early entry into force, encouraging all the parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement,

Welcoming the holding of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 31 October to 13 November 2021, and the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022,

Taking into account the links between the water and climate agendas, and the opportunity to promote them in the context of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, by building on actions on water adaptation and resilience and fostering early warning systems providing accessible, timely, reliable, disaggregated and fit-for-purpose data and monitoring, as well as

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

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

providing support in relation to capacity-building and training, especially in developing countries,

Recognizing that, in many high mountain areas, glacier retreat and permafrost thaw are projected to further decrease the stability of slopes, and that the incidences of floods owing to glacier lake outburst or rain-on-snow, landslides and snow avalanches are projected to increase and occur in new locations or different seasons,

Noting that, over the past decades, global warming has led to widespread shrinking of the cryosphere, with mass loss from ice sheets and glaciers and reductions in snow cover, which have decreased the stability of high mountain areas and changed the amount and seasonality of run-off and water resources in snow-dominated and glacier-fed river basins, as well as contributed to localized declines in agricultural yields in some high mountain regions, water scarcity, including reduced downstream water availability, and increased global mean sea level,

Noting also that continuous global temperature rise may result in irreversible impacts on certain ecosystems with low resilience, such as polar, mountain and coastal delta ecosystems, impacted by ice sheet, glacier and snow cover melt and by accelerating and higher committed sea level rise,

Recognizing that the need for a worldwide inventory of existing perennial ice and snow masses was first considered during the International Hydrological Decade, declared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the period 1965–1974,

Stressing the urgent need to raise awareness of and to promote and facilitate actions and sustainable measures towards preserving glaciers, including through transboundary cooperation, as appropriate, as well as its integrated management at all levels,

Recognizing the importance of initiatives related to the Earth's cryosphere for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and for the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028,

Taking note of the outcomes of the second High-level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, held in Dushanbe from 6 to 9 June 2022, which support the initiative of Tajikistan on declaring an international year of glaciers' preservation in 2025, and noting with appreciation the intention to strengthen an international mechanism to facilitate access to accurate and timely information on the cryosphere,

1. *Decides* to declare 2025 the International Year of Glaciers' Preservation and to proclaim 21 March of each year the World Day for Glaciers, to be observed starting in 2025;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders, to observe the International Year and the World Day, as appropriate, at all levels through activities aimed at raising awareness of the importance of glaciers, snow and ice in the climate system and the hydrological cycle, and the economic, social and environmental impacts of the impending changes in the Earth's cryosphere, and to share best practices and knowledge in this regard;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, in cooperation with Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to facilitate

implementation of the International Year and observance of the World Day, to take appropriate steps to organize the activities of the Year and the Day and to develop necessary proposals on all activities to support Member States in the implementation of the Year and observance of the Day;

4. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Tajikistan to convene an international conference dedicated to glaciers' preservation in Tajikistan in 2025 and to assume the costs of the conference;

5. *Invites* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups, other relevant stakeholders and donors to voluntarily contribute to the trust fund in support of activities for glaciers' preservation,³ to be coordinated by the Secretary-General, in partnership with relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, to support countries in addressing issues related to accelerated melting of glaciers and its consequences;

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

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution [1980/67](#), to keep the General Assembly informed at its eighty-first session and further sessions about the implementation of the present resolution, including an evaluation of the implementation of the International Year and observance of the World Day;

8. *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 of the International Year and the World Day.

³ The trust fund to support the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

Draft resolution III

Enhancing the role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

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,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and grounded in international law and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing the essential role of national parliaments and parliaments at other levels, where they exist, through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of their commitments,

Recalling its resolution [76/270](#) of 21 June 2022 on interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in which it recognized the actions and contributions of parliaments at the national, regional and global levels, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, in support of the accelerated achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,

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,

Acknowledging the role and responsibility of parliaments with regard to national plans and strategies aimed at fully implementing the 2030 Agenda, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both the national and the global levels,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution [2017/23](#) of 7 July 2017, in which the Council encouraged all Governments to inform and engage their parliaments in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, while noting that some parliaments have taken a proactive role in their implementation,

Taking into account the first Global Parliamentary Meeting on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, held by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the House of Representatives of Indonesia in September 2021, on “Turning the challenges of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic into opportunities for parliaments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”, and looking forward to further engagement to bring parliaments together at a critical time to support the achievement of the Goals,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by

designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Emphasizing that success in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions depends on the creation of enabling environments at all levels,

