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Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 24 July 2024, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. Rae (Vice-President). (Canada)

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In the absence of Ms. Narváez Ojeda (Chile), Mr. Rae (Canada), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

Agenda item 12: Coordination, programme and other questions (continued)

(e) Long-term programme of support for Haiti (continued) (E/2024/7)

1. **Mr. Rodrigue** (Haiti) said that his delegation endorsed the conclusions and recommendations set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2024/7) regarding the pathway to a lasting solution for the multidimensional crises facing Haiti. The situation in his country was fragile. Multiple crises, exacerbated by worsening violence and insecurity linked to gangs, were responsible for the internal displacement of an ever-increasing number of persons, the deterioration of the humanitarian and socioeconomic situations and growing food insecurity. As indicated in the report, for the period from March to June 2024, nearly 5.5 million persons in Haiti had required humanitarian aid and protection, while nearly 4.97 million persons had been expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, including 1.4 million in emergency situations.

2. The Prime Minister of Haiti had met recently with bilateral and multilateral partners in Washington, D.C., and New York, with a view to assessing the situation in the country and identifying ways to enhance the effectiveness of measures aimed at addressing the multiple crises facing Haiti. Restoring security and order were the top priorities of the country's transitional Government, which, in cooperation with the Transitional Presidential Council, had taken steps to address the security and humanitarian aspects of those crises. In that connection, his delegation welcomed the continued deployment of the Multinational Security Support Mission, and expressed its gratitude to Kenya for leading the Mission and to all the countries that were providing resources and troops, including, in particular, the United States of America and the States of the Caribbean region.

3. His delegation called for practical measures to be taken in order to effectively implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, in particular with regard to taking a holistic approach to development that addressed the root causes of the country's vulnerability and instability. It hoped that the Ad Hoc Advisory Group would continue to support the

Haitian authorities' efforts to implement the country's long-term development strategy, with a particular focus on ensuring the coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of international aid to Haiti.

Agenda item 15: Regional cooperation (E/2024/15 and E/2024/15/Add.1)

4. **Ms. Hussain** (Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office), speaking via video link, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2024/15). She said that the report provided an update on the progress made in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as an overview of the work done by the regional commissions during the reporting period. The addendum to the report (E/2024/15/Add.1) contained information on relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the regional commissions.

5. Six years before the 2030 deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, progress was worryingly off track in all regions. The regional commissions, guided by the outcomes of key global and regional conferences, continued to leverage their thought leadership and their unique convening power to advance regional action on the Goals. In addition, the regional commissions, through their intergovernmental platforms and technical work, continued to build political momentum and bottom-up action towards milestone events on the global agenda.

6. The report of the Secretary-General comprised two parts. The first part provided an update on the state of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda across the five regions, and illustrated the work done by the regional commissions at the regional, subregional and country levels. The second part provided an overview of policy matters that the regional commissions had addressed at their main sessions, as well as of the actions taken to fully implement mandates related to the reform of the regional United Nations development system.

7. In the area of financing sustainable recovery and resilience, the regional commissions had taken a variety of actions that had helped to drive the financing for development agenda. In the Africa region, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) had undertaken advocacy initiatives in order to effectively address challenges at the intersection of debt, climate and development. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

(ECLAC) had brought together the States of the region to discuss solutions to sovereign debt resolution and restructuring, the region's economic and fiscal context, and regional tax policies to stimulate growth and reduce inequalities. Both ECA and ECLAC had supported capacity-building initiatives to improve domestic resource mobilization, in particular in relation to tax governance.

8. In respect of powering a just energy transition through policies and partnerships, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific had provided direct support to countries for developing national road maps for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7 and, in close collaboration with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, had furthered implementation of its regional road map on power system connectivity. The Economic Commission for Europe had continued its pioneering work on norms and standards with regard to a just energy transition, in particular through the United Nations Resource Management System. The System provided a common language and framework for assessing and improving the sustainability performance of resource extraction and processing activities.

9. With regard to fostering social development and leaving no-one behind, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), utilizing its innovative tools, had supported member States in reforming their national social protection systems by proposing viable and costed reform options.

10. The regional commissions remained committed to improved coordination and coherent and impactful delivery of work, for the advancement of the 2030 Agenda in all countries and regions.

Agenda item 14: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/79/66; E/2024/6; and E/2024/L.24)

11. **Ms. Rambally** (Observer for Saint Lucia), speaking in her capacity as Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/79/66). She said that the

report contained a list of specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations to which General Assembly resolution 78/83 applied.