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,

Welcoming the work carried out, at the request of Member States, by the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other international organizations of parliamentarians in support of national parliaments around the world in mobilizing action towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,² the Paris Agreement³ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁴

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of parliamentary involvement in renewed commitment to unity, solidarity and multilateral cooperation to support an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, leaving no one behind, while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

2. *Encourages* parliaments to assess the contribution of their countries' existing national legal frameworks to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, acknowledging that the Goals are integrated and indivisible and that policy coherence is key in achieving the 2030 Agenda as a whole;

3. *Encourages* Member States to promote the engagement and support of parliaments in the follow-up and review processes of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in the preparation of voluntary national reviews, in order to ensure and strengthen national ownership and accountability;

4. *Welcomes* the practice of including parliamentarians as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and invites

¹ Resolution 69/313, annex.

² Resolution 69/283, annex II.

³ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴ *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.

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;

5. *Acknowledges* that a strong and constructive relationship between parliaments and independent oversight bodies is important for improving the effectiveness of efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and encourages parliaments to ensure that their oversight mechanisms are well structured and have appropriate resources and equipment, as well as access to expertise and resources, to ensure qualified monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and strategies aimed at fully implementing the 2030 Agenda;⁵

6. *Encourages* public awareness of parliamentary processes and opportunities for public engagement in monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

7. *Underscores* the importance of analytical support to parliamentarians on the respective government budget proposal to enable effective financing for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

8. *Encourages* Member States, including their parliaments, to place gender equality and the empowerment of women at the centre of their efforts to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and representation of women in parliaments and their processes, including by considering the promotion of legislation and parliamentary working methods that are gender-responsive and prevent all forms of violence and discrimination against women;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that laws, mechanisms and the parliament buildings are inclusive and accessible to encourage and empower persons with disabilities to participate in political and public life;

10. *Recognizes* the value and the contribution of youth to the full and successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and therefore recommends that parliaments seek ways to achieve the full, equal and meaningful participation of youth in parliamentary processes, as appropriate, related to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Encourages* communication among parliaments, including within the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to work closely to support national, regional and international efforts to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the leadership role of parliaments in accelerating the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals in a balanced and integrated manner, reaffirming the commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – and encourages the United Nations to work with Member States, upon their request, on strengthening the institutional capacity of parliaments in this regard;

13. *Recommends* inter-parliamentary cooperation, including through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to inspire ambitious collective plans, enhance mutual learning and sharing of best practices, enhance knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising among parliamentarians and generate momentum to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

⁵ Resolution 70/1.

Draft resolution IV Entrepreneurship for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [67/202](#) of 21 December 2012, [69/210](#) of 19 December 2014, [71/221](#) of 21 December 2016, [73/225](#) of 20 December 2018 and [75/211](#) of 21 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 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 [75/290](#) A and B of 25 June 2021 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental and the wish to see the Sustainable Development Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

Reaffirming 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,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement,¹ and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and noting the holding of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Glasgow, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, from 31 October to 13 November 2021, as well as the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022,

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,³ and reaffirming that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, among other things, seeks to develop and implement holistic disaster risk reduction management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework,

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

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

³ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

Recalling also relevant strategies and programmes of action, including the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,⁵ the Vienna Declaration and Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,⁶ taking note of Agenda 2063 of the African Union, and recognizing the importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁷ the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁸ and the outcome documents of their review conferences,

Acknowledging that entrepreneurship and innovation are essential for harnessing the economic potential of each nation and the importance of supporting mass entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, which create new momentum for economic growth and decent job creation and expand opportunities for all, including women and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, Indigenous Peoples and those in vulnerable situations,

Recalling relevant agreed conclusions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, including the agreed conclusions adopted at its sixty-first session, entitled “Women’s economic empowerment in the changing world of work”,⁹ and the agreed conclusions adopted at its sixty-second session, entitled “Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls”,¹⁰ stressing that women and girls, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship and sustainable development, calling for measures to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment, and recognizing the importance of policies and programmes that eliminate discrimination against women and provide public infrastructure to ensure equal access for women and men entrepreneurs,

Recognizing that multi-stakeholder partnerships and the resources, knowledge and ingenuity of the private sector, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, the scientific community, academia, philanthropy and foundations, parliaments, local authorities, volunteers and other stakeholders will be important in order to mobilize and access knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, complement the efforts of Governments and contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits, as well as support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, including developing countries,

Underlining the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for achieving sustainable development and to build effective, 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 measures to combat corruption and curb illicit financial flows will be integral to those efforts,

⁴ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

⁵ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

⁶ Resolution [69/137](#), annexes I and II.

⁷ *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.

⁸ *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.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 2018, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2018/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

Emphasizing the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, and emphasizing that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires the talents, creativity and entrepreneurial vigour of the entire population,

Expressing concern that multiple simultaneous and interlinked global shocks and crises, including the ongoing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences, the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, pollution and other aspects of environmental degradation, rising geopolitical tensions and conflicts with widespread effects on people, planet, prosperity and peace, increasing food and energy prices and supply chain disruptions are factors driving and compounding increased social and economic instability, which are disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and in particular those owned by women and young people, including through business uncertainty, higher operational costs and unfavourable borrowing conditions, in particular in developing countries,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic; reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing that the ongoing crisis can lead to an increase in entrepreneurial activity, in the form of necessity entrepreneurship, and noting with concern the negative effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on necessity entrepreneurs, who often constitute the majority of the workforce in low and middle-income countries, often operating informally, and are more vulnerable and left with few avenues to access support in times of crisis,

Noting that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated technological change, having sped up the adoption of digital tools in many areas of life, bringing with it new opportunities such as, inter alia, the adoption of digital tools for remote work and the acceleration of digitalization in developing countries, while further recognizing the contribution of digital technologies to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs in adaptation to global shocks including through digital marketing, online sales, e-commerce, health tech and fintech, enabling better access to financial services as well as facilitating formalization,

Recognizing the important contribution that entrepreneurship makes to sustainable development by creating jobs, promoting decent work, driving inclusive economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and addressing economic, social and environmental challenges in the context of the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizing that the role of entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in social and economic development is more critical than ever in the post-COVID-19 recovery and beyond,

Recognizing also that entrepreneurship can help to address environmental challenges and advance or promote energy sustainability through the introduction of new climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies and resilience measures,

delivering energy-efficient products and providing renewable energy equipment, as well as by promoting environmentally sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Recognizing further the positive contribution that entrepreneurship can make in promoting social cohesion, reducing inequalities and expanding opportunities for all, including women, young people, persons with disabilities and the most vulnerable people, and reaching the furthest behind first,

Noting the role that entrepreneurship can play in supporting participation in the labour market for persons with disabilities, and that promoting the feasibility of entrepreneurship for persons with disabilities will increase awareness of entrepreneurship as a potential labour market activity, not only for persons with disabilities, but also for self-employment and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and noting also that persons with disabilities, including women with disabilities, face disproportionate and intersecting forms of discrimination, including in access to financial resources,

Recalling its resolution [71/279](#) of 6 April 2017 on Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day,

Recognizing the importance of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, which globally represent about 90 per cent of businesses and account for over two thirds of employment, and emphasizing their role in supporting achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through promoting innovation, creativity and decent work for all,

Recognizing also the importance of formalizing micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and of encouraging their participation and growth in international, regional and national markets, including through access for all to capacity-building, digital government and business and financial services, such as affordable microfinance and credit,

Remaining deeply concerned by continued high rates of youth unemployment, particularly in developing countries, which stifle the transformative potential of young people in sustainable development,

Recognizing the key role of youth entrepreneurship in sustainable economic growth and in generating innovative solutions and transformational development, and taking note in this regard, of the Youth Forum Declaration adopted in 2021 in the lead-up to the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹¹ which set out the priorities and recommendations for a resilient recovery in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, with youth entrepreneurship as one of its key components, and welcoming the United Nations Youth Strategy and the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office,

Reaffirming its commitment to substantially increase the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills, including foundational learning skills, transferable skills, technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, and acknowledging the importance of strengthening education systems, including vocational training, in order to develop relevant skills and competences for a rapidly changing society and transition to sustainable and digital economies,

Acknowledging that social entrepreneurship plays an important role in achieving the sustainable development challenges by applying innovative market-based solutions to social and environmental problems, while being financially sustainable,

¹¹ [TD/523](#).

and providing job and income opportunities for disadvantaged groups and those in vulnerable situations,

Acknowledging also the importance of promoting inclusive development-oriented policies, including through alternative economic and business models and concepts that support productive activities, job creation and entrepreneurship, including social and sustainable entrepreneurship, and creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services, including digital financial services, and the improvement of financial literacy, and in this regard recognizing the role of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization that could contribute to job creation for all,