12. Introducing the report of the President of the Council on information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration (E/2024/6), she said that the report contained information submitted by 11 system entities and one international organization regarding the support provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

13. At the regional seminar of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which had been held in May 2024 in Caracas, and at the Special Committee's substantive session, which had been held in June 2024, the Territories had reiterated their concerns about the impact of climate change on their fragile economies and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

14. In the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the regional seminar, the Special Committee had recognized that climate change exposed many Territories to even greater environmental and economic vulnerability, and that the ongoing global economic, financial and health crises affected their ability to implement the 2030 Agenda. In addition, the Special Committee had recognized the important role played by United Nations agencies, regional organizations and regional arrangements in assisting many Non-Self-Governing Territories in coping with various emerging challenges and making progress towards the achievement of the Goals.

15. Introducing draft resolution E/2024/L.24, entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations", she said that, in the text, the Council reaffirmed the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions. In addition, it stressed that small island Non-Self-Governing Territories faced special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they would need the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to meet those challenges. The Council also requested the administering Powers to facilitate the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

Draft resolution E/2024/L.24: Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

16. **The President** said that the representative of the United States of America had requested that a recorded vote be taken on the draft resolution, which had no programme budget implications.

17. **Ms. Herity** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Indonesia had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

18. **Mr. Heartney** (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote before the voting, said that the draft resolution was similar to other draft resolutions considered by the Council since 2006 and identical to the draft resolution considered the previous year; the United States would therefore maintain its practice of abstaining from the voting. It agreed in principle that United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies could provide useful support to Territories that were not members of the Organization. However, the administering Power had a sovereign responsibility to determine the manner in which Territories could participate in or engage with the United Nations system. The domestic laws of the administering Power determined whether such support was allowed, and the language in the draft resolution was inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, which gave the federal Government sole authority for the conduct of foreign relations. Consequently, his delegation could not support the draft resolution.

19. *At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution E/2024/L.24.*

In favour:

Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Suriname, Tunisia, Türkiye.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Eswatini, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

20. *The draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 22 abstentions.**

Agenda item 16: Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

21. **The President** said that the issuance of the report by the Secretary-General under the agenda item had been delayed and that the report would not be available during the current session of the Council. He therefore took it that a general discussion would be held at the current meeting and that the report would be considered under the same agenda item in a Council meeting to be convened during its 2025 session and no later than 9 September 2024.

22. *It was so decided.*

23. **Mr. Abdelhamid** (Observer for the State of Palestine) said that Palestine was facing an aggression that threatened not only its present, but also its ability to build a future rooted in sustainable development and human dignity. The crimes and atrocities that had been committed in the past week alone obviated the need to reintroduce the plight of Gaza in the context of the current discussion. The gravity of the suffering caused by and the inhumanity of the Israeli-made crisis were also evident.

24. The principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals required the international community to act with urgency and solidarity. Leaving no one behind was a fundamental goal that all States shared. However, that objective was becoming more elusive for the Palestinian people, as Palestine was being pushed further behind the rest of the world because of Israeli impunity. The social fabric of Palestinian communities was being torn apart.

* The delegation of India subsequently informed the Council that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

The advanced weaponry employed by Israel had decimated Palestinian economic infrastructure, while the Israeli blockade of Gaza perpetuated extreme poverty. In addition, the Israeli aggression had caused irreversible damage to agriculture and ecosystems, and the continued exploitation of Palestinians' natural resources by the occupation further undermined environmental sustainability. According to United Nations estimates, it would take 15 years to clear the rubble that had been created by the Israeli bombardment.

25. Despite the darkness that had fallen on Palestinians, their spirit of resilience continued to shine. In the midst of the destruction, Palestinian children were already sweeping away the debris from their homes. With every sweep, not only were they clearing away the rubble, but they were also nurturing a glimmer of hope and the will to rebuild and progress. Their spirit embodied the Palestinian people's determination to not just simply rebuild, but to lay the groundwork for a future of hope and sustainability.

26. Data compiled by the United Nations indicated that more than 80 per cent of schools in Gaza had been destroyed or heavily damaged. A group of special rapporteurs had used the term "scholasticide" to describe the crime of the total annihilation of education in Gaza. Nonetheless, Palestinian students continued to pursue education. Their determination was driven by the hope that they would be able contribute to a future where justice and accountability prevailed. Their unwavering spirit embodied the Palestinian people's deep commitment to education and reflected their pride in maintaining one of the highest literacy rates in the world, against all odds.

27. In the previous report on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan ([A/78/127-E/2023/95](#)), the Secretary-General had concluded that the repercussions of the Israeli occupation had had a cumulative, multilayered and intergenerational impact on Palestinian society, economy and environment and had caused the deterioration of the living conditions of Palestinians, their forced displacement and the "de-development" of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The forthcoming report would unveil an even graver reality, as the Palestinian people endured the darkest chapter in its history. However, Palestine would remain steadfastly committed to its pursuit of sustainable development.

The resilience and commitment demonstrated by the Palestinian people warranted an equal measure of international solidarity.