Recognizing that businesses will play a central role in the transition towards sustainable development and a more resource-efficient economy, such as circular economy, contributing to the achievement of sustainable consumption and production by adapting their business models and value chains,

Noting with concern that societal attitudes and negative preconceptions, in particular towards women and girls, including the fear of failure, the lack of opportunity and insufficient support structures, can undermine efforts to create a culture of entrepreneurship,

Recognizing the importance of quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data for monitoring progress in the implementation of entrepreneurship policies and their direct and indirect contribution to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and addressing sex disaggregated data gaps, to ensure that no one is left behind,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²
2. *Reiterates* the need to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, in that regard emphasizes the importance of improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, and foster micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and stresses the positive role that entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation, reducing inequalities and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;
3. *Also reiterates* the need to strengthen women's economic resilience by supporting them in accessing and mobilizing adequate financial resources and technologies and to undertake capacity-building to promote women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment, and, in addition, to empower women through entrepreneurship by increasing their employment and market opportunities through targeted education and training and greater legal protections in the workplace;
4. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all stakeholders, while noting initiatives of civil society, academia and the private sector as important entrepreneurship drivers, and to develop coherent and targeted policies and strategies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal, effective economic participation, and stresses the need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to entrepreneurship that includes long-term and cross-sectoral strategies, including through strengthening disaggregated data

¹² [A/77/254](#).

collection to generate better insights for the promotion of sustainable entrepreneurship and to monitor and evaluate progress in implementation;

5. *Acknowledges* that promoting entrepreneurship can stimulate new production processes and technology development, including the building of endogenous capacities for enabling climate change mitigation and adaptation and enhancing energy efficiency, and recognizes that such policies, which could draw on the initiatives presented in the Global Climate Action Agenda, could help Governments to meet their targets for the Paris Agreement on climate change;

6. *Also acknowledges* that the private sector contributes to the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth while protecting workers' rights;

7. *Further acknowledges* the need for Member States to develop policies and, where appropriate, strengthen national and international policy regulatory frameworks and their coherence, harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation, closing technology gaps and scaling up capacity-building at all levels to better align private sector incentives with public goals, including incentivizing the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, and foster long-term quality investment, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility, as reflected in the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact and in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework,¹³ environmental, social and governance performance standards and greater transparency in supply chains to end forced and child labour;

8. *Recognizes* the vital role of entrepreneurship in the development of regional economic integration, which can be an important catalyst for implementing economic reforms, reducing trade barriers and decreasing trade costs;

9. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, particularly women and women-led micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, sustainable and inclusive businesses, and digital entrepreneurs, in urban and especially in rural areas, including through the use of fintech and innovative tools, including mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments, and encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of financial services, increase access to information to protect consumers and promote financial literacy, particularly for women, young people and the most vulnerable people;

10. *Also invites* Member States to support the digital entrepreneurship of women, including in e-commerce, including for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to develop local solutions and relevant content, promote innovation and decent job creation and close the gender digital divide;

11. *Encourages* Member States to expand and support the expansion of alternative sources of financing, including blended finance as well as impact investing, cooperatives and venture philanthropy, venture capital and angel investors for start-ups, and diversify the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in this regard, and encourages the

¹³ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

12. *Emphasizes* the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing all workers from the informal to the formal economy, including the formalization of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, in order to integrate them into national social security and social protection systems, as appropriate, expand the formal economy, increase fiscal revenues, increase entrepreneurs' resilience and their access to finance and public support programmes, address barriers to continued operation in the formal sector, and boost growth perspectives, including by simplifying administrative processes, such as enabling business registration through single-window and e-registration procedures, notes that recommendation No. 204 of the International Labour Organization can provide useful guidance on the transition from the informal to the formal economy, and recognizes that women face unique barriers to entering the formal workforce;

13. *Invites* Member States to reduce the structural barriers to women in transitioning from the informal economy to formal employment and outline measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, reward and represent paid care work by promoting decent paid care and domestic work for women and men in the public and private sectors and by providing social protection, safe working conditions and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, thereby facilitating the transition of informal workers, including those engaged in informal paid care and domestic work, into the formal economy;

14. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, increase their productive capacities and resilience and adapt to shocks, and in this regard encourages Member States to increase cooperation in support of technology exchange and transfer on mutually agreed terms, innovation, capacity-building programmes and the sharing of best practices for promoting entrepreneurship, especially in developing countries;

15. *Also recognizes* the contribution of digital technologies and innovation to foster entrepreneurship and support the resilience and formalization of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and in this regard encourages Member States to support inclusive entrepreneurship through digitalization, including through digital government services, digital economic services, fintech, scaling up digital skills training and digital literacy, improved regulatory frameworks and developing targeted strategies to address digital divides, including the gender digital divide;

16. *Highlights* the importance of supporting technologies that can have a high social return, correspond to local needs and contribute to technological upgrading and social development;

17. *Recognizes* that entrepreneurs can address sustainable development challenges by developing effective and simple solutions in the areas of utility services, education, health care, hunger eradication and the environment, and that social entrepreneurship, including cooperatives and social enterprises, can help to alleviate poverty and catalyse social transformation by strengthening the productive capacities of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, and producing goods and services that are accessible to them;

18. *Acknowledges* the value of entrepreneurship education and the dissemination of entrepreneurial thinking across all sectors, encourages all relevant actors to increase efforts to systemically integrate entrepreneurship within the formal and informal education systems, including through, inter alia, skills development,

career guidance to support entrepreneurship, behavioural approach programmes such as the Empretec programme and the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework and Implementation Guidance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Start and Improve Your Business programme of the International Labour Organization, the International Trade Centre programmes to support trade and international business development for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, capacity-building, professional training programmes, business incubators and national centres of excellence, as well as online platforms and e-mentorships, such as the SME Trade Academy of the International Trade Centre, and encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices while fostering innovation and using innovative teaching methods in line with the demands of the competitive markets and ensuring the full participation of women and girls;

19. *Encourages* all stakeholders, in particular women and young entrepreneurs, to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges, and emphasizes that local innovation and entrepreneurship systems need to be able to fully participate in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴ including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that concerted efforts are needed to ensure the participation of all;

20. *Reiterates* the need for the promotion and advancement of women in labour markets, including through policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of structural barriers and stereotypes that women of all ages face in the transition from school to work, and the need to address challenges faced by women returning from care-related career breaks and by older women, by providing access to technical and vocational skills training, as well as access to science, technology, engineering and mathematics training, entrepreneurship development and job-matching, fostering women's empowerment and enabling their full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership and addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers that they face, including violence, and the unequal distribution of unpaid care and work, and promoting their participation in relevant decision-making processes;

21. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to further develop financial literacy and financial education programmes that include an emphasis on the impact of finance on sustainable development, as appropriate, in order to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to access financial services, in particular women and girls, farmers and those working in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;

22. *Also encourages* Governments to facilitate women's entrepreneurship, including by improving access to financing and investment opportunities, tools of trade, business development and training, in order to increase trade and procurement, including public procurement from women's enterprises, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives and self-help groups in both the public and private sectors such as the Women in Business and eTrade for Women initiatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the SheTrades initiative of the International Trade Centre;

23. *Further encourages* Governments to strengthen science and technology education policies and curricula to promote girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics so that they are relevant to the needs of and benefit women and girls, and encourages investment and research in sustainable technology that meets the needs of women, particularly in developing countries, in order to strengthen their capacities, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

¹⁴ Resolution 70/1.

24. *Highlights* the importance of developing and implementing policies and programmes to support women's entrepreneurship, in particular opportunities for new women entrepreneurs and those that lead to business expansion for existing women-owned micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and encourages Governments to increase investments in women-owned companies and businesses, to reduce unnecessary administrative barriers in the regulatory environment, removing restrictions that deter women from engaging in business activities, and to create a climate that is conducive to increasing the number of women entrepreneurs and the size of their businesses by providing them with training and advisory services in business, access to finance, administration and information and communications technology, facilitating networking and information-sharing and increasing their participation on advisory boards and in other forums so as to enable them to contribute to the formulation and review of policies and programmes being developed, in particular by financial institutions;

25. *Recognizes* that social entrepreneurs, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, are agents of change who can drive innovative, economic, social and environmental solutions and create alternative sustainable models of production, finance and consumption to respond to social, economic and environmental issues, while generating value for their community and stakeholders, including the social and solidarity economy, which can play a role in fostering patterns of development, and also recognizes the need to implement policies and programmes aimed at supporting these entrepreneurs, and encourages Governments to set up an environment conducive to social and environmental innovation;