28. **Mr. Al-Nahhas** (Observer for the Syrian Arab Republic) said that his delegation was troubled that the report of the Secretary-General, which was of great importance in view of the ongoing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, had not been prepared in time for the Council to discuss it under the relevant agenda item. The decision to delay discussion of the report until September 2024 should have been made for sound and convincing reasons, and those reasons should have been shared with member States. His delegation emphasized that delaying consideration of the report must not establish a precedent, owing to the importance of the agenda item and the resolutions adopted under it. In that connection, he noted that, only a few days ago, the International Court of Justice had issued an advisory opinion on the legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. That advisory opinion complemented the Secretary-General's report, the focus of which was the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation, and reinforced the resolutions adopted under the agenda item.

29. **The President** said that he shared the concern of the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the lengthy and inexplicable delay in the issuance of the report.

30. **Mr. Ben Naftaly** (Observer for Israel) said that it was regrettable that ESCWA had taken so long to prepare the report of the Secretary-General, given that the due date had been established a year in advance. However, the delayed report was of no importance to his delegation, because it firmly believed that the entire discussion surrounding the agenda item under consideration was unfortunate. The crisis in Israel was being treated in a manner unlike that in which other crises around the world were being treated.

31. With regard to the accusations that had been levelled against Israel in the Council and were likely to be echoed in the report of the Secretary-General, he said that if the horrors that had occurred on 7 October 2023 were not sufficient, his delegation was prepared to provide comprehensive data and reports that demonstrated how the social and economic repercussions of Palestinian terrorism were the root of the crisis in Palestinian society. The resources of the international community were being diverted to finance

the construction of Hamas tunnels that ran through and beneath hospitals, schools and United Nations facilities.

32. The accusations that had been made regarding the actions that Israel had taken in self-defence and its supposed desire for vengeance against Palestinians were false. Israel wanted nothing more than peace and stability for all its neighbours. The long-standing incitement against Israel, which was evident in books published by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East promoting terrorism against Israel, had culminated in the atrocities of 7 October, when a mob from Gaza and Hamas terrorists had breached the borders of Israel and committed horrendous crimes.

33. All peoples deserved to live side by side in dignity, prosperity, peace and security. To achieve that aim, it was imperative to secure the release of Israeli hostages and pressure Hamas to lay down its arms. Then calls for a ceasefire would no longer be necessary, because it would occur naturally.

Agenda item 4: Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments (*continued*)
(E/2024/9, E/2024/9/Add.2 and E/2024/9/Add.12)

34. **The President**, drawing attention to the list of candidates for election to a number of subsidiary bodies, dated 23 July 2024, which had been circulated to the delegations, said that, while the deadline for the presentation of candidates, 18 July 2024, was in accordance with paragraph 26 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 72/305, a number of candidatures had been presented and circulated after that deadline. He took it that the Council also wished for those candidates to be considered for election.

35. *It was so decided.*

Commission on Population and Development
(E/2024/9)

36. **The President** said that there was one outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development to be filled from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-second session, in 2029. The delegation of Colombia had submitted its candidature for the outstanding vacancy. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidate proposed.

37. *It was so decided.*

38. *Colombia was elected a member of the Commission on Population and Development by acclamation.*

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2024/9)

39. **The President** said that there was one outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be filled from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2026. The delegation of Burkina Faso had submitted its candidature for the outstanding vacancy. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidate proposed.

40. *It was so decided.*

41. *Burkina Faso was elected a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice by acclamation.*

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2024/9)

42. **The President** said that there was one outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to be filled from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2025. The Group of Western European and Other States had endorsed the candidature of Germany for the outstanding vacancy. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidate proposed.

43. *It was so decided.*

44. *Germany was elected a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development by acclamation.*

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2024/9/Add.2)

45. **The President** said that there was one outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting to be filled from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2025. The delegation of Brazil had submitted its candidature for the outstanding vacancy. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidate proposed.

46. *It was so decided.*

47. *Brazil was elected a member of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting by acclamation.*

Committee for the United Nations Population Award
([E/2024/9/Add.12](#))

48. **The President** said that there was one outstanding vacancy on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award to be filled from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2025. The delegation of Guatemala had submitted its candidature for the outstanding vacancy. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidate proposed.

49. *It was so decided.*

50. *Guatemala was elected a member of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award by acclamation.*

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

51. **The President** invited the Council to elect two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2026, or until the States elected ceased to be members of the Council. One of the seats was to be filled from Western European and other States and the other by a State member of the Council. The Group of Western European and Other States had endorsed the candidature of Australia for the seat allocated to Western European and other States, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands had submitted its candidature for one of the two seats allocated to the States members of the Council. He took it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the candidates proposed.

52. *It was so decided.*

53. *Australia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were elected members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission.*

The meeting rose at 11 a.m.