26. *Also recognizes* that harnessing entrepreneurial talents among all young people is vital for increasing productive capacities, developing new forms of entrepreneurship focused on information and communications technology, big data, digitization, smart cities and creating start-ups, and generating full and productive employment and decent work and inclusive economic growth, and encourages Member States to integrate youth entrepreneurship strategies and innovative programmes into their national policies, create a nurturing environment for the full realization of the rights and capabilities of all young people, and increase investment in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through impact investment favouring the poorest and most vulnerable, entrepreneurial education, youth capacity-building and information and communications technology;

27. *Encourages* Governments and all sectors of society to take sustainable measures to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for persons with disabilities, on an equal basis and without discrimination on the basis of gender and disability, including by promoting access to inclusive education systems, skills development, including technical, vocational and entrepreneurial training throughout the life cycle, in order to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain maximum independence, notes that further efforts are needed to increase awareness of the ability of persons with disabilities to innovate and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through entrepreneurship, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to establish research on policy support for entrepreneurs with disabilities and collect data in order to develop or improve programmes, taking into account their capabilities, skills, socioeconomic status and other personal characteristics;

28. *Stresses* the need to highlight the value of entrepreneurship and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda, including the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, by promoting policies, initiatives and programmes that support the development of an enabling entrepreneurial ecosystem, including by raising public awareness, reinforcing local support networks and employing specific measures aimed at removing negative preconceptions and negative cultural biases;

29. *Also stresses* the need to enhance the alignment of policies, strategies and initiatives for entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, with the post-COVID-19 recovery priorities and the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizes that these should prioritize those in vulnerable situations, who have the greatest needs, necessity entrepreneurs, including women and young entrepreneurs, and incentivize the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, adaptation to flexible work environments, including remote work, digitalization, innovation to access alternative markets and novel financing mechanisms, and the collection of high-quality, reliable and comparable data, while ensuring an optimal regulatory environment for entrepreneurs to start and scale up their businesses;

30. *Underlines* that sustainable entrepreneurship contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 12, and invites Member States, relevant organizations and networks to cooperate in sharing and discussing best practices regarding relevant product information along value chains, including in the context of the circular economy, as a contribution to achieving sustainable consumption and production, in line with domestic and international law;

31. *Recognizes* the potential of entrepreneurship in promoting the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, including through capacity-building and support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, environmentally sustainable desalination technologies, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;

32. *Also recognizes* the contribution urbanization makes to the acceleration of digitalization, the adoption of new technologies, innovation and information-sharing within cities, thereby encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation, and the contribution micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises make to solve societal problems in cities, and encourages Member States to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach towards urban collaborative economy planning for the delivery of the 2030 Agenda;

33. *Acknowledges* the importance of adopting innovative and sustainable agriculture and food systems that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and help eradicate hunger and malnutrition and poverty in all its forms and dimensions, by harnessing entrepreneurship and innovation in the field of sustainable agriculture, food technology and agrifood technology;

34. *Highlights* the importance of calibrating and differentiating between various types of entrepreneurs, in particular necessity and opportunity entrepreneurs, in line with their relative importance in the economy, in the design and implementation of policies and strategies, initiatives and support programmes, including for responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including by employing specific measures targeting the vulnerable and most affected entrepreneurs, mobilizing resources, reinforcing local support networks and prioritizing initiatives and programmes aimed at increasing productivity, access to support measures and formalization;

35. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to implement the present resolution as a means to deliver the comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, in which the dignity of the human person is fundamental, the Goals and targets are met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, no one is left behind and we endeavour to reach the furthest behind first;

36. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and foster investment in research and development and innovation centres, with an emphasis on multilateralism and

international collaborations in creating innovative solutions to global challenges, to strengthen their business environment, while encouraging the participation of underrepresented communities, and to promote the involvement of academia and the business and financial sectors in the development of an enabling and inclusive business environment, and invites the international community to support those efforts including through South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives;

37. *Stresses* the importance of indicators that can be used to formulate targeted entrepreneurship policies and measure their impact on the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard encourages Member States, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to further identify and develop indicators at the national and regional levels, as appropriate;

38. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

39. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, as appropriate, and invites the United Nations system, and in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue to provide support to and assist Member States, at their request, to identify, formulate, implement and assess coherent policy measures on entrepreneurship and the promotion of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises;

40. *Decides* to continue to consider, as appropriate, the contribution of entrepreneurship to sustainable development in the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including COVID-19-related aspects, effects and responses, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session the item entitled “Sustainable development”, unless otherwise agreed.
